

J. O. CLORE.

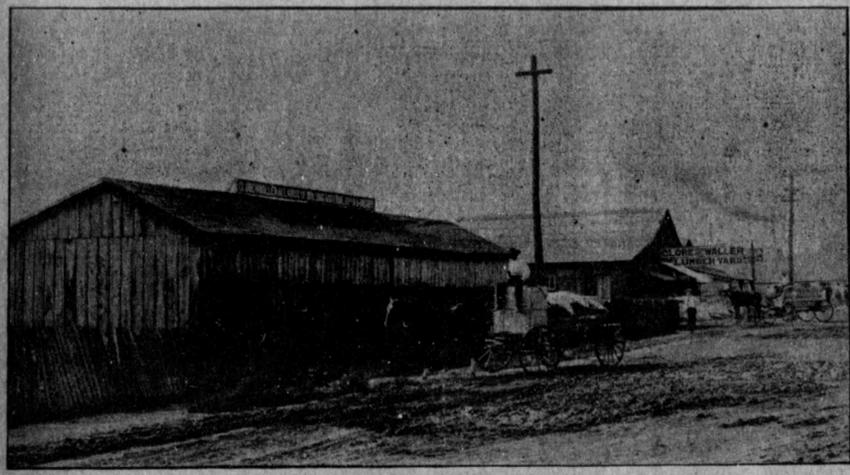
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Around the Farm

EARLINGTON CITY MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by W. C. McLeod.

Corn, per bushel, 55c.
Meal, per bushel, 80c.
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.20.
Potatoes, sweet, per bushel, \$1.20.
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 80c.
Sorghum Molasses, per gallon, 50c.
Onions, per bushel, \$1.25.
Hams, country, 12½c.
Shoulders, 8c.
Sides, 8c.
Lard, 8½c, 10c, 12½c.
Honey, per pound, 12½c.
Butter, good country, 25c.
Oats, per bushel, 50c.
Timothy Hay, per ton, \$12.00.
Clover Seed, \$7.00.
Hogs, \$4.00.
Sheep and Lambs, \$3.00 and \$3.40.
Cattle, \$2.25 and \$2.75.
Calves, \$3.00 and \$5.00.
New Feathers, per pound, 50c.
Beeswax, per pound, 20c.
Green Hides, salted, No. 1, 10c.
Green Hides, unsalted, 8c.
Lambskins, 35c and 40c.
Tub washed Wool, 30c.
Greased Wool, 20c.
Light Burry Wool, 18c and 19c.
Heavy Burry wool, 14 to 18c.
Eggs, per doz., 15c.
Chickens, frying size, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per doz.
Hens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per doz.
Turkey, 12½c.

How to keep potatoes in good condition from the time they are dug in the fall until the new crop is ripe the next season, is a subject often discussed, and one of the utmost importance, writes J. W. Ingram, of Bradford Penn., in the Parairie Farmer. They must be kept without freezing, which can be done either in a pit or in the cellar. The cellar must not be too warm or the potatoes will sprout before spring. If kept in a pit they must be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground or they will sprout there. When removed from the pit or the cellar they must not be piled up in a big pile or they will sprout in a short time. The writer has had the best of success in keeping potatoes in good condition for planting in the spring and eating through the summer as follows:

Digging as soon as the tops commence dying in the fall, storing in a darkened outbuilding until the winter is approaching, then putting them in the cellar in boxes about 3 by 4½ feet, where they are kept a little above freezing point until spring. When the danger of freezing in the open air is over they are taken out and spread all over the floor of a store house, not more than two or three potatoes deep, with the building darkened. They are carefully shoveled over about once a week with a wooden scoop or fork made on purpose, bringing the under tier of potatoes on top each time. This shoveling them over destroys the desire to sprout and does not injure the potatoes.

Fall plowing is the next work to occupy the farmer's attention.

This should be done as soon as possible after the harvest season is over and before the busy work of fall begins. There are good reasons for advising early fall plowing. The main reason is to preserve the soil moisture and prevent its escape from the use of fall sown crops. When cultivation ceases there is a crust formed on the soil that aids evaporation and the aim is to prevent the evaporation if the moisture is to be kept where it is needed.

Plowing breaks this crust and forms a sort of mulch on the surface which holds the moisture in.

When there are weeds and grass plowed under, it gives them a larger time to decay before the fall crop is sown. Prof. King, who has made many experiments along this line, says there is a strong tendency in climates where there is plenty of soil moisture for early fall plowing to develop nitrates, which are the plant food most likely to be wanting in the soil.

Beginners especially are apt to deceive themselves into a serious mistake by trying to crowd a few more hens into the already well filled houses.

They cannot see why one or two more should make any difference, though a little common sense should tell them that when the limit has been reached, any others added will be sure to bring about disorders.

Of course, the effect may not be noticeable for some little time, but it is sure to come and when it does, the loss of the entire flock is likely to follow.

Often, though disease does not show itself, the hens get lazy, because they have no room to work—some over-feed themselves because there is no room for all of them to help themselves, and invariably the egg supply ceases. Keep just enough and send all others to the market. A few good hens are worth more than a yard full of drones.

Rock Salt Best.

One of the best ways to salt animals is to use rock salt in large lumps. The cattle and other animals will then be compelled to lick it rather than eat it, and there is thus little of the danger of their getting too much of it. It should be placed where the animals can get to it at any time. Place it in a rack or in boxes raised above the ground so that it will not get dirty. The sides of the boxes and racks should be high enough so that the salt cannot be nosed out. In case of sheep and goats, the racks for salt must be low so that the animals can get at the salt. When the lumps are reduced in size, it is better to place bigger ones in the places, and remove the small ones.—Midland Farmer.

Select Honey Trade.

If you desire to advertise your honey and to work up a trade, place your name and address on every package that you produce. For glass receptacles labels are all right, but for comb honey, either have a printed cartoon, or stamp your name on the section with a rubber stamp. If you are capable of producing a fancy article, you deserve the credit for it and all of the trade there is to be had. There is nothing like establishing a good honest reputation for yourself. Do this, and your honey will sell itself.—Farm Journal.

Ginseng Garden.

The Farmer's Home Journal has the following to say about the ginseng industry in Hartford and Ohio county:

Among the early ginseng gardens in Kentucky was that of the Columbia Ginseng Co., at Hartford, Ohio county, Ky. Recently our representative had the opportunity to visit one of the gardens of that company, located within the city limits of that town, and found it very interesting

indeed. The garden is under the hand of Dr. J. R. Pirtle, who is one of the owners of the stock in the company and has given the subject of ginseng growing careful study. There is probably no better posted grower in the state. His garden (and this is only one of several owned by the company) embraces about a quarter of an acre under cultivation. The whole is enclosed by an eight-foot fence with posts running through at intervals. On these posts rests cross pieces and on these rests heavy oak slats, thus letting through on the beds about as much sunlight as falls through the forest foliage on the favored places where the plant grows in its habitat.

It is surprising how great an investment is made on such a small space, for on this little garden are many beds of the plant from seedlings to four-year-olds. The plants now grown and cared for by the company number 150,000 seedlings and over 30,000 of the four and five plants, besides about 500,000 seeds. These latter are about old enough for the market, but are so profitable for the seed that they are allowed to stand. Then they are the more valuable as they get older. The market for the root is dull now because of the disruption of trade with China but they expect all this to be arranged soon and the owners expect to realize great profit from their garden.

This Year's Corn Crop.

Corn is king in Kentucky this year and the harvest of this important crop promises to exceed by hundreds of thousands of bushels the yield of any other year. The crop is now practically safe with the exception of some very late planting. Throughout the state in the bottom and on the hillside, in the rich valleys and on poor fields, such luxuriant growth was never before seen. One of the most beneficent things in connection with the crops is that the farmer on poor land who usually has a scanty crop and sometimes nothing at all, will share this season with the rich farmer the great blessings of rain and sunshine that have made Kentucky a veritable Goshen.

BIRTHPLACE

Of Abraham Lincoln, Near Hodgenville.
Sold to Newspaper Man.

Hodgenville, Aug. 28.—The Abraham Lincoln birth place, located two miles south of Hodgenville, was sold today at commissioner's sale at the court house door to Richard L. Jones, representing R. J. Collier, of the Collier Publishing Company, for \$3,600. There was a large crowd of country people in town to attend the sale, but none of them bid.

A number of strangers from Chicago, New York and at other places, were present. Only three of them made any bids when Commissioner Handley cried the sale. They were John E. Burton, a capitalist, of Milwaukee, and who owns the largest library of Lincoln histories in the world; Edward J. McDermott, of Louisville, representing the New York Christian and Missionary Alliance, and Richard L. Jones, of New York, representing R. J. Collier, a member of the Collier Publishing Co., of that city.

W. G. Frost, of Chicago, telegraphed to T. B. Kirkpatrick to buy the farm for him, but the financial arrangement could not be perfected in time for the sale and no bids were put in for him.

From the first it was evident that Mr. Jones would be the highest bidder and when \$3,600 was reached, the others dropped out of the bidding, and it was knocked off to him.

Public Park Planned.

The Colliers will get possession of the place in December. Mr. Jones could not say what plans were contemplated, stating that he was commissioned to come here and buy the farm and had not been told anything about what the new owners proposed doing with the property. However, the place will be in good condition as soon as possession is given and it will be brought to the notice of the American people by transferring it into a public park, either by the new owners or by a society of admirers of Lincoln. In any event it has fallen into the hands of men of wealth who are willing to spend large sums to beautify and ornament it in the proper way.

Mr. Jones left immediately after the sale for New York, and it is expected that he and Mr. Collier will return here in a short time and prepare for the work that is to be done after the court has given legal possession.

THE "DODGING PERIOD"

of a woman's life, is the name often given to the "change of life." Your menses come at longer intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. Some women stop suddenly. The entire change lasts three or four years, and is the cause of much pain and discomfort, which can, however be cured, by taking

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Refuge in Distress.

It quickly relieves the pain, nervousness, irritability, miserableness, forgetfulness, fainting, dizziness, hot and cold flashes, weakness, tired feeling, etc. Cardui will bring you safely through this "dodging period," and build up your strength for the rest of your life. Try it. At all druggists, in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

Put aside all timidity and write us freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain, sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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I suffered," writes Virginia Robson, of Easton, Md., "until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it. I wish I had known of Cardui earlier in life."

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