

THE BOURBON NEWS

TELEPHONE NO. 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

SWIFT CHAMP, EDITOR AND OWNER.

ONE YEAR - \$2.00 | SIX MONTHS - \$1.00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Entered at the Paris, Ky., post-office as second-class mail matter.

Established 1881—23 Year of Continuous Publication.

Display advertisements, \$1.00 per inch for first time; 50 cents per inch each subsequent insertion.

Reading notices, 10 cents per line each issue; reading notices in black type, 20 cents per line each issue.

Cards of thanks, calls on candidates, and similar matter, 10 cents per line. Special rates for big advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce Henry S. Caywood as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County, with J. U. Boardman as Deputy, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. P. Clarke as a candidate for Sheriff of Bourbon County, with Albert S. Thompson and Wm. F. Talbot as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Harvey Hibler as a candidate for Sheriff of Bourbon County, with Brutus J. Clay, Jr., and James Burke as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JAPANESE TERRAPIN.

United States Fish Commission Sends Experts to Study Methods of Culture in Far East.

The United States fish commission has sent an expert to Japan for the purpose of studying terrapin culture as practised in that country, where they seem to have succeeded in breeding the turtles by artificial means. It is true that the Japanese terrapin is not the same species as ours, but its habits are similar, and there is reason to suppose that like methods of culture might be successful in the United States, says the New York Herald.

The matter is of no small importance, inasmuch as our terrapin is on the verge of extinction. It used to be vastly numerous, especially in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake, and in 1850 diamond backs sold in Baltimore for 12½ cents apiece. But they have been literally hunted almost to the point of extermination, and at the present time they fetch \$60 a dozen.

The Japanese species, which is said to be equal to our own in flavor, is known as the "suppon," and, like the American terrapin, is an inhabitant of tidal waters and salt marshes. Artificial ponds with a muddy bottom are employed for rearing purposes, with a low fence to prevent the turtles from escaping. The pond is shallow, and at laying time, in early summer, the females climb out on the bank, scratch a shallow hole and deposit their eggs, finally covering them up and leaving them to be hatched by the heat of the sun. Nets are spread to prevent birds from digging up the eggs.

BACK TO THEIR LAVA BEDS.

Gallant Modoc Indians Allowed to Return After Long Exile from Native Rocks and Hills.

The last gallant remnant of the once glorious tribe of Modoc Indians are soon to depart for their homes in the lava beds of the state of Washington, says the Baxter Springs News. For nearly 30 years they have resided on their little reservation in Indian Territory about ten miles south of Baxter Springs.

This tribe was at one time the bravest of the brave, and made the most heroic stand for their liberty ever made by any tribe or nation. With a small body of chosen warriors they "stood off" or held at bay the entire army of the United States for many weeks. They killed Gen. Canby, commanding the United States forces, and killed and wounded more soldiers than there were members of their tribe. They were finally conquered, and after hanging Capt. Jack, their head chief, and four others, the balance of the tribe was corralled on the lands in the territory. Every member was allowed 40 acres of poor land, and they were informed this was all they could expect, or, in other words, they must "root hog or die." All of the old historic members of the tribe are dead, except Princess Mary, the sister of Capt. Jack, and old Lu-ke-el-tu, now 105 years old, the bow and arrow maker of the tribe. Capt. Jack, Steamboat Frank and Scar Faced Charlie, Schack Nasty Jim, and all the old landmarks of the tribe have gone to the happy hunting grounds. Their bones repose in a strange land, far from their native rocks and hills, where their forefathers are buried.

Special Trains.

At any of the big railroad terminals in any city now a man can get a special engine and car to check a flyer almost as easily as he can check his trunk. Only a few minutes' notice is required and right-of-way is obtained for 100 or 200 miles along the line without noticeably disturbing scheduled runs. A man who has to keep an important business engagement, or a woman hurrying to a sick husband, pays \$100 or double that sum for a special with a little concern as paying a supper check in a swell hotel.

HUMAN ILLS DUE TO SOAP.

Writer in London Times Starts an Interesting Discussion—Views of the Specialists.

A short letter printed in the London Times stands out among such all-absorbing topics as the possibilities of war in the near or far east, the fiscal question and other matters of grave interest. The writer of this letter refers to the announcement that a royal commission is about to be appointed to investigate the physical deterioration of the English people.

He proceeds, says the New York Sun, to declare the conviction that this deterioration is due to the excessive use of soap, which removes the natural oil given by the Almighty to protect the body, and thus exposes it to rheumatism, chills, disease and dirt.

The writer boasts that he has not used soap for 30 years, while all the time he was doing the hardest kind of work at sea, and yet he never had a twinge of rheumatism or any other ailment.

The appearance of this letter was the signal for a general press investigation into the philosophy of soap. Physicians, dermatologists, complexion specialists and even recruiting sergeants have been interviewed on the subject, with the result that soap comes forth victorious and is declared to be an absolute necessity of life under modern conditions.

The Lancet admits that soap is not calculated to make the skin supple, because it removes the natural oil, but cold cream is a remedy for this. "Nevertheless," said the Lancet, "not a few people manage to maintain personal cleanliness without the use of soap at all."

ARE METALS "ALIVE?"

Experiments Show Them to Be Sensitive to Irritation Just as Animal Nerves Are.

"By an ingenious device a visible and ocular demonstration can be given of the fact that a nerve has the power to convey a message of sensitiveness. If at any intervening part of the nerve a galvanometer be attached, and the end of the nerve be pinched or otherwise irritated, then immediately the needle of the galvanometer will be deflected—thus showing that the irritation of the nerve causes a current like that of electricity to be sent along it. It is upon this fact (now well known to scientists) that Prof. Bosc bases his investigations.

"He starts," as explained by A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, in an article on "Life in Metals," which he contributes to Pearson's, "from that known fact—namely, that a galvanometer can reveal the sensitiveness of animal matter to external irritation—and makes a series of experiments on bars of different metals, to ascertain if they, also, will respond to similar irritation, and if that response can be made visibly manifest in like manner by means of the galvanometer. The results he obtains are startling.

"The first result is that all metals show visible signs of sensitiveness under irritation, such as twisting or tapping, exactly in the same manner as animal muscles and nerves do—the greater the irritation, the greater the visible signs of sensitiveness. Nay, more; every single peculiarity in the irritability of animal matter is exactly reproduced in the case of metal."

CARPENTRY IN THE FAR EAST.

Artisans in India, China, Turkey, and Adjacent Countries, Do Clever Work with Primitive Tools.

In our big lumber mills, where great pine sticks are reduced to kindling in a few minutes, the millman is merely required to see that the stick is secured straight in the carriage. He would be bewildered, says Andrew Appleton, in Everybody's Magazine, if compelled suddenly to follow the Philippine method of lumber reduction. There the largest sticks are sawed by hand. Even woods as hard as teak are set up on a frame, and two laborers monotonously pull a big band-saw through its tough length for days and days until they have produced the slabs of which eastern furniture is made. Our modern carpenter is little more than a joiner of parts. The intricate moldings and beadings come ready finished and all he has to do is to put them together. But the carpenter of the far east receives the wood in the rough, exactly as it is left by the band-sawyer. He must carve his moldings before they can be placed in the houses. In India, China, Turkey, Syria and adjacent countries these clever artisans may be seen working with tools as primitive almost as those used in the days before America was discovered.

The Useful Alligator.

The value of alligators in the economy of nature was recently demonstrated in Florida. Hunters having decimated the alligators, the muskrats on which the alligators feed began to multiply. They honeycombed with holes the river levees. These holes caused leakage, the leakage caused breaks in the banks and great destruction of property resulted. California has no alligators, but many cousins of the muskrat. Hitherto they have been exceedingly troublesome to the farmers along the Sacramento. A remedy for these burrowing rodents is now announced—oil. It not only drives away the gophers and squirrels, but, according to Stockton experimenters, retards the washing away of the banks by water and the loss of the loose earth at the top by high winds. The oil is applied hot from a barge in the river, and contracts have been let for extensive oiling.

Potatoes for Big City. New York city consumes 2,000,000 barrels of potatoes a year.

PERILS OF MICROBE DODGING.

Discovery of Germs the Most Disheartening of All the Discoveries Made by Science.

"Microbes snatch at us from around every corner," according to Eugene Wood, in Everybody's. "We can get on the good side of a dog by patting his head and we can please the cat by scratching her under the chin (if she doesn't scratch first). We can tame other animals by giving them food or by putting the weight of our hand on them. If they won't be petted or tamed we can pick up a rock and let them have it between the eyes. But when a creature has no tail to wag and nothing to purr with, how can we pet it? How can we, without getting a crick in the neck, stoop down far enough to say: "Pretzle microbe!" to something that is to us as a grain of sand is to Mount Blanc? If it comes to exterminating them, what chance have we with a creature that every two hours breaks into two pieces, each of which is a perfect organism, ready in another two hours to break in two again, and each of these halves to break in two in another two hours, and so on and so on until it, three days the progeny of one single bacterium numbers 4,772 billions? Nobody can keep up with that rate of increase. Of all the discoveries made by science it seems to me that the most disheartening is the discovery of germs."

COLLECTOR'S WEAKNESS.

A Rich Man Who Would Have No Reproductions of Paintings Owned by Him.

The attendants in the art gallery of a department store in Brooklyn were startled the other day to see a man deliberately destroy two pictures that he had just purchased at a cost of \$47, says the New York Press. The man is wealthy and aims to have a collection of art objects that have no duplicates. He had purchased in the art gallery that was the scene of his vandalism a painting for which he paid \$1,000. After it was sent home he was showing it to a friend, who, knowing the collector's weakness, told him he had seen two reproductions of the painting in the same gallery, one priced \$35, the other at \$12.

"Go and buy them for me," said the collector, "and when you get them break them up. I'll give you a check for \$47 before you go home."

The friend declined the task, so the collector went to the store himself, pointed out the two pictures and after he had paid for them destroyed them on the spot. The same man ordered a table with a carved top, for which he paid \$900, and after it had been finished he went to the artist who had designed it and stood by him while he destroyed the original drawings for the table. That was a part of the contract and he meant to see it carried out.

DEER VISION NOT SO GOOD.

If It Equalled Man's the Killing Would Not Be So Large According to Those Who Know.

Every day or two the fact is brought to the notice of hunters that a deer cannot see as well as a man. Tell this to a person who has never been deer hunting and he will laugh at you, but it is a fact that the average human being has better vision and a greater range than has the red deer of the north woods, says the New York Sun.

This is easily proved. A person may stand in full view of a deer, and the animal may be on the lookout and still not see the person until quite near and some time after the person has spied the deer. Of course, the sense of smell, as well as that of hearing, is overdeveloped in the deer, but not so with the power of sight. James Skilton, one of the best known hunters in this neighborhood, says that almost every deer he has killed could have saved itself if its sight had been as good as his, and other hunters say the same thing. With the wind blowing away from the deer, one, or even a drove, will sometimes stand in full vision for half an hour, until their keen sense of smell or hearing gives the alarm and they scramble away through the brush.

Deathbed Thieves.

In France persons who live at the expense of others have discovered a novel and shameful method of thieving. They practice it only at funerals, and hence they are known as "deathbed thieves." When they read in a newspaper that a well-to-do person has died, some of them go to the house an hour or two before the funeral takes place and coolly mingle with the invited mourners. Of course the members of the family do not know them, but they naturally assume either that they were known to the deceased and have come to pay their last respects or that they were invited to be present by some aunts or cousins who are unable to attend in person.

Lewis and Clark Fair.

The Lewis and Clark fair, planned to be held in Portland, Ore., in the summer of 1905, is to commemorate the centennial of the crossing of the continent by the explorers whom Jefferson induced to undertake the difficult task soon after the completion of his bargain for the Louisiana territory. They went up the Missouri river, crossed the Rocky mountains and followed down the course of the Columbia river to the Pacific.

Naturalization Figures.

Only 8.3 per cent. of the 1,330,697 German-born males in the United States have failed to become naturalized, while 13 per cent. of the English, 35 per cent. of the Russians, 53 per cent. of the Italians and 80 per cent. of the Japanese are still aliens.

COAL EXPERIMENTS.

Tests Inaugurated at Portsmouth, England—Experts Study Effect of Submerging in Salt Water.

Some curious tests with coal are now being made at Portsmouth, the object being to ascertain to what extent, if any, it is improved by being kept for a certain time in salt water.

Twenty-one tons of coal taken from the same heap were first divided into three parts, two of which contained ten tons each, and one one ton. One of the ten ton lots was next divided into five parts, each containing two tons, and these, after being placed in five perforated boxes, were sunk in the sea. The other ten ton lot is also to be divided into five parts, each containing two tons, but instead of being sunk in the sea these are to be kept on land and will be covered with tarpaulin. The one ton lot was burned a few days ago, and a thorough test is now being made of its qualities as shown by combustion.

In 12 months the coal in one of the submerged boxes, and also that in one of the boxes which have been kept on land, will be compared, and the result will be compared with that which was obtained when the one ton was burned a few days ago. In this way the scientists and the naval authorities of England are confident that some new and important facts can be learned in regard to the qualities of coal.

DOGS BLOW THE BELLOWS.

Blacksmith in New York Adopts Novel Labor-Saving Device—Intelligent Animals at Work.

On an uptown street on the East side of the city, says the New York Mail and Express, hundreds of people daily pause at a blacksmith's shop to watch three large and intelligent Newfoundland dogs, which are employed by the brawny smith to work the bellows of the forge of his shop. In one corner of the shop is a wooden wheel about eight feet in diameter and wide enough for a dog to stand in. When the wheel is at rest the dog stands in much the same position as the horse in a child's rocker, with his head always turned toward the forge awaiting orders. When told to "go ahead" the beast on duty at once starts on a brisk trot, which makes the wheel turn around rapidly and by means of a crank and lever the power is conveyed to the bellows.

The dogs work willingly and with such intelligence that people are never weary of watching the efforts of the animals to keep the smithy fires bright. Each dog works in the wheel for one hour and then rests for two. They cost their owner about two dollars a week each to feed, and he estimates that they save him \$12 a week, as otherwise it would require the services of two men or a small engine to do their work.

X-Rays in Incandescent Gaslight. M. Blondlot, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, discovered, not long ago, that invisible rays, capable of penetrating solid substances, are given off from the incandescent mantles of the Welsbach light.

The Venezuelan Roads.

The roads of Venezuela are not suitable for American styles of vehicles, and draft animals are rather small for any ordinary vehicles for freight. The lighter kind of pleasure vehicles could be used if the roads were not so bad.

SHE TOOK THE CAKE.

Engine, Now in Scrap Heap, Once One of the Finest and Fastest in Her Class.

Lying in the Central yards, and undergoing the process of being dismantled, is an old engine, No. 03, once one of the finest and fastest engines of her class, says the Mexican Herald. To-day she represents nothing to the casual observer but an old scrap iron pile, yet thirty-odd years ago the cows got out of her way and the amazed spectators clapped their hands and shouted their applause when she passed by under full speed, running at the rate of four kilometers an hour, with Van Scotk hanging out of the cab, with one strenuous hand upon the throttle and the other upon the hand brake, which was under such perfect control that within a few minutes' notice the train could be brought to a stop—with the assistance of a few ties thrown across the track.

The engine weighed about nine tons, and the tank was a part of the cab. Water was brought in buckets by the fireman and conductor when they were not engaged in brushing the reptiles that overtook the train from the platform. This feature occurred at every available waterhole. Rich grandees, priests, peons, beggars and what not waited with interest to see her arrive at a station, pulling a coach, and when she arrived admired the ingenuity of the Yankee who invented so great a machine. Her day is past, and she remains but to remind of the improvements that have been made, and also to call to mind the history of the pioneer railroad men of the republic.

BRAVE IN FACE OF DEATH.

The Thrilling Grand Stand Play of a Famous Bull-Fighter in a Spanish Arena.

One of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena is recalled by the recent feat of the Spanish torero, arador Reverte. It occurred at Bayonne, says an exchange. After disposing of two bulls Reverte had twice plunged his sword into a third, of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued charging wildly the spectators began to hiss Reverte for bungling. Wounded to the very quick of his pride, the Spaniard shouted: "The bull is slain!" and, throwing aside his sword, sank on one knee with folded arms in the middle of the ring. He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident.

The wounded beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, knelt motionless as a statue, while the spectators held their breath in horrified suspense. Reaching his victim, the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he sank in death, with his last effort giving one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Still Reverte never flinched, but remained kneeling, exultant in victory, but calmly contemptuous of applause, till he was carried away to heal him of his grievous wound.

Camel Is Profitable.

During the month of July, 3,207 vessels, measuring 454,573 register tons net, used the North sea and Baltic canal, against 3,217 ships and 418,466 tons in the same month of 1902. The dues collected amounted to 211,501 marks, against 192,719 marks.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT
—IT THAT—
TWIN BROS.
Have been Uniform Each Year in the
Growth of Trade.



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Our Dry Goods Department is now filled with the choicest line of Dress Goods and Silks, Ladies' Stylish Waists and Skirts, Muslin Underwear, White Goods, Percalés, etc.; large assortment of White Goods, Laces, Hamburgs; Notions of all kinds.

Maloney Bros.' Fine Shoes and Oxfords for Ladies, Misses and Children. The Little Red School House Shoe so satisfactory for Misses' and Children's wear. Fine line of Oxford and strap Sandals for Ladies, Misses and Children.

We invite you to call in and inspect our handsome, stylish, durable line of Clothing, Dry goods, Dress Goods, etc. Suits and Trousers also made to order.

Twin Brothers' Big Department Store.
Bourbon's Big Bargain Bargainers.
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CAUTION.—Beer put up in dark colored bottles is not always Wiedemann's. See that it has the Crown tin stopper branded "Wiedemann."

To Be Sold in One Day
Take the famous Quinine Tablet
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c (april-lyr)

GOOD SERVICE—Mr. D. D. Connor has secured the services of a first-class German barber to take charge of his neat little barber shop, at the Fordham, and invite his friends to call and give him a share of their trade. First-class service guaranteed. (nov16)

L. & N. RATES.

The L. & N. R. R. has special Winter tourists rates on sale daily from Paris, Ky., to all points in Florida and also to points in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and other points in the South. Return limit on tickets is May 31, '04. We will be pleased to give any information regarding these tickets.

Special home-seekers' tickets and special one-way tourist tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and other points in the South-west. Call on us for further information.

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