

Market Report.

Corrected June 6, 1911.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean 13c per pound.
 Country bacon, 15c per pound.
 Black-eyed peas, \$4.50 per bushel.
 Country shoulders, 12 1/2c per pound.
 Country hams, 18c per pound.
 Irish potatoes, \$1.20 per bushel.
 Northern eating Burbank potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel.
 Northern eating Rural potatoes \$1.20 per bushel.
 Texas eating onions, \$3.00 per bushel.
 Red eating onions, \$1.50 per bushel.
 Dried Navy beans, \$3.20 per bushel.
 Cabbage, New 5 and 10 cents a head.
 Dried Lima beans, 10c per pound.
 Country dried apples, 10c per pound.
 Country dried peaches, 10c per pound.
 Daisy cream cheese, 25c per pound.
 Full cream brick cheese, 25c per pound.
 Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c per pound.
 Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound.
 Fresh Eggs 20c per doz
 Choice lots fresh, well-worked country butter, in pound prints, 25c.

FRUITS.

Lemons, 30c per dozen
 Navel Oranges, 30c, 40c, per doz
 Bananas, 20c and 25c doz
 New York State apples \$8.00 to \$10.50 per barrel

Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12 1/2c per pound
 Dressed cocks, 7c per pound
 live hens, 10c per pound; live cocks, 3c per pound; live turkeys, 16 1/2c per pound
 Dressed geese, 11c per pound for choice lots, live 5 1/2
 Fresh country eggs, 12 1/2 cents per dozen
 Fresh country butter 20c lb.
 A good demand exists for spring chickens, and choice lots of fresh country butter

HAY AND GRAIN.

Choice timothy hay, \$17.00
 No. 1 timothy hay, \$20 00
 Choice clover hay, \$14 00
 No. 1 clover hay, \$14 00
 Clean, bright straw hay, \$6.00
 Alfalfa hay, \$16.00
 White seed oats, 42c
 B'ack seed oats, 40c
 Mixed seed oats, 41c
 No. 2 white corn, 50c
 No. 2 mixed corn, 50c
 Winter wheat bran, \$22.00.
 Chops, \$3.50.

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to butchers and farmers:
 Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb
 "Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb
 Mayapple, 3 1/2; pink root, 12c and 13c
 Tallow—No. 1, 4 1/2; No. 2, 4c.
 Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; Clear Grease, 21c. medium, tub washed, 23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed, 18c to 23c.
 Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c; dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c; gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck, 22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. Southern green hides 8c. We quote assorted lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 better demand

Homeseekers'

Excursion fares to points in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mexico, New Mexico, Wyoming. The Illinois Central will sell round-trip homeseekers excursion tickets to points in the above named states every first and 3rd Tuesday at very reasonably reduced rates. For further information call on, write or phone ticket agent Illinois Central, Cumb. 45 2.
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KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN

Suggestions of New York Man for Securing Pure Air in the Large Cities.

William Van V. Hayes of New York presents suggestions for improving the care of the streets in New York so as to secure pure air. All sorts of micro-organisms are found in the dust of the streets; anthrax, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid and dysentery have been detected in it. The tubercle bacillus when dried in large, thick crusts and left in a cold, dark place like a corridor will live for six to eight months. The bad condition of the streets is in part due to carelessness of the citizens and in part to antiquated methods of cleaning. The removal of ashes in cans on a long automobile cart, without emptying them in the street, is advocated. The use of vacuum cleaning wagons is advisable. The people must be educated not to throw things into the street. Spitting should be forbidden in the streets as well as on sidewalks and proper receptacles provided. Cats and dogs should not be kept in the city and automobiles should take the place of the horse, whose manure soils the streets. Flushing the streets should be more frequent. The subway should have in front of stations an improved roadbed that can be cleaned properly; the entering air should be screened and dust-gathering cars should pass over the road at intervals.—Medical Record.

KOSHER KITCHEN IN SCHOOL

In the Jewish District of New York Food is Especially Prepared for Pupils.

Six hundred and thirty Jewish children of New York had luncheon the other day for the small sum of three cents each at the opening of the new kosher kitchen just installed in public school No. 92. This is the third large school in the city to operate its own lunch room.

The idea is to determine whether children in New York elementary schools suffer from malnutrition and whether serving lunch at cost price in the school buildings will tend to raise the standard of scholarship in the Jewish district, the cooking is done according to kosher methods.

Before school each morning brass checks good for one full meal are sold in the school yard. At nine o'clock word is sent to the cook as to the number of luncheons that will be required at noon. This does away with all waste of food. The meals are served by the children and they do the clearing up and the dish washing under supervision.

Many of the children come from homes where the mothers work out by the day and there is no one to prepare the luncheon should they go home for it. The medical examination shows that the children who have partaken of the lunches are in far better physical condition and are doing better school work than those who have done without.

"God Save the King."

We have no real knowledge of "God Save the King" before the rebellion of '45, when it became a popular loyalist song, but tunes of the same shape had existed long before. One is to be found in a book "Ayres," dated 1619, by Dr. John Bull, and another as a minuet by Purcell. According to another theory, the tune of "God Save the King" used to be sung in James II.'s private chapel to a Latin hymn beginning "O Deus Optime," and after the revolution of 1688 was preserved by members of the Stuart family, till it was performed publicly about 1742, on the birthday of the princess of Wales. It is interesting to find that the words "God save the king" are in Coverdale's Bible of 1535, and seem to have been used there as a familiar phrase rather than a translation. "God save the king," according to Froude, was a watchword in the royal navy in 1545, the counter-sign being "Long to reign over us."—Country Life.

Turnips, Lamb—and Mutton.

We traveled with one of those troublesome fellow-passengers in a stage coach that is called a well-informed man. For 20 miles we discoursed about the properties of steam, probabilities of carriage by ditto, till all my science, and more than all was exhausted, and I was thinking of escaping my torment by getting up on the outside, when, getting into Bishop's Stamford, my gentleman, spying some farm-land, put an unlucky question to me—"what sort of a crop of turnips I thought we should have this year." Emma's eyes turned to me to know what in the world I could say, and she burst out into a violent fit of laughter, maugre, her pale, serious cheeks, when, with greatest gravity I replied that "it depended, I believed, upon hotted legs of mutton."—Charles Lamb.

Rights of the Child.

Mrs. E. R. Weeks of Kansas City, well known in club circles of Missouri, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Mothers' congress. Dr. Jeanette Bolles of Denver said at the last session of the convention that it had taken 20 centuries for parents to learn that it is a good rule that works both ways and that the commandment should read to them, "Honor thy son and thy daughter." She said it is a baby's right to be well born of healthy parents, who know how to care for themselves and their offspring.

WOMAN IS FREED BY UNWRITTEN LAW

Texas Jury Acquits Her of Charge of First Degree Murder.

STORY A SENSATIONAL ONE

For Two Years Woman Prayed for Her Victim, Then Shot Her When Prayer Did Not Prove Efficacious—Dead Woman Stole Her Husband.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The unwritten law in Texas applies to women as well as men, according to a jury at Fort Worth, which cleared Mrs. T. M. Brooks, charged with first degree murder in slaying Mrs. Mary Binford whom she charged with trying to break up her home. Insanity was the grounds she was freed on, but there was not a word on insanity mentioned in the trial. It was a plain case of the unwritten law and it was enough to free the woman.

Mrs. Brooks is the wife of a Fort Worth attorney. During the busy part of the day of January 16 last, she went to a large department store where Mrs. Binford was employed and shot her to death. She left a prayer meeting at her own home to accomplish the deed.

The story of how Mrs. Brooks, always prominent in Methodist church circles, prayed every day for two years that the Lord would make a better woman of Mrs. Binford, and how, after hearing, unwittingly, a telephone conversation between her husband and Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Brooks gave up the struggle and resolved to kill the woman who had spoiled her life, made one of the most sensational murder trials Texas has had for years.

It was Mrs. J. W. Boyd, formerly a next door neighbor of the Brooks', who declared that she knew of her own knowledge that the defendant had prayed for the redemption of Mrs. Binford, change her husband's disposition and end her troubles. Mrs. Boyd had talked to the witness fre-



Shot Her to Death.

quently as to what course should be pursued to end matters so everybody would be satisfied and they decided that prayer alone could accomplish this.

"We were very happy until we moved to Fort Worth," said Mrs. Brooks on the stand. Then she told how Mrs. Binford came into her life nearly five years ago. She said:

"She came to my husband's office to get a divorce, and Mr. Brooks called me up and said: 'Mamma, there is a woman in my office who wants me to do a little legal work for her. She has no friends in the city and little money. What do you say if I bring her up tonight?'"

"She came. That was the beginning. Welcoming her as a friendly young woman in a strange city and with a desire to give her a good start, I fostered the cause of my wrecked happiness, stood it as long as I could and then killed her."

GAVE AWAY CHICKEN LUNCH

Leads to Discovery of Ancient Cold Storage Poultry—Twenty Thousand Pounds Condemned.

Cincinnati.—What amounted to practically a raid on cold storage poultry was completed by Doctor Blume, the city meat inspector. Within the month he and his assistants have condemned 20,000 pounds of cold storage poultry. Doctor Blume says he found meat that had been in cold storage for five years, some venison actually being stamped 1905.

Doctor Blume said that what first attracted his attention and suggested the investigation was the fact the cheap restaurants were selling a chicken dinner for 15 cents and that some saloons were supplying chicken in their free lunches. "I conjectured," Doctor Blume said, "that something must be the matter with poultry that could be sold at that figure."

Dies in Fasting for Cure.

Toronto, Ont.—Herbert Deverell is dead here as the result of a 15-day fast which he undertook in the hope of curing a slight illness. Two years ago he successfully fasted for three weeks.

FIRST CARICATURE OF BONEY

It Was Produced When Napoleon Was Yet at the Military Academy at Brienne.

Napoleon in caricature is one of the most prolific of subjects. Indeed European political caricature from 1798 until 1815 may be said to have been Napoleon. Although in France this form of pictorial art was rigidly suppressed, Gilray and Rowlandson in England and a score of artists in Germany and Austria were depicting the great emperor as the most infamous of monsters.

The first known caricature of Bonaparte was drawn years before the first consulate, when the Bourbons still sat upon the throne of France. It is reproduced in Norwood Young's "The Growth of Napoleon." Young Bonaparte's years at the military academy at Brienne were not happy ones. He was a Corsican, and at that time Corsica was a recently conquered province.

The cartoon, which was drawn by a schoolmate, represents the future emperor standing, a severe and determined look upon his face, with both hands on the top of a musket, resting the butt on the ground. A smaller figure behind him, an old man whose nose nearly reaches his chin, is pulling him back by his wig.

Napoleon's feet face in two directions—one forward, the other backward. Underneath is written: "Bonaparte rushes to the aid of Paoli to rescue him from the hand of his enemies." These words have been struck through with a pen, which has also been drawn across the face of Napoleon.—The Bookman.

NAPOLEON III. AT SEDAN

Zola's Story That He Rouged His Cheeks Before the Battle is Absolutely Denied.

The author of "The Empress Eugenie, 1870-1910," writes: In Miscellany (April 10) you refer to "the story that Napoleon III., pale and haggard with illness, rouged his cheeks before the battle of Sedan, to make a fine and encouraging appearance before the troops," and Zola's description of the emperor on that fatal day is cited from the powerful "Debole" in support of the "story." Allow me to say that, if the evidence of some who were with the emperor on the day of the battle is deemed worthy of consideration (and personally I have no doubt about it), Zola was entirely wrong. By his own account, he composed his marvelous narrative from hearsay. He had not the advantage, as I had, of being on the battlefield (with the Germans) from early morning until nightfall.

Some five years ago the question "Was the emperor's face rouged at the battle of Sedan?" was very fully discussed in the Paris papers, the late Paul de Cassagnac and the still living Robert Mitchell (who were with the emperor during the fighting) were among other eye-witnesses who gave an absolute denial to Zola's assertion. Others testify to the same effect. Princess Mathilde, the emperor's cousin, scouted the idea that Napoleon was rouged, although as she was not at Sedan her evidence is not of much account. On other points I can personally confirm Zola's picture of the horrors of the battlefield of the first of September, 1870.

What He Needed.

Upon the floor lay the glittering sovereign. The shopman was busy at the counter. No one else was by.

Quivering with excitement, Jimmy Slant dropped his glove upon the spot and then casually stooped to gather up his fallen gauntlet. But his hand was trembling so violently that he fumbled, missed the coin and rose with the glove alone clasped in his digits.

He dropped his glove again. He stooped again. He failed again.

As he was about to make his third effort to pick up the elusive gold piece the voice of the shopman sounded above him.

"May I sell you a bottle of this, sir?"

"Er—what is it?" inquired Slant, with his eye upon his glove.

"Liquid glue, sir," replied the shopman, blandly. "It sticks."

The Pancake.

The pancake is a distinctly American institution. It is eaten only in secret in our best families.

It would be eaten openly and above-board were it not that folk of the upper circles have to maintain their dignity before the servants.

Properly made, the pancake is a thing of beauty and a joy for the time being.

Improperly made, as it usually is, it is a blight upon life and a harassment to the stomach. A wrongly prepared pancake can stay with you longer than the after effects of pneumonia.

If our girls were taught how to make pancakes civilization would go forward so rapidly that those who are now trying to reform our social structure would be back numbers by day after tomorrow.

Modesty.

Robinson (of the city)—What a modest man Maddox-Jones is! I've known him for years and never knew till he told me just now that he exhibits at the Royal academy.

Burne-Brown (of Chelsea)—He never knew either—till a day or two ago.—London Punch.

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