

# Uncle Walt's Story

## MARRY IN HASTE



"SAM OWLEY brought his bride home last evening," announced the horse doctor, "and they're going to begin housekeeping right away. Sam says he married the girl three days after first seeing her, and seems to think he did something pretty clever, but there's an old saying about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure."

"It's worth just about as much as the rest of the old sayings," said the village patriarch. "They're all cheap goods, and you don't get a chrome with any of them. Most married women repent at leisure, whether they married in haste or took their time about it."

"I sometimes think that the longer an unmarried woman contemplates the man she is going to marry, the less she knows about him. If there is a protracted courtship, the man has every opportunity to work up a reputation that doesn't belong to him."

"Just this morning my present wife was telling me that if she had known what sort of a man I really was she'd never have married me. Yet she had six months to study me before the wedding bells rang out their glad chiming, and she thought I was an exemplary man. I'm naturally of a slouchy disposition. I never did take much pride in my appearance, even when I was a young man, and as I washed older I became downright careless. I considered it a waste of money and effort to have my clothes pressed, and having my shoes blacked seemed merely vanity and vexation of spirit."

"Yet when I began courting the excellent woman who is my wife, I braced up in the most surprising way. I always did that when I went courting. And the surprising thing is that it never seemed a dishonest proceeding. It never struck me, until my wife called my attention to the matter, long afterwards, that I was obtaining money under false pretenses, so to speak, when I created the impression that I was the glass of fashion and the mold of form."

"I'd go to see that woman all fogged out like a young man who is billed to sing a tenor solo. I'd have my whiskers and hair trimmed, and my shoes shined, and my teeth manicured, and I'd be wearing a collar as white as the driven snow, and a handkerchief in my pocket. It seemed the natural and proper thing to do, yet I was working a flimflam game with the best intentions in the world."

"The more Arabella considered me, the more she was convinced that I was a marvelously neat and tidy man, and she was so impressed that she married me without the slightest hesitation. No sooner were the last sad rites performed, however, than I lost all interest in the task of dolling myself up, and I've been a sort of scarecrow ever since."

"My wife has to remind me when it's time to change shirts or have my hair cut, and she's completely disheartened. I don't blame her in the least, for I realize now, since she has explained the matter ten thousand times, that she married a counterfeiter."

"It would have been far better had she caught me when I was running wild, and married me without taking time to think the matter over. But she studied me for several months, and you see what sort of a prize package she drew."

"I believe a woman, or a man, either, will do well to trust to luck in matrimonial matters."

## "Millions for Defense."

Charles C. Pinckney was one of three envoys sent by the United States to France in 1797 to settle disputes which had arisen between France and the United States. The American grievance was caused by the seizure of American vessels by France. The French grievance was that commercial privileges had been granted to England. Talleyrand, the French foreign minister, refused to receive the envoys, but it had been conveyed to them by secret agents that before any settlement could be reached it would be necessary for the United States to pay a large sum of money, which was, in fact, little more than a bribe. It was then that Pinckney made his famous declaration that the United States had "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

## Much Affected.

"Come, now! Don't look so miserable!" said a Tumbillville photographer. "Just pretend in your own mind that you are going to get married tomorrow."

"Dad-burn the dad-burned luck!" returned the Arkansas sinner. "That's precisely what I am going to do!"

## A Real Sport.

"But, man, you would make thousands in the deal. It's a sure thing."

"Thanks! But I prefer to take a reasonable chance."

# The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE  
XXXIX.—DAKOTAS



NORTH and South Dakota formed the northern section of the Louisiana Purchase by the acquisition of which from France the United States nearly doubled its size.

The Dakotas were the last states which were made up wholly from this purchase, to become a part of the Union. Shortly after its acquisition, the Lewis and Clark expedition was sent out to explore it and they spent their first winter in 1804 near Mandan. The British had many fur posts in this region, and as they considered it part of British territory, they built a fort in 1810 near Pembina. British rights, however, were withdrawn in the Treaty of 1818, which established the formal boundary between the United States and Canada.



THE Sioux Indians, who had been very hostile toward white invasion finally ceded a portion of their land to the government in 1851. This was opened up to settlement and thus immigration was started in this part of the country. In 1854 the section west of the Missouri river became a part of Nebraska territory, while the portion to the east was attached to Minnesota. However, in 1861, the separate Territory of Dakota was organized. Population did not increase rapidly, until 1890, due to the warlike demonstrations of the Indians.

It is from these Indians that the name Dakota comes.

But it was not until 1889 that the Dakota territory was divided and formed into two states. To avoid any feeling of jealousy as to which was made a state first, the two bills were signed by President Harrison after they had been shuffled up and were then re-shuffled so it is not known which was signed first. Their areas are about the same, North Dakota containing 70,537 square miles, while South Dakota has 77,615 square miles. The population is also about equal and each is entitled to five presidential electors.

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# The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE  
XLVI.—NEW MEXICO



AS ITS name implies, New Mexico's history is closely allied with Old Mexico. It was the Spanish who were its first explorers. De Vaca visiting this region in 1526 and Coronado four years later. The natives were the Pueblo Indians, although they are sometimes erroneously reputed to have been Aztecs as they were well advanced in the arts and had a comparatively high civilization. These Indians were conquered in 1598 by Juan de Onate and became subject to Spanish rule, being forced to work the mines and pay tribute. Missions were established and Santa Fe was founded about 1605.

Except for a period of ten years when the Indians revolted and maintained their independence, New Mexico remained under Spanish control until in 1821 Mexico gained its independence from Spain and New Mexico became a province of Mexico. Thus it remained until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when in 1846 Colonel Kearny marched from Fort Leavenworth with his troops, occupied Santa Fe and declared this region a part of the United States. By the Treaty with Mexico in 1848, the upper part of the state was formally ceded to the United States and the Territory of Mexico was organized in 1851, which reached from Texas to California.

Arizona was set off from New Mexico in 1863 and a few years later a portion was contributed to Colorado. Application for admission as a state started in 1850, but it was not until 1910 that New Mexico became the forty-seventh state.

New Mexico ranks fourth in size among the states with an area of 122,634 square miles, but is sparsely populated and accordingly has only three electoral votes for President.

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# The Ranger's Atonement

By CALVIN HENDRICKS

Nesta had one sorrow in her life, and that was the thought of Jim Barnes. She was the daughter of a settler in the forest region of Oregon, and once a man John Anderson and both wanted her. Anderson was a He was a successful sheep farmer, and he and Nesta loved each other devotedly. They had been married six months.

Jim Barnes was in the government service. He was a forest ranger, and was a lonely man, somewhat older than Anderson. All his life he had spent in the forests and on the plains. He loved his work, and when Nesta rejected his suit, he went quietly back to it.

Anderson was successful because he gave his flock all his attention. In winter he kept them in the pens, but in summer he pastured them in the sweet grasses of the uplands. These long, sloping ranges rise above the surrounding forests, into which the sheep will not stray. Thus a herd can be secured, so long as the pasture holds out, within 20 acres, ranged around with trees, and every alternate day they can be moved to another of the mountain slopes.

Nesta and John and a series of little cabins all along the edge of the range. While Nesta prepared the meal in the daytime John would lie on the hill slopes, watching his flock, and smoking and dreaming of his return to Nesta.

It was during one of these days that Barnes came riding up to Nesta's cabin, where she was alone.

"Can you spare me a drink of water, ma'am?" he began. "I saw your fire smoking and thought it might be—"

Then she turned round and they recognized each other.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Anderson," said Barnes. "I didn't know it was you. You see, I thought the smoke from your cabin might be the beginning of a forest fire. We rangers are on the alert nowadays, owing to the dry spell."

Nesta gave him the cup of water. He drank it, raised his hat, and turned to go. Suddenly he whirled round. His voice was hoarse with emotion.

"Nesta!" he cried, and caught her by the hands. "Nesta!"

There was an intense passion in his voice. He said no more, and, suddenly dropping her hands, he turned away.

Days passed. Nesta had said nothing to John. Barnes did not go near the cabin.

It was toward evening about three weeks later that Barnes, ascending an observation hill, perceived a line of smoke curling up from the forest edge beneath him.

He rode toward it at full gallop, but before he reached it he perceived that it was beyond one man's control. There was nothing to do but to ride to the camp, five miles away, and summon aid. He returned about nine o'clock, with a company of ten fire fighters; but by this time the heaven was alight with the lurid flames.

"There's a camp down there," said Smith, one of his men. "I think it's a sheepman's. I saw a man and woman as I rode by yesterday." He pointed toward a spot near the lower slope of the hill. "You got them out, of course?" he continued.

Barnes stared at him one moment. Then:

"Take charge, Smith," he said. "I'm going to see about them." He spurred his horse and rode off at full gallop.

He dared not think it might be Nesta.

In their cabin Nesta and John were sleeping. John stirred in his sleep and muttered. Nesta heard him, but she did not know that death was upon them. A hand pulled at her shoulder. She muttered drowsily. She opened her eyes. Barnes was standing over her, but in her benumbed state it occurred no surprise.

She felt herself lifted in his arms. A moment later, and Barnes was dashing away to safety, and when Nesta came back to consciousness, they were safe over the river bank, and on the opposite edge was an inferno of flame.

"John! John!" he cried, at last understanding.

But Barnes was already gone. She waited in an agony of suspense. Then out of the forest a horse came plunging, and on its back were two figures.

One was Barnes, and before him, upon the saddle, swathed in a smoldering blanket, and supported by Barnes' arm, was John. Neither man was badly hurt. The blanket had protected John, though he was still stupefied by the smoke, but Barnes' hair and eyebrows were scorched, and his clothes were tinder. As Nesta ran forward Anderson opened his eyes.

"Nesta!" he murmured feebly, and clasped her in his arms.

Barnes turned quickly away. He knew that he had atoned, and that the hell of his heart was quenched in the waters of self-control. Still, he did not want to let John and Nesta thank him.

## The Ruling Passion.

"Fore," yelled the golfer. The lady who was in his way paid no attention.

"Three ninety-eight," he yelled. Immediately she jumped up and took notice.

There are about as many rats as there are people in the United States.

# Her Experience

"I was never able to bake a good cake until using Royal. I find other powders leave a bitter taste."

Mrs. C. P.

# ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Contains No Alum

Leaves No Bitter Taste

Send for New Royal Cook Book

It's FREE. Royal Baking Powder Co., 126 William St., New York

5 CENTS FOR A COLLAR;

15 CENTS FOR A SHINE

Stories of Service: A couple of men met in a shoe-shining place recently, and the talk soon turned on high prices.

"I don't mind a high price for a service that is worth a high price," said one, "but I don't know of anything that makes me so mad as to be compelled to pay five cents for laundering a collar."

"I used to feel pretty much the same way about it," answered the other, until one day when I happened to be talking on this same subject in this very place."

"When our shoes had been shined we not only paid ten cents for each shine but each of us gave a nickel as a tip to each of the boys."

"As we stepped outside both of us thought of the same thing at the same time, and we couldn't help but laugh. Here we had been kicking about paying five cents for the service a public laundry renders in laundering a collar, and the very next moment had paid 15 cents for a shine without giving the matter any thought at all."

"We took a few moments to analyze the two kinds of service. We brought our own shoes to this place. The laundry sends an auto truck to our homes for our collars. A couple of hundred dollars represents the total equipment of this shoe-shining place. More than \$200,000 represents the investment of a laundry like the one which I patronize."

"It took this boy who has to depend on tips for the greater part of his wages about three minutes to shine my shoes. The laundry calls for the collar, washes it, starches it, irons it, wraps it up carefully and then delivers it back to my home—"

"an operation involving several hours of time—and charges me only one-third of what I willingly pay for a shine."

The other man held up his hand. "That argument ticks me," he said. "Here's where I quit kicking against paying five cents for laundering a collar. I suppose I ought to be thankful that the price isn't any higher."

Send them to the Barbourville Steam Laundry and do not kick about the price.—Adv.

## BAPTIST CHURCH

S. S. 9:30. Follow the crowds. Two weeks ago we aimed for 350 and had 386; last Sunday we aimed for 400 and had 403. Next Sunday what can we do for 425

11 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon B. B. I.

7:30 P. M.—Judge Stamper is to preach; let's give him a fine hearing. Pray for the services.

6:30 P. M.—B. Y. P. U.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday May 21, '922. Arthur A. Ford, Pastor.

"If Jesus Should Come to Barbourville Would He be Crucified?" Will be the subject for Sunday night at 7:30.

Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Christian Endeavor, Senior Division at 6:30 P. M.

No preaching service in the morning on account of the Baccalaureate services at the Baptist Institute.

## MINE FOREMAN

The State Mining Board will meet in Lexington May 30 to examine Mine Foremen.

# NEW FIRE TRUCK ARRIVES

On Monday the new fire fighting truck, which is a combination chemical and water fire fighter, was delivered to the city for future use. Guy L. Dickson is captain of the fire crew and with others of the boys was putting the truck thru its paces. It will deliver 1,500 gallons of water within from ten to fifteen minutes. By the use of the chemicals water damage can be reduced seventy-five per cent. The truck will be kept at the Buchanan Motor garage ready for instant action.

The city is to be congratulated on its purchase of this efficient machine which should materially keep down fire damage.

Capt. Sultz, fire chief of the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau will be here within the next few days to give instruction in fire fighting and life saving which instructions will be without cost to the city.

# OPENS FOR BUSINESS

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Carnes, brother of Sheriff J. M. Carnes, returned Sunday from a flying trip to New York, which is old stamping ground for Mr. Carnes who lived there for nineteen months while a sailor in the United States Navy.

Mr. Carnes will open a retail general merchandise and feed store in the Locke Building near the L. & N. R. R. The opening will be about June 1st.

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK

## OWNS UP TO ITS AGE

The First National Bank is just twenty years of age and has received its new charter which extends its activities up to May 4th, 1942.

The bank was founded by a number of prominent citizens. John G. Matthews being its first president and Wm. Locke its first cashier. The population was about \$80 to 1,000 when the bank was founded; now it is over 3,000. The next president was Judge F. D. Sampson, at the present time one of the judges of the Court of Appeals for Kentucky, with Robert W. Cole elected cashier in 1907. Congressman J. M. Robison was elected president in 1910 and held the office until 1922 when Robert W. Cole was elected president with W. E. McNeil cashier.

The First National Bank has been a great power for good in the community and has contributed very largely to the growth of the community. Among the projects that it has fostered is the endless chain pig club, the pure bred poultry club and the pure bred bull club. All these things have helped to bring about a better class of stock and of poultry in Knox County, which we feel assured, has affected the prosperity of the farmer and thru him the community at large.

The importance of local banks is not sufficiently recognized as real builders of a town and county. With out their assistance many projects which make for better times and which give work to our people would die for lack of capital did not the local banks step in and furnish the necessary money to carry them along to success.

It is a truism that to succeed is to go into debt and it is largely the banks to whom men go to borrow money wherewith to carry on their business.

The banker is neither a grouch nor a money-grabber. On the contrary, he is a very human person who wishes every man to succeed and is always ready to lend money for his enterprise to the upright and honorable man when there is a chance to make a business go.

Its many friends wish the best of prosperity to the First National Bank during the next twenty years of its new charter and for many years after that. It has a fine record for generosity and helpfulness toward its city and county.

Long may it prosper.

# Advertising?

If it results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

# The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

# The Proof

of the pudding is in the eating. So the proof of good printing is in the satisfaction of the user and the results secured. We are specialists in the kind of printing that brings business and are equipped to handle anything in this line that you need.

Who would be without the home town paper?

# THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH BELIEVES

I. This world was originally created very good.—Gen. 1:31. Ps. 104:24. Eccl. 3:11. Job 35:4-7.

II. This world and its creatures have been, in consequence of man's sin, subjected to sorrow, curse and vanity.—Gen. 3:17-19. Eccl. 2:17, 22, 23. Rom. 8:20, 22. Eccl. 1:2-8.

III. There is yet to be a glorious state of affairs on earth, when sin and sorrow shall cease.—Num. 14:21. Ps. 72:18, 19. Is. 11:9, 40:5, 55:12-13.

IV. The world will never be converted by the Gospel, but will continue perverse and ungodly till Jesus Christ comes in Judgement.—1 Tim. 3:1, 12, 13; 2 Pet. 3:9; Matt. 13:24-30, 36-43; Dan. 7:21, 22; Matt. 24:14.

V. This earth will be melted and purified by fire.—Duet. 32:22; Is. 64:1, 2; Mal. 4:1-4; 2 Pet. 3:7, 10, 12.

VI. The globe is to be restored, renewed and made glorious by the power of God.—Is. 35:1, 2; 55:17-19; Matt. 19:28; Is. 51:16; 66:22; Acts 3:19-21; Heb. 2:5; 2 Pet. 3:13-14; Rev. 21:1-5.

VII. The promise of an heavenly country made to Abraham and his seed has never been fulfilled, nor will it be until the restoration of the earth and the resurrection of the just.—Gen. 13:14-17; 28:13; Ps. 105:8-12; Rom. 4:13; Gal. 3:29; Heb. 11:8-16, 39, 40; Acts 7:2-5; Ezek. 37:11-14.

VIII. God shall establish an eternal kingdom on the earth where Christ shall reign forever with His saints.—Dan. 2:44; 7:13, 14, 27; Is. 9:6-7; 24:23; Jer. 23:5-6; Ezek. 21:26-27; Luke 1:32-33; Matt. 25:31-34; 2 Tim. 4:1; Rev. 11:15-18; Matt. 6:9-10.

IX. The saints' eternal home and heritage is to be, not in heaven, but on a renewed earth.—Job 19:25-26; Ps. 37:22, 29, 34; Prov. 2:21-22; 11:31; Is. 60:18, 21; Mal. 4:1-3; Matt. 5:5; 2 Pet. 3:13; Rev. 21:1-7; 5:9-10.

X. Therefore the saints do not obtain their rewards and crowns and glory in heaven at death, but in this kingdom of Jesus at His coming.—Eccl. 9:4-6; Is. 30:18-19; Ps. 115:17; 17:15; Is. 40:10; 62:11; Luke 14:13-14; Matt. 25:21-34; John 3:13; 7:33-34; 8:21; 13:33; 14:1-3; Acts 2:34; Col. 3:3-4; 2 Tim. 4:7-8; 1 Pet. 1:6-7; 4:12-13; 5:4; Rev. 22:12.

XI. Therefore the coming of Jesus in His glory is the hope of the church and should ever be desired by them.—1 Cor. 15:16-18; Rom. 8:22-23; Phil. 3:20-21; Acts 24:14-15; 26:6-8; 23:6; 2 Cor. 5:4; Heb. 9:27-28; 1 Thess. 1:9-10; 2; 19; 4:13-18; 1 John 3:2-3; Luke 12:35-40; Titus 2:11-15.

XII. Living in the last of the "last days," we have special reasons to expect the sudden coming of our Lord to judgment and should ever watch and be ready. Heb. 1:1-2; Acts 2:16-17; Phil. 4:5; Jas. 5:7-9; 1 John 2:18; Matt. 24:33, 44; 25; 13; Mark 8:33-35; Luke 21:34-36; 1 Thess. 5:4-6; 2 Pet. 3:11-14.

XIII. The punishment of the wicked will be everlasting destruction. 2 Thess. 1:7; Matt. 3:11-12; Mal. 4:1-3.

How much do you know about Adventism?

Look up the scripture references given above in the creed of the Advent Christian Church and see if you think those passages of scripture teach what the church believes.

Ask your preachers and teachers if they can get a different meaning from these passages of scripture than the meaning given to them by the Adventists.—Adv. 29-1

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