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DENTIST

Office, Front Rooms Jeffries Bld.

UP STAIRS.

COLUMBIA, KY

Who's Got The Sugar

The sugar shortage reminds one of the old game of "Who's Got The Thimble" and the game is most apropos.

It is certain that the retail grocer hasn't the sugar. The majority of the grocers are worried over getting enough of the commodity to supply their customers, and we have heard of one grocer who went bankrupt because he could not get sugar and therefore could not hold his trade.

We are told, however, that the imports of sugar for the year ending in June will be the largest ever recorded, and some authorities who are in a position to know, say there is more sugar here now than during the war; that there is more sugar here now than during the time it was rationed to us. Yet, under the system, with Hoover at the head, as a family had more sugar daily than it has now, secured at a fair price, and during the canning time there was enough for some canning.

There is not a decided change for the better in the situation, there will be no home canning this year, and the lack of home canning will bring hardships to many persons.

There are those people who were dissatisfied during the time the sugar equalization board was in power, and claimed that once the board was disorganization and the business again went into the hands of the sugar owners, conditions would improve, and there would be sugar enough, at a fair price, for all. We see now the impossibility and improbability of such action, and during the fruit and canning season, at least, we would like to see the equalization board in power again, so that the fruit will not all rot and the speculators will not all get rich at the expense of the public.—Exchange.

HCH!

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Yams and Ole.

A young yam in South Dakota who had been sent to collect bills for the general store returned with this report:

"Yon Brown, he says he pay when he sell his wheat, Ole Olson, he say he pay when he sells his oats, and Yon Yonson, he say he pay in January."

"In January?" repeated the surprised proprietor. "Why, he never seen a day before. Are you sure he said January?"

"Vell, Ay tanka! hane Yanyary. He said it hane jam cold day when you get your money."

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PAST

Peculiar Beliefs That Not So Very Many Years Ago Had Almost Universal Credence.

A reader furnishes us with a list of old superstitions which were part of our folk lore in this part of the country before we had to have folk lore societies to preserve this sort of thing:

- A rooster crowing at the front door meant a visitor coming.
- A twig catching a young lady's dress meant a beau.
- An itching ear meant that some one was talking about you.
- To turn back after starting meant bad luck.
- Opening an umbrella in the house meant bad luck to the house.
- A measuring worm on a woman's frock meant a new dress.
- An itching left hand meant that you would marry soon.
- An itching right hand meant that you would shake hands with a stranger.

Seeing the new moon over the left shoulder meant one would soon get money.

Probably most of us are superstitious about the number 13. Just as people were a long time ago. Our own superstitions will amuse a subsequent generation, as those recalled by our reader amuse us. Only a subsequent generation can safely laugh at superstitions. Socrates was put to death for laughing at some of the superstitions of the Greeks. Let us, then, laugh at these and take the superstitions of our own time as seriously as we please.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

PEAK WHERE NOAH LANDED

Mount Ararat, in Northwestern Persia, is Now Part of a Recently Created "Buffer" State.

Youthful students of sacred history, if they will look up the map of the near East, will find in the extreme northwestern part of Persia a mountain peak marked Mount Ararat. That should give them a fine starting point, for they will remember that it was on Mount Ararat that Noah, in the Biblical account landed. Mount Ararat is the loftiest peak in Azerbaijan, 17,000 feet above sea level, but if they have neglected news from Europe they may not know that Azerbaijan is a new republic established by the political strife in eastern Europe in the expectation that it will act as a political and military buffer for some of the great nations.

The inhabitants of Azerbaijan are Persians, Armenians, Kurds, Tartars, Turks and Arabs, whose valleys are veritable garden spots. It ranks in statistics as one of the most productive spots in all Persia, but young readers will find their chief interest in the fact that it contains Mount Ararat, which gave Noah his first shelter, according to the accepted narrative. The erection of Azerbaijan as a buffer state brings the remote past and the immediate present together in a way which may also awaken the interest of those who have moved past the years of youthful curiosity.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Merely a Good Story.

Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which the oftener they are told the more they are believed to be true. The Civil war was no exception to this rule, and the story of the apple tree is one of these fictions based on a slight foundation of fact. There was, indeed, an apple orchard on one side of the hill occupied by the Confederate forces. Running diagonally up the hill was a wagon road, which, at one point, ran very near one of the trees, so that the wheels of the vehicles had on that side cut off the roots of the tree, leaving a little embankment. General Babcock, of my staff, reported to me that when he first met General Lee he was sitting on this embankment, with his feet in the road below, and his back resting against the tree. The story had no other foundation than that. Like many other good stories, it would be very good if it was only true.—Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant.

Mast-Furnishing Tree.

In Canada and eastern United States the larch, a sturdy tree, which belongs to the pine family, often grows 50 or 60 feet high and is generally known as hackmatack, while in the Central states it is called tamarack. The European variety is even taller and has longer leaves which don beautiful autumn tints before falling.

On account of its long, tapering form, the tree is extremely useful for masts in sailing vessels, telegraph poles, and a variety of purposes, and as it is common from the Arctic circle to the United States, it is easily found for the especial use for which it is adapted.

Monarchs' Pleasure Ground.

A buried garden has been discovered at Poona, India, in excavating the site of an eighteenth-century palace, where a public park is to be laid out, an elaborate ancient garden was discovered. One side consists of three terraces at different levels, with foundations and reservoirs, after the fashion of the celebrated Shalimar gardens of Kashmir and Lahore. The entire system of fountains and reservoirs is connected by well-made pipes and ducts of pure copper. On the top of the plinth an enormous fountain, circular in shape, fashioned after a lotus flower, and having over 200 jets, was discovered.

"CENTER" OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Unpretentious Dwelling in London Houses the Real Rulers of Great Commonwealth of Nations.

For 200 years a severely plain and unpretentious three-story brick dwelling has become widely known throughout the world as Britain's central office of the diplomatic service. "No. 10 Downing street" refers to one of London's historic houses on the so-called "street of power," which nestles close to the confines of Whitehall. There have dwelt therein celebrities, such as Walpole, Pitt, Chatham, Canning, Disraeli and Gladstone. In all, no fewer than fifty ministers have lived there.

Sir George Downing, after whom the thoroughfare is named, was the son of a London barrister, a nephew of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts colony, and a graduate of Harvard, who obtained the house as a gift from Charles II as a reward for unusual service performed by him while he was representing his country in Holland. He had emigrated to America at the age of fourteen and when he left Harvard, in 1645, a youth of twenty-one, he became an itinerant preacher in the West Indies. Shortly afterward he returned to England and became a chaplain in Colonel Okey's regiment. As a faithful Puritan, who later in life assured Charles II that he saw the error of his ways due to the principles imbibed during his stay in New England, he shortly afterward enrolled under Cromwell as a scout master.

After Downing's death, when the lease on the building lapsed to the crown, the property was given to the Hanoverian minister, Count Bothma, by George II, and when the count died, was tendered to Walpole, who accepted it on condition that the house should forever remain the residence of Britain's ministers.

MANAGED DRAGON BY WIRE

Opera House Manager Had Unique Idea for the Direction of Important Stage "Property."

Our Chinese friends would be interested to learn of the way "foreign devils" control dragons.

In one of the operas produced at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York the inside of the dragon, which is made of canvas and papier-mache, consists of two small boys, who are supposed to guide the beast's movements in accordance with the music. They are rarely equal to doing that correctly, even after rehearsal. A recent performance is stated to have been given without a single stage rehearsal, since no time could be found for the preparation of the opera. It was, therefore, more than ever necessary to have the occupants of the dragon's inside kept up to their business. The stage manager decided to install a telephone in the beast. It connected with the opera house switchboard. On one end was the stage manager, and at the other were two receivers strapped to the heads of the two boys, who received from moment to moment directions as to what they should do. The dragon under the circumstances covered himself with glory.

Incredible Names.

Speaking of "burdensome" names, Stray Stories tells of one Arthur Pepper of Liverpool, England, who bestowed upon his infant daughter a name that comprised every letter in the alphabet, running from Anna to Yetty Zeno.

It seems surprising that the names of Dickens' characters, odd though they were, should be found in real life; for it was from life that many of them were taken. Some, as is known, were copied from the names of signs over business places; but that was not the novelist's only source of selection. John Forster, his biographer, found among his papers a carefully drawn list of names, with the sources from which he obtained them. Some of the names are too extravagant for anything but reality: Jolly Stick, Bill Marigold, George Muzzle, William Why, Robert Gospel, Robbin Scrubban, Sarah Goldsacks, Catherine Two, Sophia Domsday, Rosetta Dust and Sally Gimblett.—Youth's Companion.

Do You Educate Your Children?

Most parents provide for their children; some take personal care of their children; but few, indeed, are they who can be forced to take any part in the education of their children, education having become the business of schools, a factory process, turned over entirely to the public. Here and there is a sublime parent who plods doggedly over the alphabet and the algebra, getting an education for himself at this late day; but such are rare, the run of parents putting their babes into the kindergarten or some other educational incubator, while they themselves slip off the educational nest like cuckoos and cowbirds.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in Atlantic Monthly.

Family Shy of Joins.

Dr. C. E. Oddie reports to the Archives of Radiology and Electrotherapy (London) the case of a boy of fourteen whose fingers have only one joint. His mother had similar hands, as have four of her nine children, the fingers of the other five being normal.

Its Sort.

"Did that bragging Bill say anything when he was threatened with a thrashing?"

"I think he made some sort of run-like sound."

MAKES THE SAPPHIRE BLUSH

Radium Treatment Turns the Cheaper Stones to Rubies Which Command the Highest Prices.

Modern science has not brought us very much nearer the magic stone of the old philosophers, but it has enabled later experts to play some surprising tricks with the existing materials of the jeweler and lapidary. The old alchemists set out to discover the philosopher's stone, and achieved gunpowder and other adjuncts to civilization as the accidental by-product of their original inquiry. Their less credulous descendants reverse the process; the invention is made first and its application to magic is discovered afterward.

The existence of the electric furnace makes it possible to create diamonds that are the veritable stone, and to fuse chippings and fragments of ruby into one complete jewel. Now arrives a report that with the aid of radium successful transformations have been made in the appearance, if not in the nature, of certain precious stones. A sapphire, it is said, has been turned into a glorious ruby by long exposure to the effect of radium. Chemically considered, this is not very surprising, for the two stones are both examples of corundum, and the mysterious accident of color is the principal difference between them. If a sapphire can be made to blush hard enough for its mistake in not being a ruby, presumably it could blush itself into a most accomplished example of the more valuable stone.

TAKE IT EASY IN THEATER

Japanese Customs That Seem Odd to Those Accustomed to the Formalities of the West.

Japan must be a happy land for theatergoers, because in that land seats are not paid for—in fact there are no seats. The Japanese much prefers to squat, feeling, no doubt, much more at home in this comfortable attitude. Seats, however, are usually brought for the use of any foreigners who may be present. There are no hard and fast laws of convention. The Japanese playgoer may do as he pleases; he may eat, drink, smoke and criticize to his heart's content. Conversations are carried on, and if they merit it, the actors are met by a storm of criticism and chaff. When a man enters the auditorium he removes his boots, and if the weather is hot, any clothing that appears to him to be superfluous. The naive frankness of the actors' prompter is rather delightful, for if an actor forgets his lines the prompter comes on the stage and, quite openly, points out to the actor where he is wrong. A boy is kept for the express purpose of walking on the stage and wiping the perspiration off the actors' faces; this duty he carries out without disturbing the even tenor of the play.

Beetle Cultivator.

Ants are not the only insects that practice the cultivation of mushrooms, although for a long time it was thought that they were the only creatures of a lower order than man that possessed the intelligence to follow such an agricultural pursuit. Bouverie, the entomologist, had found that a certain wood-boring beetle, known as the bostrychide, is as familiar with mushroom cultivation as is the species of ant of which so much has been written. Professor Bouverie discovered that the beetles in question bore holes in wood and half fill them with a prepared fungus which makes an ideal mushroom bed. The garden is carefully spawned and in course of time the mushrooms appear. In this way the beetle provides itself with a food sufficiently tender for its feeble jaws.

Shall We Discard Hyphens?

In the struggle for the conservation of energy and material we are urged to cut out the hyphens from our books and writings, says the Chicago Journal. Their use causes us to waste an enormous amount of time, ink and physical force. Some nations build up compound words without any hyphen to break them, but the English find one necessary for a simple word of five letters, like "to-day." It may be roughly estimated that each of the 2,000,000,000 people who write English write "today," "tomorrow" or "tonight" three times a day. Half an ounce of force is required to make a hyphen with a pen or a pencil, so this superfluous symbol entails a total waste of 18,500,000 pounds daily, or enough to draw a passenger train round the world.

Humming Bird's Nest.

Burroughs, in his charming little book, "Wake Robin," says it is an event in one's life to find a humming bird's nest. The event happened to me without any effort on my part. Looking up from a seat in the grove, I saw the ruby-throat drop down on its nest, like a shining emerald from the clouds; it did not pause upon the edge of the nest, but dropped immediately upon it. The nest was situated upon an oak twig, and was about the size of a black-walnut, and from where I sat it looked more like an excrescence than a nest. It was situated in the fork of two twigs, and firmly glued at the base to the lower, but was not fastened to the upper twig.—Mary Treat in "Home Studies in Nature."

One Thing at a Time, Boys.

When a fellow is trying to mobilize enough courage to kiss a girl he isn't able to think of anything else. Blade.

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

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A Kentucky Republican spent \$75,000 in Chicago entertaining very lavishly.

The population of Chicago increased 23 per cent, to 2,701,202