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Mr. Larkin is only one of many Paris people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches, if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mr. Larkin had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name." (adv)

MORE POULTRY AND EGGS ON THE WAY.

Four district men and thirty-six State leaders, all trained poultry specialists, are carrying out the Department of Agriculture's program to secure large increases in poultry and egg production this year. In addition to these workers there are eleven extension poultry club men who are encouraging more efficient poultry production among the boys and girls in their various States. Recent reports from these poultry extension specialists indicate that normal production will be maintained in practically every section of the country this year, in which they are working, and in many localities an increase over previous years is expected. The appeal made by the department specialists to city people to increase food production by utilizing their table scraps in feeding small backyard flocks of hens is meeting with marked success.

TANGELO, NEW FRUIT PRODUCT

A new type of fruit, which has been named the Tangelo, has been produced by the Bureau of Plant Industry through a cross between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo. As a class the tangelos resemble round oranges more than either of their parents and are exceedingly variable. Two well-recognized varieties have been thoroughly tested and have been distributed to co-operators for further trial. The tangelo has little acidity and resembles a tender and good-flavored orange more than a grapefruit or tangerine.

FOREIGN WOMEN VOLUNTEER IN TEACHING CANNING.

Many foreign women who have received training in food conservation from home-demonstration agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges are volunteering for special canning work. One canning class held in Massachusetts was composed of four Finns, two Lithuanians, two Poles, two French, two Swedes, two Italians and two Armenians. These women all understand English and will spend a large part of their time this summer giving demonstrations and helping people who speak their languages with canning work.

GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICTS MUST LEVY 20-CENT TAX.

Graded common school districts must levy at least a 20-cent school tax, in the opinion of the Attorney General's department, at Frankfort. In an opinion given State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert, D. O. Myatt, first assistant attorney general, said: "An examination of the common graded school law clearly shows that the common graded schools are supposed to be supported and partially maintained by local taxation. The General Assembly has fixed the maximum tax the board of trustees of a graded school may levy, but it is not, so far as I know, fixed the minimum of such tax."

CO-OPERATE IN CROP ESTIMATES

Co-operation in Wisconsin between the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the State Department of Agriculture is proving very satisfactory, according to expressions of State officials. The reports are said to be more dependable because of better sources of information and better organization secured through the co-operative arrangement, which has eliminated duplication of work and expense. Similar co-operation has been established in Utah, Missouri and Nebraska and is under consideration in other States.

Some men always look cheesy. If their pants legs are not too long, their coat sleeves are too short; and if their coat sleeves are not too short, their pants legs are too long.

NEWSPAPER ETHICS

(Roanoke, Va., Times.)

Would that all who are or have been in the habit of sneering at newspaper ethics—or, rather, at what they are pleased to consider a lack of it—could have been in the congregation at the Park Avenue M. E. Church in New York on Sunday morning and listened to the masterful address delivered on this subject by Dr. James Methvin Lee, director of the department of journalism of New York University. The point was made by the speaker that ethics with newspapers, as with men, is largely a personal matter. "Gentlemen are not exempt from wrongdoing," said Dr. Lee, "but they are always ready to make amends when they discover that they have done wrong." He declared that there is one sermon that is preached over and over every day by the newspapers of the country, and it is based on the text, "The Wages of Sin is Publicity." That newspaper men are not so eager to publish sensational news as some people believe, he illustrated by recounting the story of a Chicago city editor who, upon receiving details of the misdeeds of a prominent local clergyman, decided to withhold the story and avoid creating a sensation on obtaining the clergyman's promise to retire quietly to a farm and stay out of the pulpit. The story, to his certain knowledge, has never appeared in print from that day to this, said Dr. Lee.

A great problem now facing the editors of the country is whether to publish what the people want or what they ought to have. There are dangers attending either course. The editor who gives space to the salacious and nauseating stories are so eagerly drunk in by an amazingly large number of persons will get a large street circulation temporarily, but we will find when too late, that he has lost the patronage and friendship of right thinking, self-respecting men and women. On the other hand, the editor who is guided by straight-laced Puritanical standards in passing on what "copy" should be allowed access to the composing room in running the risk of turning out a dull, uninteresting, prosy sheet that few will take the trouble to read. The only safe rule is to seek out the golden mean of which Horace sang. The man who edits a newspaper should be neither a prude nor a rake. A saint would make as big a fizzle of the business as a devil. He who would succeed in fullest measure in the task of making a newspaper that will win and hold the favor of the great masses of the people must be a man of the strictest integrity, yet broad enough to understand and sympathize with the many who suffer from one or another of the many forms of human frailty to which man is heir.

Those whose habit is to decry what they term the sensationalism of the press would do well to remember that the great majority of the fourth estate are imbued with a sincere desire and purpose to do their work conscientiously and faithfully and they strive diligently to get at the exact facts, that they may do no man an injustice. The power of the press is great, but to their credit be it said, there is on part of most of the men who make up the staffs of American newspaper no disposition whatever to abuse it. The ethics of the newspaper craft will stand comparison with those of any other in the land.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST RATES

Secretary McAdoo officially corrects a statement appearing in various newspapers that the Fourth Liberty Loan will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. He states that no thought has been entertained of issuing the bonds of the fourth loan at a higher rate than 4 1/4 per cent.

It is interesting to recall here the Secretary's appeal in the Third Liberty Loan speeches that the rate of interest for Government loans be stabilized at 4 1/4 per cent. He said then that as an intelligent people we should make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of the war at a stabilized rate of interest, naming 4 1/4 per cent, as the proper figure, so that all business and investments might be adjusted on that basis. In his letter to Majority Leader Kitchin he strongly urges stabilizing the rate at 4 1/4 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also asserted he did not think that the patriotism of the American people was measured by the rate of interest on a Government bond, and the support the people gave the Third Liberty Loan seems to have justified his belief.

BOYS HELP SOUTH TO FEED ITSELF.

Here is an incentive for boys' clubs in the South—a 1917 record to surpass in 1918. Food and feed valued at \$4,019,121 was the total production of boy-club members in the South last year, according to a compilation recently made by leaders in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report shows that 115,745 were enrolled in the regular clubs in 14 States, Alabama not reporting. In addition to the regular members probably 400,000 boys, it is estimated, were reached and were helped in food and feed production through instructions given by agents in schools and clubs, farm demonstrations and so on.

FARMER ATTAINS "EFFICIENCY"

To show how farmers of the United States are meeting the shortage of farm help, a field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates in a recent report told of seeing a farmer in Indiana driving a team of six horses hitched to a disc plow and leading three horses drawing a harrow. He was working nine horses and two modern farming implements, and doing the work of several men and teams under the old system of farming.

RAISES MORE PORK AND HELPS RED CROSS, TOO.

A Red Cross Pig Club—the first one in the United States—will send to the St. Louis market in September 3,000 hogs from Carroll county, Mississippi. This will mean more pork for the country, more money for Carroll county and a contribution estimated at \$10,000 to the Red Cross. The Red Cross Pig Club was organized last winter by O. F. Turner, county agent in Carroll county. He started out to combine pork production and Red Cross work and tried to get 2,500 people each to raise one pig to be known as a Red Cross pig. Instead of 2,500 members he got 3,000 in a county that has only 1,600 voters. Every banker, lawyer, minister, physician and nearly every merchant in the county is a member. The pigs are weighed on the last Saturday of each month and a \$35 registered pig is given as a prize to the member whose pig makes the greatest gain through each month. Five hundred negroes are members.

FLYING HOMERS AS WAR-MESSAGING CARRIERS.

Homing or racing pigeons, known as "Flying Homers," are in great demand by the Signal Corps of the United States Army as carriers of messages, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture urges pigeon raisers to give more attention to this breed. The pigeon section of the Signal Corps buys mature homers having satisfactory pedigree, breeds them, and trains the young birds. As the homing instinct of the old birds is already established and can not be changed, only the young birds thus trained can be used for military communication. They are one of the surest means of conveying word across the battle fields. Persons desiring to furnish the War Department with homing pigeons should apply to the Chief Signal Corps officer of the nearest cantonment.

HOME-DEMONSTRATION AGENTS HELP FOREIGN SPEAKING WOMEN.

Home-demonstration agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges are helping women in this country who speak foreign languages with their food problems. In order to interpret the Government's rulings to these women literature has been printed in several languages and demonstrations are being given in the use of wheat substitutes. The demonstrations are held in their homes, in settlement houses, in churches, in Liberty-bread shops, and in milk station. A member of the group usually acts as interpreter or a young school girl comes to translate the demonstration to the mothers.

CLEARING HOUSES FOR MOTOR-TRUCK ROUTE INFORMATION

The Bureau of Markets is to open in several cities offices where producers and owners of motor trucks can get information looking toward the establishment of motor-truck routes for farm produce. It has been found that many trucks are idle part of the time and their owners are ready to make fuller use of the trucks if regular routes can be established in producing sections during periods of harvest crop movement. Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., are the first two cities where information offices will be opened.

WHAT OLD TIN CANS ARE WORTH

Many letters in regard to the advisability of collection and sale of old tin cans are being received from private persons by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has been informed by a company engaged in obtaining work that cans practically free from rust and foreign matter are worth \$12 a ton f. o. b. its factory and that there are from 7,000 to 8,000 cans in a ton. The company stated it believes the recovery of tin cans to be advisable only in the larger towns.

MICKIE SAYS

NO, MUM! THE EDITOR AINT IN! NOPE, WE DIDN'T KNOW NUTHIN' ABOUT IT. IS IT A BOY OR A GURL? WELL, WHY DIDN'T YA PHONE US ABOUT IT? WE DO THE BEST WE'N KIN, BUT WE AINT NO MIND READERS NER NUTHIN' AN' SOMETIMES WE MISS AN ITEM.....YES'N, WE'RE ALWAYS GLAD TO GIT ITEMS OVER THE PHONE! THANK YOU--G'BY!



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