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# Mt. Sterling Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

The People's Organ.

Largest circulation of any journal in the Tenth Congressional District.

VOLUME XIV

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12 1903.

NUMBER 4

## BARGAINS FOR CASH BUYERS!

### Our Motto:

UNDEBATEDLY WE SAVE MONEY BY CLOSE BUYING; WHY SHOULD YOU NOT DO THE SAME? WE HOPE THESE FEW PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU, WE WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18lb Granulated Sugar : \$1    | Calico per yard . . . . . 4c & 5c |
| 8 bars Lenox Soap : : 25c      | Check'd Gingham 3 1/2c & 4 1/2c   |
| 4lb Arm & Hammer Soda : 25c    | French Gingham 7 1/2c & 10c       |
| 4 bars Dan'l Boone Soap : 5c   | Men's Fine Shirts 25c & 35c       |
| 3 cans Banner Lye : : 25c      | Ladies' Seamless                  |
| 6 bars Ivory Soap : : 25c      | Hose 5c, 10c & 15c                |
| 3 cakes Toilet Soap : : 5c     | Laces 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c a y'd    |
| Mixed Candies, a pound : 5c    | Hamburgs 5c, 10c, 15c 20c         |
| Keg Soda per pound : : 3c      | Bleached Cotton 5c to 7 1/2c      |
| Good Syr'p molasses gal. : 30c | Good Shirting Cotton 6 1/2c       |
| 100lb 2nd grade Flour \$2.00   | Men's Fine Shoes \$1.35           |
| 100lb Best Flour : : \$2.20    | Men's Heavy Shoes . . . . . 98c   |
| Acme Powder Guns : 48c         | Mens Nice Dress Pant \$1.50       |
| 6lb Paris Green : : \$1.00     | Galvanized F't Tub 25 & 30c       |
| Hammocks : : 48c and up        | " Wash Tub 38 to 65c              |
| 1lb XXXX Coffee : : 10c        | Ladies Lace Hose 15 to 25c        |
| 1lb Arbuckles Coffee : : 11c   | Boy's Vestee Suits \$1.48 up      |
| Good Bulk Coffee : : 10c       | Boy's Norfolk " \$2.50 up         |
| Good Lard per pound : 10c      | 36-inch Percals per yard 7 1/2c   |
| 5 gallon Coal Oil : : 60c      | Pepperell 10-4 Sheeting           |
| Stoneware, per gallon : 7 1/2c | per yard 18c and 20c              |
| Glass Tumblers per set : 20c   | Nice Black Satine 8 1/2c, 10c     |
| Ladies' Nice Slippers : 48c    | India Linen 3 1/2c up to 10c      |

C. T. FLANDERS, JUDY, KY.

## From Abroad.

LETTER NO. XXV.

GHSIREH PALACE, CAIRO, EGYPT, Mar. 21, '03.

Dear Judge: To-night ends my work in Egypt. A few minutes ago I illustrated the power of "backshish" over law. We stopped our carriage half an hour in an unlawful position to await our return from the great bazaar, where I wished to spend a dollar—all I had with me. In fact I spent 75 cents more than I had—borrowing that sum from an old Egyptian. On withdrawing from this commercial pandemonium, we recalled your favorite proverb: "The fool and his money soon part." When we reached the carriage we found the driver in trouble with an officer of the law. I said, "How much?" "One piaster" (5 cents), was the ready answer. I borrowed 5 cents from Ahmed Wabawa, and satisfied therewith the offended dignity of the law, and proceeded to the Palace where I now write.

In another great city covered by my tour, we fell in with a native who could speak English. We attached ourselves to him to study the city. He was on terms of intimate friendship with the new Chief of Police and the City Judge. The Chief was conducting a private gambling house very successfully. To the question, "What is the Judge fit for?" the answer came: "Nothing but to draw his \$300 the first day of every month. His friends were influential and gave him the place because he was worth nothing for anything else."

But Cairo is well governed. The British soldier is popular with the people, and Egypt is very prosperous. Before the dawn of history Memphis was one of the greatest cities the world has ever known. Jeremiah said: "Memphis shall become a desert; she shall be forsaken and become uninhabitable." I wished to see what was left. We rode across the site on donkeys, 25 or 30 miles. Wheat fields and palm orchards flourished over all the ancient city. Off on the desert, down in the solid rock, under eleven immense pyramids, the voiceless inhabitants were once buried, but not a mummy now remains. The miles of sculptured and painted tombs are now empty. We searched for dead Gods through vast cities down under the Sahara desert, carved in the hard rock. The great sarcophagi of polished granite, quarried 583 miles up the Nile and conveyed by Egyptian en-

gineers 5,000 years ago to these magnificent cities of the dead to entomb their sacred bulls, were resting with lids pushed aside in these vast rock chambers, but the bulls had been taken out, robbed of their jewels and precious stones, and left outside to mingle their dust with the drifting sands of Sahara. However, I met five or six of them last year in the British museum, London, where they occupied glass cases, and seemed contented with their lot.

The walls of the tombs of Memphian Kings are enriched with painted and sculptured inscriptions of infinite interest to the historian and student of archeology. Some of the Pharaohs had even sculptured on their tombs their favorite dancing girls, one of whom had kicked the high ceiling with the shapely toes of her left foot, and others were doing almost as well.

Heliopolis, six miles from Cairo, was the great University center of the world for several thousand years. Plato and Herodotus studied there. From the family of the President of this University the spotless son of Jacob got his wife, the fair Asenath. Here Moses was taught "all the wisdom of the Egyptians." But while still pregnant with all the wisdom of the world, and exultant in the pride of her glory, Jeremiah wrote her doom.

This morning I rode over the rich loam, rich with fields of ripening wheat, fifteen feet above the ruins of the proud city. All that remains visible is a solitary obelisk of granite 68 feet high. Abraham must have read the inscription on its sides 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. A few rods from this shaft is the village of Matarriyeh, the traditional home of Jesus and his parents during his exile in Egypt. Nearby is an ostrich farm where feathers are plucked from 1,300 ostriches twice a year. Some of the birds seemed as ancient as the obelisk, but I was assured the oldest was only 29, and would die in about three years.

There are 450 Mosques in Cairo. I have entered and inspected carefully every one of them except 448. W. T. TIBBS.

The National Convention of Dairy and Food Commissioners was in session last week at St. Paul, Minn. Representatives were present from the various State Experiment Stations. A number of resolutions were adopted. The most important were those referring to coloring matter and preservatives. Preservation in food was condemned and coloring matter was also condemned except that known to be harmless.

## What a Farm Woman Made With Poultry Last Year.

The following was taken from a paper read by Mrs. Billings at a farmers' institute:

"I have had some experience with poultry, as I have had the care of a flock of hens for the past twenty years, with good success. We keep about 200 hens. I raise from 100 to 200 chickens, hatching and raising them with hens. My way of caring for chickens is this: I do not feed them anything until they are 24 or 36 hours old, and then feed them bread soaked in water for about a week. After that I take cornmeal in Johnnyoake, and soak that and feed five times a day until they are about five weeks old; then I feed wheat screenings or whole wheat, always giving them plenty of fresh water or sweet milk to drink. In caring for them in that way the loss from sickness is very small. Sometimes the crows or hawks will catch some of them.

"My way of caring for the hens is: In the winter I feed a warm feed every morning of bran with some meat feed mixed with it, either desiccated fish or boiled beef and bone, using seven parts of bran to one of the meat feed, mixed with hot water, and feed while warm. At noon feed corn or wheat and if they need more feed, corn again at night; always have a box with crushed oyster shells where they can get them when they want them, and give them all the fresh water they want. Two or three times a week I feed some vegetable food, cabbage or apples if we have them, or potato parings. We keep our hens shut in in the winter, unless it is very warm. Don't forget that you must have a warm, dry place for them.

"In the summer they run where they please, with the exception of the garden. They are fed every day of the year all they will eat.

"Here is what we did with our hens last year: January 1, 1901, we had 200 White Leghorn hens and 11 Plymouth Rocks for setters. We sold 1,506 dozen of eggs, which brought \$298 87. We have sold 17 roosters for \$7.30, which makes the sales amount to \$306.17. The eggs used in the family is 84 dozen; calling them worth 18 cents a dozen makes them worth \$15 12. You see that the eggs sold brought almost twenty cents a dozen, only lacking a fraction of a cent. The chickens used for meat are 50 at 30 cents each; this is the lowest price that we have sold any for; it makes them worth \$15. January 1, 1902, we have our number of fowls that we had January 1, 1901, and 95 extra pullets worth 50 cents each, which is \$47.50; and 24 extra roosters worth 40 cents each, which is \$9.60—which, by adding what we have sold and used and the extra fowls, is \$393.39. The cost of feed for the year is \$159.73—a profit of \$236.66. If they had had more room they would have done better. I have had them do better than this. I shall continue as long as they do as well as they have the past year.

### Conundrums.

When did Moses sleep with five in the bed? When he slept with his fore-fathers.

Why are the pages of a book like the days of a man? Because they are all numbered.

Why is an acquitted prisoner like a gun. Because he has been charged, taken up and then let off.

Why is a horse more clever than a fox? Because a horse can run when he is in a trap and a fox can't.

Why is a policeman on his beat like an Irishman rolling down a hill? Because he's patrolling (Pat-rolling.)

### Preserves.

As this is the time when the wise housewife begins to lay up stores for winter, a few remarks about preserving may be of use, says Alice Winston in the Inland Farmer.

At one time preserves went out of fashion. It was discovered they were troublesome and expensive and would not keep, and the great need of the age was to have everything canned. But that fad has passed away to a large extent, and although every one cans vegetables and some fruits, the old fashioned, clear, dainty preserves are now come back in full force. If you can, it is a good plan to have an oil stove which will enable you to carry out everything out under a tree or on a porch. But if you have got to be in the kitchen anyway, just have your porcelain lined kettle well cleaned and see you have plenty of wood and go to work on your preserves.

Do not try to save sugar if you want them to keep, and do not be lavish with water if you want a rich, thick syrup. Dark preserves with thin syrup comes from lack of sugar, too much water and too much cooking. Three hours steady boiling is ample time for them to be on the stove. You must allow one pound of sugar for one pound of fruit. Some economical ladies put on the fruit and cook down until clear and then put in three quarters of a pound or a half pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, but I notice their preserves are dark in color and poor in flavor.

After these general remarks I must now come to some especial kinds of preserves. The queen of the table is the peach. Peel them rapidly for they turn dark if exposed to the air for any length of time. Weigh them and put in the kettle, and allow one, ordinary coffee cup or dipper of water for seven pounds. Weigh the sugar and pour over them, and put on, to cook, stirring carefully so as not to break the skins of the fruit. Do not boil furiously either that or any other kind of preserve. A steady bush heat is all that is necessary. It is very nice to crack some stones and after blanching the kernels, put them among the fruit to give a flavor. When the pieces of peach become a clear amber, dip out with a fruit skimmer and lay on flat dishes and boil the syrup until it gets very thick. Return the peaches to the kettle for thirty minutes and then you can put them into glass jars. A piece of thick paper that just fits over the top, is a help even when you use the Mason screw top jars. If you have no tops to your jars, just lay a couple of pieces of paper on top the preserves and paste several thicknesses of paper over the jar and that will keep them perfectly. You know our grandmothers used nothing else and I never heard of their preserves spoiling.

Cantaloupe preserves is another good kind. Take half ripe melons and peel them and cut them in three-inch lengths one inch wide. Put on, with three pieces of white ginger to a large kettle-ful, and a couple of pounds of sugar, and two quarts of water. Cook slowly until the pieces of melon are clear. Take off the stove and drain through a collander until every drop of juice is out of them. Weigh and lay aside. Weigh out the same amount of sugar and put on the stove in a clear kettle with one dipper of water for each five pounds, a little mace and one lemon sliced thin, rind and all, for every two and a half pounds. Cook this syrup until it gets clear and rather thick,

then drop in the pieces of melon and let all cook together until the juice is really thick, when it is done and ready to put up in jars.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels. 3 1/2

Feeders may as well make allowances for a shortage of the corn crop, and begin to plan for saving more forage, and of the planting of fall and winter pastures for the stock.

### Declines to Sell Meteorite For \$2,400.

It is said that Thomas J. Pergam, who owns the 300-pound meteorite found in Bath county, has been offered \$2,400 for the stone. He wants \$4,000.

### Twentieth Child Born to Mrs. Signet Receives Check From President.

A check for \$100 has been received from President Roosevelt for Theodore Roosevelt Signet, the boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Signet, of McKeesport, Pa., and which is the twentieth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Signet.

### Patient Had 100 Cherry Pits.

Nearly one hundred cherry pits have been found in the appendix of a patient who was being operated upon in a Brooklyn hospital. The collection of stones had not caused appendicitis, however. Not only the appendix, but a large space of the intestines was filled with the pits.

### First Patent 113 Years Ago.

One hundred and thirteen years ago the United States granted its first patent. It was issued to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790, and it protected his method of making potash and pearlash.

Three patents were granted the first year, thirty-three were granted the second and eleven the third. None of these early models survived the destructive fires of 1836 and 1877. One commissioner and an assistant, and over 1,000 clerks, are now required to transact the business of the office.

### Silver Currency for Oriental Countries.

A report has been received at the State Department from the United States Monetary Commission which is investigating the question of currency for silver-using countries. The commission has visited London, Paris, The Hague and Berlin and was expecting to leave for St. Petersburg in a short time. According to the report the proposal of the American Commission for a ratio of 32 to 1 for new silver currency for Oriental countries has generally been well received, although the French Commission suggested the ratio of 31 to 1, which is one-half of the French ratio at the present time.

### Automobile Chemical Engine.

A self-propelling or automobile chemical engine and hose wagon is being tested by the Louisville Fire Department and may be added. A test was made. Chief Tyson found it satisfactory in every particular. The machine has a capacity of 1,000 feet of hose, carries two Babcocks, has chemical fire engine with double thirty-five gallon cylinders and attachments. The wagon has room for eight men, and is equipped with all the usual appliances for fighting fire that is carried by a horse wagon. The weight of the machine is 8,000 pounds, and it has a speed of fifteen miles an hour, running ten miles with one charging of the boiler.

## HERE ARE Two Points

To which we call your attention.

viz:

We sell THE BEST GOODS we can buy. We sell these goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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