



A map of the Hinkston Creek Watershed Project area, covering parts of Montgomery, Bourbon, Nicholas, and Bath Counties, Kentucky. The map shows a network of roads, including major highways like I-75, I-64, and US-27, as well as local roads like KY-62, KY-68, KY-36, KY-402, and KY-9000. Numerous towns and cities are labeled, such as Lexington-Fayette, Paris, Winchester, and Middlesboro. The Hinkston Creek watershed is highlighted in green, and the project area is outlined in yellow. The text "Hinkston Creek Watershed Project" is overlaid in large blue letters, and "Montgomery, Bourbon, Nicholas, and Bath Counties" is overlaid in smaller blue letters below it. A "Traffic" button and a "More" button are visible in the top right corner. The copyright notice "©2009 Google - Map data ©" is in the bottom right corner.

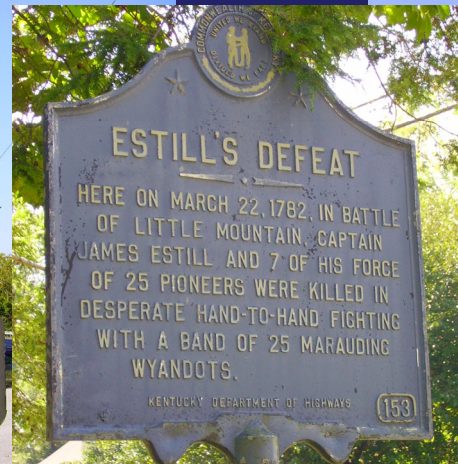
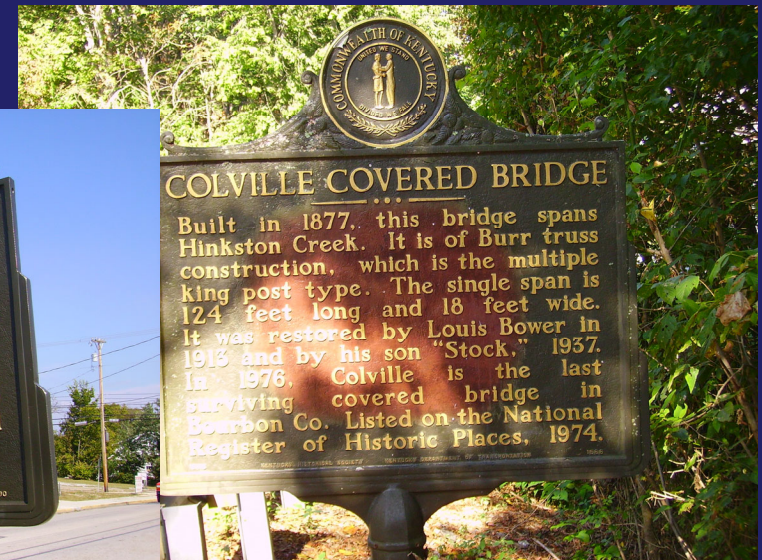
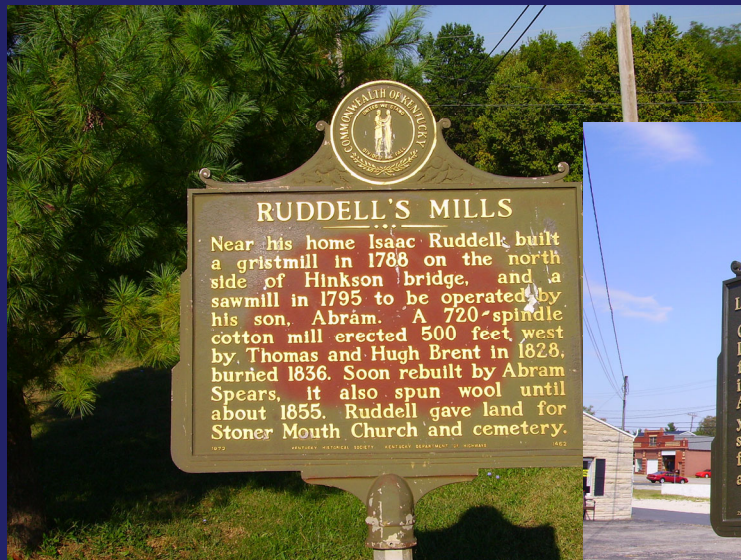
Hinkston Creek

Watershed Project

Montgomery, Bourbon, Nicholas, and Bath Counties



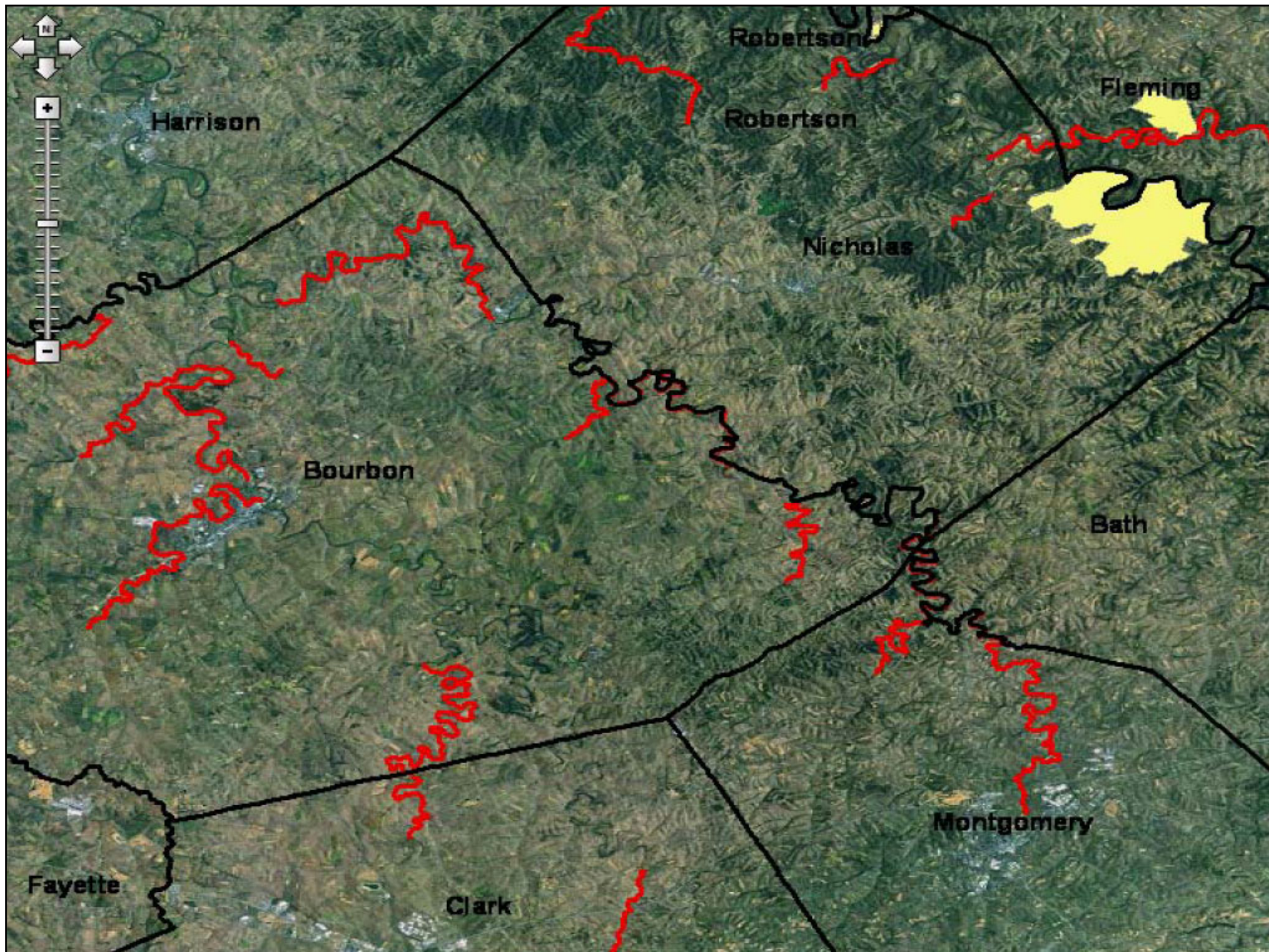




Hinkston Creek Water Quality

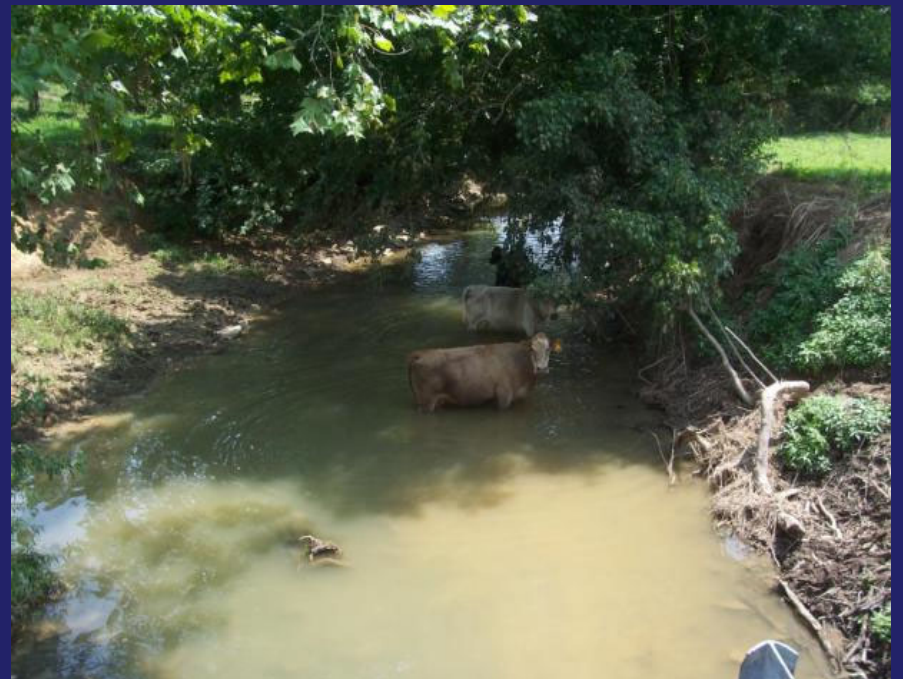
- Several sections have poor water quality along the mainstem of Hinkston, plus Black's Creek, Grassy Lick, Boone Creek
- Impairments include:
 - E. coli bacteria
 - Siltation & sedimentation
 - Poor habitat conditions
 - Excess nitrogen











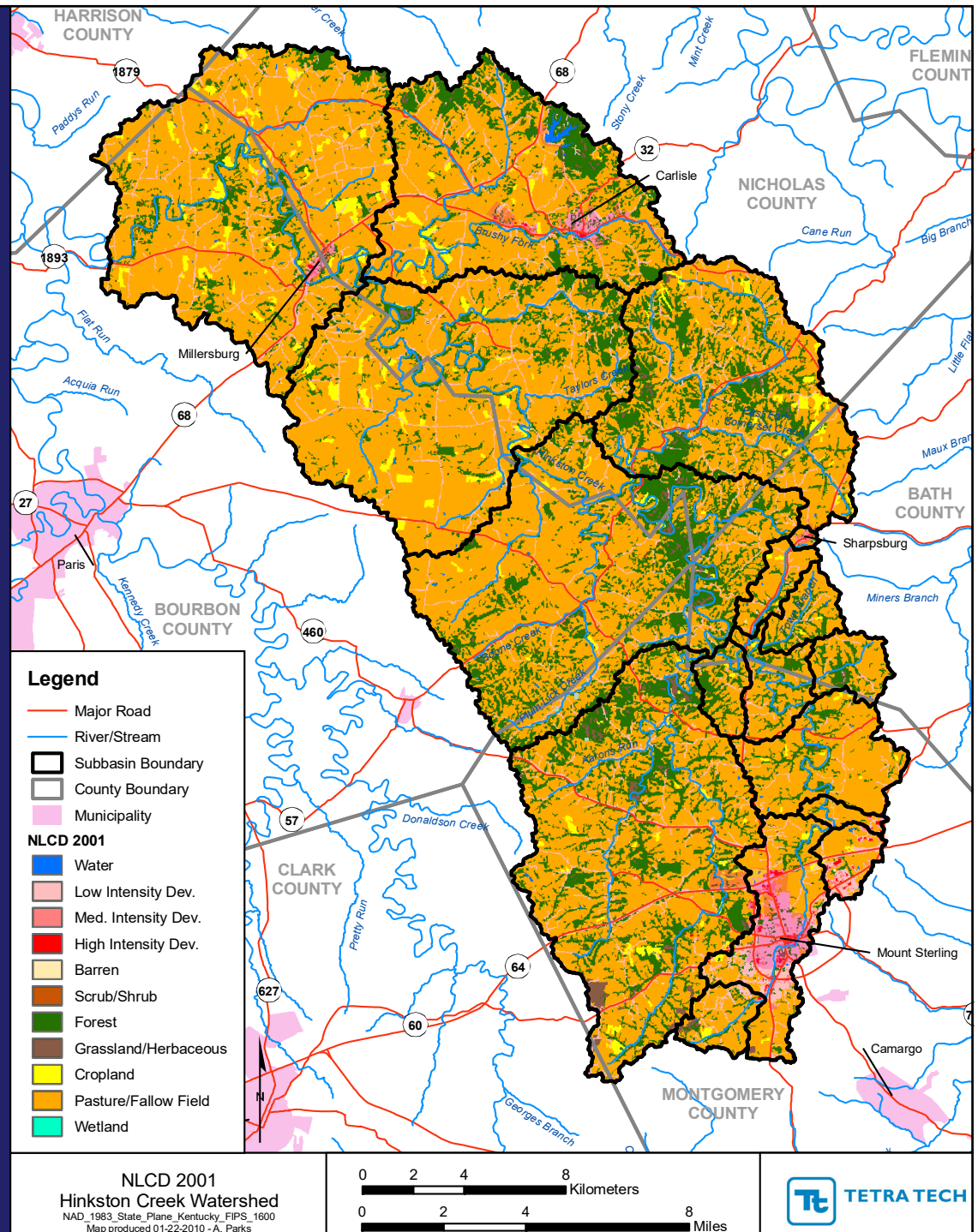
Project Focus Areas

- Water Quality Monitoring
 - Identify specific pollutants and sources
- Watershed Plan Development
 - Define scope of problems, needed solutions
- Outreach and Education
 - Raise awareness regarding problems, solutions
- Cost-Share Funding
 - Farm conservation practice implementation



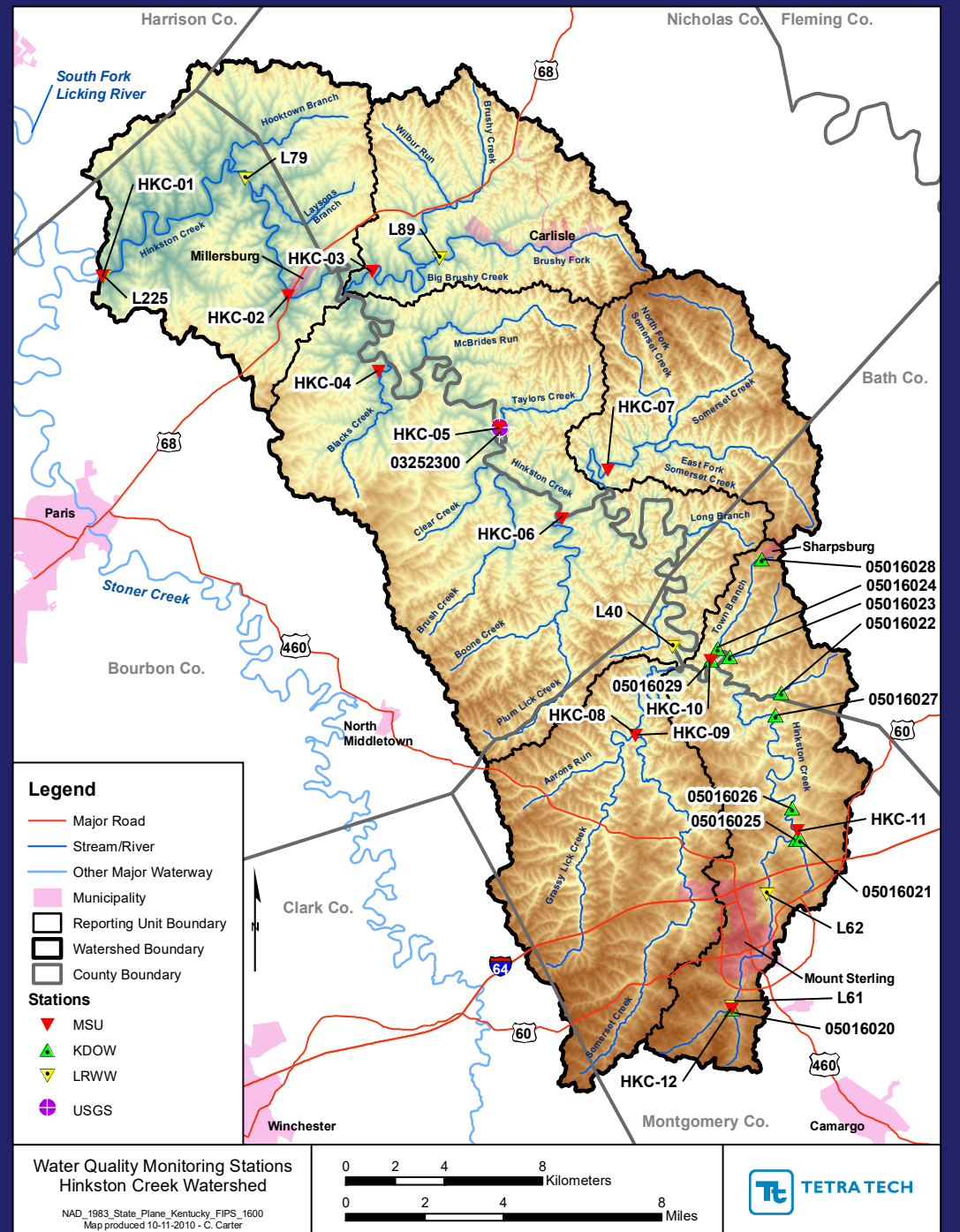
Land cover summary

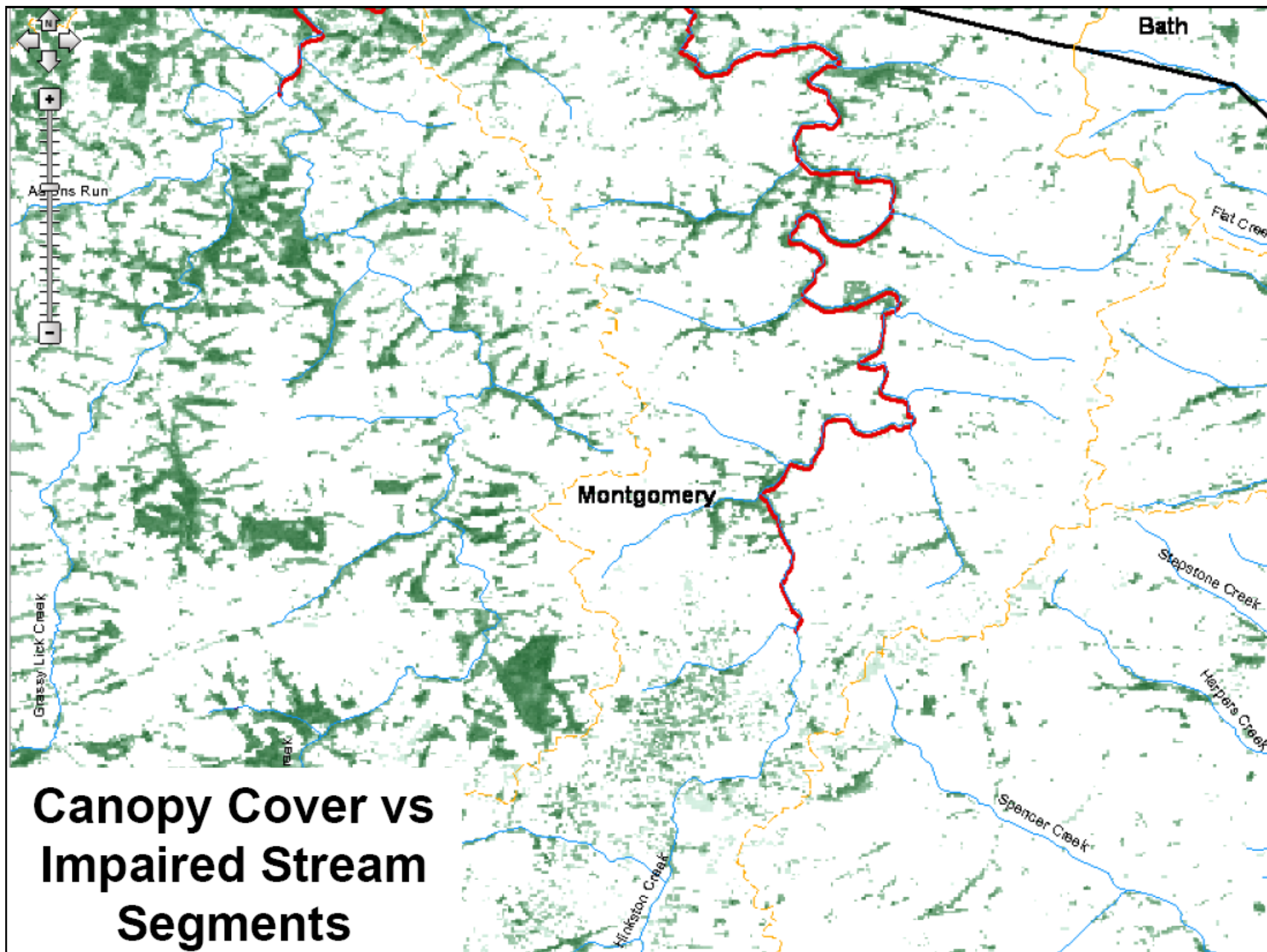
- Pastures – 70%
- Row crops – 3%
- Woods/shrub – 20%
- Developed – 7%
- Wetlands almost non-existent



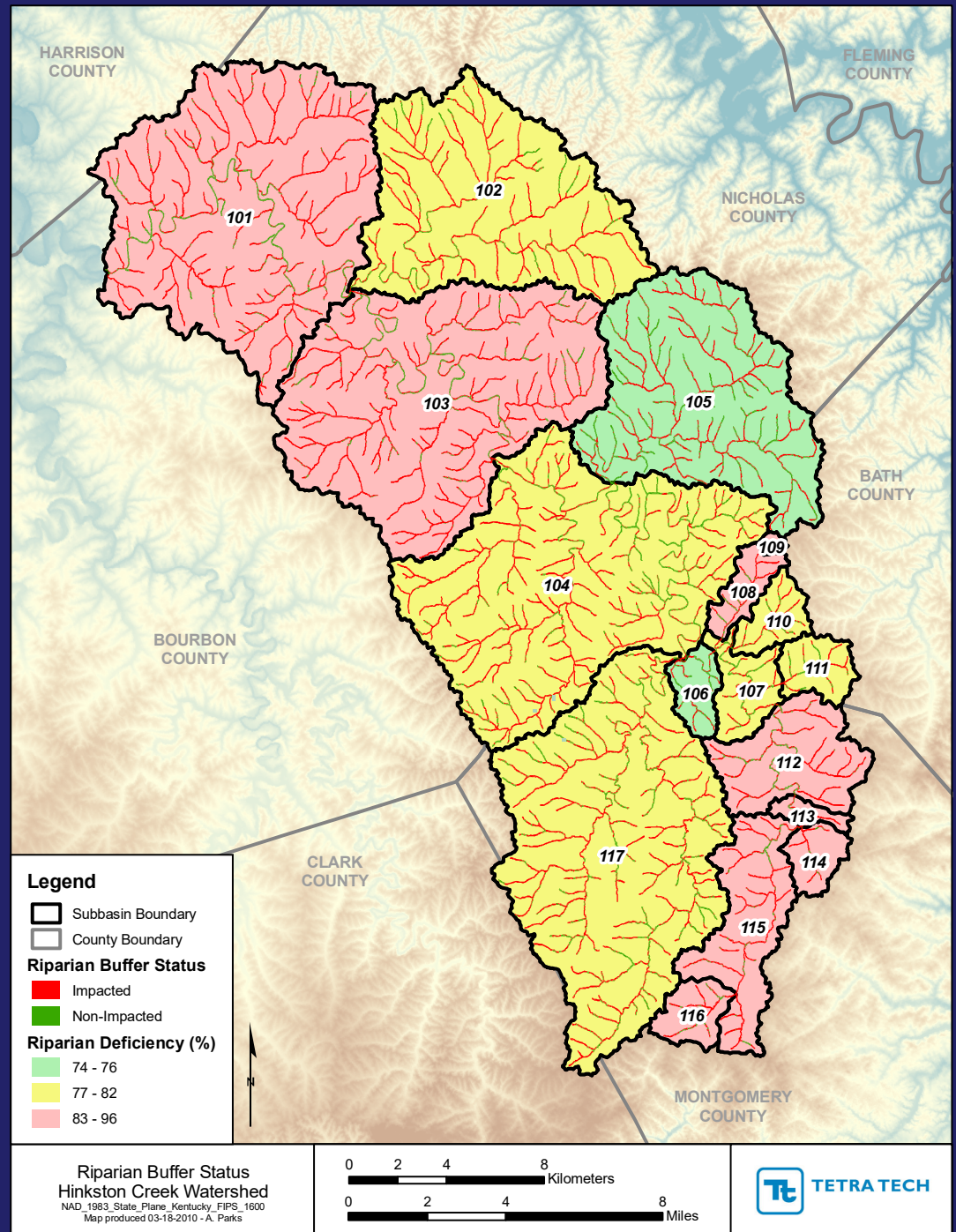
Hinkston Creek water quality monitoring stations

- Morehead State Univ
- KY Division of Water
- Licking River Watershed Watch





75% to 95%
riparian buffer
deficiency



Major findings

- E. coli bacteria exceeds the benchmark annual value (8.0E+09 CFU/acre/year)
- Total nitrogen loading exceeds the benchmark value (4.1 lb/acre/year)
- Total suspended solids exceed the benchmark value (40.8 lb/acre/year)
- Phosphorus loading rates are generally within the benchmark loading rate of 0.5 lb/acre/year.
- Storm flow sampling would likely show higher values for pollutants at most locations

Hinkston Creek Watershed Assessment and Management Plan

Prepared for:
Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Natural Resources
Division of Conservation
Frankfort, Kentucky



Prepared by:



3200 Chapel Hill/Nelson Hwy, Ste 105
PO Box 14409
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

DRAFT

April 14, 2011

Top 5 Management Practices

- **Manage Pasture Grass Cover**
- **Control Livestock Creek Access**
- **Stabilize Channels With Vegetation**
- **Control Erosion & Sediment Runoff**
- **Clean Up Polluted Pavement Runoff**



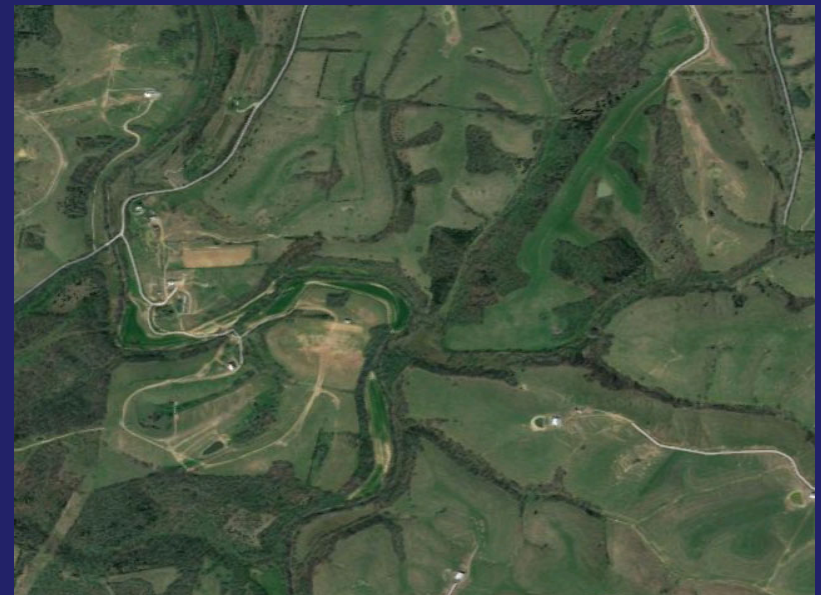
Watershed Plan Targets

Reporting Unit	Approx. Number of Pasture Land Owners	Approx. Number of Row Crop Land Owners	BMP Groups 1, 2, and 3				BMP Group 4	
			Pasture Renovation and Prescribed Grazing Area (acres)	Use Exclusion Length (feet)	50-foot Riparian Buffer and Bank Rest. Length (feet)	100-foot Riparian Buffer and Bank Rest. Length (feet)	Grassed Waterways Length in pasture (feet)	Length in row crops (feet)
Hinkston Headwaters	266	4	14,008	339,208	339,145	62	1,252,092	17,173
Grassy Lick Creek	280	5	14,967	377,060	376,989	71	1,317,405	22,911
Hinkston Mid-Reach	653	10	36,281	956,137	876,834	79,303	3,067,422	47,448
Somerset Creek	180	5	9,863	272,423	272,423	0	844,314	24,015
Big Brushy Creek	208	4	11,031	288,172	288,122	50	978,889	17,926
Lower Hinkston	352	11	19,262	445,150	415,790	29,359	1,656,222	53,349
Watershed Total	1,940	39	105,412	2,678,149	2,569,303	108,846	9,116,344	182,822

What can field & stream buffers do?

Vegetated buffers trap:

- 41-100 % of sediment
- 7-100 % of the nitrate
- 27-96 % of phosphorus
- 10-100 % of the runoff water volume



Project Funding

- Initial project period: 2008 – 2014
- Funding from KY Division of Water:
 - \$454,000 during 2008 – 2011
 - \$484,000 during 2012 – 2014
- Matching support:
 - \$323,000 during 2008 – 2011
 - \$300,000 during 2012 – 2014

Conservation Practices Cost-Share Funding

- Cost-share provided by project through Conservation District offices
- Applications made with County Conservation Districts
- Conservation Districts approved all cost-share funding applications
- Matching support from cost-share recipients, MSU, other sources

Project Expenditures

Budget Items	2008 – 2011	2012 – 2014
Conservation Practices	493,040	558,850
Project Management	42,300	58,000
Education/ Outreach	69,000	61,193
Water Quality Monitoring	37,900	23,360
Technical Assistance	165,100	53,000

Initial public outreach and education

- Newspaper articles
- Web site
- Billboards
- Watershed signs

Hinkston Creek: A living legacy and link to the past and the future

Hinkston Creek begins as a small trickle between Levee Road and Fog Pike southwest of Mt. Sterling, and flows north to join Stoner Creek and form the South Fork of the Licking River. Along the way, the creek and its tributaries meander past some of the most beautiful countryside in the eastern U.S. — rolling green pastures, neat rows of tobacco plants, tree-lined country roads and quiet communities with names like Little Rock, Sharpsburg, Headquarters, Jackstown, Bunker Hill, Grassy Lick, Plum, Judy and Sideview.



Barry Tanning

It might be hard to believe, but our little creek has been a silent witness to history: the annual migration of hundreds of thousands of buffalo across Hinkston Creek near Millersburg prior to European settlement; mound-building by the ancient Adena people throughout the Hinkston region; the comings and goings of Daniel Boone and his family in and around Nicholas and Bourbon counties; and a bloody battle fought for several hours just a few steps away from a day care center on Hinkston Pike in Montgomery County.

Many people are familiar with the frontier era stories of the "buffalo trace" or "warriors path" from Maysville on the Ohio River southwest to Frankfort and beyond. Accounts from the late 1700s describe a mass of moving brownish-black beasts a mile wide and so long that one pioneer describes watching them cross the Kentucky River at what is now Frankfort for a

full day, from sunup to sundown, braying, bawling and bullying their way from the tasty salt deposits at Blue Licks, across Hinkston Creek near the U.S. 68 bridge, through the Elkhorn Creek's north fork at Great Crossing near Georgetown, and on to Kentucky's western prairies and woodlands.

The Adena people hunted the buffalo and built mounds across the area drained by Hinkston Creek. Dozens of them were found by settlers and later leveled for crop planting south of Mt. Sterling, which is also the site of the large Gaitskill Mound, still visible just behind the west end of the Mt. Sterling Plaza shopping center. Another notable Indian mound gave Mt. Sterling part of its name: a 25-foot tall conical clay "Little Round Mountain" located along the banks of Hinkston Creek near the corner of Locust and Queen streets, right in the middle of Court Day USA. That mound—sited at the intersection of a starburst network of ancient trails (and later, paved roads) leading north to the Ohio River country, south and east to the mountains and west to the fertile Bluegrass plain—was likely a gathering and ceremonial site for tribes from throughout the region. One can imagine a pre-settlement tribal "court day" of sorts along the banks of the creek and throughout the springs area of Mt. Sterling (in Garden Springs subdivision, for example), with hundreds or even thousands of Indians celebrating a successful summer hunt, the fall harvest or camped comfortably for a cold Kentucky winter. Sentries stationed atop the mounds might be seen keeping campfires to communicate information by torch and smoke from mound to mound

across the region.

But times changed, as we all know, with the westward push of settlers from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other places. Col. John Hinkston (actually spelled Hinkson), for which the creek is named, established a military encampment for a short time at the confluence of Hinkston and Stoner creeks in northern Bourbon County, where Isaac Ruddell later built and operated a mill in 1779. Hinkson, a tall, rangy, strong and colorful outdoorsman, had left Pennsylvania after his alleged involvement in a plot to kill an old Delaware Indian named Joseph Wikey. At the time of the American Revolutionary War, Hinkson led a company of soldiers from the Keystone State down the Ohio River and up the Licking River in canoes to build a rough collection of defensive log shelters at the confluence of Hinkston and Stoner, where the South Fork of the Licking begins. Incidentally, Townsend Creek and Coopers Run were named for two other "Johns" in his party—John Townsend and John Cooper—who later raised corn and supplied seed to new settlers arriving in the Bluegrass. After the war Hinkson served as Bourbon County sheriff and later followed his good friend and traveling companion Benjamin Harrison on a land speculation venture to New Madrid in Missouri, where he died in early 1790.

The remaining part of this story will appear in next week's Advocate. This article was written by Barry Tanning, a local resident and employee of Tetra Tech, an environmental engineering and consulting firm that works on water resource issues across the U.S.

Hinkston Creek

Watershed Protection Project

[Home](#) [Watershed Overview](#) [History](#) [Project Info](#) [Pollution & Causes](#) [BMPs](#) [Resources](#)



The Hinkston Creek Watershed is located in the Outer Bluegrass region of Kentucky, located mostly in Bourbon, Montgomery, and Nicholas counties and small portions of Bath, Clark, and Harrison counties. Sections of Hinkston Creek have been identified as impaired, meaning that the water is not clean enough to support activities like fishing, wading, and swimming.

www.hinkstoncreek.org

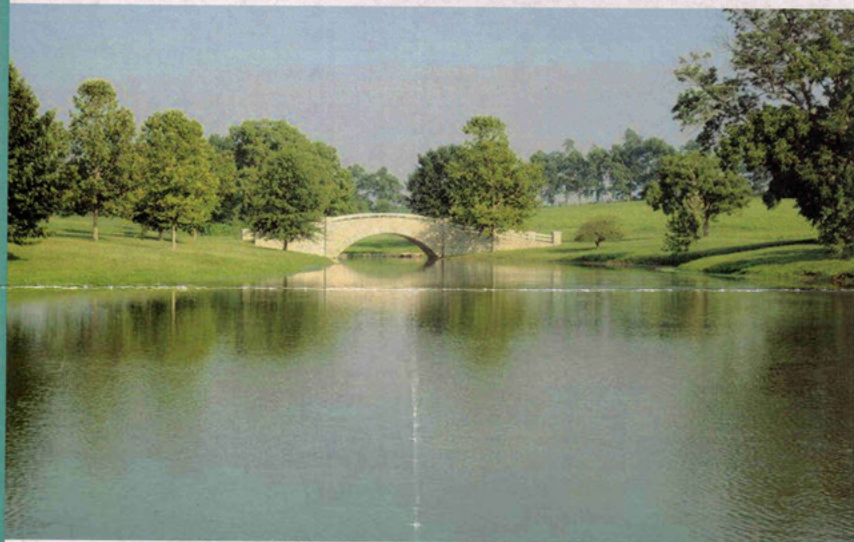
<< Stop >>





Welcome to the 2012 Bourbon Co. Farm Field Day

Hillcroft Farm
Owned by Misdee & James Miller



Thanks to our Sponsors

Bevins Motor Company
Crop Production Services
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Bourbon Co. Farm Bureau
Central Kentucky Ag. Credit
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Field Day Presenters

Jessie Gill
Green Horse
818 Millersburg Road
Paris, KY 40361
(859) 338-4521

Steve Jacobs
USDA-NRCS
1925 Old Main Street
Maysville, KY 41056
(606) 759-5570

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Uof K Extension
105 Plant Science Bldg.
Lexington, KY 40546
(859) 257-3203

Phil Howell
Crop Production Services
330 Lincoln Avenue
Cynthiana, KY 41031
(859) 234-2122



Thank A Farmer!

*... when you see protected,
tree-lined buffers along
our creek banks!*

Hinkston Creek Watershed Protection Project



Thank A Farmer!

*... when you see grassy
waterways instead of
eroding gullies!*

Hinkston Creek Watershed Protection Project



Stop Muddy, Polluted Runoff...

Keep A Clean Scene!

- ✓ Re-seed bare soil areas
- ✓ Clean up spills and waste
- ✓ Store materials under cover
- ✓ Stabilize ditches and channels

Hinkston Creek Watershed Protection Project



Table 7. Summary of BMPs implemented during 2012 – 2014 by the Hinkston Creek Project.

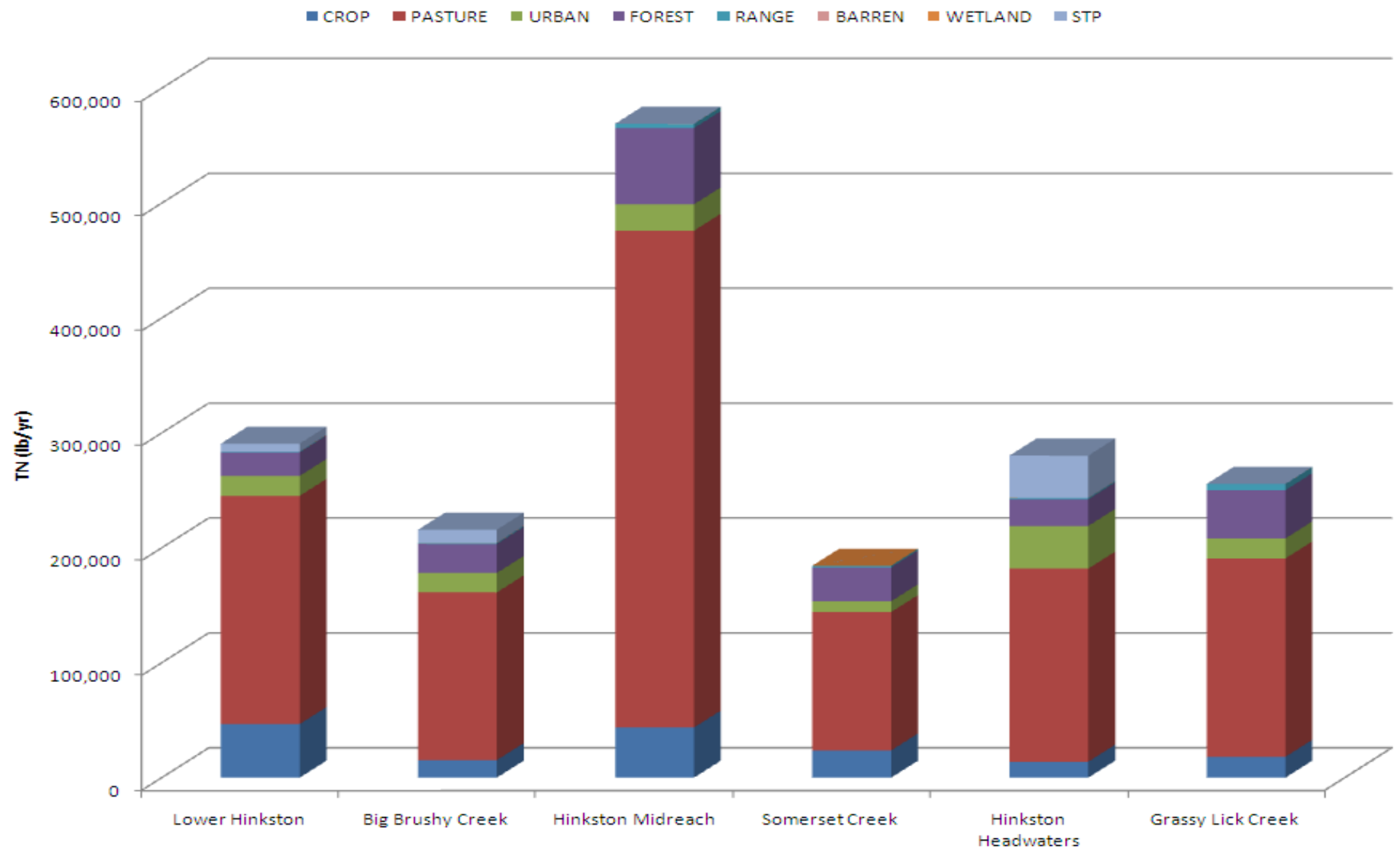
BMP Category	Counties Where BMPs Were Installed			Project Totals
	Montgomery	Bourbon	Nicholas	
Pasture Renovation (acres)	0	0	149	149
Livestock Exclusion Fencing (ft)	2,100	41,750	11,680	55,530
Waterline (ft)	16,375	7,100	7,195	30,670
Livestock Water Tanks	15	16	8	39
Heavy Use Area Protection	15	17	5	37
Ditch/Bank Stabilization (ft)	1,325	0	0	1,325
Spring/Pond Cleanout for Water	3	0	0	3
Stream Crossings	0	6	1	7
Creekside Dump Cleanups	0	1	0	1
Septic Systems	0	2	3	5

Note: the totals in the table above include only the BMPs installed with direct project funding support; they do not include BMPs installed as matching support (e.g., stream fencing installed by producers at no cost to the project).



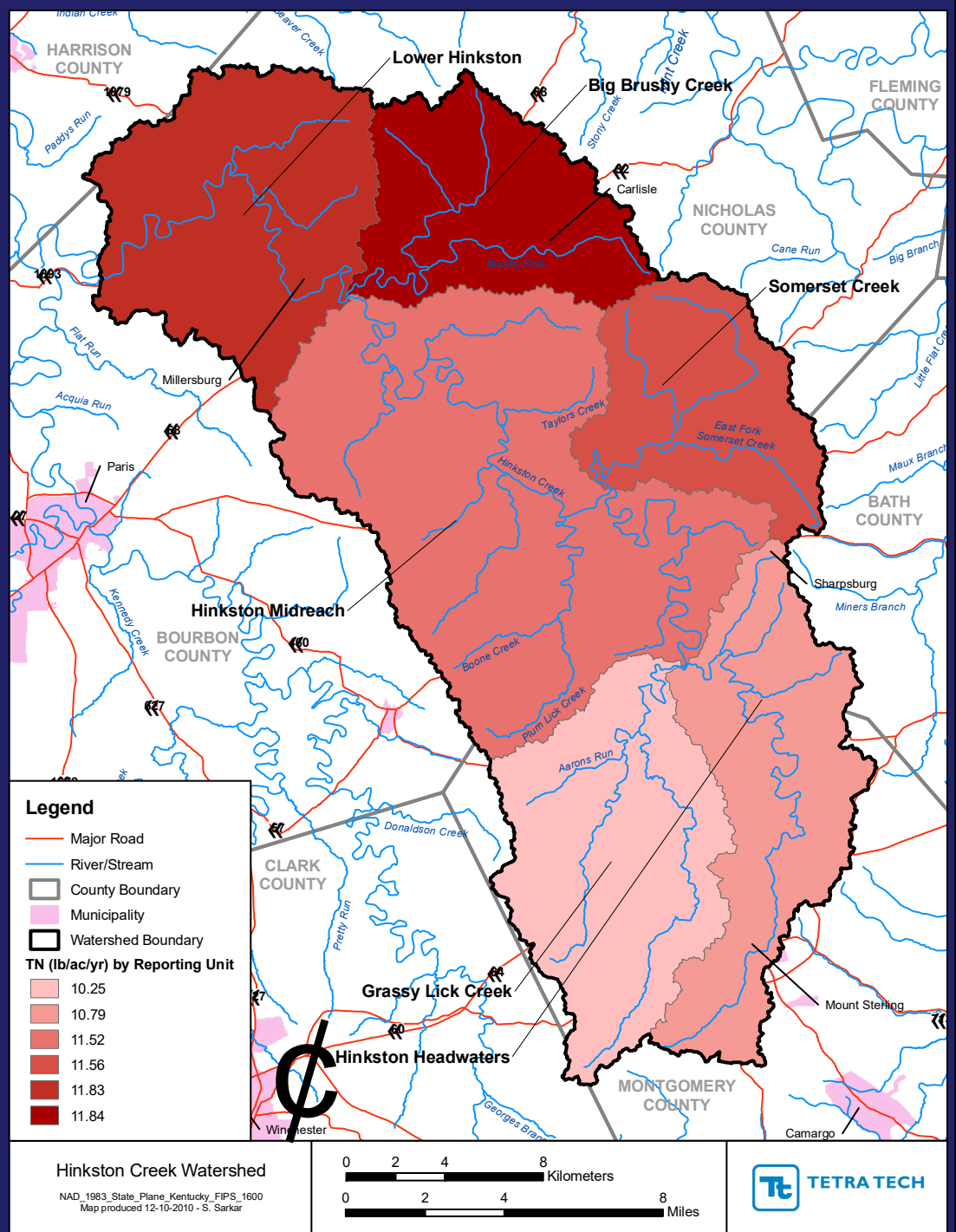
Thank You!

Nitrogen loads by subwatershed



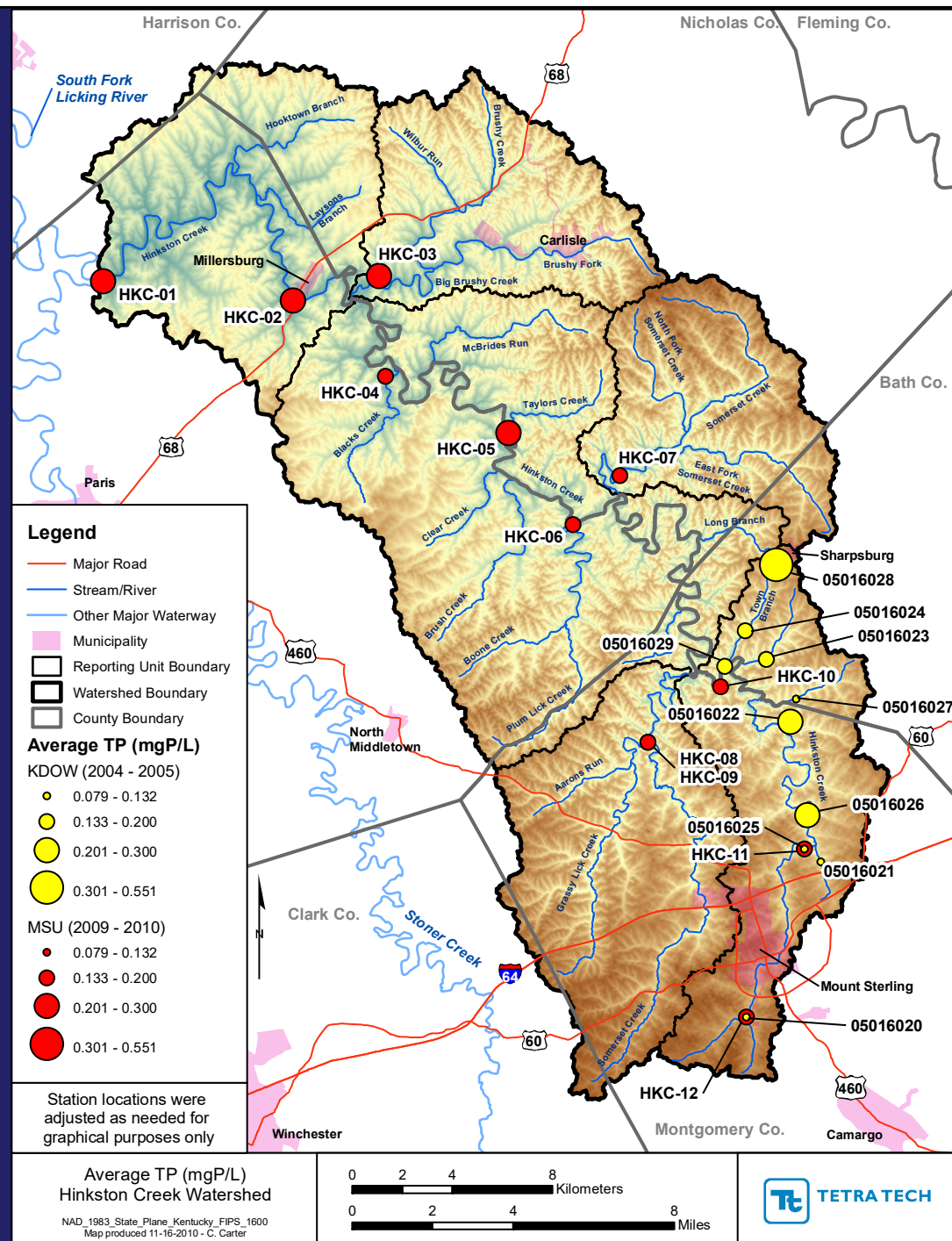
Hinkston Creek Watershed:

Nitrogen loads
by lbs / acre / yr

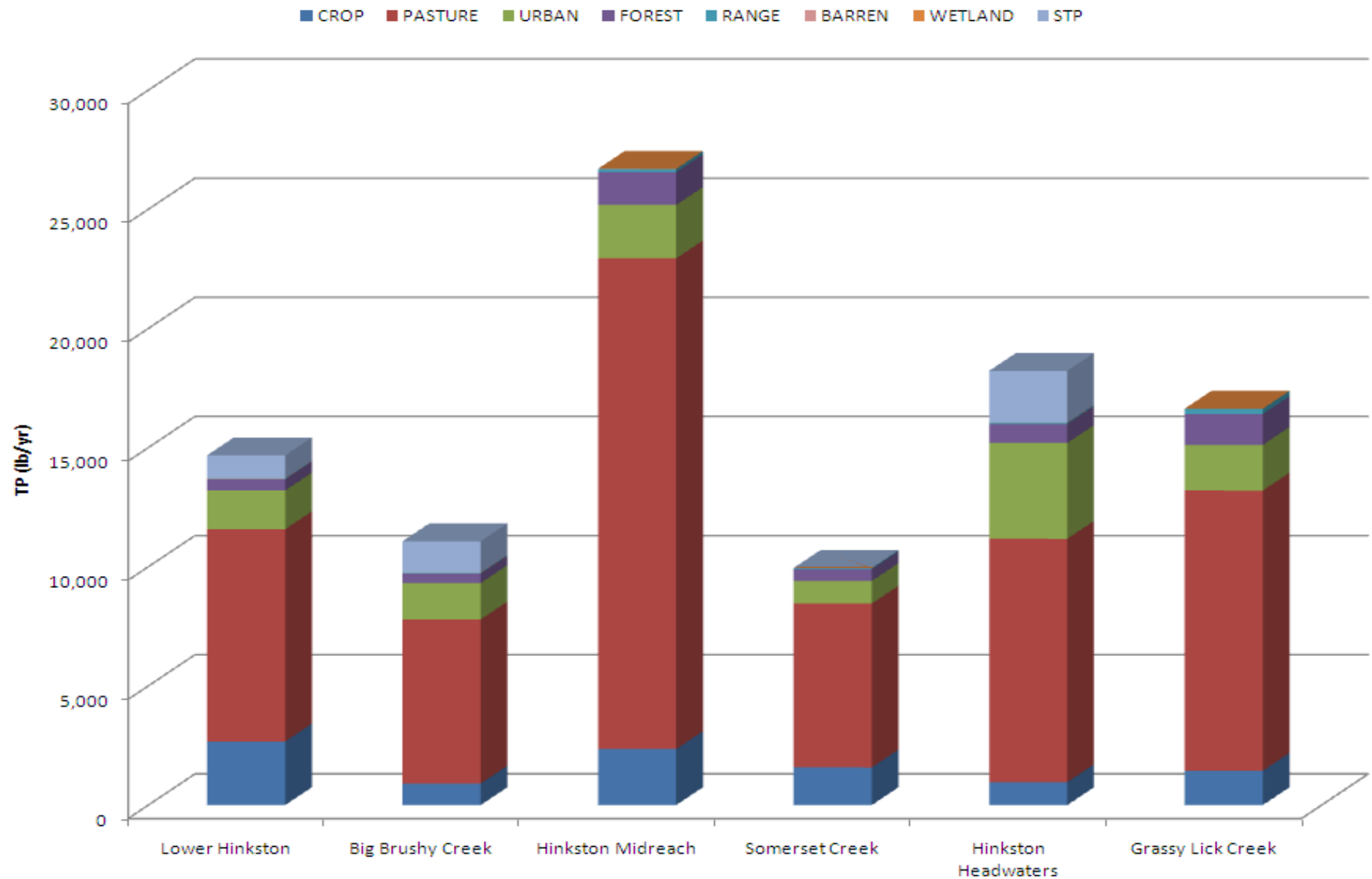


Hinkston Creek Watershed:

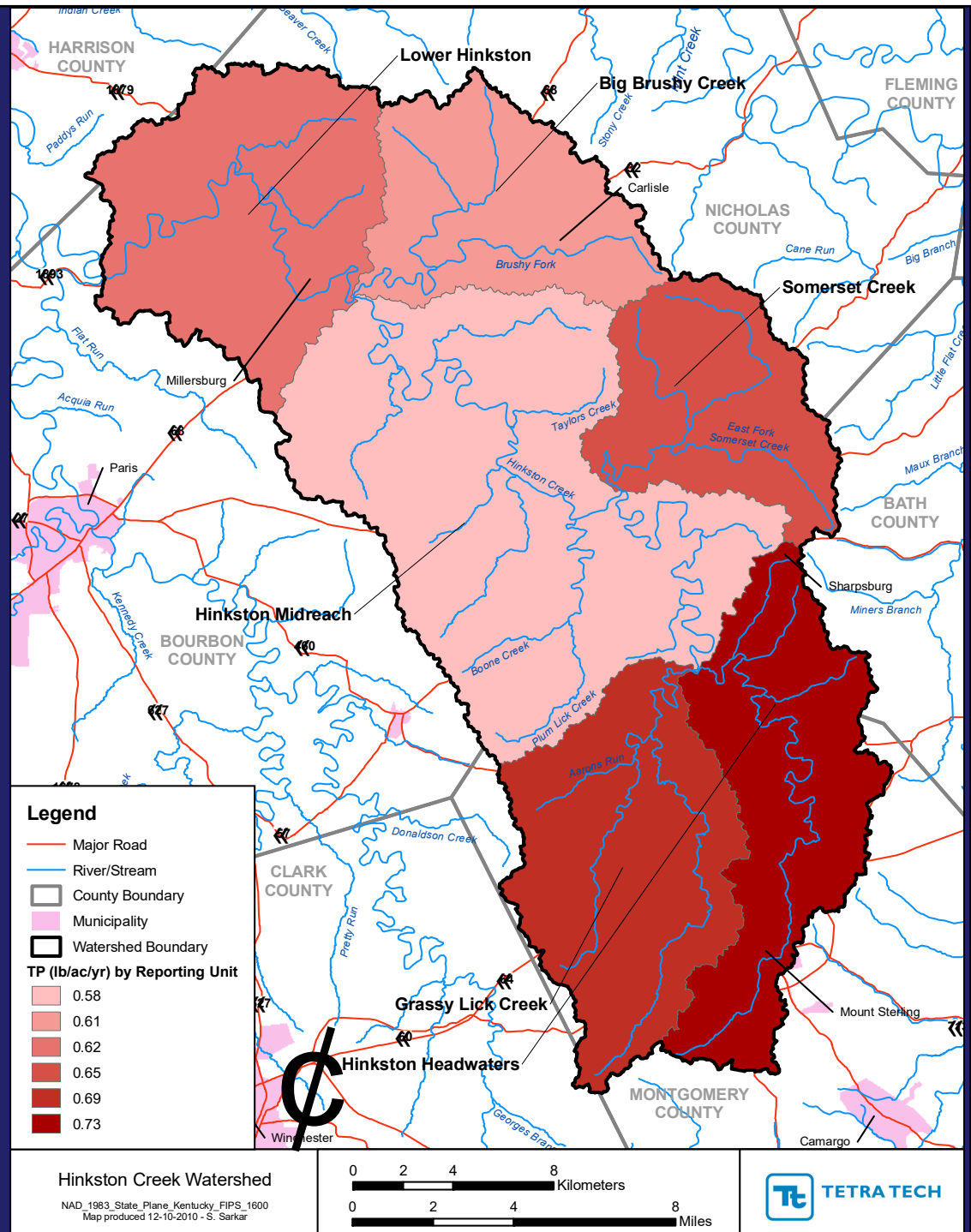
Total phosphorus levels



Average annual phosphorus loads

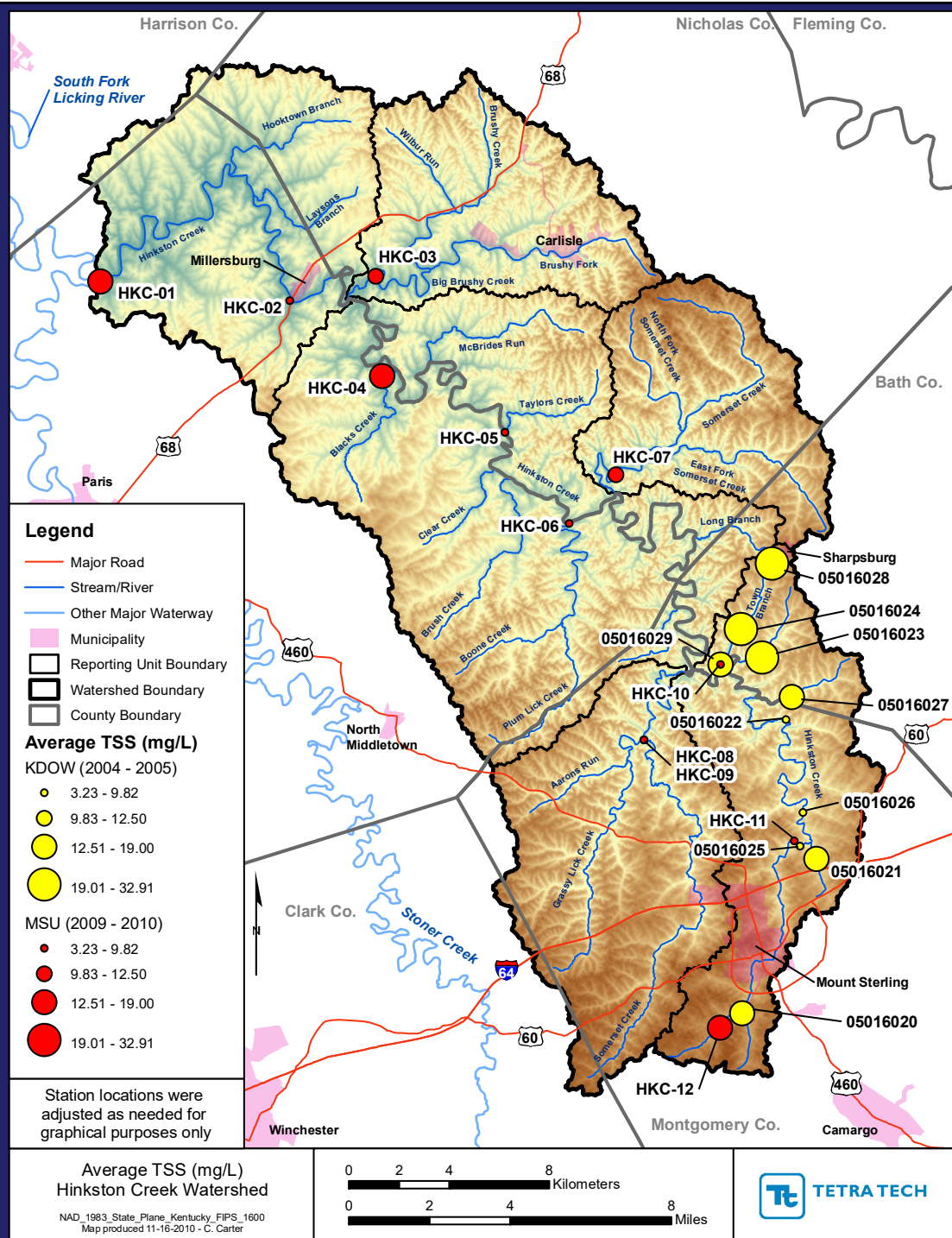


Hinkston Creek Watershed: Phosphorus loads by lb/ac/yr

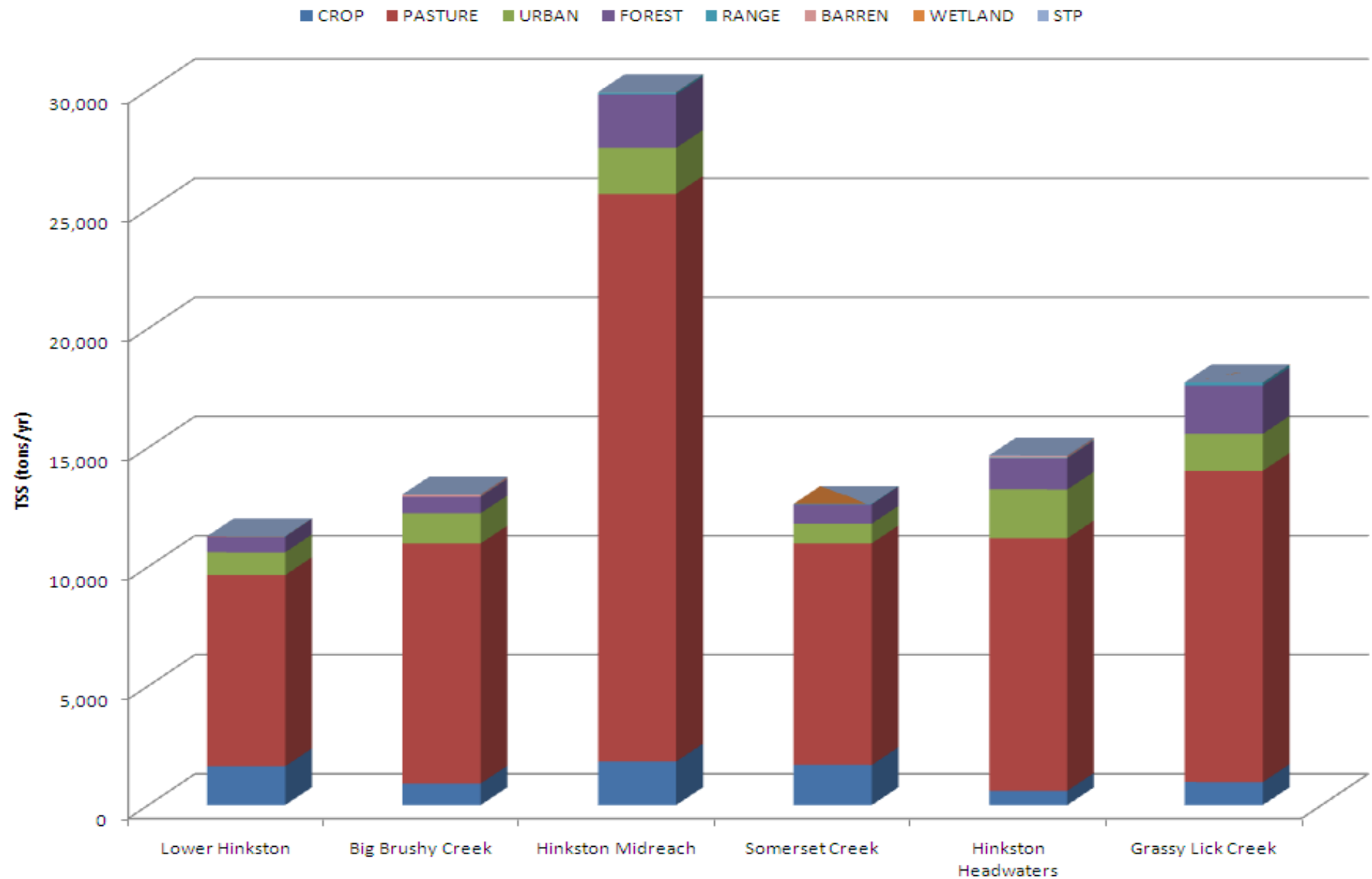


Hinkston Creek Watershed:

Total suspended solids levels

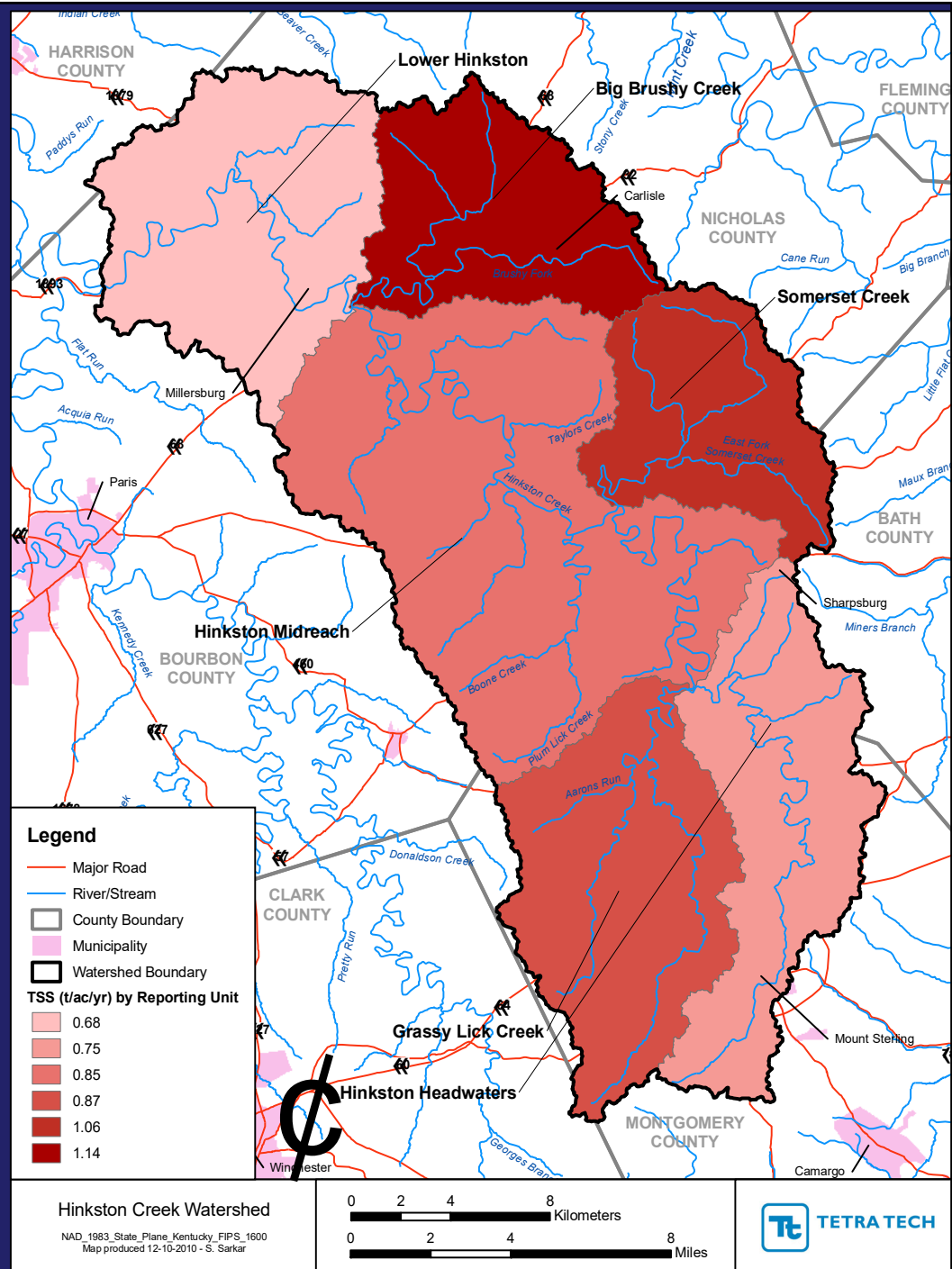


TSS loads and sources



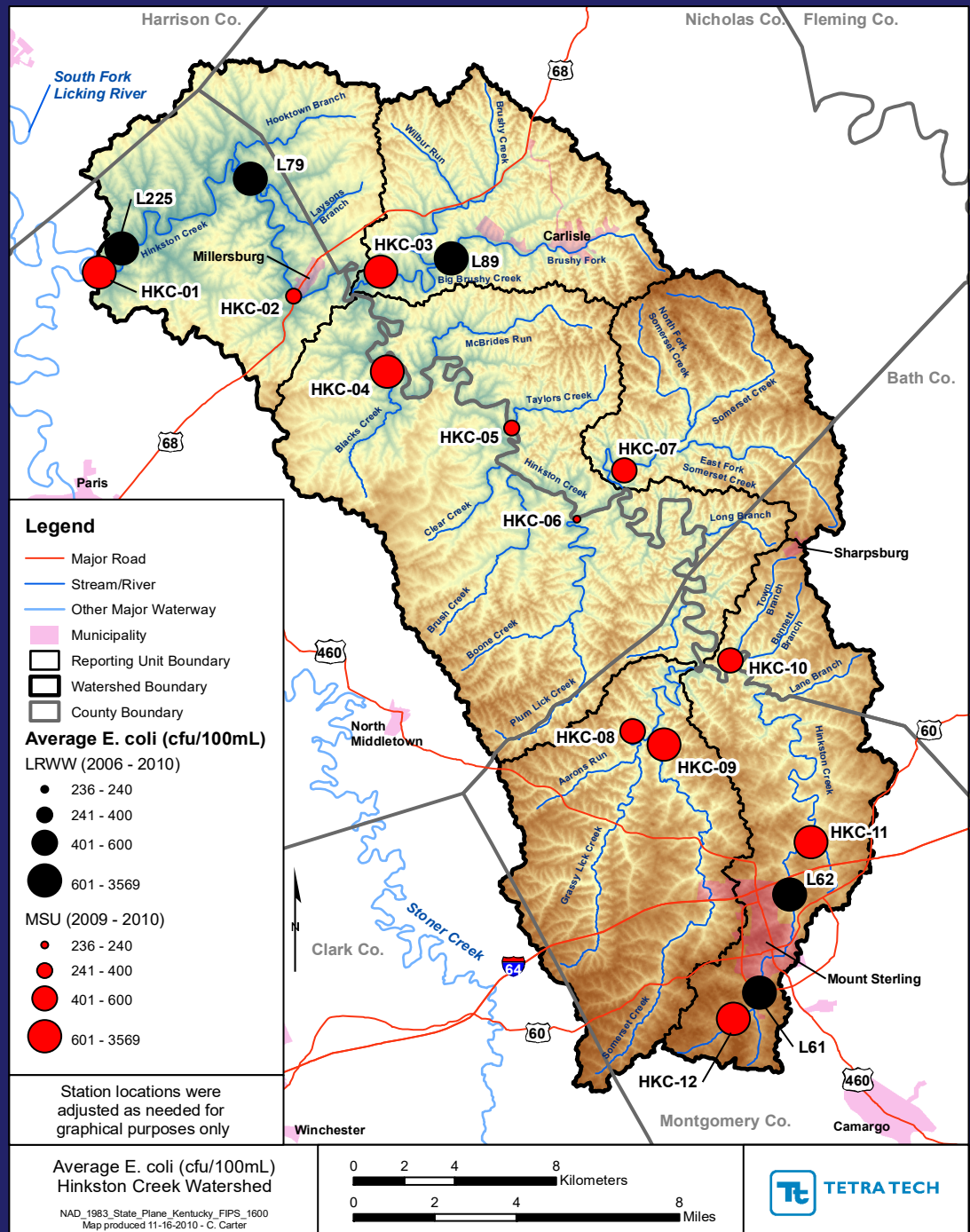
Hinkston Creek Watershed:

Total suspended solids by lb/ac/yr



Hinkston Creek Watershed:

E. Coli bacteria levels



Hinkston Creek Watershed: Wastewater treatment plants

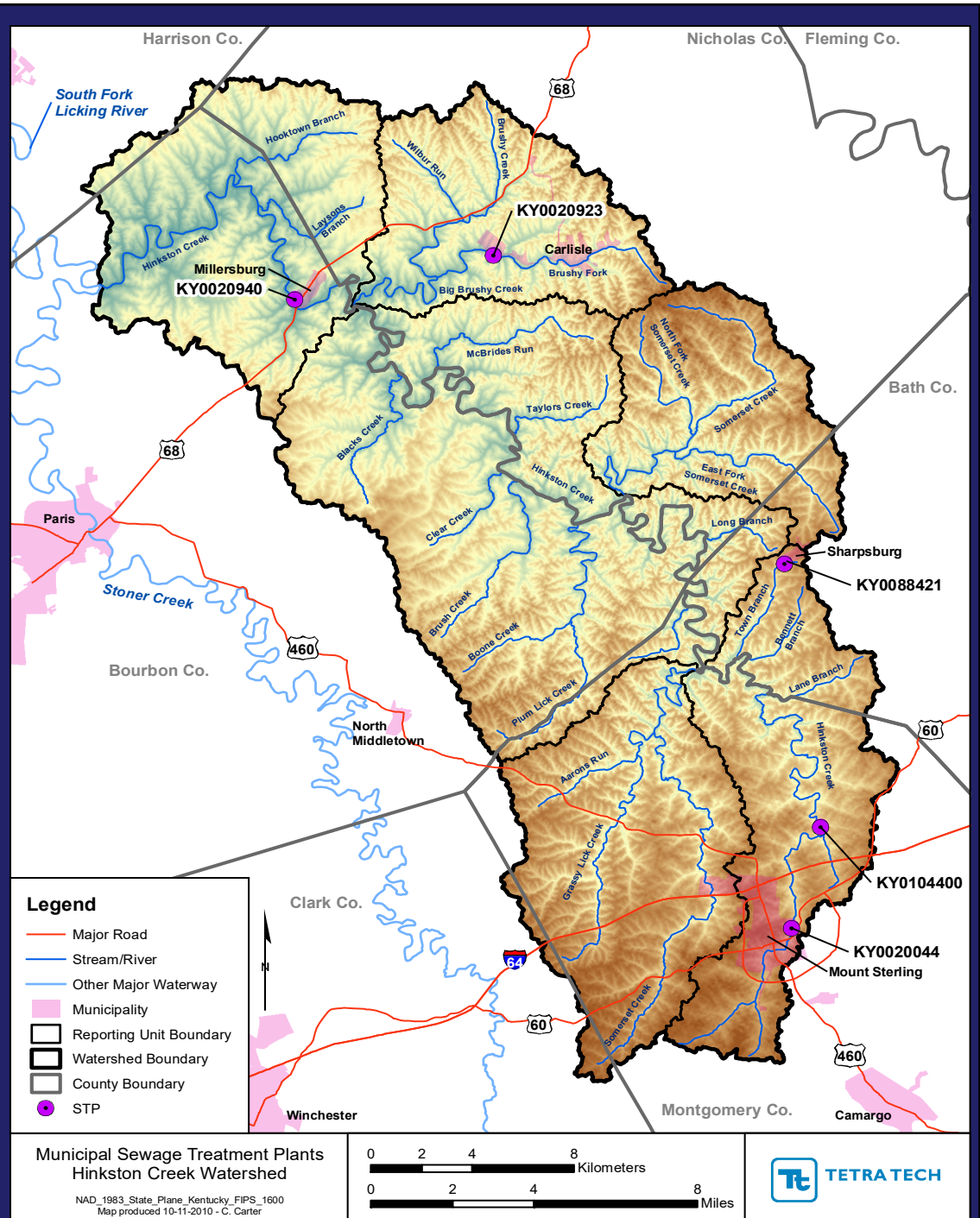
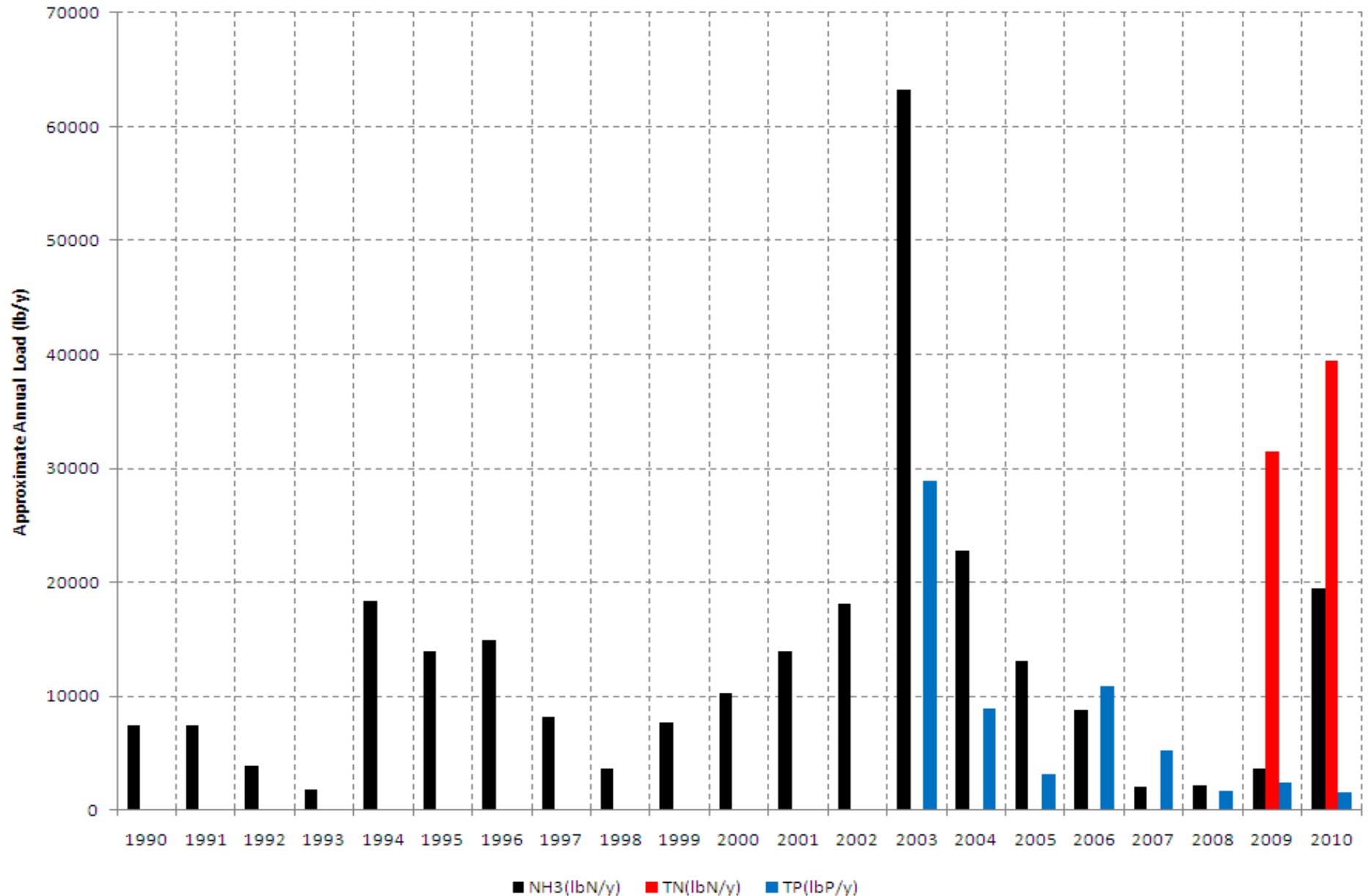


Table 2-13. Point Source Discharger Current Monthly Average Water Quality Permit Limits

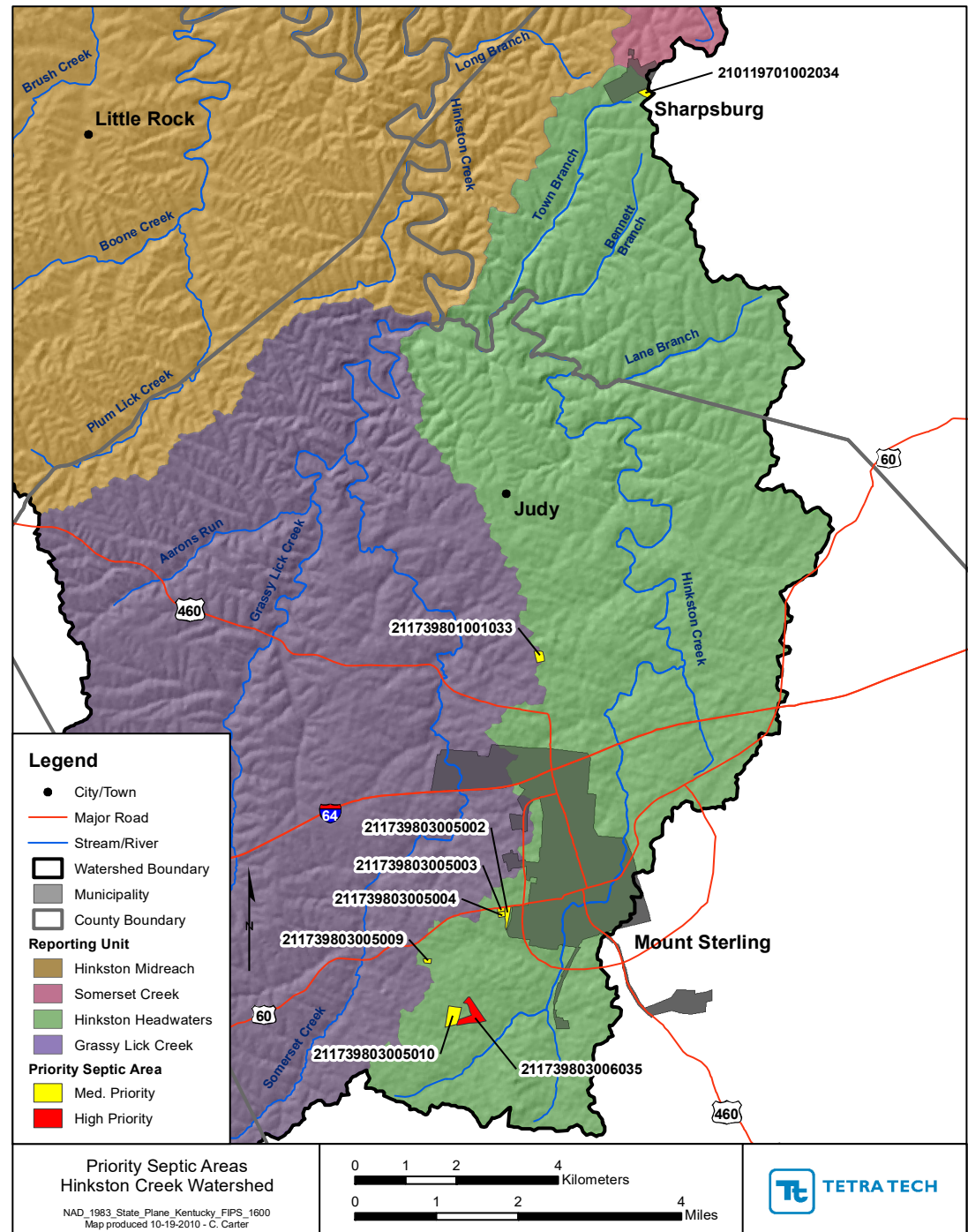
NPDES ID and Name	Min. DO (mg/L)	CBOD5 (mg/L)	CBOD5 (lb/d)	NH3 (mgN/L)	NH3 (lbN/d)	TP (mgP/L)	TSS (mg/L)
KY0020923 Carlisle STP	7	10	29.2	2 (May-Oct) 6 (Nov-Apr)	5.84 (May-Oct) 17.6 (Nov-Apr)	No Limit	30
KY0020940 Millersburg STP	7	10	16.7	2 (May-Oct) 8 (Nov-Apr)	3.34 (May-Oct) 13.3 (Nov-Apr)	No Limit	30
KY0088421 Sharpsburg STP	7	25	14.6	4 (May-Oct) 10 (Nov-Apr)	2.3 (May-Oct) 5.8 (Nov-Apr)	No Limit	30
KY0104400 Mt. Sterling STP	7	15	375	4 (May-Oct) 10 (Nov-Apr)	100 (May-Oct) 250 (Nov-Apr)	1 (Nov-Apr) 2 (Nov-Apr)	20

Annual loadings – Mt. Sterling WWTP

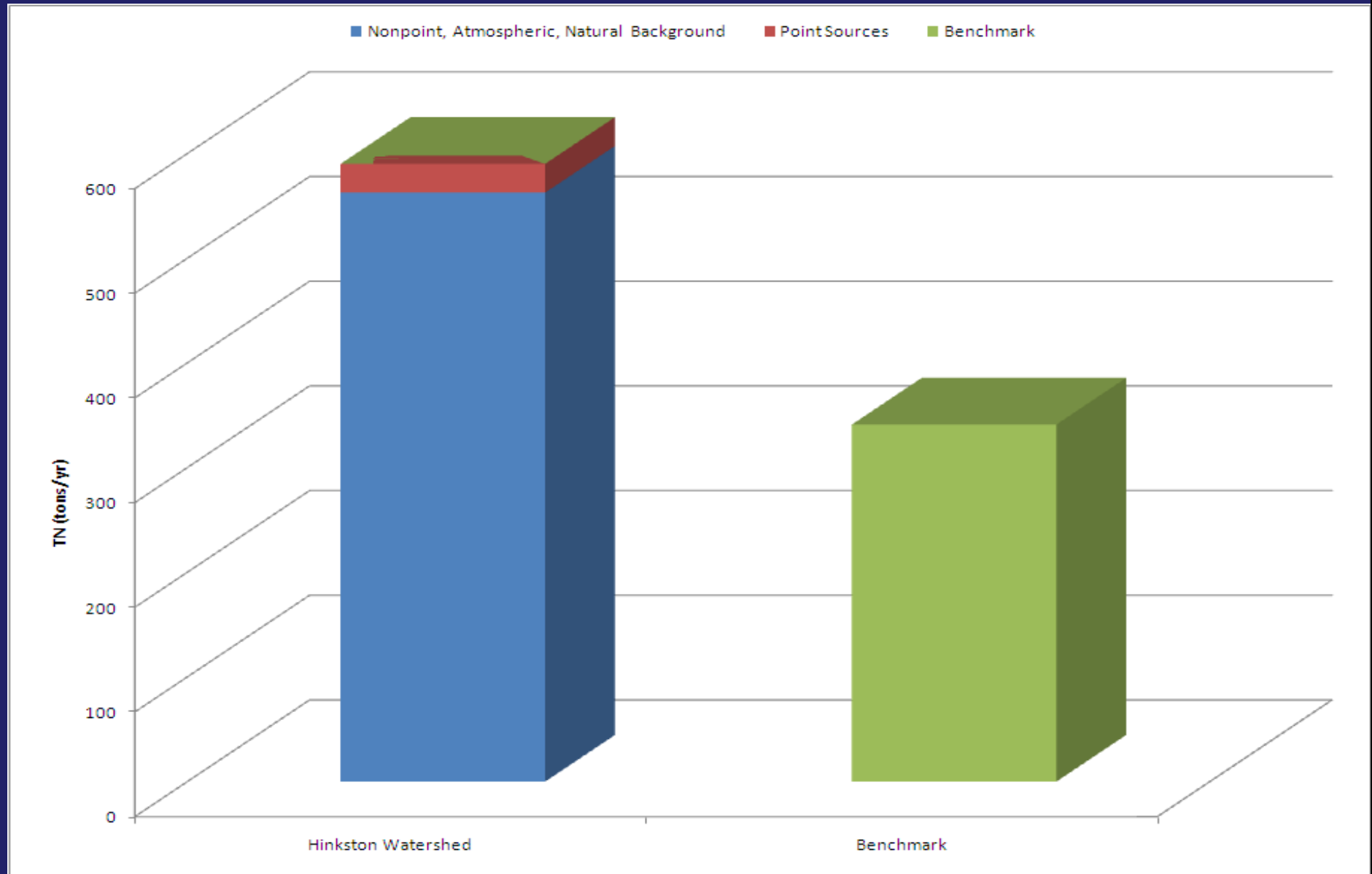


Hinkston Creek Watershed:

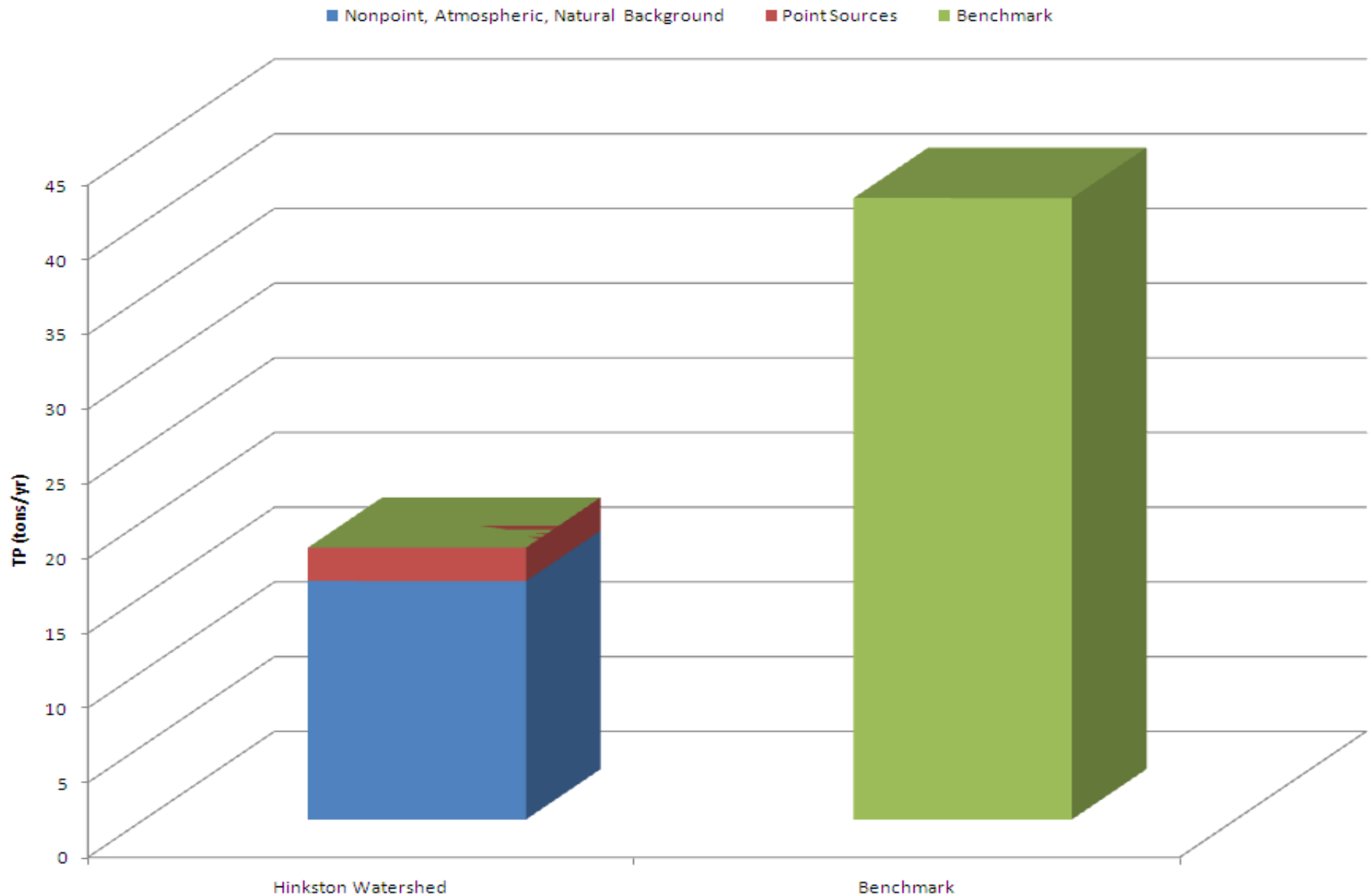
Priority septic system areas in upper watershed



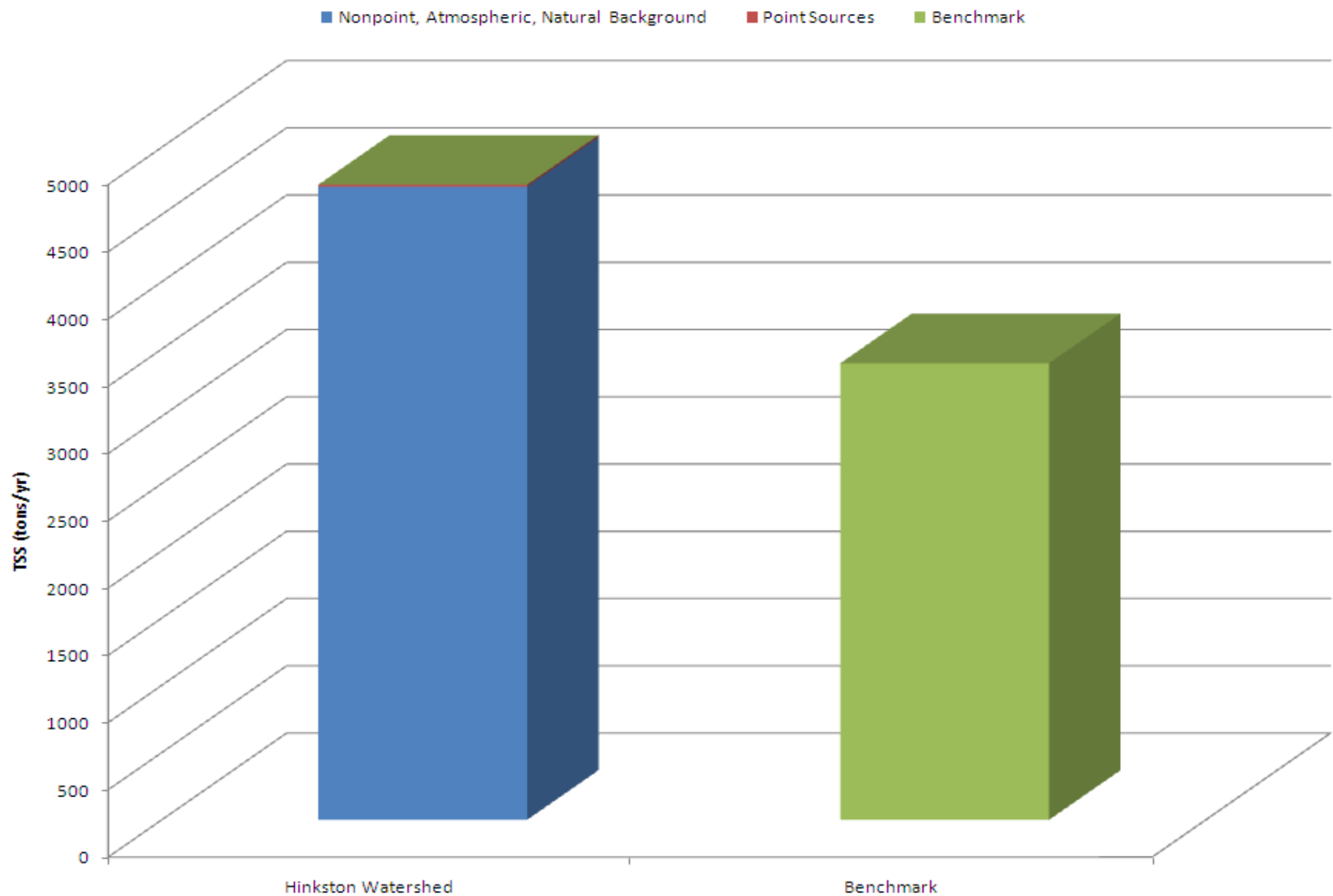
Nitrogen: WWTP vs runoff



Phosphorus: WWTP vs runoff



TSS: WWTPs vs runoff



E.coli: WWTPs vs runoff

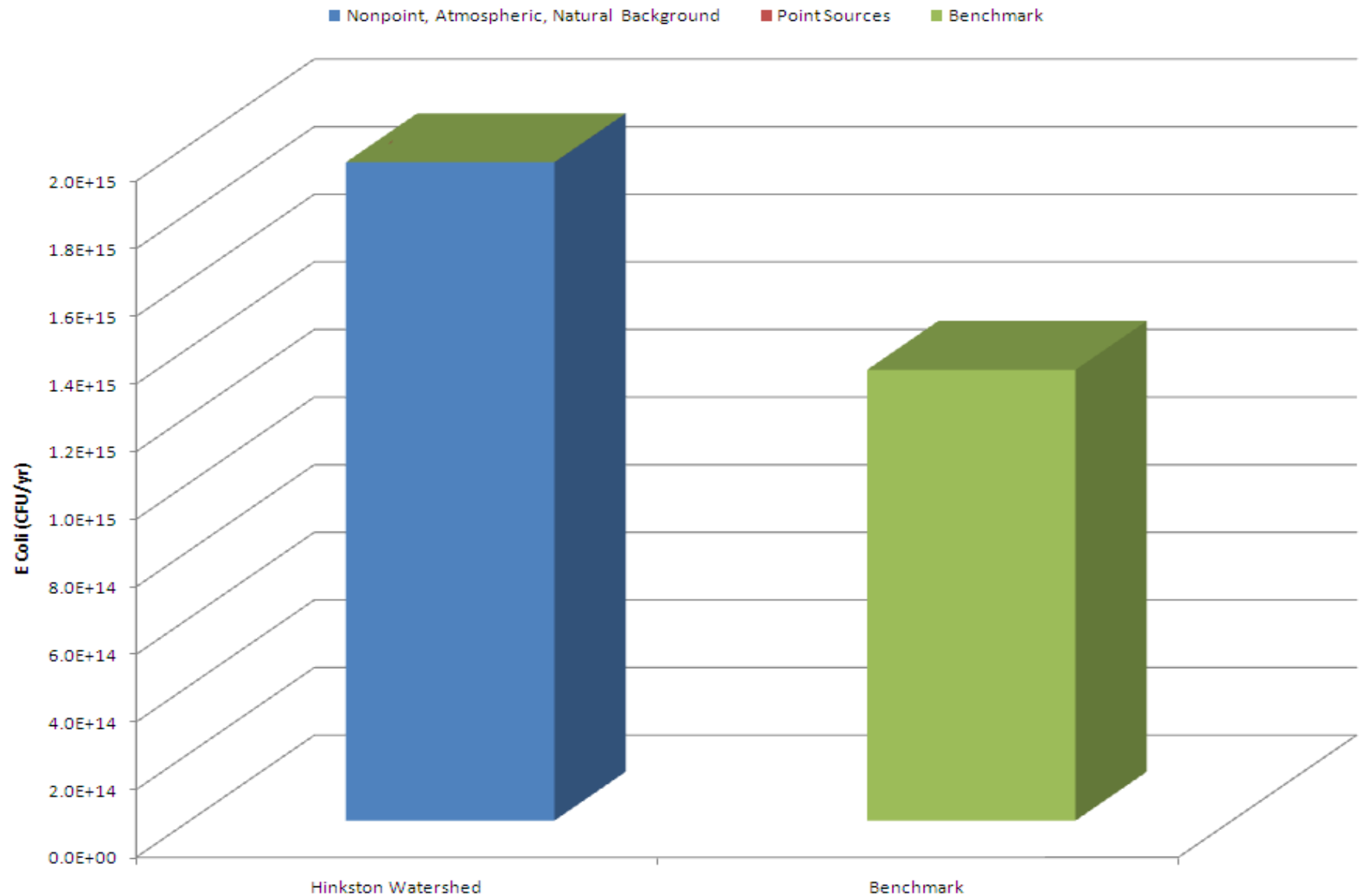
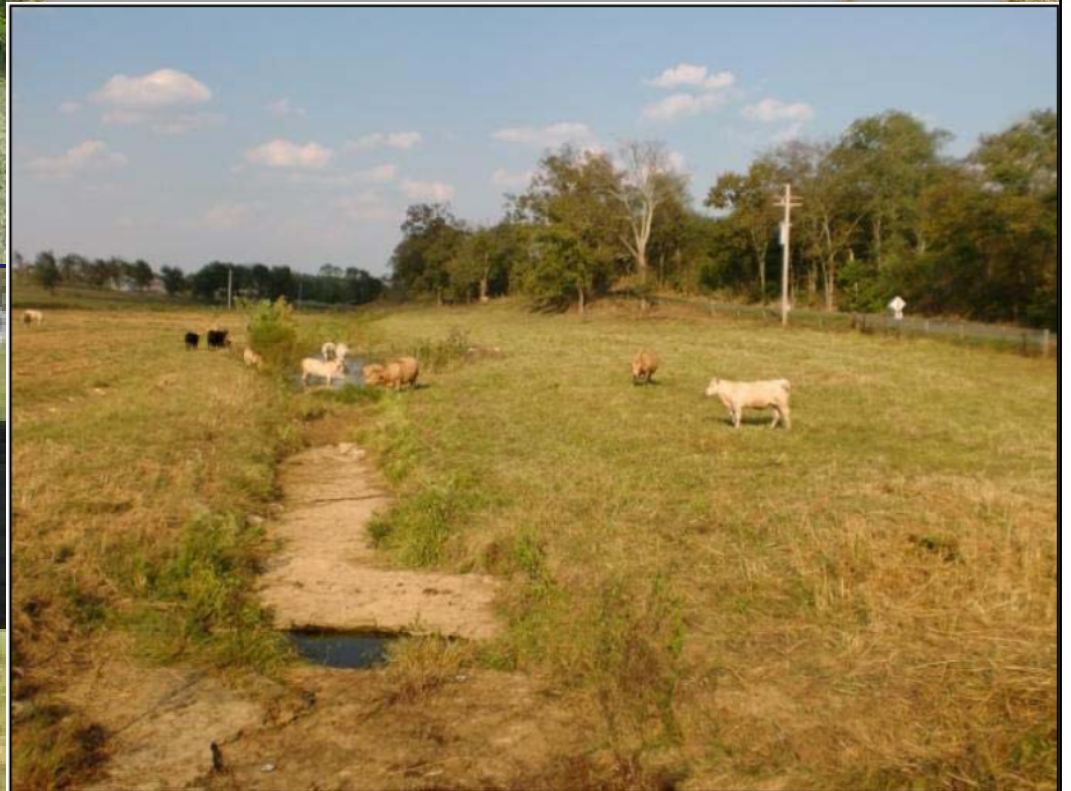


Table 4-10. Pollutant Source Annual Loading (2009 – 2010)

Description	TN (ton/yr)	TP (ton/yr)	TSS (ton/yr)	<i>E Coli</i> (CFU/yr)
Point Sources	27	2	14	1.64E+11
Nonpoint, Atmospheric, Natural Background	563	16	4708	1.95E+15
Annual Average Load from HKC-01	590	18	4722	1.95E+15
Benchmark	341	42	3995	1.33E+15

Table 4-11. Percent Pollutant Source Annual Loading (2009 – 2010)

Description	TN	TP	TSS	<i>E Coli</i>
Point Sources	4.7 %	12.2 %	0.3 %	0.0 %
Nonpoint, Atmospheric, Natural Background	95.3 %	87.8 %	99.7 %	100.0 %
Annual Average Load from HKC-01	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %



Low impact development

An aerial photograph showing two different land development patterns. The left side, labeled 'Conservation Subdivision', shows a cluster of houses with a high density of trees and greenery. The right side, labeled 'Typical Subdivision', shows a more spread-out residential area with fewer trees and more open space. The overall scene is a mix of green fields, dense forests, and residential buildings.

Conservation Subdivision

Typical Subdivision



Editorially

Strictly Democratic; cannot be side-tracked; opposes all class and vicious legislation.

Mt. Sterling Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOLUME XI.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.

Eversley Seminary

GEORGE ABBOTT, A. M.,
Principal and, ex-officio, of Ealing.
MISS ALICE A. LITTLETON, A. M.,
Associate in Music Woman's College,
Lexington, Va.;
Professor of English and Modern Languages.
MISS ALICE M. DABHOUT, A. M.,
Headmistress of the U. S. Naval School, and
of Randolph Normal Woman's
College.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics.
MISS MARY D. BOARD,
Teacher of English, Richmond, Va.;
Principal of Intermediate Department.

THE 5TH SESSION OPENS
SEPTEMBER 9, 1901
For further information, apply to
GEORGE A. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Henry L. Godsey Holds Responsible Position.

Henry L. Godsey, once a silver-tongued Centre College man, is in charge of the stamp vault in the Internal Revenue bureau and has a very responsible position. He frequently carries the keys to over a hundred millions of dollars worth of revenue stamps. In a small box in his office he keeps some stamps which sell at one thousand dollars each. They are documentary stamps, and are about three inches long by two wide. The other day he got one order for some eight or ten of these thousand dollar stamps. Uncle Sam handles items of millions with very little concern, but it requires just as much red tape to collect forty cents from him as it does to collect forty millions. If you'd see the papers, and signatures and initials and affidavits and red ink surrounding a railroad freight bill of \$1.25, compare that with

Fish Killed in Hinkston Creek.

Game Warden T. E. Clay has been busy investigating the killing of fish in upper Hinkston by the McBrayer Distillery Company, located in Montgomery county. Mr. Clay found that the McBrayer people had let their slop run into a large pool on a slight eminence overlooking Hinkston. There it was allowed to ferment until it became a stench in the nostrils of people residing in that community, and the distillers were about to be indicted for it. One night the dam was cut and all of this poisonous slop allowed to empty into the creek. The result was that fish were killed by the thousands, not only in Montgomery, but for a distance of sixteen miles in Bourbon and Nicholas, Hinkston being the dividing line between those two counties. On the farm of Mr. Jesse Fishback there are several water-gaps, and Mr. Fishback states that the fish were piled up so thick at these places that a wagon-load could have been secured. They were fine bass and large cat fish, some of them weighing ten pounds, and many of them from three to seven pounds. The fish were affected as far down as McConaighy's Mill. But at this place, very luckily, a rise came, which relieved the situation temporarily, but the farmers state that this poisonous slop is at the bottom of the creek, and when the water gets low it will continue to ferment and work greater destruction. They have no doubt but what fish will be killed from the point where the slop was run into Hinkston down to its mouth. The farmers on both sides of Hinkston are indignant, not only

CLARK COUNTY ITEMS

The Adams Express Company has established a station at L. & E. Junction.

Henry F. Judy, who was stricken with paralysis in one side of the body, is now in a very serious condition.

Frank R. VanMeter sold his great race horse, His Eminence, the winner of the Kentucky Derby and the Clark stakes, for the sum of \$29,000.

Miss Kate Keyes has sold to Mrs. Emily Donigan, of Montgomery county, one of the houses she is now having built, on Highland street, for \$2,700.

At Lexington, C. H. Creighton, of Omaha, Neb., has purchased of Prewitt Bros. the 4-year-old trotting mare, Agnes Le May, by Ashland Wilkes, dam Nellie Riley. The price was \$1,000.

Ben V. Jones has received from Henry S. Caywood, of North Middletown, two fine geldings to be trained. One is a trotter by Willie Milton, first dam by Sims' Clark Chief, and the other is a pacer by Exploit, 2:08½, first dam by Mainbrine King.

The warehouse of the Continental Tobacco Company, at Harrodsburg, has closed for the summer. C. H. Stewart tells the Democrat that he has received about 1,800,000 pounds, which, put at an average of 6½ a pound, shows the enormous sum of \$112,500 that has been distributed from this point. —Harrodsburg Democrat.

Dr. George W. Brown, colored, of Winchester, died Saturday.

The Number of Weddings of Negroes and Whites Increasing of Recent Years.

Mixed marriages—those of negroes and whites—have increased in this city in the past five years. In 1895 there were 729 such marriages, 309 negroes having married white women and 360 colored women having been married to white men. Last year there were 1,849, in which 920 negro women were married to white men and 926 negroes married white women.

One man whose position has enabled him to make continued and thorough observations of conditions in the lives of the other half of New York's population, has this to say on the subject:

"I have met scores of these mixed couples and so far as the principles are concerned I do not believe that they are, as a rule, either more happy or more miserable than their neighbors who have wedded like with like. They have as few squabbles and as few divorces, proportionately, as couples that are wholly white or wholly black.

"The children, however, are not so fortunate. It is difficult for the little tots to place themselves. They are outsiders from both white and colored folks, and when members of the same family are ranged on different sides of the color line, as is frequently the case, their situation is the more pitiable.

"My observation has further taught me that a colored man makes a better husband for a white woman than a white man for a colored woman. The reason of this is not far to seek. The former seems to feel that he has been honored beyond measure by being

Richmond Citizens Object to Baseball Being Played on the Sabbath.

Prompted by the death of young Childs, who was killed at Richmond, Ky., Sunday, June 3, in a game of baseball, the Rev. H. G. Turner, pastor of the Methodist church, took his text Sunday night on Sabbath desecration, and, in a vigorous sermon, scored the Mayor and City Council for permitting ball playing on Sunday. Among other things, he said: "I don't believe the Lord struck the boy dead for playing ball on Sunday, but if he had not been at the park playing ball he would not have been killed. It is within the power of your Mayor and City Council to enforce the statutes and put a stop to Sabbath breaking, which is becoming alarmingly prevalent all over this broad land, and to which is traceable much of the lawlessness and crime which to-day brings sorrow and misery into many homes."

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Miss Maude Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began taking Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." F. C. Doernsen.

Restraining Order Dissolved.

Judge Scott has dissolved the restraining order granted by the Circuit Court Clerk of Madison county on the petition of David Chennault and others, restraining County Judge Million from enter-

Eversley Seminary

GEO. C. ABBITT, A. M.,
Principal and Professor of Latin.
MISS ALICE N. LITTLETON, A. M.,
(Randolph Macon Woman's College,
Lynchburg, Va.)
Professor of English and Modern Languages.
MISS ALICE M. HARGROVE,
(Graduate of the Va. State Normal School and
of Randolph Macon Woman's
College).
Professor of Mathematics and Physics.
MISS MARY D. BOARD,
(Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.)
Principal of Intermediate Department.

THE 5TH SESSION OPENS
SEPTEMBER 9, 1901

For further information, apply to
GEO. C. ABBITT, Principal,
(47-sep 1) Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Henry L. Godsey Holds Responsible Position.

Fish Killed in Hinkston Creek.

Game Warden T. E. Clay has been busy investigating the killing of fish in upper Hinkston by the McBrayer Distillery Company, located in Montgomery county. Mr. Clay found that the McBrayer people had let their slop run into a large pool on a slight eminence overlooking Hinkston. There it was allowed to ferment until it became a stench in the nostrils of people residing in that community, and the distillers were about to be indicted for it. One night the dam was cut and all of this poisonous slop allowed to empty into the creek. The result was that fish were killed by the thousands, not only in Montgomery, but for a distance of sixteen miles in Bourbon and Nicholas, Hinkston being the dividing line between them.

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Frank B. great race the winner of and the Cla of \$20,000.

Miss Kat Mrs. Emily gomery cou she is now land street.

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ble Position.

Henry L. Godsey, once a silver-tongued Centre College man, is in charge of the stamp vault in the Internal Revenue bureau and has a very responsible position. He frequently carries the keys to over a hundred millions of dollars worth of revenue stamps. In a small box in his office he keeps some stamps which sell at one thousand dollars each. They are documentary stamps, and are about three inches long by two wide. The other day he got one order for some eight or ten of these thousand dollar stamps. Uncle Sam handles items of millions with very little concern, but it requires just as much red tape to collect forty cents from him as it does to collect forty millions. If you'd see the papers, and signatures and initials and affidavits and red ink

ston being the dividing line between those two counties. On the farm of Mr. Jesse Fishback there are several water-gaps, and Mr. Fishback states that the fish were piled up so thick at these places that a wagon-load could have been secured. They were fine bass and large cat fish, some of them weighing ten pounds, and many of them from three to seven pounds. The fish were affected as far down as McConaighay's Mill. But at this place, very luckily, a rise came, which relieved the situation temporarily, but the farmers state that this poisonous slop is at the bottom of the creek, and when the water gets low it will continue to ferment and work greater destruction. They have no doubt but what fish will be killed from the point where the slop was run into Hinkston down to its mouth.

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Dr. Georg

see the papers, and signatures and initials and affidavits and red ink surrounding a railroad freight bill of \$1.25 coming through military channels, you would in your ignorance imagine that the thing was an itemized account of the labor employed in one of the pyramids.—Washington Cor. Danville Advocate.

A Rare Opportunity for TEACHERS.

EIGHT WEEKS

Summer Normal

point where the slop was run into Hinkston down to its mouth.

The farmers on both sides of Hinkston are indignant, not only on account of the great destruction to fish, turtles, etc., but the water is rendered unfit for stock uses, and in many instances the creek afforded the only source of water supply, as ponds have not been constructed, it heretofore being unnecessary. The distillery people plead guilty to polluting the waters, and were fined the insignificant sum of \$10 and costs. However, the farmers do not propose to let it rest there, and this morning they will hold a meeting in the law office of Mr. Harmon Stitt, with a view of prosecuting the offenders, not only in Montgomery, but in Nicholas and Bourbon, and see that the law is enforced to its fullest extent.

—Harrodsburg

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