

The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
THOMAS WAND
BUSINESS MANAGER

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Thursday, May 5, 1910

GOOD breeding is a sincere, kindly consideration for others, put in its pleasant and most delicate form.
—Annie Payson Call.

MEETING AN EMERGENCY

We have some regrets at the change our own Dr. T. W. Gardner is about to make, from Superintendent of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane to a place as member of the Board of Control for Kentucky. There is perhaps no other man in Kentucky as well qualified to fill the position as Superintendent, in every way—as a business man as well as a distinguished physician and alienist. His place will be hard to fill, but, no one hand, the whole state will benefit through his special knowledge and experience when he is a member of the Board of Control. Upon one point, though, the pleasure of his old friends is unalloyed: that Dr. Gardner and his good wife and daughters will again come to be Hopkins county folks in their old home, and our dear friends and neighbors.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF IVORY

Ten Thousand Elephants Slaughtered Yearly to Meet the Demand for the Product.

In spite of the great demands of the arts and trades for ivory, the quantity imported at Antwerp, London and Liverpool, the principal markets of the world, remains almost constant. The total was 464 French tons in 1888 and 469 tons in 1908. In the years between it has been as high as 688 tons, in 1900.

Antwerp was unknown as an ivory market 20 years ago, but now surpasses London in the size of its trade, owing to the opening of the Congo region.

Occasionally tusks are found weighing 150 pounds, but one of 50 pounds is considered a fine specimen. The law in both India and the Congo forbids the export of tusks weighing less than six pounds.

But even allowing 100 pounds a pair, the amount taken to Europe in a year means the death of more than 10,000 elephants, probably twice that number, for many elephants are killed that yield no ivory, females, for instance.

The price varies from \$1 to \$3 a pound, according to quality.

"I Am Glad"

writes Mrs. Ethel Newlin, of Liberty Center, Ind., "that I began to take Cardui, for it has cured me, and I will never forget it."

"I cannot praise Cardui too highly for what it did for me. Before I began to take it, I was very bad color, suffered great pain and weighed only 105 pounds. Now I have a good color, do not suffer and weigh 125 lbs."

Take **CARDUI**
The Woman's Tonic

Beware of strong, noxious, mineral drugs, that sink into your system, like lead to the bottom of a basin of water.

Cardui is purely vegetable, and contains no poisonous minerals, or dangerous drugs.

It is perfectly safe and harmless, for use by old and young, and may be taken, as a tonic, for months, without any possible harmful effect. Try it.

JEW IN UNITED KINGDOM

Number Under a Quarter of a Million and Are Mainly in the Big Cities.

According to statistics there are at the present time about 230,000 Jews in the United Kingdom, mainly in London and the other large cities of England. The Jews being rated among the greatest merchants in the world, it is but natural that they should flock to the cities where the widest field for their industry is to be had.

In England there is a popular saying that there are no Jews in Scotland. Although this is not literally true, it is a fact that there are not many of them in that part of the United Kingdom. Mark Twain is authority for the statement that in the last half hundred years only one Jew has lived in Scotland. He says that one moved to Edinburgh, and before he realized it the canny Scots had him so well trimmed of his worldly goods that he never afterward had enough money to escape from the country. It is feared, however, that the humorist has slightly exaggerated the story.

There are comparatively few Jews in Ireland, the large majority of the 230,000 being in London, Liverpool and two or three others of the largest English cities.

Just as they do in this country, the Jews of England ask no other race to assist them in the maintenance of their own poor. Through well-organized charities they take care of all the poor and destitute, raising nearly \$1,000,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes.

Woman Educators.

Intelligent women should be consulted in matters of education generally and in the treatment and discipline of children especially. But more particularly are they the best judges of the education of girls and the subjects they should be taught. The great majority of public school teachers are women and it might be well to have women on the governing board, with whom these teachers can confer more freely than they can with men.—Baltimore Sun.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BABY

Small Girl Willing to Spend the Money, but Was on Lookout for a Bargain.

The shrewd small daughter of a clever Chicago business man not long since exemplified at once her faith in her father's judgment and her budding sense of commercial value. She and her brothers long had been clamoring for a sister, and the father, at Christmas time, had laughingly presented the mother with a generous check, explaining that she could buy a baby with it if she so desired. The children listened seriously, talked the matter over and decided that the dear mother had displayed unwonted selfishness when, upon Christmas morning, she announced that she had purchased, not the longed-for little sister, but a diamond brooch. A little later Jennie, representing the juvenile members of the family, asked for a private word with her father and handed him three little bank books.

"Oscar and John and me have saved up our money," she explained, "until we've got \$100.16 between us, and we want you to buy us a baby, if mother won't. An' daddy, you can have all this money to buy the baby, with if you need it, but we thought maybe you'd watch the market and save out enough to get us that new swing we've been wanting so long."

Illusions.

It is true we labor under many illusions, but if these were to be done away with we should hardly deem it worth our while to labor at all.

Almost none of the things which man so ardently pursues in the belief that they will make him happier is really capable of doing so, and yet it is needful that he keep up the pursuit for the sake of what he incidentally achieves in behalf of destiny.

The illusions we labor under partake, in fine, of the nature of sanitary conditions, though they chiefly affect the health of the spirit, and by that have no municipal functionary appointed to look vigilantly after them. Nor, in fact, do they need any such, since providence has been so kind as to see to it that illusions we shall always have.—Puck.



Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food Economizes Flour, Butter and Eggs

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

What is Education?

"Education," says Professor Huxley, "is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws. For me, education means neither more nor less than this. Anything which professes to call itself education must be tried by this standard; and if it fails to stand the test, I will not call it education, whatever may be the force of authority, or of numbers, upon the other side."

Time Lost.

Women ought to amount to more than men. Think of the time men lose in having their hair cut and getting shaved.—Athenian (Kan.) Globe.

Speech.

It shows an uncharitable spirit to speak ill of the man lower down and an envious one will speak ill of the man higher up.—Athenian Globe.

Hanging on the Wall.

"The way pictures are hung makes such a lot of difference in the appearance of a room," said an interior decorator a few days ago. "That fact is thrust upon me nearly every day. I go into some parlors where the pictures are hung so high that all perspective is lost, and the ceiling seems to be hopelessly high. Other folks hang theirs so low that it hurts your spine to look at them, in addition to straining your eyes, spoiling the beauty of the room and taking from the value of the picture."

"All pictures should not be hung on the same level, as they so often are, yet all should be as nearly on the level with the eyes as possible. If square and oblong pictures are alternated irregularly with round and oval ones the best possible effect is gained."

One Day to One Hundred Years.

"When is a woman most beautiful?" the Georgian is asked. We want to know how old she is first.—Atlanta Georgian.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

TO POLICYHOLDERS:

The following synopsis of the Annual Statement, as of December 31, 1909, is submitted for your information:

	1909	1908
TOTAL ASSETS	\$486,109,637.98	\$472,339,508.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES	400,837,318.68	391,072,041.93
Consisting of Insurance Fund \$393,223,558.00 and \$7,613,760.68 of miscellaneous liabilities for 1909.		
The Insurance Fund (with future premiums and interest) will pay all outstanding policies as they mature.		
TOTAL SURPLUS	85,272,319.30	81,267,466.90
With an increasing number of maturities of Deferred Dividend Policies this sum will in time decrease.		
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR (including additions \$3,852,143 in 1909 and \$3,540,621 in 1908)	110,943,016.08	91,262,101.00
This is an increase for the year of 21½ per cent., and was secured at a lower expense ratio than in 1908.		
INCREASE IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE IN 1909	8,860,439.00	
COMPARED WITH A DECREASE IN 1908		13,647,814.00
An improvement of \$22,517,253.00 as compared with 1908.		
FIRST YEAR CASH PREMIUMS (excluding on additions)	3,774,321.27	2,724,976.59
This is an increase of 38½ per cent. as compared with 1908.		
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	51,716,579.04	47,861,542.69
DEATH BENEFITS	20,102,318.67	20,324,002.65
97 per cent. of all Death Claims in America were paid within one day after proofs of death were received.		
ENDOWMENTS	6,321,554.41	4,830,170.10
ANNUITIES, SURRENDER VALUES AND OTHER BENEFITS	15,683,665.88	14,696,354.16
DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS	9,609,040.08	8,011,015.78
1910 dividends to Policyholders will approximate \$11,000,000.		
DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS	7,000.00	7,000.00
This is the maximum dividend that stockholders can receive under the Society's Charter.		
OUTSTANDING LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS	59,954,933.10	57,053,556.28
EARNINGS FROM INTEREST AND RENTS	21,074,013.95	20,636,405.61
OUTSTANDING LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES	97,532,648.03	97,570,767.22
TOTAL EXPENSES, including Commissions and Taxes	10,438,729.64	9,758,447.46

The average gross rate of interest realized during 1909 amounted to 4.50 percent, as against 4.45 percent in 1908, 4.39 percent in 1907, 4.26 percent in 1906, 4.03 percent in 1905, and 3.90 percent in 1904.

The condition of your Society is constantly improving. The growth of new business at a reduced expense ratio and the increase in outstanding insurance manifest public recognition of the fact.

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT

HENRY J. POWELL, Manager
EQUITABLE BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KY.