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Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all.

Presbyterian church, Rev. B. T. Watson Pastor. Sunday-School 9:45 a. m. Congregational Worship 11 a. m. Evening Service at 7 p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.

Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30 Sunday-school topic discussed. Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths

METHODIST CHURCH.

L. F. Piercey, Pastor.

Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.

Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 o'clock

Sunday School 9:30 B. Y. P. U. evening 6:10

Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month.

Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock.

F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S. O. P. Bush, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 6:30.

Officers meeting monthly.

Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society Thursday after second Sunday at 2:45 p. m.

Z. T. Williams, Pastor.

Horace Jeffries, Bible School, Superintendent.

G. R. Reed, Sect. Ray Conover, Tres.

Russian Socialists in convention in New York sent a telegram to President Wilson demanding the immediate release of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and two other Russian citizens and permission for them to return to Russia.

SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that Will be of Interest to all Readers of the News.

BY JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 4

Col. Daniel Trabue, who was one of the first Justices of the Courts and one of the founders of the town of Columbia, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, March 31, 1760, and was a revolutionary soldier. His declaration for a pension appears upon the records of the county court on the record book for the year 1832, in which is a short narrative of his services. In addition he left a journal of his life as a soldier and as a pioneer to Kentucky, the original manuscript, now in the possession of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. This Journal comprising about one hundred and fifty pages of printed matter is given in full in "Colonial Men and Times" edited by Lillie DuPuy Vanculin Harper, of Philadelphia, Penn., one of his descendants. In it can also be found the genealogy with brief sketches of the early Trabue and Haskins' families. Some of whose descendants are in this, Green and Taylor counties.

In March 1778, he with his brother James, and six others came through the wilderness to Kentucky, stopping about a week at Boonsborough, and then going on to Logan's Fort. It was about this time when Boone and others were captured by the Indians at Blue Lick.

After arriving at Logan's Fort, he and his brother cleared about one acre of land and planted it in corn "to see how it would grow and it made a fine crop."

He frequently went to the woods with hunters and killed bears, and soon got so he could eat meat without salt. His brother, James, having been appointed commissioner for the four forts, viz: Boonsborough, Logan's Fort, Harrodsfork, and the Falls of Ghio. He undertook to be Deputy Commissioner at Logans Fort, and took possession of the public store and public houses. He says "my brother James had deputies at the different garrisons and we would go from one of them to the other when Col. Clark went on Campaigns." During the summer the Indians were very troublesome, watching the roads, killing men and stealing horses.

He tells of a visit to the Falls of the Ohio:

"Col. Clark had got back and fetched up with him a keel boat with some rum and sugar, which he got from Kaskaskian. He had a large new room just built hewed logs inside, a good plank, or puncheon floor. That same evening he made a ball, a number of ladies and gentlemen attending it, and when those Fort ladies came to be dressed up, they did not look like the same. Every thing looked new, we enjoyed ourselves very much. Col. Harrod and his lady opened the ball by dancing the first jig. We had plenty of rum toddy to drink."

We give from his journal an incident in the life of Daniel Boone which we had never read

before. He says "Col. Richard Calloway brought up a complaint against Captain Daniel Boone, who is now called Colonel D. Boone, so there was a court martial called to try him. He was tried at this time at Logan's Fort, and I was present at his trial. Col. Calloway's charges, that he, Daniel Boone had taken out 27 men to the Blue Licks to make salt; that the Indians caught Col. Boone 10 miles below the men on Licking, where he was catching Beaver. They were not going towards the men, and Boone told them of the men, and took the Indians to the men and told our men, "you are surrounded with Indians, and I have agreed with the Indians that you are to be used well, and you are to be prisoners of war, and will be given up to British officers at Detroit where you will be treated well." The men against their consent had to go with the Indians to Detroit, and at Detroit, Col. Boone bargained with the British commander, and said he would give up all the people at Boonsborough and that they should be protected at Detroit, and live under British jurisdiction. Col. Calloway said Boone was in favor with the British government, and that all his conduct proved it. Capt. Daniel Boone said the reason he gave up the men at the Blue Licks was that the Indians told him that they were going to Boonsborough to take the Fort, and Boone said he thought he would use some stratagem, he thought the Fort was in bad order, and that the Indians would take it easily. He, Boone, said he told the Indians the Fort was very strong, and had too many men for them, and when they came to take Boonsborough, they must have more warriors than they then had. Boone said he told them all these tales to fool them, he also said he told the British officers, he would be friendly to them and try to give up Boonsborough, but he was trying to fool them. The court martial decided in Boone's favor, and they at that time advanced Boone to be a Major.

He tells of hunting on Green river during the cold winter of 1779-80. The winter began about the 1st of November, and broke up the last of February. "The turkeys were almost all dead, many of them fell from the trees, the buffalos had gotten poor, people's cattle mostly died; there was no corn or but little in the country. The people were in great distress, and many in the wilderness were frost bitten." Some people actually died for want of solid food. Most of the people had to go to the Falls of the Ohio for corn to plant, which was brought down the Ohio. "They made socks of buffalo skins to go over their shins, putting the wool inside." The snow was three feet deep.

In the fall of 1780 he returned to Virginia, and was in the battle of Petersburg, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781. Prior to this time he had been the bearer of dispatches from Col. Goode, of the Virginia Militia to Gen. LaFayette. He says "I delivered the dispatches to Gen. LaFayette, and he read the contents, and asked me many questions. I applied to him for a permit to be a sutler to the ar-

my. He had one written for me immediately, and signed it and gave it to me."

I infer from the narrative that chief traffic of a sutler at that time was in the sale of brandy and rum, for he says he went immediately and made a trade with a Dutchman who had just come into camp with a fine team and a good load of brandy and whisky, also two large sacks of sweet bread, and who had not been able to get a permit to sell it, by which they would go halves. They "had a great run of custom, and were soon sold out, and made a handsome profit." They made a bargain to get another load, and started to the country, but when they got out of camp the Dutchman said he was afraid to take his team in again, so the partnership was dissolved. He, Trabue, then went home, bought a good team and wagon, and procured plenty of brandy and rum.

He says "General LaFayette marched our army through the town, (Williamsburg), and encamped in the old field below Williamsburg. The French Infantry joined us, and I was glad as they brought silver and French crowns, and I got many of them. They also brought gold and we got a good share of that too. We would sell out our spirits in a few days. We could not get any nearer than Petersburg, which was fifty miles away, but it was a good level road, and we had the empty wagon we could go upwards of 50 miles a day. We had good horses, and took good care of them, and a negro driver who was a good hostler. General LaFayette allowed me a guard of a sergeant and twelve men, and I got the adjutant that ordered them out to let me choose them. The adjutant was my particular friend, and I had good rum to treat him with: the men too, were all very glad to come to guard us, as they all got something to drink free of cost, and they were of assistance to us many times in selling and fixing our camp."

From this time until after the surrender his time seems to have been occupied in keeping up the spirits of the army in the way indicated. He give a very graphic description of the cannonading before the surrender, and of the scene at the time of the surrender, and says, "It was the most tremendous and admirable sight that I ever saw: A little further down he adds; "We sold our spirits very fast. the British and French had plenty of hard money.

When he reached home he found that he had gained that summer and part of the fall \$1000 in specie, 163,000 pounds in paper money, one wagon, one cart, several watches and seven valuable horses. He valued the paper money at \$560; the horses wagon and cart, at about \$600. He says:

We would have made more, had not the paper money depreciated so fast that summer and fall. In June it was 600 for one but in October, 1000 for one."

The siege of Yorktown lasted from Sept. 28th, to Oct. 19th, 1781.

He was married to Mary Haskins, daughter of Col. Robert Haskins, of Chesterfield county Virginia, July 4th, 1782, and in the year 1785, he removed with

his family to Woodford, (then Fayette) county, Kentucky. About 1797 he removed from Woodford to Green county, Adair then being a part of same

He gave a very interesting account of his conversion and connection with the Baptist church, which occurred a short time before his removal to Kentucky, and of the early persecutions in Virginia of the Baptist preachers. The records in the Green County Clerk's office show that on the 24th of March, 1804, Stephen Trabue deeded to Daniel Trabue and Robert Haskins as trustees for the Baptist church of MtGilead meeting house, one and one quarter acres of land, it being the ground on which the church now stands.

He was also one of the organizers of the Baptist church in Columbia as the minutes show and was commissioned by the Governor of the State and served as Sheriff of the county.

He died in Green county Sept., 10th 1840.

To be continued.

From Louisiana

Shreveport, Feb. 1st, '18.

It has been something like 2 1/2 years since I wrote my first and last letter to the Adair County News, and I remember I mentioned therein that some day ere long, I meant to return to Kentucky and see how many of the pretty girls that were there 9 years ago, when I made my last visit, were yet remaining, but since that time both the honor and pleasure has been mine of claiming for my wife one of Bryan County, Oklahoma's best looking teachers. So when an opportunity presents itself for me to come, she may accompany me. We also have a baby boy in our home, one month old and whose name is Hiram. I'm sure at least part of the readers of the News will know for whom he is named. For a period of a little more than 3 years, I've been employed by the M. K. & T. R. R. Co. For the first 10 months, I worked as foreman fencing right of way for the Katy. From this I was promoted to road master, my run being from Sulphur Springs, Texas, to Shreveport, La., giving me 149 miles track. And while there is no physical labor attached, there is more or less mental strain. Notwithstanding I'm furnished with a clerk and am only in my office a short time each day, but I'm forced to be away from home lots of my time. Moreover the disagreeableness of the unavoidable wreck with which we must come in contact. Especially if we are wired to come to the scene of one of them to direct the work in clearing the track and on arrival at the scene, find some of our brother R. R. men or some friend pinned beneath its wreckage or perhaps scalded to death. This experience has been mine of late. I also have strict orders to accompany all troop trains over my Division, in order to be present at any emergency. My salary is \$120 per month and my expenses paid such as hotel bills, any auto I see fit to call, to go from town to town, in answer to emergency calls, free access to any Pullman sleepers, and many other expenses too numerous to mention.

Well, note in the Adair county

paper, for which my mother is a subscriber, the Red Cross workers are awake in old Kentucky, as well as here and many other places. Its a great work indeed and of course the people would naturally be awake in a good old patriotic State like Kentucky. There is a great deal of the work being done through Texas and Oklahoma. My mother is quite enthusiastic over it, being chairman of the knitting committee of her chapter. She will be the little town in which she lives of about 800 inhabitants, donated a little over \$1,400 to Red Cross funds. Well, I don't wish to worry the Editor or the readers, so I'll stop by thanking you, Mr. Editor, in advance, if you can find space in your interesting paper for this. With best wishes to all Adair county people, I am yours, Ed Shirley.

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . . It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

Frank R. Wilson, assistant secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board has been chosen publicity director for the Third Liberty Loan campaign, succeeding Oscar A. Price, now private Secretary to McAdoo.

Former President Taft, in an address to National Army men at Camp Gordon, Georgia, reiterated his belief that there could be no lasting peace until German militarism is crushed, and said he prayed that the Allies could hold out until America "gets there."

Remainder of the white men drafted in Kentucky have been ordered to report Feb. 15 to 28.