

# Don't Fail To Attend the GREAT OHIO COUNTY FAIR AT

## Hartford, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27

### BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Unusual attractions will make the event one long to be remembered. Many special premiums are offered for competitive exhibits. See the catalogue for particulars. The speed rings offer chances for some fine racing. Extra special novelties and rare attractions are being arranged for and will be on hand to afford much variety for the four days' pleasure.

It will be a great meeting place for old friends, relatives and acquaintances. Don't let the chance pass to embrace this opportunity. Much preparation has been made to make this the greatest Fair that Ohio county ever had. Reduced rates on railroad. Women and children free first day. For further particulars call on or address

**Dr. L. B. BEAN, Manager, - - Hartford, Ky.**

### WORST DROUGHTS OF PAST YEARS

In Kentucky Compared  
With 1913 Season.

**MAN WHO HAS KEPT RECORD  
For Forty-Five Years Gives  
Interesting Account  
Of Weather.**

THIS HAS HAPPENED BEFORE

H. F. Hillenmeyer, of Lexington, the widely known nurseryman, who has since 1868 personally kept a weather record and who is considered an authority upon data of this kind, writes as follows concerning the drought now prevailing and compares it with similar droughts from which Kentucky has suffered in the past. He says:

"A record, begun in 1868 and faithfully kept, shows that there have been in this time seasons about as unfavorable as this.

"A copious rain fell May 4, 1874, and a few light showers just after. On June 26 there was rain enough to stop the plows for the afternoon, and another of equal volume on the night of July 28. Showers intervening from May until November were merely dust layers. It is needless to say there was no grass in the pastures, little millet and such like; that hemp was hardly worth cutting, and corn small, chaffy and high as the proverbial cat's back. Tobacco was hardly at that time a staple crop.

"In 1903 the drought began in May and continued through September, the total rainfall of the three months being 8.24 inches. It is needless to comment on the result, or that winter set in on fields brown as a berry. Frost fell on June 13 of that year, later than ever by me recorded. The earliest autumn frost on record occurred August 31, 1861, making the frost-free period of Fayette county seventy-eight days.

"The year 1913 is before us. The rainfall from May 1 to September 1 has been 19.75 inches, or an inch and a half more than 1903. It has

fallen in spots, and on such there are fine crops. The June rainfall at Lexington was a trifle more than that of Sandersville.

"The heat has been terrific, but we have been singularly free of wind, which would have been more injurious even. The one and only crop that has not winced under the prevailing conditions is the soy bean, and those are as flourishing as the 'green bay tree' and promise a great crop of toothsome provender.

"The droughts of 1854 and 1856 are the joy of the ancient historian of a later generation. The record of Lawrence Young, of Louisville, a careful estimator, says the rainfall of the three months under consideration was 12.43 inches in 1854 and 11.69 inches in 1856. His record was begun in 1841, and in so far as rainfall is a factor, the year 1903 bears the palm over these seventy-two years.

"It might be of interest to add that the three terrific frosts of May 8, 15 and 22, 1845, and the exceeding droughts of that month, with the flooding rains of the one following prevented the replanting of crops frozen and the gathering of those matured. The summer of 1868 was wet and cool. The winter following was warm and muggy.

"Whether farmers next spring will be more sorely pressed than were their brothers during these years of the past is a mooted question. The frosts, floods and droughts of 1816 were so severe that the wild cane and brush of fallen elms were practically the only provender at hand the winter following."

**Get Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism.**

That you can do by ridding yourself of the cause. Weak, sluggish, inactive kidneys allow the uric acid crystals to circulate in the blood, and these lodging in the joints and muscles, cause rheumatism, lumbago, and stiff, swollen joints. Foley Kidney Pills ease your pain and torment from the time you begin taking them. They positively and permanently build up the kidneys, restore their normal action, and strain out the uric acid crystals that cause rheumatism and lumbago. Try them. Sold by all dealers. m

(Advertisement)

**Going Some.**

Mrs. Jennie Moritz returned from Europe where she spent the summer last Thursday. (Tottenville (N. Y.) Transcript.

### DIAZ IS ORDERED BACK TO MEXICO

To Become Candidate For  
Presidency.

**CATHOLIC PARTY FOR HUERTA**

**Bankers Hold Out No Hope  
Of Assistance After  
Elections.**

HUERTA WILL SUPPORT DIAZ

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Instructions have been sent by President Huerta to Gen. Felix Diaz, who is now in Europe, to return to Mexico immediately. It is expected that he will sail within a few days.

This fact is learned on high authority and it is regarded here as indicating that Gen. Huerta intends to abide by the pact signed at the American embassy last February to place no obstacle in the path of Gen. Diaz in his candidacy for the presidency.

It is considered possible that Gen. Huerta will throw his influence to Diaz, which would practically insure his election.

The partisans of Diaz have not ceased to labor in his behalf, and assert they have organized upward of 3,000 "clubs" throughout the republic. Up to the present Gen. Diaz is the only candidate in the field.

The Catholic party, which is the only big organization likely to put forward a candidate in opposition, held a convention several weeks ago and adjourned without acting. The leaders of that party have called another convention for next Sunday. It is no secret that they favor Huerta, and in the previous convention they decided to support the President should he again become a candidate. Gen. Huerta, however, has given no indication of such intention.

Much comment has been caused by the selection by President Huerta of Eduardo Tamariz, one of the most prominent among the younger leaders of the Catholic party, for the portfolio of Public Instruction in his Cabinet, vacated by Jose Maria Lo-

vano, who has been transferred to the Department of Communications and Public Works. Tamariz has never held an important public office, although for several years he has been identified closely with political affairs.

It is learned that the bankers who recently agreed to finance the administration to the extent of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos have declined to offer any hope of assistance dating beyond the coming elections.

Gen. Trevino, who was selected by Gen. Huerta to head the Military Court, has declined the post, giving as his reason ill health and his advanced age. It is expected he will remain in the capital for the present.

Such newspapers as commented on the President's message have voiced mild approval of it, none of them attaching particular significance to any portion. There were no disturbances on Independence Day in any part of the republic.

Federico Gamboa, the Foreign Minister, is regarded as the probable choice of the Catholic party, after Gen. Huerta, for the presidency.

A bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-night for the suppression of the vice presidency. It was referred to a committee.

**Caught a Bad Cold.**

"Last winter my son caught a very bad cold and the way he coughed was something dreadful," writes Mrs. Sarah E. Duncan, of Tipton, Iowa. "We thought sure he was going into consumption. We bought just one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that one bottle stopped his cough and cured his cold completely." For sale by all dealers.

(Advertisement)

Love based on pity is apt to come out in the laundry.

**A WOMAN'S WORK**

sometimes reduces her strength to the depths of weakness—her devotion to household cares prevents sufficient rest and recreation. Thousands of women in this condition find Scott's Emulsion exactly what they need; it is predigested body-food so medically perfected that every drop yields direct returns in strengthening the organs and tissues and in making healthy, life-sustaining blood. Scott's Emulsion is devoid of alcohol or any harmful drugs, and overcomes tiredness and nervousness in a marvelous way.

### LIVES ARE SPENT BENEATH SURFACE

Thousands Of New York-  
ers So Live.

**HUNDREDS WORK IN DARKNESS**

**And Know Little Or Nothing  
Of the Pleasures Of An  
Open Air Life.**

THE DAYLIGHT BLINDS THEM

From 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 of the residents of New York City spend at least a portion of each day underground, and many thousands come to the surface so rarely that the light of day blinds them when they reach it.

So accustomed has New York become to the idea of living underground that only a few days ago a public celebration was held when a new underground passageway was opened. This newest tunnel, costing many thousands of dollars, was dug to give the people who live near the Hudson river and the neighborhood of 181st street an opportunity to pass beneath the hills from their homes to the subway, by which means they travel to the lower end of Manhattan Island to Brooklyn, and by means of a transfer, to New Jersey. Until this underground cut-off was opened the same citizens had to walk about 1,000 feet up and down hill breathing the good outdoor air. Now they will make the same trip underground through a damp, dingy passageway, and because they save a few hundred feet and a bit of exertion, consider themselves fortunate.

According to the best obtainable statistics about 20,000 persons in New York City spend their entire working hours beneath the surface of the earth. These figures include 3,800 employes on the two systems of subways now in operation. They include 4,000 men who are employed digging the new subways. This force will be more than doubled in the near future. Also included are 1,200 men, most of whom are working several hundred feet below the

street surface, driving that wonderful aqueduct which is to carry throughout the island of Manhattan and over into Long Island the waters that are being brought down by siphon from the Catskill mountains. Then there are more than 10,000 men and women who are employed in more private enterprises that take them constantly below the street surface.

On quite ordinary days 1,500,000 persons are accommodated in the New York subways, and the crowds are multiplying week by week.

Men go below the surface to reach the trains that are to take them from that architectural wonder, the new Pennsylvania station, east and west out of the city. After they have reached the trains they are dropped still further underground in order that they may pass beneath the bottom of the Hudson and East rivers.

To get out of New York City by means of the New York Central railroad or the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad it is necessary to make use of that other architectural wonder, the Grand Central station, and again travelers drop down into the bowels of the earth before they may start.

In the great hotels of New York the mechanical departments are all far beneath the street surface. These departments are well worth visiting, and in most cases the hotel proprietors are only too glad to permit their kitchens, bakeries, furnaces, rooms, engine rooms and laundries to be inspected. These places ordinarily are cleanest in the entire hotel.

Many of New York's greatest department stores are connected directly with the subways, as are also some of its newer theaters. Last February a family of three from San Francisco, visiting in New York, stayed for a fortnight in one of the most fashionable and most expensive hotels in the city, spent most of their time shopping, sightseeing and theatergoing, and only once during the entire fourteen days passed out into the open air of the outside world. From their rooms in the hotel they were dropped by elevator to the level of the subway. Through the subway they went to department stores, theaters, restaurants, museums and even to church. When they started for home they went by subway from their hotel to the Grand Central station, and did not get out into the sunlight until their train had well started on its long journey. (Popular Mechanics.