

TREE PLANTING HINTS.

Much Depends on Preparation of the Soil and Doing the Work Just at the Right Time.

A hole should be dug three feet wide and 20 inches deep, the tree being placed in the center, and the hole filled in with rich soil.

Before filling in the soil around the roots of the tree straighten the roots in proper position and fill in with rich earth, tramping the earth solid around the roots.

Trees are damaged from the south and the southwest by the rays of the sun.

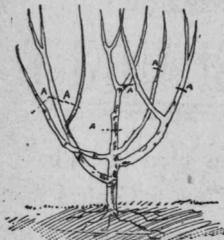
The current of sap that feeds the roots comes from the leaves of the tree. The water which falls on the leaves follows down the leaf stem to the bark of the tree.

The main feature in getting the trees and plants to grow is not to plant too deep and to plant with rich earth and have the earth solid around the plants when planted.

PRUNING ROSE BUSHES.

Valuable Suggestions by Prof. S. T. Maynard on a Subject of Universal Interest.

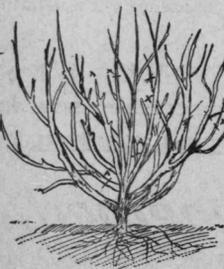
Next to a rich soil, the number and perfection of the blossoms produced upon a rose bush depend upon the way in which the canes are pruned.



PRUNED AS TRANSPLANTED.

planting or immediately after. The result of this pruning or heading back will be to encourage numerous side shoots to start, resulting in the condition shown in Fig. 2, the light lines representing the old canes and the small growth coming from them.

In pruning for the second year's growth, the small, old wood is all cut away at the dotted lines a a a, in Fig. 2, and the strong shoots headed back to the lines x x x x x, Fig. 2, which will give the plant somewhat the appearance of the bush pruned just after planting.



SECOND YEAR'S PRUNING.

If every large specimen or prize flowers are desired, these strong canes must be cut back to two or three buds, but if the bushes are grown more for decoration or quantity, rather than size, these canes must be cut as shown.

In allowing strong canes to come up from the base of the bush, the lower down they come the better. If budded or grafted, one must watch and destroy any that start from below the bud, as these will produce only single flowers and take all the strength from the shoots starting from the bud or graft.

As shown in the cuts, the bud must be set below the surface of the soil four or five inches, which will check this tendency of the growth of the stock and encourage a growth of roots from the bud or graft.

Trim up the raspberry and blackberry bushes and stake them in place if not stock enough to stand close and compact of themselves.

SUICIDE MADE EASY.

Dependent Norwegian Took His Own Life by Simple Method of Refusing to Breathe.

That it is possible to commit suicide by simply holding one's breath has been clearly proved by a dependent Norwegian, who recently killed himself in this very unusual manner.

This case is the more remarkable, says the New York Herald, as there has long been a popular notion that no human being could by mere will power stop the action of the lungs for more than one or two minutes.

"To persons of good taste who are weary of life this method of committing suicide will certainly commend itself, one reason being because the body is not disfigured thereby, and another because the act can be committed in any place and at any time.

It is true that sensitive or nervous persons will never be able to kill themselves in this manner, for simple as it seems, the act of retaining one's breath until death comes can only be performed by one who is either unusually phlegmatic or endowed with a very strong will."

KNOW LITTLE OF AMERICA.

Canadian Resents Official English Ignorance of Canada and Cites Lord Roberts' Report.

May I be permitted, writes an Ottawa resident to the London Outlook, as an humble member of one of Great Britain's colonies to draw your attention to the following instances of the customary amazing ignorance displayed by Englishmen of all classes as regards the size and condition, geographical and otherwise, of the Dominion of Canada?

The following reply, given by the commander in chief in his evidence before the royal commission on the war on the question as to the possibility of finding suitable maneuvering grounds for troops in Canada, appears in the Blue Book recently issued:

"I do not know Canada personally (says Lord Roberts). I have been told that Canada is very much covered with dense forests and that it is very difficult to find much spare ground."

Would Lord Roberts be surprised to learn that the northern half of the American continent, known as Canada, possesses an area of over 3,000,000 square miles; that the prairies of Canada extend for many thousands of miles and are as open as the fattest portions of Wimbledon commons; that there is so much "spare ground" in Canada that the present population of 5,000,000 or so is at a loss to know what to do with it?

MOST FAMOUS OF LIGHTS.

The Eddystone Beacon a Lonesome and Dangerous Post—Worthily A Fair to Keep Up.

No lighthouse the world over has as wide fame among mariners as that which stands 14 miles off the coast of Land's End, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is perhaps the most celebrated in the world. It has often been used as an illustration by poets and preachers, for no other lighthouse is in such a lonesome or dangerous place and none costs so much money and trouble. There are three keepers who live there with their families, and two of them are always on duty, while the third is on the main coast enjoying a vacation. They relieve each other each month, so that none of the keepers remain on duty more than two months at a time. This change and rest is said to be absolutely necessary to preserve the nerves of the keepers. The lighthouse is 135 feet high, was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$400,000, and rises from a submerged rock. The first lighthouse was erected on this rock as long ago as 1697, but was washed away six years after and was not replaced for a long time. The second was burned down in 1775, the third stood from 1767 to 1882 and was famous in history.

CRACKING A STEEL SAFE.

Nitroglycerin Does the Work Without Any Boring Whatever—Wonderfully Simple Operation.

"The work of cracking an old steel safe has become very simple," said an inspector of the post office department to a Washington Star reporter. "You see," he continued, "all the burglar has to do is to pour nitroglycerin in the cracks of the safe, then throw some combustible material over it, set it afire and get out of the way. In a short time the explosion occurs and the door drops out as readily as if it were made of pasteboard."

"This method of going into a safe is known to all the cracksmen, and it seldom occurs that we hear of a case of burglarizing a post office in the small towns that has not been accomplished in that manner. The old method of boring into a safe in order to insert the explosive is no longer heard of. I do not know how this practice can be stopped unless greater care is taken in watching the post offices or modern safes are provided. It is impracticable to equip all the post offices with modern safes, so that I think the simple methods of the burglars will be used for a long time to come."

Makes No Difference to Uncle Sam. Kaiser Wilhelm should rest assured, says the Chicago Daily News, that, if he wishes to challenge for the America's cup, Uncle Sam will find as much pleasure in taking it away from him as from anyone whom he happens just now to call to mind.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

Has Curious Quality of Promoting Growth of Some Plants and Hindering Others.

The action of salt, or chloride of sodium, as a fertilizer is sometimes very peculiar by reason of its apparently inconsistent influences. It has the effect of checking vegetable growth and at the same time increasing the yield of wheat and other crops to which it is suited, says the Southern Farm Magazine.

Mangel wurzel, beans, cabbages and onions flourish with liberal supplies of salt. It is also highly advantageous to the growth of asparagus. It is found in every cultivated plant, and, therefore, may be considered, in small quantities, as generally desirable for all crops. Lands which are near the sea-coast are always liberally supplied with this ingredient by winds, which carry it from the sea.

According to Henry Tanner, of the royal agricultural college in England, one of the most important influences that salt exerts on vegetation is due to its power to check plant growth, possibly arising from the action of the chlorine which it contains. This is a very important factor in agriculture, and when fully understood will be more generally utilized. In the case, for instance, of a wheat crop upon land that has been too highly manured, the tendency is to produce straw rather than grain, the grassy character of the plant being unduly encouraged.

VAGARIES OF WATCHES.

Vital Energies of Timepieces Like Those of Human Belongs at Low Ebb at Night.

"You know that the vital energies are at lower ebb at night than in the daytime," said an old watchmaker. "Would you believe that some watches—especially the cheaper ones—are similarly affected?"

"You know a good watchmaker always wants several days in which to regulate a timepiece. That is because the only way to regulate it properly is to compare it with a chronometer at the same hour every day. Otherwise the variations in the speed of the watch will baffle his efforts."

"The man to whom I was apprenticed told me this, and I thought the idea absurd. We were working late one night, and he called my attention to a lot of watches we had regulated and ready to deliver. It was near midnight and every watch was slow. The better watches had lagged behind some seconds. The cheaper watches were a minute or more out of the way. Next morning every one of the lot was exactly right."

"The fact is, you can regulate a watch to make exactly 24 hours a day, but you can't persuade it to make just 60 minutes in each of the 24 hours. Why this is no one can tell."

OUR WONDERFUL AGE.

Steam and Electricity Have Combined to Turn Us Into a Race of Globe-Trotters.

The human race, they tell us, has been on earth at least 300,000 years. Until within the last 100 practically no gain was made as to the ease or rapidity with which one might journey from one place to another. Abraham could travel as fast as Arthur Young. Indeed, the modernness of our present methods comes over me with great impressiveness when I recall the fact that I can remember the days of the "Pony Express."

But steam and electricity have revolutionized the world. Combined with human curiosity and the love of adventure, they have turned us into a race of globe-trotters. It is interesting to notice how soon the most startling changes and the most wonderful inventions become commonplace to us. The sea of the man who contentedly took a week to get from Boston to Washington now finds himself perhaps profanely impatient if a train is an hour late, or he has to wait five minutes to get the use of a telephone.—From "The Influence of Travel," by Minot J. Savage, in Four-Track News for November.

CATTLE STEALING.

Ingenious Rustlers a Source of Immense Trouble to Cattlemen of West and Southwest.

One source of immense trouble to the cattlemen has been the calf thief, says Leslie's Monthly. Many a large "outfit" has gone out of business on account of the "rustler." Where cow herders have to ride the range for 50 or 75 miles they are likely to be forestalled in branding a calf by some vigilant rustler whose little mountain ranch is near the usual grazing place of a bunch of cattle. Or very possibly the puncher for the big 3C ranch has caught and branded the calf with its proper mark; and when many months later he rides on a yearling branded BOB he has no means of knowing that the owner of the latter brand has deftly touched up the 3C with a running iron by the artistic addition of two strokes and an added letter. I may be stated parenthetically in passing that more than one large "outfit" of to-day got its start entirely from "rustled" cattle. In the more arid southwest rustling is not so common, because most of the water is pumped, and cattle get in the habit of coming home often to drink and can be watched more closely; but even there it is a factor of no slight importance.

Queer Monument.

The citizens of Altenburg (Germany) have erected a monument in honor of "skat," which is a German variation of whist. The monument consists of a column painted with diamonds, hearts, spades and clubs.

Wanted.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's Anagist Flower, for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Trouble that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, dependent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. W. T. Brooks.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Caution!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boesche's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents.—W. T. Brooks. 11-17-04

Railroad Time Card.

Table with columns for Louisville & Nashville, Arrival of Trains at Paris, and Departure of Trains from Paris. Includes times for various routes like Lexington, Richmond, and Maysville.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared to cure Piles and DOES IT in short order. Easy to apply, every box guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00. All druggists or by mail. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O. Sold by W. T. Brooks. (6may-1yr)

Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway. "THE MIDLAND ROUTE."

LOCAL TIME CARD IN EFFECT JANUARY 26, 1903.

Table showing DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY times for routes between Frankfort and Cincinnati via Georgetown and via Paris.

Table showing KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. POINTS times for routes between Frankfort and Cincinnati via Georgetown and via Paris.

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Geo. B. HARPER, D. W. LINDSEY, JR., Pres. and Gen'l Supt. G. F. A.

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From September 15 until November 30, 1903, the Burlington makes very low one-way colonist rates to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana. The reduction is from 25 to 40 per cent. from the regular rates.

The Way to Go. The Burlington, with its strong main lines and free chair cars, best reaches the West and Northwest via Denver, Billings or St. Paul.

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