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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OKLAHOMA LETTER.

POND CREEK, OKLA., August 24, 1894.

ED. PRESS: For the benefit of any of your readers who may be interested in our new country, we send you the following brief sketch for publication.

The Indian Territory comprises a part of the Louisiana purchase, and was bought from France in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson.

It extends from 33 degrees and 40 minutes to 37 degrees north latitude, and from 94 degrees and 30 minutes to 102 degrees west longitude, and contains about 68,900 square miles. It was set apart by the government in 1830 for the occupancy of the Indian tribes then scattered about over the South and West. The following tribes were afterwards removed and placed on reservations within the Territory: Chickasaws, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Nez Percés, Pawnees, Poncas, Ottobas, Missouris, Pawnees, Iowas, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomies, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Wichitas, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches.

The first five nations comprise what is known as the five civilized tribes, and occupy what is left of the original Indian Territory since the cutting off of Oklahoma on the west. These five tribes have become more or less civilized, and have adopted to a certain extent the ways of the white man. In this forced march from barbarism to civilization, the Choctaws have taken the lead and have been closely followed by the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

A trip through the Cherokee country at the present time would astonish any one who has been taught to regard the Indian as an untamable child of the forest, incapable of advancement and unfit to govern or be governed.

In going through the Cherokee country the traveler is everywhere met by evidences of mental, material and social advancement. Fine farms stocked with blooded horses and cattle, neat farm houses and fine school houses and churches meet the gaze of the astonished tourist in every direction, and force upon the mind the unmistakable fact that in the forward march of agricultural progress the Cherokee Indian is far in advance of many of his pale faced brethren of the south and east.

All that part of the original Indian Territory lying west of the five civilized tribes has been by various acts of congress cut off from the original Indian Territory, and a separate territorial government organized under the name of Oklahoma, embracing what was known as old Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox country, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, the Cherokee Strip, and the strip of public land north of Texas, which was heretofore known as "No Man's Land."

The territory thus embraced contains a population of about 325,000 souls, or a little more than the States of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada combined. There are perhaps a half dozen states in the American Union with a smaller population and a dozen with less wealth than the territory of Oklahoma, and it is only a question of a very short time when another state will be added to old glory, and well may the forty-five already there twinkle with a brighter luster to welcome into that proud galaxy of commonwealths this new symbol of an embryonic empire.

On the northern border of the territory lies the famous Cherokee Strip, which has received so much newspaper notoriety during the past two years, and about which so many conflicting reports have gone forth.

Your correspondent has been almost all over every county and township in the Strip, since the day of opening, and being entirely disinterested, and having no motive either in encouraging or discouraging emigration to this country, we may be depended upon to give as near as lies within our power a lucid and concise statement of facts as they exist in this country.

The Cherokee Strip is a narrow strip of land 57½ miles wide by 175 miles long, and contains 33,000 homestead claims of 160 acres each, nearly every one of which have been taken by settlers, and many of which are being contested for by two to a dozen contestants.

To the person in the east who imagines he can yet come to the Strip and get a quarter section of land by merely filing on it, we will say, your golden moments have passed and will never return again; the grand opportunity for securing cheap homes presented to the settler by the opening of the Cherokee Strip has passed, and perhaps it will never be duplicated on the American continent. There is not another body of public land in Uncle Sam's dominions so large, and never, until our public domain is extended, and new territory acquired, can such another opportunity be presented to you.

Meanwhile the homeseeker will have to be content with what little consolation can be extracted from the promise of openings of the Kikapoo and Wichita reservations, the former of which we have learned from semi-official sources will be opened in October and the latter next spring.

The Kikapoo country contains 130,500 acres, and only 815 persons can obtain homesteads there; perhaps fifty times that number are today en route for that promised land, and many a boomer will settle down on a lot seven feet long by two feet wide, to remain until the judgment day, while the promise of his successful rival will turn the soil above him, and the waving wheat will sing his requiem.

The Wichita reservation contains 1208 square miles, equal to 773,120 acres, and is one of the grandest bodies of farming land in the southwest. Well may the homeseeker endure the sufferings and brave the dangers incident to the day of opening, and a few days following if the result should be a home in this beautiful and picturesque country.

It is the intention of the Interior Department, after these lands are disposed of, to next offer for settlement the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, located in the extreme southwestern part of Oklahoma. This is a vast territory, almost as large as the Cherokee Strip, but has a somewhat miscellaneous topography and has but little farming land.

Lying in the central part of this territory are the famous Wichita mountains, with their fabulous gold mines, the reported discovery of which will cause another spectacular and ridiculous rush when these lands are thrown open for settlement.

But we will desist, hoping that the future may provide us another opportunity for describing this interesting and comparatively unknown portion of our country.

J. E. Lemon.

Caldwell County Items.

[From the Banner.] Howard Cash sues Minnie Cash for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. They were married in 1892, and in the two years she left him three times without provocation, and during the whole term of their married life only lived with him eight months altogether.

Dick Guess, a well known young man whose home was near Crider, died Tuesday night of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks. He was about 22 years old and had many friends. His mother and sister are very ill with the same dread disease, and their death is expected at any time.

There is a little spot of ground some two miles square, for or five miles this side of Dawson, in which no rain has fallen since April 10. At Dawson there have been a dozen good rains at intervals through the season, and all around the little patch there has been plenty of rain, in the last two weeks. Most of the land is thin and rocky or gravelly, and little or no corn will be made. In an ordinary season the people make fair crops, and in a wet season good crops will reward the farmer, but this year he is left entirely out of it.

John G. Manger, editor of the Sunbeam, Seligman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as staple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme.

BURNED LIKE CHAFF.

THE FLAMES SWEEP WHOLE VILLAGES OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Five Hundred Dead—Thrilling Experience of the Living, And Touching Scenes In the Struggle For Life.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—The dispatches received last night briefly told of the flames that were raging in portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Only the horrors which accompanied the Chicago fire can be cited to compare with the terrible scenes and experiences in the flame swept pine region of Egie, Kanabec and Carlton counties, Wisconsin. At least 400 settlers, their families and others were burned to death or suffocated before the flames reached them, and the death list may reach another hundred or more.

The people of Hinkley, which was a prosperous town in Pine county, 67 miles southwest of Duluth, are now lead or homeless and destitute. A conservative estimate 250 men, women and children of this doomed town were unable to escape from the merciless, swiftly advancing sheets of fire. They fell on the railroad tracks or on the old territorial road, either to be cremated or die the more merciful death from suffocation by the clouds of dense smoke and heat laden atmosphere. The number of corpses already recovered from the blackened waste is over 150, the majority being women and children, who had not the strength to fight their destroyer, or to escape by fleeing to a place of safety.

So far as can be learned, at this time, from the devastated district, the following towns have been destroyed; and the following are the dead in numbers: Hinkley, Minn., 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants; 250 to 300 dead, 500 to 600 homeless. Pokegama, Minn., the next station southwest of Hinkley, 500 inhabitants—50 dead. Mission Creek, next station south of Hinkley, on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, 10 people dead. Sandstone Junction, Minn., next station north of Hinkley, on the Saint Paul and Duluth road; 26 dead. Sandstone, second station north of Hinkley, on the East Minneapolis road; 50 dead. Cromwell, Minn., Carlton county; dead unknown. Miller, Minn., near Hinkley, off railroad line; dead unknown. Shell Lake, Naronette, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City, lumber towns in Wisconsin, between the Chippewa Falls and Superior. Spooner, Wis., partly destroyed.

The number of dead in these Wisconsin towns and in other parts of the country between Chippewa Falls and Superior is estimated at one hundred persons.

The Minnesota conflagration which was attended by the shocking loss of life and agony of body and mind for hundreds of others, swept everything and everybody in its path from Pine City as far west as Carlton, near Duluth. The great valley between Kettle River and the Cross Lake, which a few days ago was in no danger of destruction by the forest fires, are now one vast area of ashes and cinders, with here and there an oasis in the desert of devastation in the form of a half dried lake, a standing farm building or a clump of timber. The bodies of the known and unknown dead which dot the heated and black expanse, give the scene the appearance of a battle field, in which the fire had played the conquering role.

As the survivors of the Johnstown flood escaped before the avalanche of water, and as the locomotive bore the warning of approaching disaster at that time, so did hundreds of human beings seek a place of safety from the flames by riding behind the rushing locomotive which bore the limited train backward toward Duluth after the brave engineer, Jim Rpot, had taken his train in the midst of flames.

The escape of hundreds from what seemed certain death between walls of flame on each side of the railroad track, and the evident saving of those human souls by the heroic acts and fidelity to duty of the engineer and fireman of the train are worthy to be handed down in the annals of calamities as masterpieces of heroism. The retreat of the train, laden with human freight, would have been accomplished without loss of life had it not been for the two Chinamen who perished, being paralyzed with fright. They sat rooted beneath their seats, and perished when the train was consumed at Skunk lake. The wooden construction of every building in Hinkley except the Great Northern round house and the school house, made it easy for the rushing tidal wave of flame from all directions to obliterate all trace of the town except the walls of these two structures.

Six Towns Gone.

Duluth, Sept. 2.—The latest news here tonight is to the effect, that the damage by fire has not been exaggerated. Duluth reports that millions of dollars of property has been destroyed and that 300 lives were lost. Relief trains have been sent from here and St. Paul. A train of sufferers is expected here soon. In Wisconsin the towns of Barquette, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City have been burned. Seventy houses destroyed at Shell Lake and Spooner is threatened likewise.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—The first train over the St. Paul and Duluth road, direct from the scene of the great fire, reached here at 12:15. Among the passengers was Mrs. Lawrence, who left here Saturday, but had to return because her journey led through the burning district.

Mrs. Lawrence says the first evidence of the fire was noticeable from about ten miles the other side of Hinkley, when the air became almost suffocating. One mile the other side of Hinkley a number of persons—according to the story of Mrs. Lawrence there was about 50—rushed toward the train, screaming frantically. The engineer seeing the danger they were in if they remained, stopped the train to let them aboard. The heat became intense, and the whole volcano of fire seemed to burst out in a mighty effort to wipe the train and its occupants off the face of the earth. Mrs. Lawrence describes the scene in a graphic manner. She said:

"At the first rush of the flames toward the cars the window panes went out with a crash, and the train began slowly to return towards Skunk Lake. People screamed, men jumped through the car windows—the wild scramble was horrible—there was no humanity in it. Every person was for himself, and they did not care how they got out of the swirling, rushing mass of flames. My dress caught fire but I extinguished the flames."

I stood it as long as I could and then I rushed out of the car, jumping over one or two persons that were lying on the ground injured. Some of the people jumped into Skunk Lake, but I simply ran across the ties. The fire had burned away and after keeping it up until my strength gave out, I fell down between the rail. I expected every minute that my dress would burn away from my body. I put out the flames half a dozen times, and I had to hold my hands over the baby's face in order to keep in from suffocating."

Sunday morning Mrs. Lawrence was picked up in the middle of the track about two miles the other side of Hinkley by a relief party out from Duluth that had made the trip on a hand car.

The site of Hinkley, says Mrs. Lawrence, is nothing but a blackened waste with the bodies of dead and injured persons lying everywhere.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—Dr. W. H. Cray, of this city, who was on board, tells of the backward run of the train for several miles until a small lake was reached. His story as given to the Morning Call reporter is as follows:

"The woods on each side were lashed by a fierce wind, blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour. Onward through the smoke the limited sped, the situation growing more alarming at every mile. As the train neared Hinkley it was discovered that the fire had reached the railroad, but on it sped, the engineer hoping to pass Hinkley in time to escape the danger. It was not until the train had come within a mile of Hinkley that the engineer discovered that the train was burning and that it would be impossible to pass. The bridge had already been consumed, together with the mills and houses of Hinkley. Here the train was met by 100 or more fugitives from the burning town. Mothers carried in their arms small children, others following close behind and hanging to the mothers' skirts. Some carried a few household goods and others were crying and moaning on account of the losses already sustained. Many were so nearly exhausted that they could scarcely climb on to the train. Nearer and nearer the flames."

The Chinese believe that the world of light ends at the Great Wall of China. The Chinese people, in order to gather in the coin of the barbarian, whom he despises, but always he expects to go back to China; if not in life, at least the ashes of his bones will reach the blessed land.

GIANT AND A PIGMY.

An Interesting Comparison Between the Two Countries Now at War.

The Challenged Nation Many Times Larger Than the Challenger.

In many things the war between China and Japan is more picturesque, says the Louisville Times, than ordinary wars.

Consider, first, the tremendous difference in the size of the combatants. Of course you know that China is bigger than Japan, and has many more people; but yet you haven't fully understood how much bigger and how much more populous it is.

The Chinese empire occupies the entire central portion of eastern Asia, the biggest of the continents, and its area varies, according to different calculations, from 5,000,000 to 5,550,564 square miles. This includes all the territories over which the "Son of Heaven," who sits in his yellow satin robes in his palace at Peking, has jurisdiction. China proper, called by its inhabitants Chung-woh, Middle Kingdom, or Chunhwa, Central Flowery Land, has an area variously estimated from 1,297,999 to 1,432,091 sq. miles.

Exclusive of China proper, the territory of the Chinese Empire consists chiefly of thinly inhabited regions like the great plain of Manchuria or the tremendous plateau of Tibet.

Nearly all the population of the Chinese Empire is crowded into China proper. The most reliable census figures now place this population at 420,000,000.

There are provinces in China which have a thousand inhabitants to the square mile. Belgium, the most thickly inhabited portion of the Caucasian world, has only 600. And Belgium is a very small country. No Chinese province is small. Except the English and Russian, the Chinese Empire is the biggest that has ever existed. The Roman empire at the period of its greatest expansion never included more than two millions of square miles.

Neither Augustus or any of his successors ever ruled more than 120,000,000 people, less than one-third the number of those who braid their pig tails nicely every morning and whose eyes slant up to heaven without any effort.

The British empire, with all the millions of India, falls behind China in population. Any one of three or four provinces in China has nearly as many people as there are in all the United States.

All the empires, kingdoms and republics of Europe combined barely equal China in population. If all the people of China passed before you in line and you began when you were born and lived to be a hundred years old, you couldn't near count all of them.

All the people of England or France could be stuck away in a corner of China, and unless you were of an inquiring disposition you couldn't know they were there.

If the inhabitants of China were standing up in line, shoulder to shoulder, the line would reach around the world four times.

Besides being very numerous, the Chinese are vigorous physically. Some of the biggest men of the world grow in Northern China. Chang, the Chinaman, was the greatest giant of modern times.

The resources of China in other things, as well as population, are endless. It has every variety of climate, and therefore every variety of agricultural products. Its limits run from orange groves to ice fields.

China has all sorts of metals. Its river system is rivalled only by that of the United States. The Yangtze River and the Hoang Ho belong in the same class with the Mississippi and the Missouri. In addition, it has many large lakes and high mountains.

China, more than any other country, is a world within itself in resources as well as character. The old Greeks called all who were not Greeks "barbarians," and the Chinese term "barbarians" all who are not Chinese.

of light ends at the Great Wall of China. The Chinese people, in order to gather in the coin of the barbarian, whom he despises, but always he expects to go back to China; if not in life, at least the ashes of his bones will reach the blessed land.

The Chinese nation is a human mass—immense, tenacious, patient and self-sufficient. In China wars, revolutions, floods, fires and pestilences are on a scale commensurate with the population. The greatest conquests in the history of the human race were achieved there by the Tartar followers of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

China inflamed the imagination of Napoleon Bonaparte. After Toulon and before Montemotte he asked permission of the French Directory to accept an officer's commission in the Turkish service. He had his eye on the far east. He was filled with the sanguinary glory of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. He said to a friend: "The East is the only theatre of mighty events. A man can win glory there." But the permission was refused. China escaped him, Europe did not.

China has had an incalculable influence upon the history of Western Europe and America. How?

Because China drove the Huns and the Turks from our borders. They wandered across Asia in great migratory bands, increasing in numbers as they came, helped to beat down the Roman Empire, totally destroyed the Byzantine Empire and made such a change in European history that it is felt to this day.

All school boys have heard of the Great Wall and the Grand Canal of China. Those are two things about China that we never forget. The canal is so long and so large that people get into the habit of numbering it among the great rivers of China.

The Great Wall is man's most gigantic work. It was built to keep out the Tartars more than two thousand years ago. It is of immense height and thickness and is fifteen hundred miles long. It is said that an army of 400,000 men was sent against the Tartars and after defeating them, was employed many years in building this wall.

The Great Wall of China is one of the few things no museum manager has tried to get for his show. Thus China, even more than Egypt, is the Sphinx, but not the Niobe, of nations.

Now look at Japan, China's pigmy antagonist! The area of all Japan is only 147,000 square miles, or exactly three times that of the State of New York. Its population, by the census of 1890, was 40,072,684, or less than one tenth that of China.

This disproportion makes the war between China and Japan vastly interesting. Nor must it be forgotten that the war is likely to make a great increase in our knowledge of that hidden country, China.

What we know the least about in this country is the Chinese baby; here are facts about him: Nearly all Chinese babies are blondes. All grown up Chinese men and women are decided brunettes. Nevertheless the babies are blondes. It is a freak for which nobody can account.

The average Chinese baby has a transparent rose and white skin, large eyes, varying from gray and light hazel to brown, and soft, silky hair that is usually auburn in color. In North China babies are often born with blue or green eyes and light red hair. During the infancy of her child the Chinese mother is supreme in her household. If John clutters about the house too much and disturbs the baby, woe to his pigtail if his wife can get her hand on it.

The Next Congressman.

[Smithland News.] John K. Hendrick is our next congressman. Now turn we to Livingston county with glad congratulations in behalf of her honored son. In the state senate his statesmanship detected and cast out corruption in his own party. This fact is the index finger that has directed his course to congress. The times call loudly for men who are incorruptible and will not for a moment be swayed by expediency or passion, wherever found. When put to the test an eminent Kentuckian said: "I had rather be right than popular." This leading principle in the life of Henry Clay won for him a nation's never dying love. The principle to be right rather than popular has given Mr. Hendrick a place in the hearts of our people, and it is that principle, combined with his intellectual ability, that will win for him honors yet higher in the gift of the nation. May the index finger of his destiny direct him to the summit of our hopes and his immortal fame. The annals of Smithland and Livingston county are illumined with the names of men in different vocations of life whose success has been and is being phenomenal, but anticipation never painted so bright a future for any one of them as she today paints for John K. Hendrick.

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The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.
ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR



The white winged angel of peace still hovers over local politics.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, was acquitted of the charge of opening and retaining a letter belonging to a woman. He read the letter but did not keep it. Let the woman get at him and see who rides in gore.

The Madisonville Hustler issued a daily edition during the Hopkins county fair last week. It was a creditable eight page paper, and shows enterprise on the part of the Hustler people, and speaks well for Madisonville, the fair and the county.

Hon. Ben. Keys, the populist candidate for congress, has issued a list of forty-seven appointments, reaching from school to breakfast; that is to say, they begin in the state of Illinois and end in the Paducah market house.—Paducah News.

Then his canvass will be very short; the two places are mighty close together.

Hon. W. L. Wilson, the leader on the Democratic side in the House, was unanimously renominated for congress by his West Virginia constituency. His speech in accepting the nomination rang with the true Democratic spirit. Cleveland, Watters and Wilson demand that the fight be continued until the country is released from the thrall of the trusts—the children of the so-called protection; a scheme that licenses the few to collect tribute off of the many. So may it be.

After all we are to have a Republican candidate for congress. Mr. Chitwood, of Lyon county, wants the honor. Of him his home paper, the Eddyville Tale, says:

Capt. W. J. Chitwood of Kuttawa is being urged by his many friends in the district to make the race on the Republican ticket for Congress. We know that, personally, Capt. Chitwood is a high toned gentleman, and the Republicans could not do better than to select him as their standard bearer. He would poll the full strength of the party.

The census bureau made public its investigation on the ownership of homes in this country. Of the 12,690,152 families in the whole country 47.80 per cent. own their own farms and homes; 27 per cent. have no income. The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,066,417, plus such a number of land owners as may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,767,179, of which 62.92 per cent. own their farms.

In the cities that contain over 100,000 population, there are 1,948,834 home families, of which 22.83 per cent. own their homes and 77.17 per cent. hire.

Of the incumbrance on farms and homes 22.20 per cent. bears interest at less than 6 per cent., 34.44 per cent. at the rate of 6; 43.36 per cent. at the rate greater than 6 per cent., and 10.98 per cent. at rates greater than 8 per cent.

The average value of each owned and incumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444; of each incumbered home \$3,250; and the average incumbrance on each of the farms is \$1,224; on each incumbered home, \$1,293.

Jim Lemon, of the Benton Tribune, hasn't got over it yet. Listen at him:

"A certain congressman up in Indiana was nominated the other day the fifteenth time. The name of the gentleman is William Holman, the congressional 'objector.' Some men would say that this is too long for a man to remain in congress. Thirty years is a long time for one man to represent one people in congress, but if he is found faithful and true to his people keep him there. Ten years is distasteful to some, but 30—is out of the question."

Indiana is a pretty good neighborhood in some respects, Jim; but her ways are not out our ways, her thoughts are not our thoughts. They do lots of things over in Indiana that we do not in Kentucky. They are Hoosier, we are Corncrackers. And, Jim, hadn't you rather be a defeated congressman in Kentucky than a renominated congressman in Indiana? Then Indiana sometimes gives her electoral vote to the enemy. Forsooth, neighbor, Indiana will not always do to imitate.

The lynching of the six negroes at Millington, Tenn., is an outrage that all the South will deplore. Strenuous efforts will be made to bring the perpetrators of the dastardly deed to unflinching justice. This case will serve to show the danger of mob law under any circumstances. No matter how atrocious the crime, or how deserving of speedy and ignominious death the victim of a mob's fury, the mob and its work is a menace to that law and order which are the foundation stones of society. War hardens the heart and conscience of man and makes him callous to scenes of death and carnage, and quickly teaches him to place but little value on human life and human institutions. In a smaller degree the mob does the same thing. While the punishment meted out to the victim might be none too great, the spirit of mobism gathers strength, and by and by it grows careless of human life, and in its wrath does not stop to consult justice, as is evidently the case in the Millington affair. The mob is impromptu anarchy. The law was made to protect human life, charity, property and all other things that make the civilized community. It is the only recognized champion of the weak against the strong, the good against evil; on it we all depend for peace, prosperity and happiness; it stands at our doors—a giant when compared to individual strength—as guard to protect all that we hold dear. All things that tend to bring discredit upon our champion, or weaken our guard, threatens destruction to our interests. The things that retard the speedy fulfillment of the law, and the things that rush in to do the work of the law alike bring discredit upon it, and if tolerated will ultimately destroy the great bulwark of society.

It is announced that Senator Jones, of Nevada, has renounced his allegiance to the Republican party and joined the Populists.

The Democrats still easily hold the fort in Arkansas. Neither the Populists, nor the Republicans, nor the Germans can shake the faith of the rock-ribbed Democracy.

The candidacy of Mr. Chitwood on the Republican ticket will reduce Mr. Key's vote a few, and frustrate any hope the latter might have entertained—el—of he ever entertained any—of going to congress.

Hon. John K. Hendrick made a speech at Smithland Monday to a crowded house. This was Mr. H.'s first speech since the primary election and persons who heard it tell us that it was one of the greatest ever delivered at Smithland, and that the popular nominee was tendered a perfect ovation.

Evangelist Barnes says the defeat of Breckinridge means the loss of another soul. Bro. Barnes may be right, but we incline to the notion that his election would indicate that there are a good many unsaved souls among the voting population of his district.

The Vermont state election was held Tuesday. Ephraim is joined to his idols, or in other words Vermont is still somewhat Republican in its tendencies. The majority is about 25,000.

The Judicial Contest.

The race for judge of the court of appeals is now made up. The entries are Judge John R. Grace, of Trigg; Judge W. S. Bishop, of McCracken; Judge J. D. White, of Ballard, and Judge Malcolm Yeaman, of Henderson. Judge I. M. Quigley, Judge D. G. Park, Judge J. E. Robbins, all of whom have been mentioned, have decided not to enter the fight.

The contest must of necessity be short and sharp. The county may convene in the eighteen counties of the district, will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Sept. 29. Delegates will then be appointed to a district convention at Princeton, Friday, Oct. 5. This gives about five weeks for the canvass, which promises to be spirited and interesting from the start.

Of the list of candidates to choose from the district is fortunate in having the very best of material. Judge White is one of the best known lawyers in the first district, a man of high character and fine legal attainments. Judge Bishop is one of Paducah's leading lawyers. He has been circuit judge and has filled other high and important trusts, always with credit to himself. Mr. Yeaman is widely known as a successful lawyer, an able man and a popular gentleman. Judge Grace is hardly necessary to introduce to our readers. Ever since 1868 he has been judge of this judicial district, having been elected five times in succession. With his previous experience he has been for more than thirty years on the bench, and without disparagement of the claims of the other candidates, it can be truthfully said that no man in the district is better qualified by nature, education and long experience to adorn the bench of the highest court in the State.

Judge Grace would at once take rank with the ablest jurists with whom he would be officially associated, and in him the state would have a judge able and upright, honest and incorruptible.

Influenced by no mere questions of locality and personal preference, but believing that Judge Grace is in the very nature of things entitled to this elevation and better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the high position than any of his opponents, the Kentuckian will advocate his nomination by the Princeton convention. We believe that the unerring finger of public sentiment will point so plainly to Judge Grace as the man for the place that before the contest is half over the race will be simplified to such an extent that he will be nominated when the convention meets on the first ballot. It would seem that his long and honorable career in the line of promotion should entitle him to the office he seeks without a serious struggle. If a lifetime of preparatory service counts for anything, and efficiency is one of the objects sought Judge Grace's nomination ought to be by acclamation.

He will go into the contest the recognized leader. The four counties of his own district will give him 29 votes. Caldwell and Hopkins will add 15, and Crittenden with 6 more is reasonably sure. These seven counties would give him 50 votes, or with 16 of a nomination. With either of his opponents out of the race these necessary votes could be easily found, since Judge Grace's high character as a judge and his superior claims as a public servant are conceded in every county in the district. In Union, Henderson and Webster counties, any two of which would nominate with the figures above given, Judge Grace is very popular, and should Mr. Yeaman conclude to retire the result would at once cease to be in doubt.

It is a little early for predictions, but it looks like Grace will win an easy victory.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

DR. LONGNECKER.

Sept. 10, Monday.

Next Monday Dr. Longnecker, the oculist, will be in Marion, prepared to fit glasses to the eyes of all who need them. He has a fine outfit for testing the eye, and is skilled in adjusting exactly the glasses needed; he has the very best glasses manufactured, and it will pay you well to call on him. He can be seen at Mrs. S. L. Clement's.

I have only 3 buggies left, they must be sold before winter; prices no object.

The New York World publishes a facsimile of a letter written by George Washington March 4, 1789. From this letter it appears that there were some "hard times" back in those days, and that the Father of his Country, upon one occasion at least, got into a condition similar to that experienced by some of the boys of this tariff-legislation-destructive-to-business period. The first paragraph of George's letter reads this familiar way:

"DEAR SIR—Never till within these two years have I experienced the want of money.—Short crops and other causes not entirely within my control make me feel it now very sensibly.—To collect money without the intervention of suits (and these are tedious) seems impracticable—and land which I have offered for sale will not command cash but at an under value."

Now, it would doubtless be interesting to know what George did under these circumstances, there was no political party in those days as no doors the trouble could be promptly paid, while he went out on the hustings and waded into the blasted tariff tinkers, and sang like the morning star about starving workmen. Not much had been said about the per capita of the currency, and George evidently had not "caught onto" this point. It is true that a little unfriendly dispute has recently occurred between the British, and George it appears was fairly well conversant with the facts and fighting in the case, but somehow he neglected to attribute the hard times to the influence of British gold. How exasperating it must have been: a condition confronted the patriot of patriots, and the country had produced no theories to be accredited with the situation. Indeed we of the present age can not comprehend how such things were bearable, and to view them at this distance serves to show how self-sacrificing were the men of that day and generation, and what a world of fortitude they must have possessed to endure all the hardships.

Now if George could have called his groceryman around the corner, slapped him on the back and said, "Old boy, just as soon as this tariff tinkering is stopped, confidence will be restored and I will give you something on that account," we could see how life was pleasant, but this consolation was not afforded. No, none of our multitude of explanations of "hard times" were handy then for stuffing persistent creditors. So again we wonder what George did; he could not lie, you know. Reading further down the letter, which is addressed to Capt. Conway, we find that the five hundred pounds would tide George over the sand bar, and then he becomes very confidential and says to the Captain:

"Having thus fully and candidly explained myself, permit me to ask you if it is in your power to supply me with the above, or a smaller sum? Frequently we hear men lamenting the departure of old things; they tell us 'it didn't use to be that way when I was a boy.' Now the object of this article is to convince the reader that the old things have not really disappeared. Do not the above ringing words have a familiar sound? Have you not used them or heard them being tapped on your ear? Even the idea they convey is not altogether obsolete. When we compare this letter to much of our modern unpublished commercial literature, we find that some of the old landmarks are with us yet, and with us to stay."

The Woods Full of 'Em.

Already Living-ton county is discussing her legislative timber, and it appears that there is no scarcity of good material. As is well known, next time is Livingston's turn to furnish the man, and Crittenden will have no candidate. Among those already talked of in connection with the place are ex-representative Summers, who served with credit two years ago; Chas. Grasham, a promising young lawyer, who possesses the elements of a good legislator, and Mr. T. J. Nickell, of whom the Herald says: "Mr. Nickell is well known throughout Livingston county as a man of great integrity and good character, an unswerving Democrat of more than thirty-five years standing, a farmer, an honest man, and one whose friends have great faith in."

Save your money and call on Schwab, he will help you save it, if you buy goods from him.

FREDONIA.

T. H. Johnson and Miss Rosa Wolf went to Smithland last Saturday; she will teach school there.

Some of the churches of this county need cleansing fully as bad as did the temple of old.

School will commence here next Monday, under the management of Prof. Royalty, assisted by Prof. Jordan, both of Indiana.

George Gray, of Marion, who is traveling for a shoe house, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Sam Young has been very sick for some time, and was no better on Tuesday morning.

J. J. Nall, who is teaching school in Lamasco, was at home Saturday and Sunday.

Al Dewey and Charley Morgan, of Marion, were in town Sunday.

Henry Rice and Sam Cassidy were in Dycusburg Sunday.

Mrs. Frankie Rorer, of Crittenden, has returned from a visit to her father, W. W. Dorroh, of White Sulphur, a few miles from Princeton.

Fred Guess, of Crider, was in town Monday.

E. R. Martin has lost two fine native mares from some disease brought here by the western horses shipped here and sold in the county; the two mares were worth a car load of the western ones.

Bargains in shoes, Bugg & Loyd.

Miss Mary Wyatt went to Princeton Tuesday.

To make room for our immense fall and winter stocks, we will for the next thirty days close out our entire stock of spring and summer goods regardless of cost. Now is the time to get bargains. Call and get your prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Bugg & Loyd.

New goods. Latest styles. Astonishingly low prices. No trouble to show goods. Everything first class.

Bugg & Loyd.

Bugg & Loyd carry a large line of glassware, tinware, crockery, staple and fancy groceries, which they will sell at lowest prices or exchange for poultry, butter, bacon, land, potatoes, etc., at highest market prices. Bring in your produce and get its full value.

Best indigo prints 5 cents.

Bugg & Loyd.

Ladies, if you want something stylish in shoes, you can find them to suit in quality and price at Bugg & Loyd's.

Mrs. W. M. Gray, of Princeton, was visiting in town a few days ago.

Mrs. Alice Crider returned Saturday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Cooper, of Hopkinsville.

Mrs. Sallie Rice returned last week from California.

Jake Crider is attending school in Hopkinsville.

J. W. Freeman and wife, of Marion, were visiting in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Lawrence Wilson, of Crider, attended church here Sunday.

The pews we placed in the new Baptist church last week, and quite a number have joined that church since its organization.

Miss Cora McElroy went to Hopkinsville Monday to attend school the next ten months.

Walter Rice went to Russellville Tuesday to attend school.

Ed Rice is on the sick list this week.

Rev. Roe returned from Salem last Monday morning.

S. H. Cassidy and family, of Dycusburg, passed through town Monday en route to visit Mrs. W. P. Black, of Bethlehem, who has been in a helpless condition for a long time.

W. R. Rice and wife, of Lyon county, were in town Monday to see their sick son.

Observer.

Henry Delaney Married.

Henry Delaney and Miss Fannie Tate, of Sturgis, were married at Shawneetown, Ill., Saturday afternoon. The groom is the man who figured so conspicuously in the tragedy in which Abbie Oliver was killed. Delaney was at the point of the gun forced to marry the girl he had ruined. When returning from Morganfield she was shot and killed.

The Tennessee and Old Hickory wagons sold by Schwab, and Schwab only are undoubtedly the lightest, running and most durable wagon that was ever in the county.

To The Democratic Committee.

The Democratic county committee is hereby called to meet in Marion Monday, Sept. 10, 1894, for the purpose of electing a chairman of said committee, and transacting such other business as may be deemed expedient by said committee.

O. M. JAMES, Chairman, Pro. Tem.

R. C. WALKER, Secretary.

In compliance with Rule 22 of the Democratic Hand Book for Kentucky, Dr. R. L. Moore, some weeks ago tendered his resignation as chairman of the county committee, and called the committee together for the purpose of electing another chairman.

Some members of the committee failed to attend, and no chairman was elected; the committee at that meeting appointed Mr. O. M. James chairman, pro tem; instructed him to attend the Crittenden county in said committee meeting, and to call a meeting, at early date, of the committee for the purpose of selecting a county chairman.

In pursuance to said instructions the above, the call has been made. The following correspondence between Mr. James and Hon. Jno. D. Carroll, Chairman Democratic State Committee explains itself:

"HON. JOHN D. CARROLL, New Castle, Ky.—MY DEAR SIR:—There is some diversity of opinion here among the Democrats, as to whether or not the chairman of the county committee is to be elected by the members of the county committee, or whether the Democrats of the county have the right to assemble and elect the chairman. Hence, at the request of several of the Democrats I write you for your opinion and shall appreciate your early reply. I have the honor to be very truly,

"O. M. JAMES."

"DEAR SIR:—The committee must elect its own chairman. See Rule 18 in Hand Book, which I mail you to day.

"Each county and Legislative District Committee, if any, shall elect one of its members chairman, and an other secretary, and may remove them at pleasure and appoint others in their place. A meeting of the committee may be called at any time by the chairman thereof, and if upon the request of a majority of the members of the committee, he fails or refuses to call the meeting as requested, a majority of the committee may call a meeting thereof. The chairman shall have the right to vote as other members."

BYCUSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rice, of Kelsey, visited relatives here Sunday.

E. J. Hayward returned to Louisville Sunday after a two weeks visit to his mother.

T. H. Johnson and Miss Rosa Wolf, of Kelsey, passed through town Sunday en route to Smithland where Miss Wolf will assist in the school.

Miss Emma Garrett, of the Smithland News visited in town the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cassidy went to Baptist church Wednesday night.

Rev. H. B. Fox and J. W. Oliver will conduct the meeting.

Carl Glenn went to Paducah the first of the week.

The revival closed at Twelfth School House Sunday night with about 25 conversions.

Miss Marion Richard is visiting at home this week.

Slaughter Bros., gave a musical entertainment in town Tuesday eve which was well attended.

Save Your Pigs.

By regularly feeding Dr. Hase's Hog and Poultry Remedy. Used and endorsed by leading breeders and feeders the past 18 years. Prevents and arrests disease, stops cough, destroys worms, increases flesh, and hastens maturity. Prices 25 lb. cases \$12.50, Packages \$2.50, \$1, and 50c. each. For sale by Moore & Orme, druggists, Marion Ky. Ask for testimonials and insurance proposition.

I still have an immense quantity of smooth galvanized wire that must be sold.

Schwab.

New Livery Stable.

Mr. J. A. Davidson has opened a new Livery Stable on Main street, in the building erected by Messrs. Pierce & Doss for that purpose. He has stocked it with elegant new vehicles, and fine saddle and harness horses, and will leave nothing undone to accommodate his customers. Call and see him.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

M. E. FOHS,

Merchant Tailor.

We are receiving New Goods every week, they are superior to any ever offered in the county for price and quality.

All Wool Pants to order \$4.00 and Upwards.

Suits to order \$18.00 and Upwards.

It is an indisputable fact that we are to stay and our sample books from so called merchant tailors are rounding country with the most skeptics.

Perfect Fitting Garments.

For less money than elsewhere. Do not be misled by humbugging by selecting your clothes of us.

We have the latest styles and do suits please the most skeptic.

FOHS, The Tailor.

IF YOU WANT

Your Teeth Safely Extracted

And a new set of the Finest Teeth that can be made, write to Dr. T. H. Cossett, Marion, Ky., and he will come and make the for you at reasonable prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

About the first of June the Marion Medicine Co. organized and began manufacturing and selling medicine. The Company makes Skelton's Tonic and Liver Regulator; Skelton's External Liniment; Skelton's Cough Cure; Skelton's Chill Tonic and Skelton's Corn Salve. The medicines were all made and tested before offering them for sale, and now the company positively guarantees every bottle sold. Read what those who have tried the medicines have to say.

J. H. Paris says: Have tried Skelton's Internal Liniment for cholera morbus, and Skelton's Tonic and Liver Regulator for biliousness and must say that there are excellent.

Alexander James says: I have known of several trying Skelton's Internal Liniment for cholera morbus and in every instance it acted like a charm.

Judge J. A. Moore says: I had cholera morbus and took one dose of Skelton's Internal Liniment, and it cured me.

Almaeren Clemens, of Sheridan, says: My wife is troubled with indigestion, neuralgia, and bilious colic, and she has tried Skelton's remedies and got more relief than from any medicine she has ever tried.

James Vaughn, of Loda, says: Two applications of Skelton's External Liniment cured me of neuralgia in the shoulder.

James G. Gilbert says: Skelton's External Liniment cured me of rheumatism in the arm, and my little boy of toothache.

Mrs. Laura Skelton says: I have been troubled with indigestion for several years, and Skelton's Tonic and Liver Regulator has done me more good than all the medicines that I have ever taken. I recommend it to my friends who are troubled with any liver or stomach troubles.

In conclusion we would say that we would be glad for those who are suffering with liver, stomach or blood diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, cholera morbus, flux, coughs, chills and fever, etc., to try our remedies, and after taking them, if you are not benefited, return the empty bottles to John W. Skelton, General Manager for Marion Medicine Co., and the money will be cheerfully refunded. Medicines can be obtained from

J. W. SKELTON, Marion, Ky.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertising druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold, or lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at H. K. Woods drug store. 50c. and Large size \$1.00.

When this bottle has been used, the money will be refunded.

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H. K. Woods' Drug Store is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS, School Slates, School Chalk, Tablets, Paper, Pens, Pencils. BOTTOM PRICES.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1894.

LOCAL NEWS.

Only one man in jail.
Dr. T. H. Cassitt, Dentist, Marion.
Very good coffee 5 pounds for \$1.
at Schwab's.

The want of brick has impeded progress on the school building.

Buy your Crayon from H. K. Woods at sets per box.

Fine rains and the work of plowing for wheat goes merrily on.

Practically all the public schools of the county opened Monday.

Buy your groceries and drugs from Asher & Beard, Shady Grove.

Mr. S. Gugenheim spent a few days last week in St. Louis.

Woods has the largest line of Drugs, Books, School Supplies in town.

Circuit court commenced at Smithland Monday.

A number of local carpenters have work on the new school house.

Dynamite, blasting powder and fuse, all you want at Schwab's.

Pure drugs and fresh groceries at Asher & Beard's, Shady Grove.

County court and county committee met Monday.

H. K. Woods prices on School Books etc., are the lowest in town. He depends on the quantity sold for the money he makes.

Bad Kirk executed bond last week to appear at circuit court to answer the charge of disturbing religious worship.

W. C. Parker, who was convicted in the United States courts of embezzling, has been pardoned by the president.

FOR SALE: A house and lot in Marion at a great bargain, call on A. M. Baldwin.

Do not fail to examine prices at Moore & Orme's before purchasing school books.

H. K. Woods may be using his books to advertise his drug business. If so, there is where you want to buy your books to get them cheap.

Four private schools opened in Marion Monday and another is to follow soon.

Our line of embroideries, cream and Valenciennes lace still complete, but we have cut the price.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Remnants.
You will find a large lot of remnants Thursday, Friday and Saturday at S. D. Hodge & Co's.

Slippers! Slippers! 300 pairs ladies, misses and children's slippers, in tan and black, at S. D. Hodge & Co's. For sale very cheap.

Go to H. K. Woods and buy your books, slates, pencils, pens, ink, tablets, crayon and all school supplies at hardware prices.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk, or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's cough remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had colds followed his example and half a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Announcement.
T. A. Harpending is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Union precinct, election Nov. 1894. He will be grateful for your support.

W. L. Bigham was fined \$25 yesterday for a breach of the peace. He played the Comanche Indian, and handled his shot gun and ammunition too freely and too recklessly Tuesday night, for the good of the community. Hence the court's unsympathetic interference with his dramatic performances.

"What's the news?" is a question we asked deputy sheriff John Pickett. "There is going to be more corn made in this county than people think. I have been riding over the country for the past two weeks and I tell you corn has come out wonderfully since the rains. Fields that a few weeks ago promised absolutely nothing have come out wonderfully."

Just received a car load of lake salt. Schwab.

Do not fail to examine prices at Moore & Orme's before purchasing school books.

H. K. Woods always leads in price and will not allow himself to be underbid by anyone.

Only one man in jail and the only wheat drill ever in Marion is the Empire drill sold by Schwab.

We are agents for Pershing & Anderson Tailor made clothing. A fit is guaranteed.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Mrs. Fannie Stone, widow of Doc Stone, has filed the necessary suit for having her dower designated out of the estate.

Marriage licenses have been issued to James Byrly and Miss Lucinda Nation, John F. Mabry and Miss Olie D. Williams.

Horry Millican was before the court Saturday for a breach of the peace. He was fined \$1.00, the fine and cost all amounted to \$17.50. It was an old case that had long been hanging over Horry.

H. K. Woods sold last year more books than any two houses in town, because he made the prices to please the people and intends to do even better this year. Go and see him.

Messrs. Sam Gentry and J. H. Yandell were before the court Tuesday charged with a breach of the peace. The boys had a little bout; they were fined \$5.00 each.

Mr. E. E. Thurman has been selected by Miss Wheeler, the county superintendent, as one of the county examiners. The appointment will meet the hearty approval of both the teachers and the public.

Jose Humphreys came over from Illinois to attend camp-meeting. While here his creditors attached his team—a pair of mules—and wagon. His wife claims the property, and the matter is in litigation.

If you will only take five minutes time when you are in town, and let me show you the Empire Wheat Drill and what it will do, matters not whether you want to buy or not—I will advise your neighbor to buy it.

A party composed of Morgan Swope, C. E. Weldon, Harry Carnahan, took an outing Friday with their guns. They camped near Dun Spring and barbecued their squirrels and had a pleasant time generally. They were joined by W. E. Wilborn and J. A. Nation, of Ford's Ferry, and figuratively speaking they "cut a fine watermelon."

Some body started the report that \$500 was put up in this county to pay the expenses of the recent congressional primary, and some of the officers of the election have been calling on Dr. Moore for pay for their services. The report is untrue. Not a dollar nor a cent was put up by anybody. The report is absurd; had that amount been placed in each county, \$6,500 would have been required in the district. All over the district the officers served without the expectation of remuneration. They were friends of the two candidates.

A few days since Sheriff Franks sent papers to Constable Felix Tyner, of Union precinct, for the arrest of John Oliver. Monday the prompt and sleepless constable rode into town with John Oliver in his care and keeping. Investigation revealed the fact that there were two John Olivers in the county, and the one on hand was the other one, and he went away rejoicing. No blame can be attached to the officers for getting the wrong man, the one was unfortunate in saving the name of the other.

Miss Mary McComb, of Paducah, Ky., gave an excellent lecture at Marion, Ky., Saturday night on "Slum Life in Large Cities." The lecture was replete with interest. It showed a keen insight into the vice and crime of large cities, and the means used to raise them into the blessed light of the gospel. Those present were highly pleased and spoke in the highest terms of Miss McComb's effort.

James F. Price.
Irving W. Larimore, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., Des Moines Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's pain balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, football players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness in the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Olsonware and Queensware, I am greatly overstocked and will sell regardless of cost. Schwab.

Church Notes.

Rev. B. F. Orr preached to a crowded house at the Methodist church Sunday night.

Rev. S. K. Breeding and wife left for their home—Hardsburg—Monday morning. Rev. Breeding was popular while on the Marion circuit, and he has many warm friends here.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie will complete his year as pastor of the Methodist church at this place on the 23d. (This will end his second year on the work. Everybody likes Bro. Guthrie.

Elder J. H. Spurlin will preach the dedicatory sermon of the Repton church next Sunday. A large crowd will be in attendance, and if the weather is propitious it will be a great day for that church.

Eld. W. R. Gibbs has accepted a call to Liberty church, Lyon county. Dunn Springs also wants him to take the place of Eld. C. Hodge, who resigned to attend college. Rev. J. S. Henry has been called to the Dyer's Hill church, to succeed Eld. Hodge.

The Hurricane camp meeting closed Sunday, and the campers broke camp Monday. During the meeting there were 225 conversions and professions of sanctification. Near \$500 was raised in the collections, a portion of which will be spent in purchasing a few more acres of land adjoining the camp ground. This addition is necessary for the accommodation and conveniences of the meeting.

H. G. T. writes us from Shady Grove as follows:

Rev. N. C. Robinson, the well known revivalist, has just closed a series of meetings under a brush arbor one mile north of Shady Grove, with good success. Eleven conversions, several reclaimed and Christians revived. Had it not been for the rainy weather we believe it would have been one of the best meetings we have had in this section for years.

Mr. B. G. Grief advertises in the Grand Rivers Herald for "runaway wife, whom he describes as 'about 45 years of age, about five and one half feet in height, dark red hair, not a tooth in her head, has a stain on right cheek, and a scar on her chin.' She ran away with a black man. The Herald says the advertisement found the couple in Marshall county, where they were arrested and the negro demanded a black jury, and compromise was secured and a jury half white and half black was empaneled; 'the black jury men were harder on the couple than the white ones. The couple were fined \$50 for the man and \$40 for the woman, and being unable to raise this they were taken to the Benton jail, where the man will board for twenty-five days and the woman for twenty."

Last week Sheriff Franks arrested Horace Sage, the man who attempted suicide at this place, some months ago. Horace was needed to settle up the fine which caused him to make the attempt to cross the dark river, at the time it was assessed. After arresting him the sheriff placed Sage in the hands of a special bail, the prisoner wanting to procure bondsmen if possible. After finding that he would have some difficulty in giving bond, Sage succeeded in eluding the bail and when last heard of he was airing his heels in Illinois. Horace evidently found it an easier job to cross the Ohio than wading the dark Jordan.

Another Correction.

EDITOR PRESS:—Where it is stated that L. J. Millikan, R. M. Franks and E. T. Franklin claiming to be sanctified and went and joined Hurricane church. We wish to say that E. T. Franklin has never claimed sanctification. But had a reason for leaving Dun Spring for the unknown shown the cause of holiness and those who professed it and was forced to leave the church or keep silent.

R. M. F.

Deeds Recorded.

W. H. Cassidy & Co., to S. A. Woodall 150 acres for \$1200.

W. H. Shackman to J. A. Wood all 100 acres for \$650.

C. C. Bebout to Mahala Hatcher 3 acres for \$10.

John Lamb to O. H. Paris, half interest in mill for \$500.

R. C. Walker to J. H. Morse lots for \$662.50.

County Court Orders.

H. H. Ford allowed \$11.00 for lumber for bridges.

E. E. Hill allowed \$1.30 for bridge timbers.

J. R. Brantly, John Wallace and J. D. Gregory were appointed road overseers.

Wingate Council.

All members of Wingate Council No. 35 are requested to attend regular meeting Monday night, September 10th, 1894. Regular election of officers.

W. D. Cannon, T. I. M.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. T. Elder returned from Lamasco Monday.

Dr. J. H. Orme and wife spent Sunday in Uniontown.

Mrs. E. H. James left Saturday to visit relatives in Virginia.

Mr. Lacy Threlkeld, of Paducah, is visiting friends in Marion.

Miss Mary Dorr, of this place, left for Madisonville Wednesday to attend school.

Miss Nina Wilcox returned from Birmingham, Ky., Monday, where she has been visiting.

Mr. Luther Rankin, a popular merchant and notary public of Weston was in town Tuesday.

Miss Mary Hurt is expected from Alabama in a few days. She will open a private school in Marion.

Mr. Joe Dollar has moved from Paducah to Marion. About two years ago he moved from Marion to Paducah.

Col. W. G. Hammond, foreman of the Enterprise, Sturgis, Ky., visited his numerous friends in Marion Sunday.

Miss Wynn, of Providence, is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Loving. She is endeavoring to organize a class in education.

Messrs. A. M. Hearin and F. E. Robertson are attending the reunion of Confederate soldiers at Russellville this week.

Mr. John and Miss Nar Nunn returned to their home in Madisonville Tuesday after visiting friends in and around Marion.

Postmaster A. M. Hearin and Frank Sumner visited the Confederate Soldiers Reunion at Russellville, Ky., this week.

Messrs. W. H. Copher and C. C. Wheeler have formed a partnership and will handle groceries in Marion. They will make a good firm.

Mr. E. L. Nunn and wife were in town Monday. Mr. Nunn is one of the leading and most prosperous men of the Bell Mines country.

Dr. J. H. Clark was in Evansville Monday. He took his son, Lonnie, to that place to attend school until the graded school in Marion opens.

Messrs. Fred Cowper and C. Hodge of Livingston county, and Felix Crow, of this place, left Monday for Russellville, to attend Bethel College.

Mr. F. J. Clement returned home to-day after a three week's visit in Texas and the Indian Territory. He will begin his school at Chapel Hill Monday.

Mr. Horry LaRue will leave for Louisville Sunday to attend the Medical school. He has been reading for some months under the tutelage of Dr. S. D. Swope, of this place.

Messrs. O. M. James and C. S. Nunn went to Princeton Saturday to hear Gen. Gordon's lecture. They are very greatly pleased with the lecture and lecture.

Mr. A. H. Cardin will leave for a European trip in a few days. He expects to be absent several weeks. Upon his return he expects to go to Cuba for the winter.

Mr. John Worley reached home from Florida Saturday. He and wife and four children went to that State in October last, since which time Mr. Worley buried his wife and one child, and his return to Kentucky so early was brought about by those misfortunes. He liked the Land of Flowers very much.

Yesterday Hon. John W. Blue, sr., accompanied his daughter, Miss Nannie, to her home in St. Louis. Mr. Blue is slowly recovering from the paralytic stroke he sustained a few months ago. The summer residence at Crittenden Springs has proved to be a great advantage to him. While in St. Louis he will consult eminent physicians about his case. He and his friends are very hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. H. H. Loving retires from the Marion Bank with the confidence and esteem of its many patrons. Since the bank was organized he has served as cashier, and in that capacity he has been very close to the people; they have learned to appreciate his many sterling business qualities. Since he has been here the Press has had many occasions to say good things about him, and it takes this opportunity to reiterate them all; he is one of Marion's best citizens and it is to be hoped that his withdrawal from the bank does not mean that he will retire from business in Marion. Such men add to the business standing of a community.

The Colored Institute.

The colored teacher's institute of Crittenden county convened at Marion Monday, Aug 27, 1894. The house was called to order by the superintendent. The following teachers were enrolled during the institute: M. W. Thurman, Richard Cruce, G. W. Brooks, Leona Johnston, R. C. Waddle, Toney Hughes, U. G. Kent, Thomas Todd, W. L. Clark, and Vicie Kirk. W. L. Crawford, Allie Johnston, Maggie Threats and D. M. Boyd were elected honorary members. G. W. Brooks was appointed conductor. The following officers were elected: M. W. Thurman, Pres. R. C. Waddle, vice pres.; W. L. Clark, chaplain; T. Hughes, secretary. Miss Leona Johnston, assistant secretary. Good remarks were made by the conductor and other members on object of the institute.

In the afternoon, "science of teaching as compared with the science of learning" was discussed by the conductor. He spoke of the soul and its various powers. He urged upon the institute the importance of studying psychology and of understanding child nature. The superintendent gave a short talk on grading and daily programme. On question it was found that all the teachers were already using daily programme. Penmanship was introduced by R. Cruce, and the use of copy books by T. Hughes. Civics was introduced by R. C. Waddle; it was decided that civil government should be studied in connection with history and geography.

TUESDAY.

Arithmetic was introduced by R. C. Waddle; language of arithmetic, by R. Cruce; Tables, by M. W. Thurman; "problems and how to deal with them," by Leona Johnston; definitions and rules, by T. Hughes. The conductor spoke of the relation of practical and mental arithmetic. Reading was introduced by Thomas Todd. Why it is taught in schools, R. Cruce. Value of silent reading and how habit is acquired, W. L. Clark. The conductor said he used word method and did not place books in the hands of the pupils at first. The use of charts in teaching reading was commended. Language lessons were introduced by R. Cruce and R. C. Waddle; they began by having child look at object and then tell something about it. The conductor said we should give more attention to language lessons in school. Grammar was next introduced. The question was asked, "Should grammar be retained as a common school study?" a lively discussion followed showing a difference of opinion.

WEDNESDAY.

Composition was introduced by W. L. Clark. He said composing trains us in expressing our thoughts. Geography was introduced by M. W. Thurman; followed U. G. Kent on maps and R. Cruce; D. M. Boyd and others on recitations. R. C. Waddle introduced history. He said the study of history makes us better citizens. Physiology was discussed by Vicie Kirk. A number of teachers gave methods of teaching hygiene to small children. The conductor said that in teaching children we should always go from the known to the unknown.

THURSDAY.

School exhibits introduced by the conductor. He said we should have the work of pupils placed on exhibition so that pupils and parents may see what is being done in school. District libraries was discussed with much enthusiasm. Most of the teachers thought it was better to first attend to the getting of good school houses and then think of libraries. All expressed themselves in favor of a county library for colored teachers and several promised books. The art of teaching was introduced by W. L. Clark. He gave as a maxim, "never tell a child anything that he can find out himself." School attendance was discussed by the institute. All agreed that teachers must endeavor to make work interesting. Trustees hour was appointed for Thursday afternoon; many of the trustees were present and nearly all entered into the discussion. School laws, school government and other subjects of interest to trustees were presented. An evening session having been arranged for Thursday, and the regular course of work provided by the state board having been completed, on motion it was decided to adjourn sine die at the close of the evening session.

NOTES.

The interest displayed was inversely proportional to the number of teachers. Roll shows punctuality. The conductor and other officers did good work. All members responded cheerfully to all calls upon them. The more prosaic details were often relieved by good music. Critics were appointed each day and their vigilance made all think before they spoke. Thursday was trustees day and having been notified by the teachers, they were out in force from Bells Mines to Hurricane. Institute opened and closed each day with prayer. The programme for evening session was a good one. There was music, select reading, essays and talks. The conductor made many good suggestions during the institute. He said that he believed that his people, as a race, were slightly deficient in will power and advised that teachers make special effort to develop that faculty in their pupils. He said that in order for them to become intelligent, independent and good, they must look well to three books—the text book, the pocket and the Bible. He said that no people on the globe had ever made greater progress than the Afro-American in the last twenty years, and after listening to their essays we were not prepared to dispute the assertion.

Changes in the Bank.

There have been some recent changes in the stockholders and officers of Marion Bank. The capital stock has been increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Mr. H. H. Loving, the old cashier, and Mr. A. J. Pickett, the vice-president have sold their stock and retired from all connection with the institution. J. W. Blue continues as president, Dr. R. L. Moore becomes vice-president, Mr. T. J. Yandell, Jr., succeeds Mr. Loving as cashier, and J. H. Hubbard takes the place of assistant cashier. Drs. Hayden and Threlkeld, of Salem, the Moore Bros., and Dr. J. H. Clark augment the list of stock holders. The board of directors are Messrs. H. A. Haynes, Sam Gugenheim, and J. W. Blue, sr. Good solid men retire from the house, and equally as good take their place. The new cashier is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of the position, capable in every respect. Mr. Yandell's acquaintance is extensive, he is familiar with the people, and stands high in their estimation. He will make an efficient and popular cashier. Mr. J. H. Hubbard is a well known business man who has the confidence of the people, and the qualifications to make a splendid man for the place. The new men who take the new stock, as well as those who succeed the retiring stockholders, are among the best in the country. Our home people are two well known to need any mention from us. Drs. Hayden and Threlkeld are two of the most substantial, popular and best known men of Livingston county. Their acquisition to the business will add strength to what is already one of the best banking institutions in Southern Kentucky. These changes mean that the effort to start another bank in Marion has been abandoned.

Tuesday night the Misses Blue gave a lawn picnic in honor of their guest, Miss Eveline Miller, of St. Louis. The large yard of the Blue residence was beautifully lighted with scores of Japanese lanterns. The stately trees, the beautiful shrubbery, and the green sward, all sparkled with the variegated hues of the lanterns, presenting a very charming picture. Some two score of the young people of Marion spent the evening in social converse, music was discoursed by the Crittenden Springs band, and refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. It was a very creditable affair, such as the charming young ladies who preside over the Blue household can get up.

Members of the Marion Lecture Club, and all others interested, are requested to meet at the Press office on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. Important business to be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

H. K. Woods made the ruling price on School Books etc last season all others had to succumb.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irvin, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is specially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottles at H. K. Woods' drug store.

Letter List.

Mrs. L. E. Ball, Mrs. S. P. Collier, Martha Gass, Wilam Hollow, Noah Jones, James Nelson, Mrs. J. W. Olson, W. T. Pace, M. Shole, Gid Sloop, M. S. Strickland, T. J. Lenton. If the above letters are not called for in 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. HEALING, P. M.

CALDWELL COUNTY FAIR,

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

PRINCETON, KY;

October 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1894.

Over \$3,000 in Premiums

- Three to Five Speed Rings Every Day -

FOUR BICYCLE RACES

A special invitation is extended to the people of Crittenden county. Half fare rates will prevail on the O. V. rail road, and the committee on entertainment will look after every visitor. Write for a catalogue to E. M. JOHNSON, Sec., Princeton, Ky.

R. C. Walker,

Real Estate Agent,

Lands Sold on Commission. If no Sale is made, no charges.

If you have a farm to sell or exchange, place it in his hands. If you want to buy a farm, see him.

He has for sale the following:

No. 1.—The Horry LaRue farm, near Sheridan; it contains about 225 acres of good land; 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 50 or 60 acres of first class bottom land; splendid cottage residence, and good out buildings. Price low, terms easy.

No. 2.—Geo. Sisco farm, 3 miles southwest of Marion, 153 acres. A lot of fresh land; produces good corn, wheat and tobacco; fair improvements; will be sold cheap.

Several lots and residences in Marion at low prices; 1 is of all sizes from 80x200 feet to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 acres.

Paducah Fair and Races.

Sep. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, liberal premiums have been offered for live stock of every description, horses, cattle, mules, sheep, hogs and all varieties of poultry productions of the garden, farm and workshop. Wheat in all varieties, corn likewise sweet and Irish potatoes; rye, oats, tobacco, farm machinery, fancy needle work, fancy knitting, embroidery and all kitchen and poultry products with many special premiums offered by the merchants of Paducah.

In trotting, pacing and running races over 100 horses are now entered with two more running races have been added to the programme. Special rates to paducah on all railroads. Premium lists can be had of the secretary, W. H. Sanders, 210 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

FORSALE.

One young mule. Call on E. H. Bigham, near Crayneville.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account must come forward and settle without further delay.

J. H. CLARK.

Sept. 5, 1894.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for coughs and colds. Trial bottles free at H. K. Woods drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

STRAY NOTICE.

I have lost five little shoats, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds each, black and white spotted; last heard of them on Salem road at Sam Patmor's. Will pay a reasonable reward for their return to me.

John G. Mauger, editor of the Sunbeam, Seligman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as staple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme."

THE ACTOR Henry Irving was the first to contribute towards the relief of the forest fire sufferers. He gives \$500.

From 15 Tennessee wagons advertised in last week's Press I have only 7 left, only 10 "Old Hickory" wagons left.

Nails, grubbing hoes, plows, door locks, harness, bridle, saddles, mill saw files, hand saws and everything in the hardware line, we have and will sell regardless of price.—Schwab.

Have 1000 pounds country land left, will be sold at 10c per pound, or lots in 50 pound lots.—Schwab.

See our line sample of carpets.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Children Cry for

Pickens' Castoria.

Put stove blacking with spirits of

and pour custard flavored with vanilla

around it. Serve with white cake.

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

THE NEWS.

Colorado. Prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket.

At the Fort Wayne, Ind., Driving Park yesterday afternoon the great harness racing record for one mile, going the distance in 2:03.34, and dethroning Nancy Hanks, Mascot and Flying Jib, who had made the record of 2:04.

The total receipts at the United States Treasury during the month of August amounted to \$41,021,320, and the disbursements were \$31,688,804, leaving a surplus for the month of \$9,332,516. The cash balance is \$126,875,440, of which \$55,248,023 is gold reserve.

It is again announced by a dispatch from Birmingham that five thousand negroes, members of the International Migration Society, will soon leave for Liberia, the government of that country having offered each emigrant 25 acres of land besides agricultural implements.

Salina, Kan., Sept. 1.—Word has just been received that the bank at Tecumseh, fifteen miles north of here, was robbed this morning by two masked men, who boldly entered the bank, killing the cashier, and carried away considerable money.

In Clark county John King and Geo. Cook, two farmers, met and began discussing the Breckinridge congressional fight. Cook said any woman who went to hear Breckinridge speak was no better than a prostitute. King said he had taken his wife and daughter to hear Breckinridge and asked Cook to retract; he refused and a fight followed, resulting in the death of Cook.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 1.—The business and industrial revival has struck Alabama with full force since the passage of the Tariff Bill and the settlement of the miner's strike. More coal is being mined in this district now than at any time for a year. The long strike depleted the coal supply, and now the coal trade is active and heavy. Export shipments of coal through the ports of Mobile and Pensacola are very large. The mines are working big forces, but can hardly supply the demand.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29.—Faneuil Hall, the historic Cradle of Liberty, was the scene of an assemblage of colored people tonight who, by resolutions and speeches, uttered their protest against the lynching of colored people in the South. The churches were condemned for not protesting against the barbarity with which colored men are treated in the South, and great praise was given Miss Ida Wells for the crusade in London. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to have appointed a commission to investigate the lynchings within the past ten years, and to report the findings to Congress.

Chicago, August 30.—After a fourteen days' session the national labor commission adjourned at 3 o'clock this afternoon to reconvene in Washington, Wednesday, September 20, when it will, according to Chairman Wright's formal announcement, receive any communication bearing on the settlement of the difficulties that come between labor and capital and hear any witnesses who may desire to testify. One hundred and seven witnesses have been heard so far and nearly \$1,500 expended by the board. Subpoenas have been necessary in only a few cases to get persons to testify, nine-tenths of the testimony having been given voluntarily.

Indianapolis, Aug. 29.—In response to a call issued by the Good Citizenship League of Indiana three hundred representatives of churches of all denominations, temperance and other societies, met here today, to take action in regard to the organization of a movement independent of the old political parties in the interest of public morality and reform. Col. Eli P. Ritter presided and an address was issued calling on all good citizens to unite against the saloon and to work against all candidates who are in sympathy with the saloon element. A complete organization will be made and carried into every county in the State.

Uvalde, Tex., Aug. 31.—A terrible catastrophe befell this thriving town early this morning, and to-day there is mourning in many households. The calamity was entirely unexpected. The treacherous Leona river, swollen to a raging torrent by recent rains, rushed without a moment's warning down upon the town, submerging and wrecking many houses and drowning a number of people.

An earthquake shock of some sounds duration was distinctly felt during the night. At one place near the city about a quarter of a mile of heavy cracks appear on each side of the Leona river, having apparently no bottom.

While reports are incomplete regarding loss of life, it is estimated to-night that no less than twenty-five persons have been drowned, and the loss to property of all kinds will exceed \$2,000,000.

BURNED LIKE CHAFF.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and nearer the flames were approaching, and finally the engineer was compelled to reverse.

his lever and run back, leaving behind scores of unfortunate ones who had not been able to reach the train, their only available means of escape.

"Those on board could see many of them sink to the ground, exhausted and overcome by the terrible heat, never again to rise. Many came running across the fields from small settlements, hoping to escape on the train, but only disappointment and death awaited them. On rushed the train through the fiery hot breath of the pursuing flames, for a stop would have been fatal to all on board.

"As the weary passengers retraced their steps Sunday morning, some stood and others on handcars they found along the side of the track and in the fields the charred remains of those poor unfortunate wretches. In four miles, some 30 bodies were found, some burned beyond recognition and others unscathed, having died from suffocation. It was a four or five mile run back to Skunk Lake, which is little more than a mud hole, the mud and water covering not more than an acre. The train had gone but a short distance before it was surrounded by the devouring flames.

Since that time the burnings have commenced, and the Millington neighborhood, as well as Kernville, has suffered. Deputy Sheriff Richardson was employed to ferret out the incendiaries.

Three Charming Gowns.



THE GOWN ON THE RIGHT IS OF MAUVE FAIR, WITH FULL DRAPED BODICE, POLKA APRON WITH BELLIGRE BELT AND TRIMMINGS. THE CENTER ONE IS OF GINK SHADE, WITH FRONT PANEL OF SPANISH FLOUNCING. THE SLEEVES ARE OF LACE AND THE HORIZONTAL PLATING OF WHITE CREPE. THE OTHER IS LAWANIE, APPLE GREEN IN COLOR, TRIMMED WITH WHITE LACE.

Hot blasts of flames struck the coaches setting them on fire in places and breaking the windows on both sides. The baggage car was soon a mass of flames which streamed back over the tender and the engine, setting fire to the engineer's clothes and scorching his face and hands. On either side of the engine there was a stream of flame but

NEVER FOR AN INSTANT did Engineer Root flinch. To remain was apparently certain death to him, but he held out for four miles the passengers might possibly have escaped. To have deserted his post would have been death to all on board. Back of him stood his trusty fireman, who occasionally poured water on him.

"When the heat became unbearable for the fireman he took a dip in the water tank, from which he drew the supply for the engineer's shower bath. At Skunk Lake the engineer had scarcely strength to shut off the steam. He pulled the lever he sank to the floor exhausted, burned and bleeding. The broken glass in the cab having cut him in a number of places. Quickly two men rushed to the cab and bore the form of brave James Root below the embankment. Here he lay all night, covered with mud and dirty water and dying, as many of the passengers believed. A mile or two from the lake the coaches were burning, above and underneath. On board the passengers became panic stricken, and it was only by force that many of the weaker ones were prevented from springing out of broken windows or rushing out the doors. To prevent this the men guarded the doors. Scarcely a soul on board had any hope of escape, not knowing at what moment the burning train would jump from the track or run into a bed of coals.

"At Skunk Lake 60 or more women children and men found refuge in the shallow water and dirty mud, the women walking out into the water until it reached their waists. With their hands they bathed their burned faces with mud and water. Many of them were seriously burned on the train. Many lay in the mud, covering themselves with it, and as often as this became baked a fresh coat had to be added. Many on leaving the train rushed off toward a marsh, and others ran further along the track. It is believed that many of those are lost. Some few died of suffocation within a few rods of the pond. Many women had their clothes partially burned and torn from their bodies.

"One mother was found nursing her sucking child to prevent it from being suffocated. This place was reached some time near 6 o'clock in the evening, and it was not until morning that the men ventured on a journey to Hinkley, some five or six miles distant. The rails had been so badly warped that nothing but a hand car could be run over them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity, and efficacy are so well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all others.

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has been for years troubled with chronic diarrhea and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhea remedy, which has cured her and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Moore & Orme.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A MOB'S BLOODY WORK.

Six Negro Barn-burners Shot to Death By a Mob in Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1.—News comes this morning of the lynching of six negroes in the northern part of the county. For a year or more the people of that section have been kept in a continual excitement by accounts of incendiaryism. Barns and dwellings have been burned, and recently the buildings on the Millington Fair grounds were destroyed. Suspicion pointed to Dan Hawkins, Robt. Haynes, Warner Williams, Ed Hall, Jno. Hays and Graham White. Hawkins was arrested a year ago with several others, charged with the burning of barns in the Kernville neighborhood. They were brought to trial and two of them sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. They made a full confession and implicated Hawkins as the leader of the band of fire bugs. Hawkins, on a new trial, however, and after spending some months in jail was released a few weeks ago.

Since that time the burnings have commenced, and the Millington neighborhood, as well as Kernville, has suffered. Deputy Sheriff Richardson was employed to ferret out the incendiaries.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Books of the Bible.

In Genesis the world was made by God's creative hand.

In Exodus the Hebrews marched to gain the Promised Land.

Leviticus contains a law holy, just and good.

Numbers records the tribes enrolled—all sons of Abraham's blood. Moses, in Deuteronomy recounts God's mighty deeds.

Brave Joshua, in Canaan's land the host of Israel leads.

In Judges their rebellion oft provokes the Lord to smite.

But Ruth records the faith of one well pleasing in His sight.

In First and Second Samuel of Jesse's son we read.

Ten tribes in First and Second Kings revolted from his seed.

The First and Second Chronicles see Judah captive made.

Bar Ezra leads a remnant back by princely Cyrus' aid.

The walls of Zion Nehemiah builds again.

While Esther saves her people from plots of wicked men.

In Job we read how faith will live beneath affliction's rod.

In David's Psalms are precious songs to every child of God.

The Proverbs, like a goodly string, choicest pearls appear.

Ecclesiastes teaches men how vain are all things here.

The mystic son of Solomon exalts sweet Sharon's rose.

While Christ, the Savior and the King the "rapt Isaiah" shows.

The warning of Jeremiah Apostate Israel scorns.

His plaintive Lamentations their awful downfall mourns.

Ezekiel tells in wondrous words of dazzling mysteries.

While kings and empires yet to come, Daniel in vision sees.

Of judgment and of mercy Hosea loves to tell.

Joel describes the blessed day when God with man shall dwell.

Among Tekoa's herdsmen Amos received his call.

While Obadiah prophesies of Edom's final fall.

Jonah enshrines a wondrous type of Christ our risen Lord.

Michai pronounces Judah lost—lost but again restored.

Nahum declares on Nineveh just judgment shall be poured.

A view of Chaldea's coming doom Habbakuk's vision give.

Next Zephaniah warns the Jews to turn, repent and live.

Haggai wrote to those who saw the temple built again.

And Zachariah prophesied of God's triumphant reign.

Malachi was the last who touched the high prophetic cord.

His final notes sublimely show the coming of the Lord.

Matthew and Mark and Luke and John the holy gospels wrote.

Describing how the Savior died—his life—and all He taught.

Acts prove how God the Apostles owned with signs in every place.

Paul, in Romans, teaches us how man is saved by grace.

The Apostle, in Corinthians, instructs, exhorts, reproves.

Galatians shows that faith in Christ alone the Father loves.

Ephesians and Philippians tell what Christians ought to be.

Colossians bids us live to God and for eternity.

In Thessalonians we are taught the Lord will come from heaven.

In Timothy and Titus a Bishop's rule is given.

Philomen marks a Christian's life, which only Christians know.

Hebrews reveals the Gospel, prefigured by the Law.

James teaches, without holiness faith is but vain and dead.

St. Peter points the narrow way in the saints he led.

John, in his three Epistles, on love delights to dwell.

St. Jude gives awful warnings of judgment, wrath and hell.

The Revelations prophesy of that tremendous day.

When Christ, and Christ alone, shall be the trembling sinner's stay—Selected.

For bilious fevers and malarious disorders, use Ayer's Ague Cure. Its success is guaranteed if taken according to directions.

We are now ready to card wool. Our machine is new, and in perfect order. Our carder has 20 years experience, and we feel safe in saying we can give entire satisfaction. A trial is all we ask. We will pay freight one way on all shipments of 100 pounds or over sent us. Parties from a distance can form clubs and get 100 pounds or over. In shipping mark each lot separate with owners name and write us full particulars. Carding 8c per pound.

Doors & Jambs, Marion, Ky.

Neuralgia

ATTACKS THE EYES

Makes THE LIGHT Unbearable.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING

Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEWAY, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best."—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Minn.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. K. Woods.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale: Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed.

Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach, and kidney. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at H. K. Woods drug store.

Grain Crusher.

We have added to our machinery a splendid grain crusher, for crushing corn, wheat, oats and other feed stuff. We are prepared to do this work promptly and properly. If you want good feed for your stock bring us your grain and have it crushed. We can crush corn on the cob. Reasonable price. Lamb & Paris, Marion, Ky.

Caswell Bennett, Attorney at Law, MARION, KY. Office Over Marion Bank.

Will practice in all the courts of the county, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.

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Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

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James & James, LAWYERS, MARION, - KENTUCKY.

Practice in the courts of Crittenden and surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

L. St. L. & T. R. R. TIME CARD.

GOING EAST.

No. 52. No. 54.

Lv. Henderson, 7:30 A. M. 2:55 P. M.

At Louisville, 1:00 P. M. 8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No. 53. No. 51.

Lv. Louisville, 6:30 P. M. 7:45 A. M.

At Henderson, 12:10 A. M. 1:30 P. M.

H. C. MORTUE, G. P. A. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE!

All parties indebted to us positively must settle at once as we must have money

Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co.

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Brick for Pavement.

I have made arrangement to supply those who need them with the best pavement brick made—the vitrified. For pavement purposes they are cheaper than the home brick. Call and see sample.

F. E. Robertson.

CHAS. BURRIS, DOES THE BEST

House Painting, Graining,

Paper Hanging, Bugy Painting

ADDRESS HIM AT FRANCES, KY.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

No. 2. No. 4.

Evansville, 6:30 A. M. 4:20 P. M.

Henderson, 7:15 A. M. 5:07 P. M.

Corydon, 7:42 A. M. 5:32 P. M.

Morganfield, 8:13 A. M. 6:07 P. M.

DeKoven, 8:49 A. M. 6:46 P. M.

Sturgis, 9:04 A. M. 6:58 P. M.

MAIRION, 9:19 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Princeton, 9:41 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

Cerulean Spgs, 11:53 A. M. 9:23 P. M.

Gracey, 11:49 A. M. 9:37 P. M.

Ev. Hopkinsville, 12:10 P. M. 10:00 P. M.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

No. 1. No. 3.

Lv. Hopkinsville, 5:45 A. M. 2:45 P. M.

Gracey, 6:05 A. M. 3:05 P. M.

Cerulean Spgs, 6:20 A. M. 3:22 P. M.

Princeton, 6:55 A. M. 3:50 P. M.

MAIRION, 8:14 A. M. 5:13 P. M.

Sturgis, 9:04 A. M. 6:05 P. M.

DeKoven, 9:07 A. M. 6:17 P. M.

Morganfield, 9:54 A. M. 6:50 P. M.

Corydon, 10:25 A. M. 7:23 P. M.

Henderson, 10:50 A. M. 8:00 P. M.

At Evansville, 11:25 A. M. 8:50 P. M.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

Lv. Uniontown, 7:15 A. M. 5:30 P. M.

At Morganfield, 8:25 A. M. 6:05 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

Lv. Morganfield, 10:00 A. M. 7:05 P. M.

At Uniontown, 10:25 A. M. 7:35 P. M.

T. C. JAMESON, Agent, Marion, Ky.

B. F. MITCHELL, G. P. A. Evansville, Ind.

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CHICAGO AND NASHVILLE LIMITED

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Milwaukee, St. Paul,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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S. L. RODGERS, Southern Passenger Agent, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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