

FIRST MESSAGE.

Gov. Taylor Sends It to the Kentucky Legislature.

Wants Education Law Repealed and a New State House Provided—State's Finances in Good Shape.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At no more auspicious time than this could you have been chosen to serve the people of the state of Kentucky as their legislators. The gravest questions ever arising in the history of the state are to come before you for determination. Not only this, but you are called to act as the morning of another century begins to dawn upon the earth; which event nearly always marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of nations. It lies with you to make that dawn as far as Kentucky is concerned, glorious and prophetic of a century of progress, or to render it darkest and the farthest of years of civil and commercial oppression to our people.

It may not be inappropriate to briefly remind you of our country's remarkable achievements during the century now drawing to a close. Three great wars with foreign foes have been triumphantly waged; our national independence wrought and the supremacy of American arms established. The most gigantic civil conflict in history has been fought by our people, its issues forever settled, and the whole country indissolubly bound together in bonds of internal peace. Ours has come to be the exemplar of liberty to all the nations of the earth and our flag has crossed the seas and redeemed the bonds of bondage. From a few thinly populated states on the eastern coast our nation has extended its territory by conquest and purchase from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to the lakes, and our population has grown to more than 70,000,000 of free people. States more vast than old world empires have been carved out of the wilderness and desert, and added to the national cluster. Religion has reared her temples and education her seats of learning in every community within our borders, and to-day our general people are enjoying a degree of happiness and material prosperity unprecedented in all history.

With the lessons of yesterday so plainly to be read in the light of to-day; with the most achievements of our people so vital in our hearts, so enduring in our memories; with the horizon of the future so brightly glowing with promise, with all these things to inspire, it is but natural that in the present grave condition of affairs in the state, the people should expect the new legislature to be called upon to restore and conserve to them their liberties and to acquit yourselves in all regards as patriots.

A republican form of government depends upon the sanctity of suffrage. So long as the rights of ballot are held inviolate, so long as our people have peace in the state; but where, by forms of law or otherwise, this most sacred prerogative of the citizen is impaired or destroyed, then strife and confusion follow, and free government is at an end.

The supreme object of a republican form of government is "the greatest good to the greatest number." Anything subservient of this inevitably results either to despotism or to anarchy. The people of our own state have always jealously guarded this sacred right of suffrage by constitutional provisions.

Gov. Taylor here mentions that section of the state constitution which says that all elections shall be free and equal, and then proceeds to discuss the passing of the Grobel election law.

The citizens of the state or community were upon the whole, however, more than that of who shall serve as their public officers. Matters that affect the well being of the locality, constitutional amendments, and other matters of local and far-reaching importance must be determined under the same law that provides for the election of public officers and are of paramount importance to the people.

The infallible test of the wisdom or folly of any law lies in its application. The present election law, tried by this test, is unwise, unpatriotic and unjust. Its provisions make it possible for every election tribunal, from the highest to the lowest, to be dominated by one party; its operation makes of that party a great power, and it has permitted one party to pack the precinct election boards with partisan officers, but it has likewise prevented the various other parties from having any representation at the polls to witness the casting and counting of the vote. More than this, in the present election law, as provided under its provisions refused to hold elections at all, or to certify the vote as cast, or certified to that which was done, and in the case of the Grobel election law, that partisan lawfully could devise to deprive the voters of their suffrage. Yet such frauds are not only legal, but are the only justification offered by these laws for such outrageous conduct as they the interests of their party are thereby served.

The conduct of these charges with the execution of the law has been the people in the most dreadful apprehension as to what any day may bring forth. It has introduced into our elections the most serious and dangerous element known in the history of our state, and it has contaminated public morals, raised the people to the level of the lowest, and has introduced into our common honesty in political affairs a new and deadly element, and a spirit of unscrupulousness, and a disregard of the principles of justice, and a disregard of the principles of justice, and a disregard of the principles of justice.

These indefensible facts must appeal to you for reform and decisive action in the name of the people of this state. The constitution provides for an election law which will guarantee to the people a free ballot and a honest count. If you do this, you will have accomplished a glorious work. You will have proclaimed yourselves patriots, with the hope of the people of your state and the people of this nation.

STATE FINANCES. The people of Kentucky are to be congratulated upon the excellent financial condition of the state. The cash resources of the year 1899 its cash resources were as follows: Balance in the sinking fund, \$1,874,222.20; school fund, \$2,778,581.00; general expenditure fund, \$8,072,000.00; state treasury, \$1,069,425.98. In addition to these cash resources on hand, there is to the credit of the sinking fund, a sum estimated at \$100,000, making an aggregate of total resources of \$13,803,229.18.

The bonded indebtedness of the state at the close of the year 1899 was \$3,485,000.00.

The governor calls attention to the fact that only the coupon bonds issued July, 1887, and the certificates of indebtedness issued 1888, will have to be ultimately discharged by payment of the principal.

However, the resources of the treasury were on December 31, 1899, sufficient to discharge that indebtedness and leave a surplus of \$10,425,229.18. The A. & M. bonds, as well as the educational bonds, are intended to be perpetual obligations upon which the state is required to pay only the accrued interest.

It should be remembered, however, that the funds for which these bonds were issued were used in defraying the general expenditures of the state government. In order that the present condition of our finances may be justly appreciated, it is well to contrast it with that prevailing in March, 1888.

It will be seen that not only have the current expenses in the last four years been paid, but that a very large floating debt has been discharged. In view of the present splendid condition of our state finances, but little legislation is required to the subject of taxation appears to be necessary.

The recent decision in the supreme court of the United States, holding that the provision in our revenue act of 1882 authorizing the assessment of the capital stock of national banks was in conflict with the United States statutes, demands your attention. The act referred to should be so amended as to harmonize with the United States statutes and provide for the proper assessment of the shares of stock of these institutions for the purpose of state and local taxation.

On each commission issued to an officer, this fee would generally be cheerfully paid. The tax on deeds and mortgages should be regulated according to the value of the property mortgaged or conveyed under the present law, the tax on a deed conveying \$500.00 of property is no more than on a deed conveying property valued at \$100. This is inequitable and should be remedied.

EDUCATION. No genuine thinker or true patriot ever questions the truth and wisdom of the declaration uttered nearly 25 centuries ago by Aristotle, that the fate of empires depends upon the education of the children. It is in common accord with the common experience of mankind, and is abundantly illustrated in every essential advancement in civilization. It applies with peculiar force to states with a republican form of government whose strength and stability rest alone with the people. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Kentucky should zealously guard her common school interests.

It is a matter for congratulation that the schools continue to grow in efficiency, and popular favor from year to year, as is evidenced by better attendance, increased number of districts that furnish local aid and more thorough preparation on the part of teachers.

The per capita for the school years ending June 30, 1898, 1898, and 1899, the high water mark, being \$2.15, \$2.35 and \$2.50 respectively for these years.

After the per capita for the school year ending June 30, 1899, had been fixed, the public funds for the year were collected from railroads and other sources, which materially augmented the school fund. This enabled the administration to fix the per capita at \$2.70 for the present school year.

A suitable building, properly furnished, is a prerequisite to every school district. If the public fund is to accomplish uniformity in the method of raising and expending each school district, and furnish its own school house must necessarily, in a large measure, fall of satisfactory results.

A late decision of the court of appeals holding that the constitution limits the funds of school districts to the amount of one year's levy, makes it practically impossible for poorer districts to build comfortable houses, and furnish them under any rate of district taxation short of practical confiscation, and emphasizes the necessity for action by this general assembly for their relief.

In many states the township or ward system has been adopted, and the school district is made the unit for taxation. The desired result might result from legislation along these lines. These suggestions are submitted for your consideration.

The governor dwells at length on the importance of a perfect system of enumeration for school purposes in larger districts.

One of the most deplorable defects in our common school system is the shortness of the term. In the rural districts the children seldom have an opportunity to attend school longer than five months each year. This fact seriously cripples the efficiency of the schools. Teachers can ill afford to prepare for their work for that period.

STATE COLLEGES. Standing at the head of Kentucky's public school system and forming an essential part of it, are two institutions for higher education, the one for the white and the other for the colored race. Each of these spheres has done, and is destined to do, a great work for the young men and young women of the commonwealth in the way of professional training. These are the State Normal School and the State Normal School for Colored People.

The governor cites the injustice to women in the matter of higher education, and asks the question whether it could be more plainly the duty of the state than to provide the greatest possible facilities for the young women who will become the teachers of the state public schools, to procure the best possible equipment for this important office? To this end, I recommend that the legislature make an appropriation ample for the erection of a commodious dormitory for the young women students at the State college, with all facilities necessary for the incorporation of the department in domestic science. This dormitory should be placed under the management of Christian women.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The reports from the state asylums will be laid before you. It seems that the sanitary condition of each of the institutions is excellent. The inmates are well provided for, and are properly cared for in every particular.

The expenses of the Eastern asylum for the year ending September 30, 1899, exceeded its income by \$2,822.20. This deficit was caused by expending considerable money for repairs of buildings. The report of the treasurer of the Western asylum, covering the period from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899, showed the institution lived within its income and had to its credit at the latter date \$8,869.13.

HOUSES OF REFORM. In 1898 an act was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting houses of reform, where juvenile offenders might be confined. For 129 years this class of prisoners had been confined with old and hardened criminals. This is no longer the case. The commissioners appointed by the governor, under the provisions of the act, purchased a site near Lexington, Ky., and have completed the buildings, and 50 prisoners have already been conveyed to that institution.

The appropriation has been nearly exhausted and the necessary buildings not completed. An additional appropriation will be asked for in the report of the trustees. This is a matter that demands your serious attention.

THE PENITENTIARIES. The board of prison commissioners will doubtless lay before you their report as to the operation of the two penitentiaries for the last year. These reports are not likely to balance with the auditor's books with reference to the expenditures, because the actual expenditures by the state for these institutions are always larger than those shown by the trustees' reports, and the salaries and expenses of the commissioners not appearing in the wardens' books. The penitentiaries have been under the control of the state management 18 months, taking into account, as we must, the receipts at the beginning and at the close of this period. The expenditures for the Frankfort penitentiary, for the period ending November 20, 1899, of expenditures are \$272,720.00 for the 15 months ending November 20, 1899. They do not, however, include an expenditure of \$100,000, appropriated to enlarge the prison dining room.

MOBS. Mob violence has long been prevalent in the state, but no adequate remedy for its prevention has yet been devised. The reputation of the state has been injured abroad and immigration retarded because of this fact. This evil demands the most serious attention of your body. The recent occurrence in Mason county is a shocking and revolting that it emphasizes the necessity for effective legislation to prevent its recurrence in the future. The present law provides sufficient punishment for such offenders as these, but the sentiment in communities where these things occur, seems to either overawe the officers who are charged with the execution of the law or to entitle their sympathies in favor of the violators. Hence, it is apparent that if these evil-doers are to be brought to justice, it must be by strict courts removed from the scene of the crime jurisdiction, and authorizing the selection of special prosecutors who are independent of local influences.

WOMEN'S PRISON. The penitentiary at Frankfort is greatly overcrowded. The space occupied by women is needed for the accommodation of men, and the quarters are totally inadequate for opportunity to give the women the instruction they need. Every woman capable of being taught should have the prison well drilled in some one or more lines of domestic service, and a recommendation for the establishment of a prison for female offenders, which shall be entirely under the management of Christian women, who will have their sole conduct the institution in such

way as to teach every woman who is confined in the prison for a period as long as a year, to do some one thing well, and thus send her back to society so equipped as to be able to earn an honest livelihood.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION. Much complaint comes from the larger cities of our state because of the fact, that under the constitution they are practically under the control of government concerning municipal taxation. It is earnestly insisted that this fact greatly retards the growth of these cities.

The local tax rate on all manufacturing industries in Louisville for 1899 was \$1.84 on the \$100. It is at once apparent that capital when seeking investment will go where its burden will be lightest and where the greatest advantages are afforded. Hence, millions of wealth are being diverted from our own state and cities to that of our rivals. It does seem that the cities should be allowed to regulate their municipal taxation and make such laws as will suit their own local interest. It can not possibly harm the rest of the state.

For these reasons it is recommended that your honorable body again bring this matter before the people by submitting a new constitution, which should be a constitution allowing cities of such classes as you may deem proper the right to regulate the question of municipal taxation.

CAPITOL BUILDING. The public buildings of a state as certainly indicate its financial standing and public thrift as do private buildings. It reveals the thrift and enterprise of a new capital. It was but natural that the reputation of Kentucky has suffered, because of the character of its state buildings.

The structures which sufficed a quarter of a century ago are not sufficient for the present. The whole country is moving forward, and everywhere about us our eyes are turned to the march of progress and prosperity. There is scarcely a state in the union that does not possess handsomer and more commodious buildings than our own.

This is true, notwithstanding the fact that many of these states rank far below Kentucky in the matter of an intelligent Heretofore the impoverished condition of our public treasury has blocked all efforts to provide for the erection of a new capitol. It was but natural that our people were loath to increase their indebtedness to gratify their state pride.

LOCAL OPTION. Much confusion has resulted from a recent decision of the court of appeals, constraining the law authorizing counties to vote on the local option question. It has been held that under the present statute after the county has voted to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors, any independent vote abrogate the vote of the county, so far as the local municipalities are concerned. Under this construction the people of the county as a whole are practically denied the right of determining this important question. Legislation is therefore earnestly urged.

Trusting that your work may be of the highest order, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN. Dr. Wickliffe Smith, Surgeon of the Late 161st Indiana, and a Cuban Boy Killed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31.—Dr. Wickliffe Smith, surgeon of the 161st Indiana regiment, Col. Durbin, was killed Friday afternoon together, with his Cuban boy, Francisco Sousa, three miles from Delphi by a Wabash train. On account of the cold weather they were bundled up so they could not hear the train and drove on the tracks. Both were instantly killed. The horse was unhurt.

Dr. Smith was one of the best known and most popular men in the state and a personal friend of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, and Gov. Mount. Mr. Riley said of him Friday night: "In many ways Wickliffe Smith was unique. He was brave almost to rashness and generous almost to a fault. His death will bring sadness to many hearts, but no one will lament him more sincerely than I."

A CLUB IN TURMOIL. Members Indignant Because Secretary Notified Them of Dues By Postal Card.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 2.—The officers of the Kokomo Equal Suffrage and Literary association stirred up a storm of indignation Saturday among the members. The secretary, instead of sending statements of delinquent annual dues by letter in the usual manner, had the delinquencies printed on postal cards and mailed to the members. The club has a membership of about 200 leading citizens, male and female. The persons receiving the cards are hopping mad over it, regarding the "public dues" as not only an unpardonable insult, but a flagrant infraction of the postal laws, clearly actionable at law. Several of the members have indignantly resigned, and others threaten to do so unless apologies are made and the offensive action of the secretary and treasurer is repudiated by the club.

Woman Killed. Decatur, Ind., Jan. 2.—A boiler in the sausage factory of John Haviland, at Geneva, exploded, wrecking two buildings, killing one woman and seriously wounding another. Mrs. Millette, aged 64, was sitting in her residence across the street, and was struck with a piece of iron from the engine and almost instantly killed. Miss Nancy Macklin, a domestic at her residence across the street, was injured.

Large Extension to the Road. Hagerstown, Ind., Dec. 31.—Manager Barrett, of the Indianapolis & Greifeld electric railroad, says that as soon as the line is completed to Indianapolis spurs will be run to Knightstown and to Newcastle and Hagerstown, and the road will eventually reach Cincinnati.

In the Hands of a Receiver. South, Bend, Dec. 31.—The big grocery firm of Whitney & Fletcher, in this city, went in the hands of a receiver Friday.

Latest in Advertising.

A new scheme of advertising was resorted to by a progressive business firm in a prosperous city in the south. The junior partner of the firm swore out a warrant for the arrest of the senior partner on the ground that he was selling goods below cost and that the firm was constantly losing money thereby. The case came up in court and the counsel for the senior partner asked for a postponement in order to have more time to prepare his case. The judge granted the request, bail was fixed and the senior member released. As he left the courtroom the junior partner arose and exclaimed: "If he is released, the firm will go on. The news soon spread and the firm did a better business. When the case was again called on plaintiff appeared and the charge was dismissed. The firm had succeeded in their object—advertisement.—Philadelphia Call.

Normanism. This is a question that should interest every one. It is a blot upon the fair name—a symptom of governmental ill-health. The right laws would act as speedily upon it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does upon constipation or dyspepsia. They would quickly clear it out and restore healthy purity; and this is just what the bitters do for the human constitution. It makes the stomach strong by curing indigestion, biliousness and liver trouble.

Equality of the Sexes. Women certainly stands at last upon a footing more nearly equal with that of man. For instance, she may no longer gain entrance into the column of the purely literary magazines by merely murdering somebody, but she has her brother, to go in search of the north pole, or to ride many consecutive centuries upon a bicycle, etc.—Boston Journal.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials from Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Time and Money. Miss Romantique—The foreign nobility having nothing to do, must lead awfully monotonous lives. Miss Kestive—Yes, I notice those who come over here never seem to have any change.—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Mr. Zerepiggiestinstopper is the name of a foreigner who has recently located in this city. The other morning a neighbor passing by him in a hurry said: "Good morning, I was glad to see you, but I will not mention your name; I'm shortness of breathe dis morrow."—Joliet (Ill.) Star.

\$20 Per Week. We pay \$20 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Patent Mixture. Send stamp for terms. Excelsior Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.

"Charitable man, Jenks is." "Really?" "Yes. A poor fellow stopped us on the street to-day and asked us to help him get the price of a new pair of shoes. He said, 'Jenks did better?' 'He gave him a toothpick.'—Philadelphia Press.

Crying Babies. Are the ones who take dangerous drugs for Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. Hoxsie's Croup Cure is safe and sure. 50c.

The Queen & Crescent. Only through Pullman line to Florida. The Queen & Crescent only through car line to Asheville.

Popularity often makes a man believe what he knows isn't true.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Fake Laxative Bromo Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A man who is in the habit of telling everything he hears soon doesn't soon hear very much.—Washington (D. C.) Democrat.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

The hungry mendicant prefers the cold ham to the cold shoulder.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

The great virtue is industry; all the other virtues follow in its train.—Atchison Globe.

THE MARKETS. Cincinnati, Jan. 4. LIVE STOCK—Cattle, com'n 3 35 @ 4 15. Choice butcher 4 85 @ 5 00. HOGS—Select packers 4 45 @ 4 50. Mixed packers 4 35 @ 4 45. SHEEP—Choice 3 85 @ 4 10. LAMBS—Extra 5 05 @ 5 15. FLOUR—Winter patent 3 25 @ 3 75. WHEAT—No. 2 mixed 3 25 @ 3 75. RYE—No. 2 mixed 3 25 @ 3 75. POTATOES—Per brl 1 25 @ 1 50.

U. S. SENATOR ROACH Says Peruna, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systemic remedy for catarrh but Peruna. Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS. "Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have FREE!

- 1 Match Box, 25c
2 Knife, one blade, 25c
3 Scissors, 4 1/2 inches, 25c
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon, 25c
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quarter ruple plate on white metal, 50c
6 French Briar Wood Pipe, 25c
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine, 50c
8 Steel, 50c
9 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality, 50c
10 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best, 60c
11 Stamp Box, steel silver, 70c
12 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades, ruple plate on white metal, 50c
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 75c
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated, 50c
15 Base Ball, "Association," best quality, 100c
16 Alarm Clock, nickel, 150c
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods, 250c
18 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, 250c
19 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, 250c
20 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, 250c
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, 250c
22 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, 250c

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900. Special Notice: Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not eligible for presents mentioned below, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cent per hundred, if received by post before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of STAR PLUG TOBACCO will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST! Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Lazy Liver. "I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascares whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC. REGULATE THE LIVER. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripes. Solely Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The best remedy for Cough Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation, Trial, 50c for 3c.

DROPSY. NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

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