

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 6

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

NUMBER 4.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

J. M. RUSSELL, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days 7:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

COUNTY COURT—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—F. W. Miller.
Circuit Clerk, J. B. Coffey.

COUNTY COURT—First Monday in each month.
Judge—T. A. Murrell.
County Attorney—Jas. Garnett, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Saults.
Jailer—J. K. P. Conover.
Assessor—H. W. Barton.
Surveyor—R. T. McCaffree.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—C. M. Russell.

CITY COURT—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—H. O. Baker.
Attorney—Gordon Montgomery.
Marshal—J. W. Coy.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BORKEVILLE STREET—Rev. E. M. Metcalf, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BORKEVILLE STREET—Rev. E. M. Metcalf, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET—Rev. W. R. Cave, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE PIKE—Eld. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 95, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month. Jas. Garnett, Jr., W. M. G. A. Kemp, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets Friday night after full moon.
J. E. Murrell, H. P.
W. W. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

Dr. W. B. Armstrong,
Dentist.
Kimble Building, Russell Springs, Ky.

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VISIT TO BERA.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Mattie Taylor, who is teaching at Richmond, Ky., to her father, Dr. U. L. Taylor, of this place:
"Yesterday morning about twenty of our number made a visit to Berea. Two wagonettes were engaged, a nice lunch prepared, and we were ready for the trip. When we arose in the morning, we were somewhat disappointed to find the weather very cloudy, but all preparations having been made for the trip, we decided to risk getting wet, and started. The drive over to Berea was simply fine, the distance being about fifteen miles. The girls were full of spirit, and at every 'station' would give our college yell. We had decided to visit Slate Lick Springs, which is two miles beyond Berea, so we drove there first. It is a place which looks very much as Russell Springs used to look, except that this place is right in the mountains. There are several small cottages there which may be rented during the Summer months. The water is a very strong sulphur, and was pronounced 'excellent' by those who are fond of it.

"We found a nice table on which to spread the lunch, and I am sure each one did full justice to the meal, for we were very hungry. After resting for a while we drove back to Berea. We first stopped at the residence of President Frost, where we were introduced to a very nice old lady from some where in the North, and who is so charmed with Berea that she makes it her home. I believe her name is Mrs. Murse. She volunteered to show us through the buildings. She showed us through the house of the President, which is a nice two-story frame with a large double porch in the rear, from which one gets a beautiful view of the mountains. Next we visited the ladies' boarding-hall which is a large three-story brick building. I am not very good at guessing, but suppose it has about 150 rooms. We next visited the main school building which is also three-stories in height. It is a handsome modern structure built of brick with stone 'trimmings.'

It being Saturday the recitation rooms were vacant. We went into the library and were shown through by Miss Smith, the librarian, who was very pleasant indeed. I believe the library is said to contain 32,000 books. At any rate it is very fine. The place next visited was Science Hall. This is not quite so large as the main building, but pretty. Some of this department was closed, so we only saw a small portion of it. The apparatus here is said to be very extensive. To the left of this is a small house which is used as a hospital. This is something new at the school, and while quite small, is very nice and very well equipped. A trained nurse is kept constantly in attendance. I don't know whether they keep more than one or not. The boys dormitory is not far in the rear and is about the size of the one occupied by the girls. A large industrial building is being constructed at present. I believe they said that all the workmen, or at least those making the brick, are students at the school. We saw very few of the teachers or pupils, as most of the teachers were away. Last year there were about 900 students in attendance. There are not so many at present, but a great increase is expected during the Winter term. I believe there are said to be seven white pupils to one colored. There were some other buildings, but as our time was limited, we only visited one more which was the most interesting of all, considering the size. This is a little log cabin built by a lady from the north, Mrs. Graham, by name. She is principal of 'Home Industries.' Her house is entirely furnished with 'homemade' articles, such as split-bottom chairs, old-time counterpanes, rugs and curtains woven by the people living there, and other things too numerous to mention.

"During the day the clouds had cleared away, the weather was warm and pleasant and the drive home was delightful."

WHY HE SUCCEEDED.

(from a sermon on Labor Unions by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.)

Twenty years ago a poor foreigner landed in New York and began his work. He set one ambition before himself—to educate every one of his children. He determined to lose his life to save his children; he forsook the saloon, the hall where his fellowworkmen congregated; he rose up early and sat up late; to keep his children studying, he kept them in the common school and the high school; not content with one Sunday school and church, he sent them to two Sunday schools and to every church service. His sons climbed to positions of influence and wealth, every one of his daughters became teachers in the city's schools. One day this foreigner and his wife disappeared from their little house in the tenement region, and went to live on an avenue with a son who had been admitted to the bar.

This man used his strongest child as a means upon whom to climb upwards. The family has passed within twenty years from the bottom rung, industrially, to the top rung. He solved the labor problem by the school house and the church, and he solved it in twenty years. Suppose he had listened to the labor leader, who told his men at the beginning of the strike to buy a gun. Suppose he had spent all his Sunday afternoons as most of our laboring people are spending theirs, in the saloon and the beer garden, in idle discussion of their wrongs. It would have taken half a dozen generations to have materially changed the condition of that family. The republic offers a royal road to success to every workingman. And though he be a fool he need not err therein, walking along the highway lined with free schools, free churches, free lecture halls, social settlements. The need of the hour is to keep the children, instead of taking them out at thirteen to put them in the shop or store. The Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, lived on bread and milk, for what could be obtained for 10 cents a day. But the laboring man wants treble that for his beer and tobacco, and so makes his children wage-earners at twelve, and dooms them to drudgery the long life through. The way to double the wage, therefore, is to quadruple the intelligence.

HE AGREED WITH THE SPEAKER.

During his pastorate in Albany, the late Chancellor Upson was presiding at a meeting at which a speaker of wide reputation as an orator and writer delivered an address.

The two were not acquainted, save by reputation. The orator had made but little progress when Dr. Upson's attention was attracted by the familiar form of the words and the line of thought. The conviction soon forced itself upon him that he was listening to his own production, delivered some years previously in a distant city. And to the end the speaker spread out the stolen goods as his own! While listening to the orator Dr. Upson decided it would be ungracious for him to expose the piracy, and when at the conclusion he had to comment upon the address, he said he had followed the argument with much interest, and found himself in close agreement on the position taken."

The country papers have many faults they make many blunders and leave undone many good works. Yet when you follow them month after month you are struck with the unanimity with which they stand loyally by their community, and the constancy with which they preach the doctrine of citizenship and fair play in all things.—Ex.

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS.

Every institution wants him. He is not looking for positions; positions are looking for him. He does not complain, he acts. He accomplishes results, and these accomplished results speak more loudly in his favor than acres of subsidized newspapers. What the world wants, what the world rewards, is the man who does things. Discouragement and failures are meaningless things to him; results are the substantial things for which he strives and attains. There is a settled air of assured success in his manners and movements. There is no trouble in selecting him from a crowd. He can be picked out just as unerringly as his opposite, who abides with discouragement and failure, and leave a more attractive imprint on the countenance. Men who can do things in industrial, commercial and financial life are as scarce as their opposites are plentiful. Opportunities are not scarce, they are plentiful, more plentiful than ever since history was written. They await the poor boy who does things without looking at the clock. People who are always locking at the clock never amount to much in anything. Men who do things never consult the time to see if they can stop; they know it "was made for slaves," not for virile men who enthusiastically do things. Employees who frequently consult the clock will always be employees with no hope of rising. The man who does things may in his absorption forget his meals or his bed, but his opposite will be ever ready ahead of time for both or either.

LEE'S OPINION OF JO JOHNSTON.

While in South Carolina the editor of the veteran heard from high authority the following statement, which he has seen in print: President Davis was in the habit of having his cabinet, dine with him once a week. On such occasion in 1864, a guest, Sidney Lee, a brother of Gen. Lee, indulged in some serious animadversions of Gen. J. E. Johnston. A card was brought to the President who announced that Gen. Lee had ridden up the Petersburg lines to confer with him, and Gen. Lee was invited to join the party. While taking a glass of wine the guest continued his strictures on Gen. Johnston. Gen. Lee excused himself in order to have an interview with the President, but before leaving the room said in a most impressive manner: "Gentlemen, if Joseph E. Johnston is not a general, the Confederacy has none!" The late Gen. Geo. A. Tenholm, Secretary of the Treasury was present and heard Gen. Lee's remark. He repeated it, after the war, to Gen. Elison Capers (now Bishop of South Carolina.) hence the unquestioned source of the statement.—November Confederate Veteran.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Bradstreet's index numbers show that the tariff made trusts are still advancing staple prices, although food crops were never larger. In September 36 prices were lessened, and 44 left unchanged. The prices of sheep, hogs, bacon, cheese, sugar, tea, potatoes, apples, quinine and tobacco and 26 more staples were increased. It is estimated that the cost of living has been or will be advanced by the trusts fully 10 per cent. over that of last year. The present index number of Bradstreet is the highest reached since October '69.

Since 1896 the cost of living has been increased fully 40 per cent and the Dingley high tariff organs are claiming that they have advanced wages proportionately. The hollowness of this claim is apparent to any wage-earner, and no argument is needed. Low prices, say the tariff and trust organs, mark hard times, but the trouble is, they are their associates in the Dingley robbery scheme want higher prices for products and low salaries for wage-earners.

Wages in short have not been advanced 40 per cent since 1896, although products have been. Wages in other words, are lower than they were in 1896, because Dingleyism on products outpaces them. Dull as times were in 1896 the wage-earners were getting higher wages than they do now, simply because the greed of tariff-created trusts has advanced prices of articles, and is holding them firmly up despite the great harvests of the present year.—Birmingham Age Herald.

Three shots were fired at King Leopold of Belgium as he was on his way to the cathedral in Brussels to attend a mass in memory of the late Queen Marie Henrietta. A carriage window was smashed, but no one was hurt. An Italian named Rudino was arrested and confessed that he fired the shots. He is an anarchist.

Having fully settled the estate of W. D. Tartar, assigned, I will on the first Monday in January 1903 move the Adair County Court to discharge me from the trust and release me from all responsibility on account of being assignee of W. D. Tartar.
JAS. GARNETT, JR.

THE CIGARETTE FIEND.

"The cigarette," said a veteran in haler of the poisonous weed the other day, "has caused the ruin of more young men than whiskey, morphine and 'dope' habits of all kinds. You don't believe it? Don't take my word, but go to the young man of twenty-five who has smoked cigarettes from his boyhood up and ask him. He, like I, speaks from experience. It first robs him of manhood and will power. It incapacitates him for business. It creates a thirst for drink and to soothe his parched lips and tongue takes to strong drink—water doesn't have the desired effect. It robs him of honor and leads him to gamble. It ruins more young men than do these other habits because more of them take to the cigarette habit. Another reason is they form the habit when they are boys and at the same time when their physical and intellectual powers are developing the most. Many lives are blasted at the age of twenty, while others, probably because they naturally are stronger physically and mentally, last longer, but they, too, will finally succumb. Another argument in my favor is that business men tolerate it among their employes; girls allow their company, society makes no distinction between the moral young man and the young man who smokes cigarettes, while the young man who drinks is barred from these privileges. I would rather see a boy of mine drunk than to see him smoke a cigarette. I would rather see a daughter of mine marry a young man who drinks than to marry a cigarette fiend. Why? Because the drunkard is abhorred and is coaxed to reform, while the cigarette fiend is tolerated and sees no need of reforming. "Again, it is harder for a young man who has smoked cigarettes ten years to quit than it is for a drunkard of twenty-five years to quit drinking. There is something fascinating and soothing about cigarettes that no one but cigarette smokers know of. When you reform a cigarette fiend, set it down that you have got more influence with him than a krog has and he will love and respect you always, because you are probably the only one who has taken enough interest in him to seriously want to quit. A drunkard gets sympathy and is encouraged to quit, but the cigarette fiend has to help himself. He is expected to do that, although his is the hardest habit to quit.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A neglected opportunity never calls again.
Love may be blind, but the average mother-in-law isn't.
Money is king and at the same time a very interesting subject.
All make mistakes, but what the typewriter girl does is write

The hardest woman to please is the one who doesn't know what she wants.
A dealer in old iron may know nothing of prize fights, yet he's familiar with scraps.
One or two things always happens regarding a habit. You either master it or it masters you.
Marriage is a raffle instead of a lottery. One man gets the prize while the others gets the shake.
The early cat realizes on the milk ticket.
Remorse is memory that has begun to ferment.
Most men mistake slight applause for an encore.
Idle boasting is the smoke, and true courage is the fire.
A man isn't always broad-minded because his head is level.
Her strenuous efforts to live up to the expectations of her neighbors is

what chases the roses from a woman's cheeks.

It is apt to make a young man hot when his rival casts him in the shade. As a female entertainer the average man is not in it with a cheap looking glass.

When a man buys a piece of property for a song he may regret his vocal ability later on.

So-called honor among thieves is merely traditional, thieves are just as bad as other people.

A girl thinks she requires an appetizer if she is unable to devour at least a pound of caramels daily.

It sometimes happens that a fool girl will throw a millionaire overboard for a man who can't borrow thirty cents.

It seems that the beef trust gets everything out of a steer but the bellows—and it gets that out of the consumer.

It's wonderful how easy it is for a small man to swallow his anger when the other fellow happens to be a heavy weight.—Chicago News.

Shucking and cribbing corn is in progress, when the weather will permit.

The weather has been too soft for hog killing. Farmers are usually through their first killing by Thanksgiving day.

Hunting is forbidden on the farm of J. O. and B. F. Grissom.

PRODUCE.

I will pay the highest cash prices for all Country Produce, delivered at Columbia. Will pay from 8 to 25c. for wool. My store is connected by telephone throughout the county.
SAM LEWIS.

LOUISVILLE.

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CATTLE.

Extra shipping..... 85 25@50
Light shipping..... 4 75@525
Best butchers..... 4 25@4 90
Fair to good butchers..... 3 75@4 10
Common to medium butchers..... 3 00@3 25

HOGS.

Choice packing and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs..... 6 1
Fair to good packing, 160 to 200 lbs..... 6 0
Good to extra light, 120 to 160 lbs..... 6 0

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to extra shipping
Sheep..... 2 75@3 00
Fair to good..... 2 75@2 25
Common to medium..... 1 23 @2 20

COLUMBIA MARKET.

REPORTED BY SAM LEWIS.

Wool, Grease, clean..... 16 1/2
Washed Wool..... 23
Beeswax..... 22
Feathers..... 40
Hides, Green..... 5
Hides Dry..... 10
Gingeng..... 35C
Spring Chickens..... 7
Old Hens..... 7

Eggs..... 18
Dried Apples..... 3 1/2
This report will be submitted for revision weekly.