

The Adair County News.

VOLUME 7.

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1904.

NUMBER 11.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

J. M. RUSSELL, POSTMASTER.
H. T. BAKER, DEPUTY POSTMASTER.
Office hours, week days, 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judges.—H. C. Baker, Commonwealth's Attorney.—A. A. Huddleston, Sheriff, F. W. Miller.
Circuit Clerk.—J. F. Neat.

COUNTY COURT.—First Monday in each month.
Judge.—T. A. Murrell.
County Attorney.—Jas. Garnett, Jr.
Clerk.—T. R. Stultz.
Assessor.—E. W. Burton.
Surveyor.—R. T. McCaffree.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner.—C. M. Russell.

CITY COURT.—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge.—T. C. Davidson.
Attorney.—Gordon Montgomery.
Marshal.—G. T. Flowers, Jr.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.
BURKESVILLE STREET.—Rev. W. C. Clemens, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-School at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayermeeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.
BURKESVILLE STREET.—Rev. F. E. Lewis, pastor. Services first and third Sundays in each month. Sunday-School every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayermeeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.
GREENSBURG STREET.—Rev. J. P. Scruggs, pastor. First and third Sundays in each month. Sunday-School every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayermeeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.
CAMPBELLSVILLE FIVE.—Pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-School every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.
MASONIC.
COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or on before the full moon in each month. James Garnett, Jr., Secretary.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets Friday night after full moon. Horace Jeffries, H. P. W. W. Bradshaw, Secretary.

MADSTONE

I have an Excellent MADSTONE which has been tried in about one hundred cases of hydrophobia and snake bites, with good results. I can cite you to many of the cases. Write or call on me CAMP KNOX, KY.

J. A. DULWORTH.

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LEBANON, KY.,
J. D. BOBBITT & SON, Proprietors
Railroad Street, Within Fifty Yards of the Depot.

Newly and neatly furnished clean beds. Special accommodations for Commercial men. Rates reasonable. Trade of Adair and adjoining counties respectfully solicited.

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Dealers in Diamonds and Precious Stones

Special attention given to work and all orders of goods in our line. 132 West Market between 1st and 2nd.

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Lebanon, Ky.
Frank Bell Proprietor.

This hotel is located opposite the L. & N. Depot and is a splendid place at which to stop. Good meals, excellent attention, and the rates very reasonable. Trade of Adair and adjoining counties solicited.

ADVANTAGES OF DRAWING.

The following paper was read before the Lindsay Wilson Training School by Miss Alice Garnett:
Drawing is one of the most useful and practical subjects taught in our schools.

There seems to be a good many mistaken ideas concerning the uses and purposes of drawing and painting. The general opinion seems to be that it is merely an accomplishment and only for girls who have plenty of time and money and great talent.

What is talent any way? Can you tell me? The best definition I have ever heard is that it is a "Capacity for hard work." If that is so, why shouldn't boys also have it?

As to its being an accomplishment I grant you that, but I hope to prove to your satisfaction that it is also a most useful and practical study.

By the best educator's drawing is coming more and more to be considered a necessary part of the education of every child. In the best schools it is taught in every grade as an aid, to other studies as well as to illustrate them.

Drawing is as natural to children as is talking and is one of their first modes of expression. We teach them to speak correctly why not teach them to draw correctly? We use every effort to increase their powers of expression by means of language, why not by means of pencil, brush, chalk, clay and other mediums? I should as soon think of having a child walk till he has mastered history and geography before learning to write, as to have him walk till he is nearly grown before beginning to draw. He is set to studying music as soon as he can sit on a piano stool, why not have him begin studying drawing as soon as he is able to hold a pencil? Drawing should be studied early and always, it should grow with his growth.

The study of drawing trains the hand to deft and facile action and the eye and mind to alert and close observation; it broadens the mind and expands its perceptive faculties, it gives a wider outlook and more reserve power.

Through the study of drawing and kindred subjects, we learn to observe form and color with definite interest and attention; to consider the relation of form and purpose, which underlie all industrial construction; and we become familiar with good form and color and harmony of proportions, and with good pictures.

Art may be considered under three heads. Representation, Decoration and Construction.

Representation, or Pictorial Art, has to do with things as they appear to the eye. This phase of art has a wide range on the plain bread-and-butter, utilitarian or industrial side, including every sort of picture making for mere information's sake or for commercial convenience. It has a wide range on the educational side, including the child's illustrative sketches made in the service of the other school studies, in connection with arithmetic lessons, geography lessons, lessons in natural science, etc. It has a wide range on the artistic and aesthetic side, including all artistic picture making.

Decorative, the art of ornament, has to do with the consecration of a thing to its purpose, through the element of appropriate beauty. It has wide industrial application, evident on the most cursory consideration of current industrial affairs. It has deep educational significance,—not only involving valuable training for eye and hand in its specific exercises, but also opening up to the student the best and most significant phases of human history, the chronicle of the life of the past ages in historic ornament, as well as inviting the creative powers of pupils along aesthetic lines. The practical importance of decorative art is endless. Since its range extends from the humblest scratched border on an Aztec bowl to the Parthenon frieze, or from the pattern of a necktie to the wall panels of the Congressional Library, it constitutes a practically limitless field both for study and for individual creative activity in the whole realm of man's industrial work.

"The study of Construction deals with the eternal facts of matter, force and geometry in their relation to man's social needs. Here man's creative power is used in meeting definite social needs. Here use and geometry reign supreme. The range of constructive drawing includes on one hand the simplest pattern used by a tinsmith or a dressmaker, and on the other hand the engineer's most elaborate diagrams for the building of an ocean steamship or a railroad bridge, the architect's series of plans, sections and elevations for a huge city office building, its practical bearing on daily life and industry is self-evident. Its educational value is seen when one considers that constructive drawing has to do with precise facts of matter, force and mathematics; its trains to accurate thinking and to exact doing. "About right" will not answer in constructive work. The worker is held up to absolute standards. And again, the artistic importance of construction and of constructive drawing is inestimable, since these have to do with the essential form and structure of all man's industrial and architectural creations—all buildings, furniture, utensils, in

a word, practically all the things man makes, and of the machinery and tools with which he makes them."

Referring to the Lindsay Wilson Training School, she said "This beautiful building could not have been so accurately planned and so well constructed without a knowledge of drawing; and the improvements on the campus—the laying off of drives and walks and the grouping of trees and plants will test the artistic sense of those who make the plans.

I know of no calling in which a knowledge of drawing is not advantageous. A farmer wishing certain kinds of implements, can have them made just as he likes if he can make exact drawings.

An inventor in order to obtain a patent must send a drawing of his invention to Washington, and saves from \$5.00 to \$100.00 on each invention if he can make his own drawings.

Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, Ministers and all professions, find a knowledge of drawing exceedingly useful.

It would be a reflection on your intelligence to mention the number of ways in which housekeepers, dress makers, milliners, society women, shoemakers, smiths, carpenters, jewelers and all kinds of manufacturers could use it.

Not long since I was talking to a miller who was lamenting not having studied it.

I could mention numbers of such cases which have come under my personal knowledge but it would consume too much time.

In the best schools all the teachers are expected to know something of drawing and the time is coming when teachers can not obtain the best positions unless they have a practical knowledge of it.

Thus you see art is not the mere accomplishment it is so often considered, but, on the other hand a very useful study, having an intensely practical side.

Most of all it should make us more appreciative of the loving kindness of our Heavenly Father in surrounding us with so much that is beautiful.

My subject is not nearly exhausted but I will quit as I began with the statement—Drawing is one of the most useful and practical subjects taught in our schools.

PHIL.

The merchants of this place are doing a good business.

Mr. Charley Edwards, of Liberty, passed through here Saturday.

J. B. Carson has been on the sick list for the past week.

J. H. and K. P. Smith, of Font Hill, attended the Masonic and Maccabee Lodges here Saturday.

Miss Lula Thomas was at home Sunday accompanied by Miss Leona Biggins.

Mr. Rome Wheeler and Chester Russell made a flying trip to Evona Saturday.

Bro. Wyatt Montgomery filed his appointment at Antioch Sunday and Sunday night.

J. J. Toms sold a fine lot of lumber last week.

Adi Coffey is quite sick with the measles.

Cleo Thomas, of this place, was in Yosemite last Sunday.

THE PANAMA CANAL PAYMENT.

Payment for the Panama Canal securities near at hand. Last week the Secretary of the Treasury issued a warning order to national banks holding Government deposits to be prepared to pay on short notice to the depositors banks in New York 20 per cent. of their deposits, Government expenditures have been so large in proportion to receipts that this call is deemed imperative. Its practical effect on the money market will be awaited with interest.

Significance is attached to the fact this money is to be paid over to the depository banks in New York. No part of it will go into the Treasury of the United States, there will be no locking up of money, even temporarily, in the vaults of the Treasury. Disturbance of money market conditions will, therefore, be reduced to the minimum.

It is even possible that the withdrawal of Government deposits will ultimately operate to bring about easier monetary conditions. National banks have the right to take out circulation to the full amount of their capital stock, furnishing Government bonds as security. A bank, for example, having \$800,000 capital, \$500,000 circulation and \$1,500,000 Government deposit, could order \$300,000 additional circulation, have its bonds transferred to the circulation account, and thus be reimbursed for the withdrawal and payment of \$300,000 as per the order of the Secretary. Many of the national banks throughout the country which hold Government deposits have never taken out circulation to the full amount of their capitalization, and some of them will probably finance the operation in this way.

The probability is that very little of the money, if any, paid to the depository banks of New York will actually go out of the country. There are two reasons why this is true. New York bankers some time since made heavy

purchases of Panama Canal stock at concessions in anticipation of the payment. In fact, it is stated that the greater portion of this stock is now believed to be held in this country.

This being true, the purchasers will simply collect from the Government through the banks in New York, and the money will not be withdrawn from circulation. Furthermore, New York Bankers have been heavy purchasers of foreign exchange for some time with a view to reducing the payment of that portion of the purchase price which would otherwise go out of the country in gold, to a simple exchange operation, which is made possible by the fact that a large credit balance exists in Europe in favor of this country. Hence, if the transaction is successfully financed as outlined the money supply of the country will be increased by just the amount of additional circulation which the banks desire and are in a position to take out.

But all of the banks will not be able to take out additional circulation; some of them would probably not care to do so in any event. It would then devolve upon these banks to withdraw their Government bonds in sufficient amount to release 20 per cent. of Government deposits secured by them, and either lock these bonds up in their own vaults or else authorize their sale.

In the former case the banks would have to remit their 20 per cent. of Government deposits to New York; in the latter case they would simply retain their deposits and sell their bonds to make good the amount called for. The bond command a premium, so the banks would have something left over and above their par value, though the sale of many bonds would naturally lower the market price. Incidentally, the Baltimore firm may operate to that end, as the large insurance companies will probably be forced to market a great many securities to pay the enormous losses that have been sustained.

The circular of the Secretary makes it plain that all banks holding special Government deposits secured by municipal bonds must first withdraw such bonds to meet the payments before they will be permitted to surrender United States bonds on deposit with the Treasury. This will naturally result in eliminating a large amount of municipal bonds as security for Government deposits, which were obtained some time ago when the Secretary of the Treasury took measures to relieve an anticipated stringency in the money market during the crop-moving period.—Courier—Journal.

POLITICS ALL RIGHT
The Panama Canal treaty is to be ratified by the United States Senate and many of the democratic Senators will vote for it. Those who have had doubts about the justice of our part in the Panama revolution, or have openly denounced it, will in a good many instances try to be content with their expression of views on the subject, and argue that the new republic is a fixed fact and the only power there is to negotiate a canal treaty with. And nearly everybody has enthusiastically reached the conclusion—though many of them have "got there" by mental routes which they do not recognize themselves—that we must have the water way.

There will be no revision of the tariff at the present session of Congress, and "imperialism" will run on in its own sweet way indefinitely. They money question will remain indefinitely in a Provisional hands. Congress will not investigate irregularities in the conduct of the Government. By convention time Congress will probably have adjourned, without either the Republicans or Democrats having projected an issue.

But there will be plenty to fight about. One of the things the democrats can worry the republicans with will be the failure to apply cures to conspicuous ills. It will always be in order for the democrats to demand a change. They can afford to. They have so little now that they cannot lose much by a change, and may get a great deal. And the country needs a change.

A sage contemporary, in an article printed a month or six weeks ago, spoke in disparagement of the prolixity of speculation as to candidates and platform. It intimated that the Presidential campaign was then in embryonic state, and said that the politicians and the country would know a great deal more three months afterward. The three months are not up yet. A little month has added but little to the general stock of information and knowledge. Three months may not be long enough to reach a solid political basis, or even a ground work for intelligent speculation. There may be wonderful developments suddenly, or they may be deferred until the last moment. Some very likely dark horses may be kept blanketed until the bell gives the signal to "go."

Men and measures may not be definitely developed and outlined till the moment of conventions. Who can tell what may happen before June and July?

We may be in a war by that time. And really this is no laughing matter. We have the ships and we have the money, and there is a fighting spirit in the atmosphere.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BALLOT LEGISLATION.

Indefinite postponement of consideration of the H-flin bill by the Legislature means that all attempts to eliminate the negro vote is dead, for at least the present legislative session. While the action of the legislature has excited some unfavorable criticism, there is much solid ground for excuse for that body.

There is a contest pending before congress over identically the same law as that now proposed in Kentucky, and there is scarcely a doubt that a republican congress will adjudge the law unconstitutional. The inevitable effect of this action would be the unseating of the entire Kentucky congressional delegation elected under the H-flin act.

However, the Bradley bill, requiring registration of all voters in towns from the first to the sixth class, has passed both houses, and will largely increase democratic majorities in Kentucky.

If the Legislature will give the people a chance to express themselves upon a return to the old, open ballot system of voting, all will yet be forgiven.—Glasgow Times.

REMEMBERED MEETING MARK.

Appropos of Mark Twain. London Sketch tells the following story: Mark observed once at a public dinner that he had written a friendly letter to Queen Victoria protesting against a tax being levied in England on his head, on the ground that it was a gas works "I don't know you," he wrote, "but I have met your son." He was at the head of a possession in the Strand, and I was on a "bus." Years afterward he met the King at Homburg, and they had a long talk. At parting the King said: "I am glad to have met you again."

That last word troubled Mark, who asked whether the King had not mistaken him for some one else. The reply, "Why, don't you remember meeting me in the Strand, when I was at the head of the procession, and you were on a 'bus'?" revealed the strength of royal memories.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE JAPS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—(6:20 a. m.)—A telegram has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, it is dated February 9, and says:

"A Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers to-day began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle."

A later telegram from the Viceroy says that after bombardment lasting one hour the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and steamed southward.

"Our losses" the Viceroy continues, "are two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded and nine men killed, and on the coast batteries, one man killed and three wounded."

"During the engagement the battleship Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold and Fovik were each damaged on the water line. The damage to the fortress was not important."

Admiral Alekief, amplifying his first telegram to the Czar on the torpedo boat action, now telegraphs as follows:

"I most humbly report to your imperial majesty that the three injured vessels were not sunk, nor were their boilers or engines damaged. The Czarevitch received a hole in her steering department and her rudder was damaged, the Retziva was damaged in her pumping apparatus under the water line and the Pallada was injured and ships not far from her engines.

"After the explosions the cruises hastened immediately to their assistance and in spite of the dark night, measures were taken to bring the damaged vessels to the harbor. We had no loss in officers. Two marines were killed, five were drowned and eight were wounded. The enemy's torpedo boats received a heavy fire. Two unexploded torpedoes were found after the attack."

Backed up by the citizens of Chardon, a little town near Cleveland, Ohio, Thomas Hossler, driver of an independent oil wagon for two years, has been carrying on war with the Standard Oil Co. At different times the mammoth concern has sent rival wagons into the town, offering to sell considerably below and make a living. The citizens stuck to the independent dealer and in each case the Rockefeller octopus has been forced out of the small field. Hossler says triumphantly: "A man who has his neighbors behind can't be beaten by an old millionaire."

A posse of twenty-five men is still hunting in Madison county for the murderers of Station Agent William B. Rucker at Danville. The aggregate reward for the arrest and conviction of the slayers is \$1-350.

I have six two-year old steers for sale. T. W. Wheat, Tarter, Ky.

Craycraft.

The health of this community is very good at present.

J. N. Murrell was in Columbia one day last week.

Misses Mattie and Marvin Grider visited the family of Mr. James Conover Saturday night.

Alex Murrell was at the Russell Springs one day last week.

U. Cravens sold to Tom Collins one pair of mules for \$50.00.

Born to Howard Murrell, a boy.

Mrs. L. Dehart, of Russell Springs, is visiting relatives at this place.

Erastus McKinley bought of Sam Price two horses for \$130.

Olie Taylor, of Montpelier, was here on business one day last week.

J. A. Richards sold to Sam Price 15 acres of land, price unknown.

W. G. McKinley is feeding a nice bunch of cattle for the summer market.

Wheat is very sorry in this section.

Knob Lick.

Mr. G. A. Forrest, of the Blue Spring country, has rented property at this place.

Mr. Jo Thompson was in this vicinity last week.

Mr. Joe Price and family will leave in a short time for Texas.

Miss Du Cummins was quite sick several days last week.

There is but little to report from this section. The people are generally well.

The horse and mule market is good, especially the latter. Farmers who have mules and wish to keep them for their own use are afraid to drive them away from lest they be tempted to sell.

Terry & Pedigo, of Glasgow, were in our midst last week looking for cavalry horses. They bought one from Z. G. Taylor and one from Henry Durnett.

Messrs. Willie and Eugene Stark, who have been making their home in California for the last two years, and who have been visiting their parents for a month, will return to California in a few days.

Mr. J. H. Lee has sold his entire stock of goods, store house and dwelling, to Beard Bros. They are hustling young farmers and traders and we predict they will succeed in their new field.

Miss Tabitha Baily was married a few days ago to Mr. Shultz, of North Dakota. The contracting parties had never seen each other until about a month ago, but had worked up this contract through a matrimonial agency.

Quite a number of our people are leaving the country. The young men

are nearly all gone, and now the middle aged with their families are leaving. Some are going to the Northwest and some to the South and Southwest.

SPIGY PARAGRAPHS.

Atlanta Constitution: Columbia is the Rip Van Winkle of all nations.

The success of Japan means an open trade door in the Orient.

The face of the czar's bust at the Hague should be turned to the wall.

Uncle Sam is about to "dig up" precedent to digging the Panama ditch.

The trans Pacific cables were completed in time for the Far East explosion.

To the honor of the people at Baltimore, there was no looting.

A Russian victory means the partition of China, or a world's war to prevent it.

We reiterate, why not make the Panama treaty unanimous.

No spot cotton for sale would seem to be a conclusive answer to the bear "I told you so."

The linotype operator will "make fat" now. So many full "pillu" names in the war news.

Now we know what the empress dowager of China bought an automobile for. It makes flight easy.

The extent to which a modern skyscraper is fireproof would seem to depend altogether on the volume of the fire.

It is to be hoped the U. S. senate will try Dietrich on the merits and not on the technicalities of the case.

The democratic party awaits the leadership of a man possessed of the spirit of compromise as well as the spirit of democracy.

Oh, yes; war makes times flush. Perhaps you notice this when you are in the market for flour and other necessities of life.

Georgia, through her United States senators, stands where the Empire State of the South should stand on the Panama canal question.

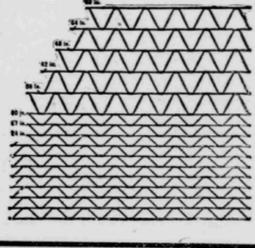
Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined produced a half million bales of cotton the past season. As if that was not a staidhood argument enough!

THE AMERICAN FARM FENCE.

THE HEAVIEST FENCE MADE.
Has No. 9 Top and Bottom Wire, No. 11 Stay Wire, No. 12 Intermediate Wire.
SIZES, 36 to 58 Inches High.
PRICES QUOTED UPON APPLICATION.

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Will Sell as Cheap as Any Man.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
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