

## First U. S. Old Age Colony Is Started

14 Tiny White Houses In Which 20 Aged Persons Will Dwell As Social Experiment.

Fourteen tiny white houses, surrounded by flowers and set in the midst of a cool pine woods near Millville, N. J., will be ready to live in next month. They make up the first old-age colony in the United States. If it proves a success, other colonies like it may be started in each of the 48 States.

The idea for such a colony grew in the mind of Mrs. Effie Morrison, deputy director of the Cumberland County Welfare Board. Money for the work and materials was obtained from WPA funds. The land was provided by the State.

Twenty of the 904 aged persons in Cumberland County who depend on old-age pensions will be chosen to live in the colony. Many of these old people are now living in river shanties and tumbledown shacks.

Their new homes will be warm and comfortable. They will have gas, electricity, and bathrooms. Back of each house will be a vegetable garden and an orchard made up of one apple tree, one pear, one cherry, and one peach. Each house will have a chicken run, furnished with ten chickens.

Elderly persons can live very cheaply in such a colony, it is thought. Each one receives \$15 a month from the State, under the old-age pension law. Rent will cost each couple \$7 a month, and each single person \$5. The rest of the pension will be spent for fuel, gas, light, food, and clothing.

The rent money will be used by the State to keep the houses and streets in repair—thus making the colony self-supporting.

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### INDIRECT TAXES

The average wage-earner, making \$150 per month, who owns no real estate or little else, who pays no direct taxes and who thinks he pays no taxes whatever, is the subject of a discussion on the cost of government by President James B. Hill, of the L. & N. Employes' Magazine.

According to Mr. Hill, such a wage-earner, if he pays rent, has electric lights, cooks with gas, uses a package of cigarettes and takes one soft drink daily, plays cards, runs a small automobile and pays \$60 annually in insurance premiums, pays a total annual indirect or hidden tax of approximately \$300, or one-sixth of his income.

He also points out that the taxes paid by the industry that employs the wage earner reduce the amount available for wages and are a direct limitation either on the number of persons employed or on the scale of wages paid.

**NOTICE TO VOTERS**  
**Every voter who did not register at the August primary, or later at the county clerk's office, will have to register by Oct. 10, 1936, or they cannot cast a vote in the November election. Register at the County Clerk's office. Garnett Dean, Co. Clerk.**

### DANVILLE HANDLES DRUNKS IN WAY TO END NUISANCE

According to a report from Danville, seven week-end offenders appeared before Police Judge Jay Harlan Monday on various charges. Charles Gray was fined \$17.50 and costs for being drunk in a public place; Mrs. Beulah Phillips, \$12.50 and costs, disorderly conduct; Miss Jane Dawson, driving with one headlight \$12.50 and costs; Detroit Ross and Orville Ferrell, \$12.50 each, drunk in a public place, and Walter Franklin and L. E. Floyd, \$1.80, each parking overtime.

### WAKONDAGO: SUMMER RESORT TO BE SOLD

Wakondago, a former well known summer resort near Yosemite in Casey county, is to be sold, together with household furniture and the farm of 200 acres. The property belongs to the Montgomery heirs, Mr. Montgomery having bought the resort from Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Council who erected the buildings and operated the resort for some years.

### Variety of Names Given to the Popular Ladybird

In Spain the name "St. Anthony's little pig" is given to the ladybird, that brightly colored and spotted little beetle loved by children the world over. People of all ages everywhere consider it a sign of good luck for a ladybird to settle on their hands or clothes, and they take care not to disturb it until it flies away of its own accord.

The affection felt for the ladybird is shown by the numerous pet names by which it is known in various countries: "St. Michael's little chicken," in Piedmont; "Lucia," short for Santa Lucia, in Italy generally; "Little Animal of our Lord," in Holland; "Cushcown" or "Lady-cow," in Yorkshire.

And in nearly every country the ladybird's name is connected with religion, states a writer in Pearson's Weekly. The English "lady" stands for Our Lady; the French name is "Bete a Bon Dieu"; Spain, Russia, and Bulgaria all talk of "God's cow," and the Serbians of "God's sheep."

These are a few of the colloquial names given to one or other of the 2,000 species of the ladybird. In England alone, there are over forty kinds of ladybird that feed on other insects and their grubs. They possess most unadulterated appetites and eat huge quantities of greenfly and insects which prey on fruits, flowers and trees—particularly firs, pines and junipers. One species of ladybird, for instance, devours scale insects and so protects apple trees and ash.

### Natural Icebox in New Mexico's Lava Deposits

A lava bed whose surface is unpleasantly warm to the touch does not seem a likely setting for a deposit of perpetual ice. Yet in just such a locality, where the brazen New Mexican sun beats down upon a surface which once was molten stone, a deposit of perpetual ice does exist, says Natural History.

Signboards lead the traveler to a volcanic sink, an abrupt depression of an estimated depth of seventy-five feet. This was produced when a natural tunnel in the lava bed caved in. The tunnel was caused by the flowing away of molten lava from the lower part of the bed after the upper surface had cooled and hardened.

Its presence so near the hot surface of the ground depends primarily upon the fact that lava is among Nature's most efficient temperature insulators. The lava contains an infinite number of minute pores and cavities, and the dead air in them hinders the transmission of heat through the stone from the sun.

### Part of Europe

Azerbaijan lies in the south-eastern area of the Caucasus region of the Soviet Union and is therefore part of Europe, but the people are for the most part of Asiatic origin. The population of this small, but important, Soviet republic, part of the Caucasian federation which also includes Georgia, Abkhazia and other smaller autonomous regions, is only two and a half million. Its capital is Baku, one of the greatest oil producing centers in the world. A million and a half of the people of Azerbaijan are Turks who speak Azeri; the rest are Tats, Lezgians, Talish, Avarzty, Armenians, Kurds, Tatars, Assyrians, Greeks and Russians. In Baku, mosques tower above crooked oriental streets in contrast to the modern workers' apartments in the outlying sections.

### Limit of Telescopes

While there is scarcely a limit to the distance reached by the most powerful astronomical telescopes, the limits of vision on the earth's surface are much smaller, because of the curvature of the earth. A Guidebook to Colorado by Eugene Parsons mentions that from the top of Pikes Peak, on clear day, the Spanish Peaks are visible to the south and Long's Peak to the north, more than 100 miles away. In India, Mount Everest can be seen from Darjeeling, at least 120 miles away. Such a thing as seeing that peak from the United States is beyond the range of possibility.

### Tapir in United States

In prehistoric days the tapir in much his same form roamed most of the continents of the North Temperate zone. His bones have been uncovered in the United States, Europe and Asia. A tapir almost identical with the South American variety still exists in the Malay peninsula, proof that the family was scattered all over the world. The tapir failed to develop in the face of competition, however, and today is confined to localities most peculiarly adapted to his survival.

### Mouth-Breeding Fish

The Egyptian mouth-breeder, which protects its young by carrying them in the mouth for several weeks, will, if caught, lock its jaws and never betray the fact that baby fish are concealed within. As the young grow slightly older, they are allowed to go out and play. But at the least sign of danger the baby fish rush back. This mouth nursery protects the young until they grow too big to be accommodated.

### Prehistoric Shavers of Metal; Copies of Flint

The early Egyptian razors were of metal, and it is plain that they were close copies of the older flint ones. In the Early Dynastic period (about 3000 B. C.), there was used a rectangular razor with four bevelled edges. An older form, found in Late Predynastic times, gives the appearance of a broad, double-edged knife with a short tang. Most such razors seem to have been sharpened only on one side; for example, the specimen found in the tomb of Queen Hetep-her.

In Europe, at a date comparatively not much later, states a writer in Pathfinder Magazine, razors had a long blade with slightly concave sides, and a strange indentation at the lower end. The most reasonable explanation of this incident is that it was used to allow the forefinger to feel the skin while one shaved. In Western Bohemia, about this time, the blade was broad and double-edged, with an openwork handle cast in one piece with it. During the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age (about 1000 B. C.), the razor, in Upper Italy at least, again assumed the rectangular outline.

The early British razors were shaped like a maple leaf. There was a tang projecting from the base of the blade to take the handle, and often it was continued downwards by a midrib along its face.

### Tea, Coffee as Beverage, Traced Back to 350 A. D.

The use of tea among the Chinese, from whom it has extended to all parts of the world, cannot be traced with certainty any further back than to 350 A. D. or approximately that time. This use did not become general in China until about the ninth century. Tea was introduced into Europe by the Dutch in 1610, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How long coffee has been used in Arabia, its native country, is not certainly known. It was introduced into Egypt in the sixteenth century. The first coffee house in Europe was established in Constantinople in 1551. The first person to make it known to western Europe seems to have been Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, a great traveler.

Once introduced, the use of this beverage spread rapidly. Coffee houses sprang up in all the chief cities. The first one in London was opened by a Greek in Newman's Court, Cornhill, in 1652; the first one in France was opened in Marseilles in 1671; the first in Paris in the following year.

### Finding Happiness

Big pleasures and great happiness are but many little ones bound together as a loaf is many crumbs in an aggregate. True happiness is the art of finding joy and satisfaction in the little privileges of life; a quiet hour in the sun, instead of a far-away journey; a little outing in the nearby woods, instead of long trips away; an hour with a friend instead of an extended visit to relatives; a few pages of a book instead of hours of reading at a time; a flash of sunset, a single beautiful flower, a passing smile, a kindly word, a little thoughtfulness here and there as the day slips by—these are the crumbs of happiness. Do not despise them, lest when the evening finds you, you are hungry and disconsolate and unhappy. Sir Launfal, after traveling the world over in search of the precious cup, found it, you will recall, in the hands of needy beggar at his own gate.—Writer Unknown.

### Royal Wrestlers

France's king, Francis I, twenty-eight, and England's monarch, Henry VIII, twenty-nine, met in 1520 upon the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Guines and Ardes, for the most expressive wrestling match ever held. A gorgeous palace was especially erected for the occasion and furnished with gold dishes, gilt furniture and rarest ornaments. The most beautiful women and distinguished men gathered in magnificent dress. More than 2,200 sheep and other viands in similar proportions were prepared for the feasting that followed. Altogether \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was spent upon bout at which nothing was at stake and entrance was free. Neither of the kings was a good wrestler.

### President Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson was elected vice president in 1864 and became president upon the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865. He was impeached in 1868, and his trial before the Senate began March 13 and ended in his acquittal on May 26 of that year. He had been spared by one vote, and continued therefore to sit as president until the inauguration of his successor, Grant, on March 4, 1869.

### Three Legs Coat of Arms

The Isle of Man in the Irish sea is known everywhere for its Manx cats that have no tails, its romance celebrated by Scott in his "Peveril of the Peak," and for the "Arms" of the isle, which consist of three legs. Folklore students think that the early Manx sea robbers brought the coat of arms or legs back with them on one of their trips to the Mediterranean.

### OPERATE CRUSHER DAY AND NIGHT TO MEET LIME DEMAND

In an effort to meet the needs of lime before the deadline of October 31, in the Agricultural Conservation Program in Washington county, Kentucky, a large portable crusher is being operated day and night, according to County Agent Trol Young.

Two shifts of five men each keep the machine going, crushing approximately 100 tons of limestone each 24 hours. The stone is being crushed for 85 cents a ton, with a 50-ton minimum.

Lime crushing in Washington county was begun early in August, and the night crew was added when the demand for limestone increased. Approximately 2,000 tons had been crushed by the middle of September, and it was estimated that 4,000 tons will be crushed by October 31. Farmers of the county have purchased about 3,000 tons from commercial quarries, and also have used marl. Present indications are that 10,000 tons of lime materials will be used in the county this year, Mr. Young reports.

### REV. TOM TALBOT IS BETTER, FRIENDS HEAR

Danville's beloved minister, speaker and Rotarian, Rev. Thomas B. Talbot, is much better following a hemorrhage suffered some while ago, according to reports from his Louisville home. Rev. Talbot, who has been heard several times at Harrodsburg dinner meetings, is District Governor of Rotary International and news of his improved condition will be gratifying to his many friends here.

### Borrowing Thoughts

"To borrow another's thought," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "is like borrowing another's raiment. However handsome it may be, it will not precisely fit your personality."

### PIN IN LUNG 13 YEARS REMOVED

Mrs. Rosa Delgado Cornego, of Lima, Peru, was released from Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, recently after surgeons had removed an open safety pin that had been lodged in her lung thirteen years.

**500 STOCK EWES --- One, two, three years old.**  
**Oscar Sanders, M. C. Sorrell, C. B. Sullivan.**



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Oct. 1, 1906

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