

The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XII

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M. E. Fohs, THE TAILOR

MARION, KY.
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The Old Reliable
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IS STILL IN MARION,
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Fine Artificial Teeth
A Specialty.
Rubber or Celluloid Plates

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Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old
Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,
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Hundreds of cases have been cured by
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It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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Roofing, guttering, and repairing
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Paper Hanger,
First class work at reasonable
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MARION, KY.
Prompt attention given to all
business entrusted to his care. Col-
lections a specialty.

DEATH TRAP.

Weak False Work Causes a Hor-
rible Disaster.

A New Truss Bridge Crushes
Into the Licking River Car-
rying a Score of Men to
Death.

Cincinnati, O., June 15.—A
casualty such as throws a pall
of sorrow over a community
and sends a thrill of horror
through the civilized world
happened on the Licking river
between Newport and Covington,
Ky., this forenoon. A
wagon and street railway
bridge was in process of con-
struction between the two cities.
It left Covington at Twelfth
street and entered Newport at
Eleventh street. The Ches-
apeake and Ohio railway bridge
crosses the Licking about 500
yards above this point. The
banks of the Licking are very
steep at the point where this
road-way and street railway
bridge is to cross. Their slope
is at least fifty degrees, and
they are very high.

The contractors for the iron
work of the bridge were the
Baird Bros., of Pittsburgh.
They were Andrew and Robert
Baird. Ever hereafter they
will be spoken of in the past
tense, for they both went down
to death with their two score
or more of workmen.

The bridge was a strong
wrought iron structure. The
great stone piers on each side
of the river were finished, as
also were the approaches to
them. The iron work of the
approaches is very massive.
The span between the two piers
looks to be 360 feet. The
work of the bridge span be-
tween these two piers, was
sixty-five feet above low water.
False work of piling and tim-
bers had been constructed in
the river. On the top of this
false work the construction of
the iron truss began exactly
midway between the two piers
and the work was pushed from
the middle both ways. Five
bents or sections of the pon-
taneous iron work had been con-
structed. Each bent or section
was thirty feet long, making
nearly half the span. On the
top of this was an apparatus
known to bridge men as the
traveler, which is used to ex-
tend the structure from the
ends. This traveler rose some
thirty feet above the main
structure.

It was full of men at 10:30
o'clock this morning, and some
of them near the top of it were
nearly 100 feet above the
waters of the Licking river.
The timbers of the false work
were beams about sixteen in-
ches square. They were old
and weather beaten, and had
evidently been used before.
However, in bulkiness and to
all outward appearance they
were strong. The facts show
they were not strong enough
for the immense weight they
were required to bear. The
burden of thirty-five or thirty-
six men, or, for that matter,
3,600 men, would have been
as nothing for these great
beams of yellow pine. It was
the mass of iron, weighing hun-
dreds upon hundreds of tons,
that overmatched them, wrought
ruin and gathered an awful
harvest for death.

It was about 10:30 o'clock
this morning when thirty-six
men were in the traveler, and
many more were working be-
low when the awful moment
came. It came, too, like a bolt
from heaven. No warning
came from those overtaxed
beams of sturdy pine. Sud-
denly, as if broken by some
resistless, invisible force, they

broke and crashed down into
the river below, a mass of ruins
under which a score of human
lives went out.

Of course, there was a rush
to the scene from both sides of
the river. The debris filled
the deep stream from bank to
bank. People filled both shores
but from the configuration of
the wreck aid was most easily
rendered from the Newport
side. The stream was soon
full of skiffs and the work of
rescuing the living began and
went on bravely without a di-
recting head. Indeed, it was
done quite as well, perhaps
better than it would have been
done by any organized life sav-
ing corps. This work was
kept up all day, and it is still
going on to-night. The po-
lice of the three sister cities
were soon at the scene, and
they rendered noble service in
caring for the dead and in re-
moving the wounded to homes
or hospitals.

Twenty are known to be
killed, seven are missing and
the number of injured is great.

To Oppose Jerry Simpson.
Kingman, Kas., June 16.—
The republicans of the Seventh
district nominated Chester I.
Long for congress today. The
Seventh is Jerry Simpson's
district, and Mr. Long is from
medicine Lodge, Jerry Simp-
son's home.

Dyeburg.

Married at the M E church
on June 15th at 8 p.m. Miss
Lula Cash and Mr. Albert
Kritzy, Rev C M Thompson
officiating. We wish the
happy couple much joy. Al-
though the weather may be

Business seems good with
our merchants, the town is on
a boom.

Wm Hill & Co., a new firm
composed of Wm. Hill, J H
Clifton and Henry Mitchell
has made application to the
trustees of Dyeburg for
saloon license. We think they
will have a big business, "such
is life."

When our postal cards
grows larger we will write
more.

Convicts Become Lunatics.

"Handy" Branham, a mur-
derer, and James Stiffeu, con-
victed of criminal assault, were
placed in jail last evening on
the charge of lunacy. They
were prisoners at Eddyville un-
til several days ago, when they
lost their minds. Branham
and Steffen have like sentences.
They have a mania for fighting
and the officer who is taking
them to the asylum at Lexing-
ton had much trouble in keep-
ing them from injuring some
one.—Courier Journal.

INDIANA TORNADO.

It Sweeps Through the Country
Five Miles North of Indian-
apolis.

Indianapolis, June 17.—A
tornado swept five miles north
of this city this evening. A
partially finished fair build-
ing on the new fair grounds
was blown down. Scarcely
one timber remained con-
nected with another, and the de-
bris was scattered for several
hundred yards. Forty men
were employed on the building,
but they fled to a small shed
for safety, and this was un-
touched by the storm. Barns
on contiguous farms were
picked up and dashed to
pieces, and several farm
houses were damaged.

Fences were blown down
and scores of trees uprooted.
An immense fall of rain follow-
ed the wind storm, flooding
the minor streams and caus-
ing considerable loss.

SCORES DEAD.

A Cyclone Causes Awful Loss of
Life in Minnesota.

Estimates of the Killed Run Forty to a
Hundred.

St. Paul, Minn., June 16.—
A storm of wind and rain,
which in some sections devel-
oped into a veritable cyclone,
laid waste the southern central
portion of the State late yester-
day afternoon, and it will be
some days before the full ex-
tent of the disaster is known.
That there has been loss of
life is beyond question, but
time alone can tell how many
lives went out in the unnat-
ural darkness, of that terrible
day. Jackson, Martin, Far-
bault, Freeborn and Blue
Earth counties seem to have
been the scene of the storm,
although it was storming at
the time pretty much more
than the other sections have
been given little thought to
day.

Fortunately the storm's
worst fury was displayed in
the more sparsely settled farm-
ing regions, and the loss of
life was consequently, not so
great as it would have other-
wise been. As it is, the loss
will be very large, with esti-
mates running as high as 100,
although that is the extreme
figure. It seems more pro-
bably that forty or fifty lives
have been destroyed by the
fury of this storm, but the
exact figure can not be given
to-night.

Everything in the path of
the storm was swept from the
face of the earth, houses and
barns being splintered and
peeled off like pipe stems. A
heavy rain storm broke at
half-past 4 o'clock, and before
that had passed away the
clouds began to gather in all
their terrifying blackness, the
terrible-looking cone put in its
appearance, and as it whirled
across the country it took up
houses, barns, trees, crops
and people—everything that
came in its path. Many
houses that were but partially
destroyed covered the mangled
remains of the former occu-
pants and owners of the farms.

Debris was strewn along the
railroad tracks, so that were
traffic was not interfered with
by the washouts it was blocked
by the wrecks of the buildings
and trees and tracks. Nearly
all the trains through the
southern portion of the State
were delayed, and in many
cases the delay was more due
to the wrecks than to the
floods.

Hints to Writers.

William Cullen Bryant once
gave the following sensible ad-
vice to a young man who had
offered him an article for the
Evening Post:

My young friend, I observe
that you have used several
French expressions in your let-
ter. I think if you will study
the English language, that you
will find it capable of express-
ing all the ideas that you may
have. I have always found it
so, and in all that I have writ-
ten I do not recall an instance
where I was tempted to use a
foreign word, but that, on sear-
ching, I have found a better
one in my own language.

Be simple, unaffected; be
honest in your speaking and
writing. Never use a long
word when a short one will do
as well.

Call a spade by its name, not
a well-known oblong instru-
ment of manual labor; let a
home be a home and not a re-
sidence; a place not a locality,
and so on of the rest. When

a short word will do, your al-
ways lose by a long one. You
lose in clearness; you lose in
honest expression of meaning;
and, in the estimation of all
men who are capable of judg-
ing, you lose in reputation for
ability.

The only true way to shine
even in this false world, is to
be modest and unassuming.
Falsehood may be a thick crust,
but in the course of time truth
will find a place to break through.
Elegance of language may
not be in the power of us all,
but simplicity and straightfor-
wardness are.

Write much as you would
speak, and as you think. If
with your inferior, speak no
coarser than usual; if with your
superior, speak no finer. Do
what you say, and within the
rules of prudence. No one
ever was a gainer by singu-
larity of words or in pronuncia-
tion. The truly wise man will
so speak that no one will ob-
serve how he speaks. A man
may show great knowledge of
chemistry by carrying bladders
of strange gases to breathe; but
one will enjoy better health
and find more time for busi-
ness, who lives on common
air.

Sidney Smith once remark-
ed: "After you have written
an article, take your pen and
strike out half the words, and
you will be surprised to see
how much stronger it is."

RAINFALL TO ORDER.

A Kansas Concern That Hints
Dyeburg.

Goodland, Kas., June 16.—
The death of an "artificial
rain" which fell in refreshing
quantities. The farmers have
been suffering from drought for
several weeks, and had become
despondent over the situation
when they contracted with the
Swisher Rain company to cause
a bountiful rain. Last night
rain began to fall and contin-
ued falling all night.

The farmers, of course, attri-
bute the rainfall to the rain
makers and are enthusiastic
over the letter's success.

The manager of the Swisher
company claims he can produce
rain on twenty-four hour's no-
tice at any time, in any part of
the continent.

QUITE A PROPHET.

A Louisville Preacher Who
Predicted the End of the
World in 1913.

(Special Despatch to the Post.)

Madison, Ind., June 18.—
In 1824 there lived in Louis-
ville, Ky., a Presbyterian
minister named Balden, who
prophesied that in 1846 and
1847 there would be a three-
years' war in the United States
and another war in '61 and '65,
that in 1870 and '71 there
would be the greatest destruc-
tion of life and property ever
known and in 1913 or 1914
would come the final dissolu-
tion of all things. These
prophecies are now in the
hands of Wm. Miner, aged
eighty-two, a cousin of David
G. Phillips, of this city, and
all but the last one has been
fulfilled.

Wrecked by Cattle.

Burlington, Ia., June 18.—
A work train on the Keiths-
burg branch of the Burling-
ton road ran into a drove of
cattle three miles north of
Gladstone this morning. The
engine and cars were dived
Engineer Robinson and three
laborers were killed. It is
reported that over twenty
laborers were more or less in-
jured.

BLAINE'S SORROW.

Another Blow For the Man of
Many Severe Trials.

Chicago, June 18.—Emmons
Blaine, son of ex-Secretary
Blaine, died to-day at 11:15
a.m. Blood poisoning, the
result of inflammation of the
bowels, was the cause.

The fact of young Mr.
Blaine's death was kept con-
cealed for some time after he
had actually passed away,
the object being to reach the
father first with some gentler
intimation of the sad news.
Efforts to get telegraphic com-
munication with the ex-Sec-
retary failed, however, and
about 12:15 o'clock the news
of the death leaked out.

It was not until about a
quarter of an hour prior to the
fatal moment that the least
intimation that Mr. Blaine
was in a dangerous condition
became known, and then only
to a few. At his office in the
Baltimore and Ohio railroad
head-quarters, in this city, his
associates were only aware
that he was ill and had been
so for several days.

Reporters were sent to the
Blaine residence, 135 Rush
street, but, while they were
informed that the patient's
condition had assumed a fatal
form, no other information
could be gained for the time
being.

Young Mr. Blaine was a
notable figure in the exciting
convention scenes at Minne-
apolis that resulted in his
father's death. He was con-
fined to his room shortly
after his return from the
North.

During the convention he
seemed in perfect health, and
no one who heard of his sud-
den passing away was more
shocked than those who saw
him participating in caucuses
early and late, night and day,
in his father's interest.

It is thought possible by
many that the strain and ex-
citement at Minneapolis, fol-
lowed by the keen disappoint-
ment of the outcome, had not a
little to do with the physical
prostration ensuing.

The death scene took place
in the great brown-stone man-
sion of the McCormick family
on Rush street. The wife,
Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and the
couple's two-year-old son,
McCormick Blaine, were the
only persons present, besides
Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, young
Mrs. Blaine's mother. Death
came so swift, when it did
come, that there was not time
to summon the other members
of the McCormick family,
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCor-
mick who were in the house at
the time.

Ineffectual efforts were
made continually through the
night and to-day to reach Mr.
James G. Blaine and Mrs.
Blaine by telegraph to convey
the intelligence of their son's
precocious condition. The
family left Augusta, Me., sev-
eral days ago for Mr. Blaine's
summer seat, but it was im-
possible to effect the delivery
of a telegram either to Mr.
Blaine or to any one who
could transmit the message
to him.

Washington, June 18.—
The announcement from
Chicago of the death of Em-
mons Blaine created a pro-
found sensation here. The
expression of sympathy for
Mr. and Mrs. Blaine in their
bereavement were universal
and messages of condolence

have already been sent from
friends here to the stricken
family. The President was
promptly notified of the sad
intelligence and was deeply
moved.

Bar Harbor, Me., June 28.—
The news of Emmons
Blaine's death reached ex-
Secretary Blaine at the Stan-
wood cottage a little after-
noon. The family is greatly
prostrated by grief. Mr.
Blaine left for Chicago on the
3 o'clock train this afternoon.
News of the illness of his son
came too late for his departure
on the 11 o'clock train this
morning.

AGAINST HOME RULE.

The Great Ulster Convention to
Protest Against Freedom
for Ireland.

Belfast, June 17.—The
great Ulster Convention to pro-
test against Home Rule for
Ireland, met here to-day many
thousands being in attendance.
The Duke of Abercorn presi-
ded. The convention opened
at noon with prayer by Most
Reverend Robert Knox, a
Protestant Archbishop of
Armagh and Primate of Ire-
land, who offered up an ear-
nest supplication. The audi-
ence then joined in singing
the forty-sixth psalm.

The Duke of Abercorn an-
nounced that he had received
over a hundred messages of
sympathy, coming from all
over the world. One was
from the Grand Orange Lodge
of Massachusetts. The Duke
was actually addressed by
country, of their families, their
homes and their religion.

They were determined to live
and die a portion of the
Queen's empire. A great
danger threatened their civil
and religious liberties, and
they intend to show that the
name of Ulster was not a
sham but a great reality. The
speaker disclaimed any idea
of holding out a threat or
menace.

Resolutions were proposed
to the effect that Ulster pro-
posed to remain a part of the
British Empire, and not to be
subject to an Irish Parliament.
The resolutions also predict
that home rule would result
in civil strife in Ireland.

The Earl of Erne supported
the first resolution in a strong
speech. He said that if the
Imperial Parliament, in a fit
of insanity, should sell the
men of Ulster into slavery
they would repudiate the law,
and not attend to its decrees.
The Rev. Dr. McCutcheon,
President of the Methodist
College, said that those who
now called themselves home
rulers had been the enemies of
England and of the Queen.
The resolutions were adop-
ted with enthusiasm. It is
estimated that 70,000 people
attended the meeting in the
Botanic Gardens.

A WIDOW MURDERER.

Her Niece's Husband Believed
to be the Slayer.

Hartfield, Mass., June 17.—
Mrs. Michael Larkin, a
widow 65 years of age, was
fatally shot last night. The
old woman, who possessed
some property, arranged to
leave it at her death to David
Cahill, who married her niece.
Cahill is missing and it is be-
lieved that he shot Mrs. Larkin
during a quarrel about the
property and then went off in
the woods and committed sui-
cide.

PLANS KNOCKED OUT.

The Death of Col. L. L. Polk
Disarranges the People's
Party's Plans.

Washington, June 17.—
The sudden and lamented
death of Col. L. L. Polk Presi-
dent of the Farmers' Alliance
and Industrial Union; has
considerably disarranged the
plans of that element so far as
the forthcoming convention of
the people's party at Omaha is
concerned. It had been the
intention to give him the
nomination either for
President or Vice-President on
account of his personal
strength, not only in North
Carolina but among the Alli-
ance organizations throughout
the South, and his adminis-
trative ability, his good judg-
ment, his oratorical powers
and his personal magnetism
have been depended upon to
play a large and important
part in the campaign.

His death, therefore, leaves
a gap which it is difficult to
close. It is probable that had
he lived, he would have recog-
nized the Vice-Presidential nomi-
nation, as the feeling among
the various elements making
up the people's party has of
late seemed to favor the selec-
tion of Gov. Penneyer, of
Oregon, for the first place on
the ticket. This was before
the recent election, in which
the Granger element polled
fully a third of the total vote
cast, a vote which, combined
with the Democratic, would
give the electors of Oregon to
the new party.

Looking over the ground for an
available candidate for the
second place commences anew
and it is said that there is a
growing sentiment in favor of
Jerry Simpson, of Kansas,
better known as Sockless
Simpson. The latter, it be-
lieved, is willing to make the
race, and as the people's party
claims that it will not be lack-
ing campaign funds for the ex-
penses of speakers, there is
little doubt but what the re-
nowned and witty granger
may prove a lively and versa-
tile figure in many States
where he is known now only
by reputation.

GOLD FOR FOREIGN BANKS.

An Immense Amount To Leave
New York.

New York, June 16.—
Foreign bankers expect a
large amount of gold to go out
on Saturday teams, the major-
ity of estimates placing the
amount as high as \$4,000,000.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co to day took
\$600,000 from the sub-treasury
for shipment on Saturday, and
heavier withdrawals are ex-
pected to-morrow. The
steamer Normandia which
sailed to-day took \$2,510,000
in gold which is said to be on
direct orders from the Bank of
Germany.

A man well posted on the
affairs of the Insurance Bureau
said to-day that the Senate
bill lopping off one clerk would
seriously cripple the depart-
ment if it becomes a law. In
round numbers, he said, the
people of the State paid out
annually about \$6,000,000 for
insurance, and that last year
the insurance companies paid
into the State in losses \$3,250-
000 in round numbers. Thus
it will be seen that the expense
of running the Bureau—\$14-
000,000—is but about about one-
fifth of 1 per cent of the
amount paid by the people for
insurance.—Courier Journal.

PLED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Mohamety City, Pa., Flooded and Much Damage Done.

Pottsville, Pa., June 18.—The first reports of the flood at Mahanoy City were exaggerated. The dam which burst contained 3,000,000 gallons of water. It had been in bad condition and was being repaired. The repair gang had just left work when the dam gave way.

The Lehigh Valley tracks were washed away and the floods poured toward Mahanoy City. The little village of Robertson was struck, and although no lives were lost many persons were rendered homeless by the wrecking of houses.

When the flood reached Mahanoy City it spread itself out over three-fourths of the place, filling cellars and rushing into business places to a depth of three or four feet. Here the principal damage was done.

Debris consisting of rocks, trees, timber and dirt is piled up on all streets west of main street to a depth in some places of ten and fifteen feet. Business houses are in a sad condition and the loss to stock will run very heavy. Large forces are at work clearing the streets and repairing the railways.

FOUR ITALIANS LYNCHED.

Terrible Retribution Which Followed a Murder in Washington State.

Sedro, Wash., June 15.—A report of the brutal murder of the foreman at Smith Bros. camp, on the line of the Monte Cristo railroad, by four Italians, followed by the lynching of the murderers, was brought here this evening.

John A. Nelson, a white man who has lived at Silverdore for sometime, and who has been in the employ of Smith Bros., railroad contractors, was given the position of foreman over the gang of Italian laborers on the grade of the Monte Cristo road. It is said that Nelson was attacked by the Italians and during the fight an iron bar was driven through his head, killing him instantly.

The white men at the camp, numbering about sixty, became enraged over the brutal murder that they seized the Italians, and in presence of 150 of their countrymen, they lynched the four. No further particulars have been received, as there are no wires to the scene.

NEGROES SEEK VENGEANCE

They Attempt to Lynch One of Their Race Who Defrauded Them.

Kingfisher, O. T., June 16.—James Holland, a negro real estate dealer, nearly lost his life at the hands of a negro mob this afternoon. Holland is a member of the firm of Holland & Jones, both negroes, who advertised just before the recent opening of the Indian lands in this vicinity that they were prepared to give every negro applicant a claim in exchange for \$10. Hundreds answered the advertisement, came to the new county, paid their money, but of course got no claims.

The indignation among the negroes has been intense, and to-day they took Holland from his office and were about to hang him to a telegraph pole, when the police interfered and rescued him. He was placed in jail, around which the negroes are swarming vowing vengeance.

He Could Try.
Detroit Free Press.

They had been married fourteen weeks.

"Frank, dear," she said one evening in the gloaming, "would you miss me very much if I should die?"

"Don't ask me such grue-

some questions, darling," he protested.

"But would you, dear?" she insisted.

"More than words can express," he said, clutching her hands as if he were losing her even then.

"And, Frank, dear do you think you could ever find any one to take my place?"

The whippoorwill's mournful threnody came up from the old fence overgrown with thickets, and a bat circled about in the starlit shadows of the night.

"No, darling," he murmured, "but I could try."

And a cloud came slowly up from the hill-haggled horizon.

A CLUB FOR MOTHERS

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATION OF COCONUT GROVE.

Florida Women Who Have an Interesting Way of Securing Relaxation from Their Home Duties—Some Rules and Objects of the Society.

Away down on the east coast of Florida, 200 miles south of St. Augustine, is the pretty little settlement of Coconut Grove. It is situated on the banks of the bay, one of the loveliest sheets of water for winter cruising and fishing that it is possible to conceive of for those who are not afraid to go beyond the daily mails and telegraph wires, for at present there are no railroads or steamboats, not even a wagon road, connecting us with the outside world—sail boats only, but plenty of those, and good ones, too, which is very necessary, as the nearest market or source of supply is Key West, 150 miles to the south.

Of course there is a hotel, postoffice, store and Sunday school building, which, with the Blaszyne Bay Yacht clubhouse, the various winter residences of the northern yachtsmen and the pretty little houses of the pineapple growers and coconut planters of the keys, each built according to its owner's fancy or means, and set in the midst of coconut, lime, orange, banana and guava trees, form a most attractive picture, to which may be added the ever changing life of the bay, the coming and going of the yachts, the arrival and departure of the mailboats and freight schooners. But if the place is attractive, very much more are the people who have helped make it, and this is especially so of the women, whose husbands and sons are the spongers, wreckers, carpenters and boatmen of the reef, when not engaged in truck farming or pineapple raising.

It is to these women and their club—a housekeeper's club—that I wish to introduce my readers. A woman's working club in every sense of the word, with an attending membership of twenty and a correspondence membership of ten, the latter residents of New York, Boston, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Key West.

To most of the women born and brought up on the keys of the reef or in Key West, and of English parentage—for the majority of the settlers came originally from the Bahamas—the experience of belonging to a society, however simple, for women only, was a novelty. Although "our club" is now a frequent and proud expression among them, and member, in talking it over with her husband, assured him that the "bylaws of her club were as well made and just as binding as those concocted in the capitol at Tallahassee."

And so they are to the faithful band of women who gather every Thursday afternoon in the little Sunday school building, and join heart and hand in helping each other to enjoy and improve the two hours a week rescued from their household cares. For nearly every member is a mother, not of one, but in several cases of eight and ten children, with no one to assist in the daily and hourly work attending such a household, so that the first rule made and rigidly enforced, "No babies allowed at the meetings," is a genuine relief, and gives time and freedom for much that would be otherwise impossible.

Sometimes the children are taken to a neighboring house, ten or twelve little tots from one to three years old, and a husband or oldest son volunteers to oversee those that are able to walk, in which case, as it draws near closing time, one little head after another will be seen coming, Indian file, along the narrow path, all of them bareheaded or nearly so, in search of mamma and generally in great glee at having escaped. Of course there follows a grand baby show. The originator of the club is its president, Miss Flora McFarlane, of New Jersey, a woman who has proved herself to be a capable leader for the life she intends leading, having succeeded in a hundred and fifty acres of government lands, which she has gone bravely to work to clear and improve.

The officers of the club are the president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and caretaker, who has entire charge of the club's workbasket, giving out the work and collecting materials, such as scissors, thimbles, needle books, patterns and button box, after each meeting. These meetings occur every Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5.

At the conclusion of the club it was voted that the time be spent in making useful articles of clothing from material either given to the club (thereupon the president presented a dozen kitchen aprons) or bought with the club's funds, the funds being derived from membership dues (which were promptly paid, so that the treasurer found herself busy at noon) or gifts. These articles should be sold at each meeting, and to members, at cost price.

That the money received for the first year to spend in the purchase of materials and also in suitable and useful articles for a bazaar, to be held at the annual meeting for the benefit of the church building. That resident members be elected by means of a vote cast with black and white beans, distant or correspondence members on the good faith of the housekeeper proposing them. Bright, newsworthy letters are received from the members, and all sorts of gifts in the way of household articles, from half a dozen cup towels to a bedspread.—Harper's Bazar.

—New York Telegram.

Thoughtless Women.

The expression, "as cross as a four-foot gnat," is often employed in the navy. One part of the quarter gunner's duty is to polish the guns, and especially any brass work that may be attached to them.

A company of ladies were visiting a receiving ship, and paused for a moment on the gun-block to examine the cannon. Their admiration was excited by the shining condition of the black monsters, and one of the younger members of the party, standing near a gun, placed her delicately gloved hand on the brass mountings, at the same time making some remark about its beautiful polish.

The quarter gunner did not appear to be greatly pleased with these feminine compliments, and the ladies had no sooner moved away than he seized a cloth, sprang to the cannon which the young lady had touched and commenced rubbing it fiercely, all the while casting malignant glances after the retreating guests.

The officer of the deck noticed his action and remarked:

"Well, Smith, you don't seem to be so tickled as I should think a man would be with all that fatty."

"Fatty!" said Smith bitterly. "Taint enough for them to come and look at it,"—rub, rub, rub,—"but they've got to go and put their dirty old paws all over it," and he kept on scrubbing the brass work.—Exchange.

Fertile in Excess.

Aubrey had serious objections to chopping wood. There were many boys like him, I suppose. When he was called upon for the work he always found plenty of excuses, and the family had learned all the old ones so thoroughly that he had sometimes to rack his brains for a new supply.

"Aubrey," said his mother one day, "go cut a few pieces of wood. There are plenty of large pieces to cut. Your lame foot is well, and you haven't had a toothache since last week. You needn't change your dress, for you've got on an old one. And the ax is behind the cellar door. I saw it there five minutes ago."

"Now, mother," said Aubrey, in an injured tone, "have you looked at that ax? How do you suppose I can cut wood with an ax that has an edge like the coast line of North America?"—Harper's Young People.

When Japan Was in Darkness.

Two centuries ago the traveler in Japan, had such been allowed, would have seen in public places the following declaration in Chinese characters, "As long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the great God of all, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head."—Detroit Free Press.

Servants' Perquisites at the Austrian Court. At the Austrian court the custom of perquisites is still in full force, and it is difficult for any one who has not seen with his own eyes how things go there, to realize what the servants' perquisites really mean. Some of them are entitled to claim all the bottles of wine which have been uncorked, but not emptied; others those which have been brought up from the cellar, but left untouched; while the wine that remains in the glasses after the guests have risen from dinner is rebottled carefully and sold by the footmen. The court servants make open traffic of the imperial leavings, and the keepers of small hotels and restaurants buy from them fowl, fish and flesh, not to mention many delicacies, and especially wines and liquors.

Many ladies belonging to the second class society of Vienna come to the basement of the Hofburg and buy grand old vintages at a low price and get the finest cigars for their husbands at a cost far below what they would have to pay for the cheapest Havana. Candles are also sold in great quantities by the servants. The empress used to have a positive horror of gas and electric light, and until very lately used absolutely to forbid the use of anything but pure wax to light up the palace. It used to be very amusing to see the servants, to whom the half burned candles belonged by right, make a rush to blow them out the moment the last guests had walked out of the room.—New York Recorder.

He Opposed an Emperor.

The German papers relate that during the visit of the young emperor of Germany to Heligoland, the emperor, wishing to study the fortifications of the island, expressed an intention to make an ascent in a balloon which is kept for the purpose.

Against this project the emperor's brother and other officers protested, alleging that the emperor should not risk his personal safety in a balloon—even a captive one.

The emperor persisted, when General von Hahnke placed himself bodily in his sovereign's way, blocking the path, and at the same time declaring that the law of Prussia forbade the king to risk his person unnecessarily, or to "travel outside of Europe" without the permission of the upper branch of the Prussian legislature. The emperor would violate this law, he declared, if he succeeded in the balloon.

The emperor, who had the reputation of being a very headstrong man, stood still for a moment, while the officers about looked on in wonder at the spectacle of a subject opposing physical force to the monarch's will.

Then the emperor suborned General von Hahnke, assured him that he was entirely right, and afterward presented him with the grand cross of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

His Niece.

A soldier was sent in the trenches holding his hand above the earthwork. His captain asked:

"What are you doing that for, Pat?"

"He replied with a grin, as he worked his fingers:

"I'm feelin' for a furlough, sure!"

Just then a rifle ball struck his arm below the wrist. He drew it down quickly, and grasped it with the other hand to check the blood. Then a queer expression of pain and humor passed over his face, and he exclaimed:

"An faith it's a discharge!"—Exchange.

The first known trade journal published in the world was a book seller's monthly, which was called Mercurius Librarius, and which made its appearance in 1668.

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LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

With such a machine the farmer might drive off to town for a new supply of twine if he liked. He might cut for all his neighbors without ever asking them the width of gates or condition of roads, it being but necessary for him to follow any track that he might find, feeling that he wanted nothing better than a way sufficient for a wagon. A hill side road will serve him every purpose.

The Deering Machines have all the good points that other machines have, and better still, they have good points that no other machine have. Can go over any wagon road, can be stored away wherever a buggy will go. No trouble changing from one field to another. Don't buy until you see the Deering for yourself. We have the

Junior Steel Binder, Giant Mowers, Junior

Giant Mowers, Binders Need no Truck.

We are agents for these machines, and want you to see them for yourselves. Keep abreast of the times; buy only the latest and best. Come and see us, or write. Orders for an of the above machines or the "Empire Hay Rake" promptly filled at the BOTTOM PRICES.

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to sell you goods at a price that will enable you to supply yourself with every article, not only of household necessity, but luxury, that you want in our line. Our stock embraces everything needed in the household. We also carry a large stock of

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Arrive Henderson, Mo.—P. M. 10:00 a. m.

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