

Hard Coughs

are very painful and irritating. The more you cough, the more you have to cough. You need a soothing, healing remedy to relieve the irritation. One of the best is

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

It is a Splendid Remedy for Soreness in the Throat and Lungs

Ballard's Horehound Syrup checks inflammation in the lungs, relieves tight feeling, quiets irritation in the air passage and enables the patient to breathe freely and comfortably. A few doses clears the voice, loosens phlegm and restores healthy conditions in the air passages. Keep a bottle in the house for prompt use when needed. A dose taken in time saves a world of misery. Good for the children as well as adults.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle

Buy the \$1.00 size. It contains five times as much as the 50c size, and you get with each bottle free a Dr. Hazzick's Capsicum Plaster for the Chest.

JAS. F. BALLARD, Proprietor ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold by Westerman & Rankin, Lexington, Mo.

Missouri Crop Report.

Columbia, Mo., October 9, 1915.

The Missouri corn crop for 1915 promises to surpass that of 1914 by fifty million bushels. This cheering statement is from the October crop report issued today from the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The report in full follows:

With good weather for fall work, the Missouri farmer is in fine fettle. September conditions were not the best, the rainfall being much above normal, but there were no killing frosts. Apparently, the first heavy frost of the fall is here this morning—October 9. Preceded by several days of sunshine, this frost has, however, done but little damage, although coming a few days earlier than for the average season.

CORN—Corn has made a substantial advance in condition since our last report. On September 1 the condition was 75.4. It is now given as 84—a gain of more than 8 points. One year ago corn condition was 65. Present condition, by crop division sections is reported as follows: Northeast, 79; Northwest, 84; Central, 89; Southwest, 83; Southeast, 85. Quality of corn is placed at 89, being lowest in the northeast and highest in the central section. Correspondents estimated 87 per cent of the crop safe from frost on October 1. It is probable that only the late corn has suffered and that the loss will not be heavy. A preliminary estimate as to yields, as reported by correspondents, shows 32 bushels per acre as a probable state average. By sections, this preliminary estimate shows yields per acre as follows: Northeast section, 30 bushels; Northwest 34.2; Central, 37.5; Southwest, 27.1; Southeast, 31. Based upon these figures and estimating a 3 per cent decrease in the original planting of 7,495,000 acres, a yield of about 232,000,000 bushels for the state is indicated. It should, however, be borne in mind that the corn crop is "spotted," uneven and hard to estimate in advance and that the final figures may show a decided difference. The 1914 corn crop consisted of 175,159,000 bushels. It is estimated that 67 per cent of the farmers are now feeding new corn. It is believed that the opening price will be about 60 cents per bushel.

WHEAT—Wheat sowing is unusually late, owing to a wet September and to fear of Hessian fly. Correspondents estimate that but 19 per cent of the crop had been seeded by October 1. It is further figured that 26 per cent of the wheat ground is yet to be plowed. In some of the Northern counties threshing from the shock is just being completed. Much stack threshing remains to be done. Quality of wheat is disappointing and there is nothing to indicate that the final figures on yield will be better than were the preliminary figures. Soil condition is 81. Under unfavorable circumstances and with a disappointing market, the acreage for the new crop will be reduced. Correspondents estimate the acreage at 79 per cent. By sections it is: Northeast, 78; Northwest, 62; Central, 81; Southwest, 80; Southeast, 95.

MISCELLANEOUS—Clover and timothy seed crops will be light, both in acreage and yield. Pastures continue excellent, the condition for the state being 100. Live stock of all kinds is going into the winter in the best of condition. In Southern Missouri the nut and acorn is 92; cotton, 70; cowpeas, 81; alfalfa, 80. With the exception of a few varieties, the apple crop is good, and in orchards properly cared for the quality is much above the average. Acreage of rye is only about 80 per cent of last year's seeding. This is due to a wet September and to an abundance of grass and forage for feed.

Notice.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are having a number of complaints come into our office from officials who are erecting road and other signs, stating that the signs are shot at and damaged by hunters and others.

We believe that this is oftentimes done thoughtlessly, but in as much as it is becoming too much of a custom, we would be pleased, if you care to do so, to have you assist in seeing that not only hunters do not shoot at

signs, but ask the people to not deface the signs by throwing stones at them; and that the school teachers call attention of the school children to this bad habit, as everybody should have a pride in seeing our highways present a good appearance.

Yours very truly,

FRANK W. BUFFUM,
State Highway Commissioner.

C. L. Wilson returned Tuesday morning from a business trip to Warrensburg, Mo.

Bulgaria Takes the Leap.

The final entrance of Bulgaria into the war, announced in the press dispatches yesterday, undoubtedly signals the beginning of another Balkan war—a sort of "war within a war," in that the Balkan nations will confine themselves to the restricted arena of their own territories, though the conflict will be aggravated by the assistance of the great powers already aligned against each other.

That some very alluring promises have been made to induce Bulgaria to enter into an alliance with both Germany and Turkey goes without saying, which fact makes all the more patent the international chaos which reigns in Europe today. The latest developments are another triumph for German diplomacy and lend greater pertinency to the vigorous criticisms of English diplomatic shortcomings which are being launched against Sir Edward Grey in his own country. The war originally started, if it had any coherent reason for starting at all, as a resistance by Germany against the "Slav peril."

All the "books" of various colors which have been issued agree that Germany had good reason to fear Slav aggression. Knowing that Serbia was only Russia in disguise and that Russia's age-long dream was to reach a southern outlet, "to drink warm water," in the picturesque phrase of the historians, Germany defended her action by declaring that her very existence depended upon preventing the junction of Russia and the other Slavic powers of the Balkans.

Yet today Bulgaria, the most powerful of all the Balkan races, smarting under grievances resulting from the second Balkan war, is the ally of that same Germany which is supposedly resisting the "Slav peril." This same Bulgaria is the ally of its memorial enemy, Turkey, which has inflicted upon it wrongs compared with which the injustice of the treaty closing the second Balkan war is insignificant. Germany has therefore palpably out-generated the diplomats of the Allies; and the decisive defeat of Russia, the greatest of the Slav powers, has apparently been the final argument, inducing Bulgaria to side with the Teutons and influencing most of the other Balkan nations either to maintain a discreet neutrality or more or less openly sympathize with Germany.

It is small wonder that pessimism is prevalent in Great Britain and that the opinion should be so general that some monumental blunders have been committed by the Allied diplomats, of which German astuteness has not failed to take immediate advantage. Evidently it is more than a coincidence that Ferdinand of Bulgaria is an Austrian prince, that the queen of Greece is the kaiser's sister and that the shadow of German influence hovers over the whole Balkan group.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the struggle may or may not portend an earlier conclusion of the war. It would seem to be a safe guess that it will have the contrary effect, since the other Balkan nations can hardly stand idly by and see a Slav power wiped out and Bulgaria, the bet's noir of the group, divide the spoils with the nation which is presumably battling to the death against the "Slavmenace."—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Albert Weber and Mrs. William Weber went to Kansas City Tuesday morning to spend the day.

Mrs. J. C. Witt of Omaha, Nebr., who has been visiting her brother, John Kitchen, left Tuesday morning for Slater before returning to her home.

The Kurd and His Way of Life.

From a Bulletin of the National Geographical Society.

The Kurds, who, report says, are again engaged in their favorite occupation of slaughtering Armenians, men, women and children, are a survival from the days when self respecting men lived only, or at least principally, by the sword. Their wild tribes are scattered throughout Asia Minor, acting to thwart the most modest efforts of the land toward modern comfort, security and organization. Although once fabulously rich, the country has not been able to bring forth a sufficiency through all the years that the Kurds have practiced their untamed house-keeping here, a housekeeping that has consisted in abandoning the summer tent for the winter cottage, after preliminaries of killing the owner and his family, and he replenishing of goods' stores at the point of a rifle, the transaction usually followed by the burning of the looted shop.

The Kurd is a picturesque citizen, and, whatever his numbers may be—census matters in Turkey are indefinite—he is much more in evidence than the Armenians and other peoples among whom he lives. The Kurd is the traveler's first impression in Asia Minor, and in most cases he remains the predominant one. The Kurds wear clothes of vivid colors; they also wear rags, that is, the poorer ones, of the most reckless nondescription. The Kurds ride the best horses; they are always armed; they bully the Armenians, the travelers and the overlord Turks themselves.

The Turks have been unable to get a complete mastery over their subject Kurds, and have employed an administrative policy toward them of letting them alone. Thus, the Kurd massacres Armenians, robs Armenians and travelers, and considers both of these occupations his just right. In a useful state, the Kurd lives in the hills and herds sheep. He is a pastoral tent dweller in the summer. In the winter he moves to the Mesopotamian plains and either lives in his tent or turns the owner out of a selected house. His tent is of black, home-spun goats' hair and its furniture is mats, quilts and cooking pots. His children go naked and his women ragged. His board is set with sour milk, and when by chance he builds a winter home, it consists of a hole in the ground with a flat roof of wattle and clay—air tight, smoke tight, light tight. There are small smoke vents in the roof, but the whole effect is that of a prairie dog's dwelling. Within, it is as light and airy as a low-level coal mine.

To be of "Ashirat" blood, in Kurdish estimation, is to be really worth while. The Kurds have a conscious superiority which gives them a certain bearing of noblesse and dignity. A Kurdish chief is an impressive, often an affable, individual. These people are not inclined to settle down, and they do not seem to want others to settle. In some districts, however, they have taken lands wholesale from the Armenians, massacring the owners and have become rich landholders. Occasionally Kurds attempt civilization.

Officially, at least, the Kurds are Mohammedans. They reject the custom of veiling their women, reverence fire, and are, on subjects of religion altogether liberal. Many of them are Kizilbashis, heretic Moslems, and some few are Christians. Their little feudal organizations are their nationalities, and their patriotism is a devotion to the privilege of being able to live at the expense of others. They are medieval, with all the headstrong irregularities of medieval times. It was not until 1913 that the first Kurdish newspaper appeared. This was

published at Constantinople. As, however, there is no such thing as a definite written Kurdish language, this paper is carried on under some difficulty. There was something called a "Kurdish movement" before the war, but its labors seemed hopeless. The latest reports from the haunts of the Kurds tell of the massacre of many thousands of Armenians.

How to Make Vinegar.

The housewife, either on the farm or in the city, who makes her own vinegar may be assured of both its purity and strength if she follows certain specific directions, according to Miss Carrie Pancoast of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Good vinegar can be prepared from cider. Fill a barrel or cask half or two-thirds full. A considerable surface of the liquid must be exposed to the air. For this purpose, bore two-inch holes in opposite sides of the barrel—one near the surface of the liquid and one near the top of the barrel. Cover the holes with wire netting to prevent the entrance of flies.

One of three methods may be pursued in the formation of vinegar from the cider—(1) Allow the cider to stand until souring occurs; (2) add a little vinegar of good quality, or (3) hasten the process by the addition of the "mother of vinegar," a portion of the film which has developed on the surface of vinegar previously prepared. Part of the vinegar may be drawn off and the loss made good with fresh cider, using care not to break the film. The added cider will rapidly be converted into vinegar, and the process may be repeated in three or four weeks.

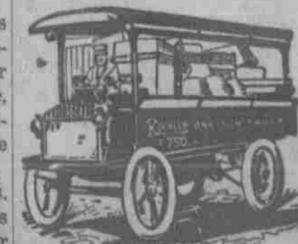
When drawn off, the vinegar should be strained, and placed in tightly stoppered vessels—otherwise it will lose its strength.

Avoid chilly rooms in the morning by using Cole's Hot Blast Heaters. They prevent colds and sickness.

REMOVAL NOTICE

DR. E. J. KAMPF

Announces the removal of his office from the Traders Bank Building to the Hix Building at Twelfth and Main streets.



KOEHLER

\$750.00
Sold by
JAS. W. CHEATHAM
Lexington, Mo.

DR.

PRICES

CREAM
Baking Powder

Sixty Years the Standard

NO ALUM

Miss Blanche McIntyre of Lexington College went to Kansas City Tuesday for a several days visit with her parents.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Miss Mary Hays went to Wellington Tuesday morning for a few days' visit.

Rummage Sale.

Three Circles of the ladies of the M. E. Church South, will hold a Rummage Sale at the City Hall Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26.

SPECIAL COLUMN

FOR RENT—A four room house at 814 South street. Inquire at 816 South street. 10-11-t1wk.

Dry goods boxes of every description for sale at Young's Book Store.

For Rent: Office rooms over Vaughan's grocery store. Enquire of S. Sellers.

WANTED—Men's Shoes and Clothing. We also handle stoves and furniture. Willis' Second Hand Store, 110 South 9th St., opposite Telegraph Office.

For Sale.

Store counter, 2 pair Toledo scales, meat refrigerator, and Bowser Oil Tank. Cheap if sold at once.

J. A. RANKIN.

House Moving.

I have a complete outfit for moving frame buildings in any shape.

ALEX BAYNE.

Post Office, Henrietta, Mo. 1 wk D-4 t-W.

FOR SALE—Large old-fashioned, solid walnut bedstead. An elegant piece of furniture, 1132 Franklin Ave.

FOR SALE—Pair extra large mules, or will lease with heavy wagon and harness to responsible party to haul coal. A good driving and saddle mare for sale.

J. D. SHEWALTER.

Pears For Sale.

Owing to the scarcity of pears I have a few bushels left and as long as they last I will sell them at a \$1.00 a bushel. I will take orders and deliver them on Mondays and Thursdays. Anyone wanting them 'phone R 19 C. W. F. MCGOWAN.

Special—Pianos.

For sale, two very fine pianos almost as good as new. Will sell for less than half price if taken at once. Miss Elizabeth Graves, 1118½ Main St. 'Phone 810.

FOR SALE—One Moore's Heating Stove, as good as new. Cheap if taken quick. See Clyde Wright.