

The Crittenden Press.

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MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 26, 1905.

NUMBER 21.



THE CASH STORE!



GOOD GOODS Are often worth more than they cost! Poor goods are seldom worth what they cost! You can get the good kind here for about the same you will pay for the poor kind at so-called Fancy and Credit Stores

For we sell only For Cash

Don't Forget Our Prices

All the Best Calico	4½c
The Best Apron Gingham	5c
Cotton Shirting	5c
Cotton Batting per roll	5c
Bleech Domestic	5c
Hoosier Brown Domestic	5c
Cotton Flannel	5c
The Best Bed Tick	15c
The Best Table Oil Cloth	18c
The Best Outing Cloth	9c
Hope Bleached Domestic	7½c

This is only a few of our prices. We can afford to sell cheaper than any one for we sell for cash.

Come in and see our line of Dress Goods and Waistings. They are as cheap as our calico.

BIG LINE OF WALKING SKIRTS

OUR STOCK OF HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR is the best on the market.

Hats and Caps

For Men and Boys!

And when it comes to Quality and Price we have no competition!

FOR WE SELL FOR CASH

Clothing!

Clothing!

Clothing!

Our stock is complete, and if you have the ready cash you should take advantage of our CASH PRICES

Shoes! Remember we have the Brown--the best. Let your next pair of shoes be a pair of Brown's.

Yours for Bargains,

McConnell & Stone

MARION, KENTUCKY

THE CHALLENGE

Goes Unanswered! The Puny Attempt of the Court House Gang Unmasked!

The false charge of democratic grand juries, democratic petit juries, or democratic juries of any character in the circuit court, has been exploded. The record each time discloses that the juries that were assaulted as partisan were republicans. Now we make the further challenge!

Name one, just one republican who has been indicted in Judge Gordon's court by a partisan grand jury, who should not have been.

Name one, just one democrat who has escaped indictment in Judge Gordon's court by reason of a partisan jury, who should have been indicted.

Name one, just one republican who has been convicted in Judge Gordon's court by reason of partisan jury who should have been acquitted.

Name one, just one democrat who has been acquitted by reason of partisan jury in Judge Gordon's court, who should have been convicted.

Name one, just one democrat who has won a civil case in Judge Gordon's court by reason of a partisan jury, who should have lost it.

Name one, just one republican who has lost a civil case in Judge Gordon's court by reason of a partisan jury, who should have won it.

Now, if partisan juries existed as you have charged, for the purpose of rendering such dishonest verdicts, it seems to us that, as the record still exists, you could disclose them. If you fail to do so, it is an open admission that all your assaults upon this court of partisan juries and partisan verdicts are false, and used to try to arouse political malice in the coming election. It shows that you are willing to attempt to disgrace the courts of justice in order to win the election. It shows that you would pollute the pure stream of justice with political hate in order to achieve success. It shows that you would attempt to arouse in the minds of your followers a false belief in order to get their ballots on election day. It shows that nothing is sacred between you and success, when it stands in your way. If these challenges go unanswered, if no verdict you can find to sustain them, then the people of this county will believe the charges made are false, cowardly and malicious.

The above challenges were made in the last week's issue of the PRESS, addressed to the slanderers of our courts of justice, calling upon them, demanding of them to name such case, if any existed. They answer in the Record in startling headlines "An instance where the Jury of the Democratic Stripe Lent itself for Partisan Purpose." And it continues in the body of the article in the following language. "Now, you say you want us to name one man who was wrongfully indicted by a partisan grand jury. We will name Judge Towery." To this slanderer of the court, to this libel upon justice, we here give the concluding part of Judge Towery's signed letter.

"I feel that it is proper to make the further statement that I know the parties who did bring about the indictment, and who were enemies within my own party, seeking to defeat me in my most cherished hope of a re-election by my own party for county judge. This Oct. 10, 1905. Aaron Towery."

We also quote from Judge Towery's letter in the last week's issue of the Record in which he states, and challenges the court house gang to disprove that the republican members voted in the grand jury room for his indictment. So after the court house gang has gone over the hundreds of thousands of cases which have been tried in the Circuit Court, the juries have retired for deliberation, and returned their verdicts, and out of these cases, out of all these trials they present to an expectant and excited public, to sustain their slander of our courts, this lone case and say that it was a democratic jury which visited the wrong upon Judge Towery. Judge Towery answers you, himself, and rising above political malice, standing out in the open light, he accuses members of his own party--the republican party, of procuring his indictment, and members of the republican party as having voted for it. What motive could the democrats have to indict Judge Towery, before the republican primary? If they had desired his indictment, and in partisanship were going to procure it, they would have waited until the June term of court, after he was nominated by his party, and then had him indicted in order to destroy him before the November election. He could not then have had a trial of the issue, as to his guilt or innocence until after the election. Who was benefitted by Towery's

indictment before the republican primary? All men answer and say the court house gang. And your presentation of this lone case, out of all cases that have been tried in this court, as a single exception, of the action of a partisan jury, is completely and fully exploded by Judge Towery, himself. Yet, creeping out in the same article is the real spirit that procured his indictment, for in that article the Record uses this language: "But Carl Henderson never told him to sign the county surveyor's name, and it is a fact that Sullenger never called to sign his name to the certificate, nor did Sullenger's cross examination state that he authorized him to sign his name. He stated that part of his outfit was left in Judge Towery's office, and that in one instance that the Judge had signed his name, but he said he never authorized him to sign it to the certificate in question." This is a plain charge of forgery. Why do you deny making the same charge before the grand jury?

Notwithstanding Judge Towery has been acquitted by a jury, a jury who heard the testimony, the court house gang continues to charge him with forgery. But they falsely do it. They do not give the true facts. Mr. Sullenger testified upon cross examination that Judge Towery did come to him in front of the court house, when he was upon his horse, and asked him to come in and sign the paper (referring to the land papers) and Sullenger said he did not have time, as he was going home, and that it would be all right for Towery to sign his name.

Verifying this statement of the testimony we quote from Judge Towery's letter, bearing his own signature, appearing in the same sheet, The Crittenden Record, which makes the charge of forgery against him: "At Mr. Henderson's own request I wrote up the certificate and waited for the County Surveyor to call in and sign same, which he, Sullenger, stated on cross examination that he authorized him to do and ratified same after it was done."

Why does the Record persist in charging Judge Towery with forgery? If the facts you charge against him are true, that Sullenger did not authorize him to sign his name, then it would be impossible for Judge Towery to have been acquitted upon peremptory instructions. But the Court gave peremptory instructions upon the testimony of Sullenger, himself, that he authorized Judge Towery to sign his name, and Sullenger admitted that he had failed to tell the grand jury that fact, because he was not asked that question.

This charge in the Record against Judge Towery discloses the real hand that was shaping the indictment against him. You were his willing defender when you thought you could deceive the public and make the people believe that it was a partisan indictment brought about by democrats. These are the tracks of the same clique that manipulated the primary, who now turn upon Judge Towery, saying in one place that his indictment was a partisan one, and in another in the same paper, that he committed acts which were indictable, viz, signing Sullenger's name without authority. But, what does the court house gang care for Judge Towery's reputation? They continue their libels upon him after he has been acquitted by a jury and exonerated by the court. What do they care if in coming years this printed accusation of forgery made against him may be resurrected to confront his children.

Will the people of Crittenden county sustain this gang in their efforts to destroy character; who defeated Judge Towery at the polls by methods that were so dark and devious that to describe them or properly characterize them, a new vocabulary would have to be invented. You have driven him into retirement because you could not use him. We submit to the people the one instance cited by the Record of a partisan jury having indicted a republican, and we believe that to the judgement of all honest men we can safely leave the settlement of this question. Was he indicted by his own political enemies in his own party, or by democrats?

Again the Record says: "We do not charge that juries are being used in very many cases for partisan purposes in this county."

This is in strange and startling contrast to the charges that you have been making from week to week against the Circuit Court. Whipped and scourged by the truth, exposed in each instance by the court record itself, you are at last driven to a partial confession of the truth by saying that in not many instances is this the case.

Carl Henderson asserted at Crayneville that twenty or more republicans were indicted by a partisan grand jury in the Circuit Court. He got applause when he said that John Pickens summoned around republicans and he set aside democrats for the trial. But when the record was brought forward in this case, the grand jury which indicted the men referred to was shown to have been a republican grand jury, standing seven republicans and five democrats. The jury which tried the accused, the only one placed upon trial in which a verdict was rendered, was tried by a jury of ten republicans, one democrat and one independent, which jury was accepted by the

Commonwealth Attorney without challenge to a single member. Then you attempt to say that Wm. Boaz was the case referred to. Wm. Boaz was indicted by the above grand jury, and his case was dismissed by the Commonwealth Attorney after the testimony was all heard. No verdict was ever rendered in it. Not a speech was ever made to the jury, but Mr. Grayot dismissed it. You come with your last declaration that Judge Towery was indicted by a partisan jury, and as the above shows from Judge Towery's own pen and the Record's own admissions, the republicans procured it. So it is not to be wondered at that your conscience, seared as it is, will relax to the truth to some extent, and allow you to withdraw partially your manifold slanders upon this court by saying "you did not charge that juries are being used in very many cases for partisan purposes in this county."

You have attempted to inflame the public mind by misrepresentation. You have attempted to arouse malice between neighbors, and yet when you are driven to the last retreat, you confess to many of your slanders, and rest the charge upon Towery's case. The challenges are unanswered, the record of the Court yet remains spotless, embellished with justice, nowhere tainted with partisanship; the GANG has failed. They stand self-confessed libellers and willing slanderers of the court, of any thing, or anything to achieve success at the election.

POVERTY NO BAR.

The Record makes a covert attack upon the candidates on the democratic ticket by saying in sarcasm that "they carry no array of wealth and power."

This is in keeping with the work of the court house gang, and the great mogul who directs their actions. It is true that Dave Woods is a poor man. Twice within the last year has his property been destroyed by fire, with but little insurance, but why taunt him with his poverty. But for an accident, stranger of explanation than the course of lightning through a great forest, the same accusation might have been made against the writer of that paragraph. Dave Woods is poor because he never charged every time he looked at a man when he was county clerk; because he never charged for every little note he wrote; or for every accommodation. In fact he is poor because he gave a great part of his services to the good people of Crittenden county, and we protest, in their name, against a campaign of this character.

Joe Rochester is a poor man, but his poverty is caused by a faithful discharge of his duty in office given him by the people. If he had charged for everything he did, and had not been lenient to the people that he loved, you could not have made the charge of poverty against him.

Tom Champion is a poor boy, struggling hard for success. He is a farmer's son who, by dint of his own industry achieved the prominence he now has.

Uncle Davy Bryant is a kind-hearted, strong-bodied, hard-working laboring man, not ashamed of the scars of life, and the poor people of the county will condemn such an assault upon him at the ballot box.

Fred Casner is the son of a farmer

a capable, deserving, high-toned man. He is not rich either but the people of his neighborhood will tell you that he is one of the best of men.

T. E. Griffith is a farmer, loved by all who know him, and no empty hand extended to him ever went away unrewarded. He is poor, but his name is a synonym for all that makes a "man for all that."

W. O. Wicker is a farmer's son, a capable young man, deserving the highest consideration of his county; he, too, is poor, but in his country that is considered no disqualification for office.

F. M. Brightman is another member of the ticket. A farmer, honest, upright, deserving and sincere citizen, and in Bells Mines the name of Brightman is a passport to the hearts of his people.

But the assaults of the gang in the Record, upon the ticket because, as they say they are poor, and have no array of wealth back of them, is the action of a lot of gentlemen who have constituted themselves the republican court house gang, and they think it smart to say of any one that he is poor. Of course OUR PEOPLE have not been holding \$1600 positions under the Government; OUR PEOPLE have not been advertising everybody's property for sale for taxes; OUR PEOPLE have not been charging for every little accommodation asked for by a citizen. But if they are poor, the question is, are they honest? Will they make deserving, capable and efficient officials?

FOR SALE.—House with three rooms and back porch; good well, 2 cisterns; good outbuildings; twenty fruit trees; for sale or trade; will take wagon and team as part pay.

J. F. ARPLACK,
Marion, Ky.

HANGMAN'S NOOSE.

Sam Hisle Hanged at Winchester For Criminal Assault.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 19.—Sam Hisle, colored, was hung this morning at 9 o'clock in the jail yard. He went to the scaffold with a firm step and without assistance. On the scaffold he said he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer death, and that he freely forgave all who had part in his execution.

He asked the assistance of the officers and the white people to root out the colored dens of iniquity that had led to his ruin, and to help the colored people to a higher plane of life. His neck was broken and he died easily.

Hisle was only eighteen years old but had served a term in the penitentiary for robbery. This is the second hanging that has taken place here this year.

About noon of Monday August 14 last, Mrs. Bond, who lives in one of the section houses on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, at Colby, this county, and whose husband was away had occasion to go into the adjoining room after a pail of water, and as she passed the fire place a negro man who was hiding behind the chimney, jam sprang at her. She dodged him and ran, and after some maneuvering got out of the house and ran down the railroad track. He called to her to come back as he only wanted something to eat; but she paid no attention to him and ran as fast as possible to a neighbor's.

A few minutes after this occurred Mrs. Jasper Case, who lived a few hundred yards away in the other section house, and who was alone with a little three-year-old child, heard a knock on her door. Expecting company she cautiously opened the door enough to peep out, when it was violently pushed in by a negro and after a short struggle, she was a frail woman, he pushed her back on the bed. At this point her will power gave way, and though she saw and realized everything, yet she could stir no muscle in her own defense. The child seized a stick and did its puny best, of which the brute took no notice. He detained her for about half of an hour.

As quickly as possible the alarm was given. From the description given by Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Case, it was determined that the same man had committed both offenses, and the outraged husbands took their shotguns and began the pursuit. They met Hisle in Winchester, three or four miles from the scene of the crime, and questioned him closely, but finally decided that he was not the man. The country became quickly stirred up and hundreds of people were on the watch. Mrs. Case gave Sheriff McCord a detailed description that was marvelous for its accuracy. Hisle was at once suspected and the description sent to all nearby towns. He was arrested in Paris the same night, and taken by way of Lexington so as to avoid the angry citizens of Winchester, to the Case home where both women positively identified him. After this he was taken to Lexington jail for safe keeping.

Obituary.

Virgie Bell Ralston, aged nine months, died on the 16th inst. She was the daughter of Joseph and Bettie Ralston. The death angel came and took from earth to heaven this dear little babe, for three long weeks loving hands did all that could be done to save the little Virgie's life, but the Lord knew what was best.

Weep not mama and papa and loved ones; it is true your home is sad and lonely; it is true the little form you loved so well now lies in the silent tomb, but the spirit has gone to God who gave it; our loving saviour has taken little Virgie home where the bright angel chant the songs of heavenly music; but it is very hard to give little Virgie up, although we know that she has gone home to live with Jesus.

A very dear friend to the stricken ones.

MARY RALSTON.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Pierce Jones, of Drakesboro, arrived in the city Friday.

T. M. Butler of Fredonia Valley, was in the city Friday.

Lucien Drewry, of Morganfield, was in the city Wednesday.

Elmer Walker returned from Mayfield, Ky., Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. R. G. Morris left Thursday afternoon for a business trip to Paducah.

Wm. Baird, "mine host" of the New Marion hotel, was in Evansville last week.

H. C. Love, who resides in the O'Brien addition, was quite sick several days last week.

T. M. Conyer, the genial landlord of the hotel at Kelsey, was in the city last week.

Mrs. James S. Henry and Miss Martha Henry went to Fredonia and Kelsey for a visit to Mrs. Grant Bugg Thursday morning.

Miss Mayme Hubbard is in the city this week visiting her parents. She has been assisting her brother in his dry goods store at Shady Grove and will return in a few days.

T. J. Davidson, who has been stationed at Princeton as local agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has been transferred to Corydon, which is a nice promotion for him.

Rev. R. T. McConnell and family passed through the city Thursday, en route to Beaver Dam, Ky., where he will preach during the ensuing year. Last year he was stationed at Tolu.

Mrs. Mary A. Jenkins, of Eddyville, arrived in the city last week to visit the family of her son, S. M. Jenkins, before her departure for the south where she will spend the winter.

J. W. Goodloe, who has been summing in a tent on Carlisle street, has rented the west room recently vacated by Cochran & Pickens, on Salem street, and will conduct his grocery business there.

Rev. Virgil Elgin and his family have arrived and will occupy the district parsonage on North Main street. Marion will be much more convenient for his work than Louisville, where he has resided for several years.

Mr. Job E. Dean, of the Hebron vicinity, sent to the Press office a banner sweet potato he has grown this year. It measures 19 inches in length and weighs about 7 lbs. It is indeed the finest looking potato we have seen this year.

A New Store.

A. M. Gilbert & Son have bought a stock of ready-made clothing and have opened same in the east store room recently vacated by Cochran & Pickens in the opera house block, and will be glad to see all of their friends.

Home from the West.

James S. Kevil, who spent last winter in Los Angeles, Cal., with his mother and sister, Miss Rosa, returned to the city Friday. Since leaving Los Angeles he has spent considerable time in San Francisco and Salt Lake City, and on his trip homeward he stopped at Colorado Springs, Denver, and other points of interest.

More from Marion.

To the list of those from Marion who have subscribed for tickets for "the Fortune Teller," was added on Wednesday the following: Messrs. H. H. Sayer, Robt. Drescher, John Blue, W. D. Baird, Huston Orma, J. B. Champion and E. J. Haywood. Mr. Lucien Drury secured these names while in Marion that day. Let the Morgansfieldians who have not subscribed for tickets follow their example.—Sun.

Painful Accident.

Anna Haynes, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Haynes, was quite painfully hurt one day last week by getting her finger caught in a sausage grinder, while she was assisting her mother in making tomato catsup. The end of her finger was ground off and had it not been for the prompt medical attention the hurt would have been a permanent disfigurement. Dr. Frazer dressed the wound and her friends have hopes that it will heal without leaving a scar.

Lev Perry Skips.

Paducah News-Democrat: The police have been trying to locate Lev Perry, the missing groceryman, but have not been able to locate him and are of the opinion that he has left the city.

Mrs. Perry received a letter from her husband Thursday afternoon, in which he stated that he had left for parts unknown, business being bad with him, and that he did not have the nerve to tell her about leaving. Perry conducted a grocery and saloon on South Fifth street.

Hodge—Roach.

Miss Maud Roach, of Gracey, and Mr. Singleton Hodge of Princeton, will be married tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the bride's home. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. I. N. Strother, of Cadiz. The bride-to-be is the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert W. Roach, one of the most prominent citizens of Trigg county, and is a young lady of charming personality and many admirable traits. Mr. Hodge is county attorney of Caldwell county and is a leading attorney at Princeton.—New Era, Hopkinsville.

Mr. Hodge is a Marion boy and his friends here tender sincere congratulations.

Irving's Ashes.

London, Oct. 26.—Beside that other great actor, Garrick, and under the shadow of the magnificent statue of Shakespeare, as the interpreter of whose plays he who fame, the ashes of Sir Henry Irving were today given burial in Westminster Abbey, thus being accorded England's greatest tribute to the dead. The services which were of an impressive character, were conducted in the presence of a congregation which included many from the official life of England, eminent representatives of all the walks of life and all the representatives of that gallery to which Irving was so invariably attentive who could find standing room in the abbey.

The First Frost.

"This is mine," said the old Frost King
And he left the seal of white
On the flowing vine at the wayside spring—
The flowers died last night.

"This is mine," and he sang in glee
As he touched the blades of grass,
In the nook at the foot of the maple tree,
The blades are crisp, alas!

"This mine, too," and his breath so chill
He breathed on the maple leaf:
This morning it fell to the window sill
Wrinkled and sore with grief.

"These are mine," and he chuckled gay
As he ope the chestnut burs.
The nuts lie now where the squirrels play,
And the partridge drums a d d whirs.
—Horace Seymour Keller.

You Must Sleep.

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develop into nervous prostration. Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nerve brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion.

It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs.

Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nerve.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of LaGrippe which left me very weak and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, sent for a doctor. The doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nerve, and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nerve the pain was not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Steamer Blown Ashore.

Cleveland, Oct. 20.—During a fierce storm on Lake Erie early today the steamer Sarah E. Sheldon went ashore four miles east of Lorain; she carried a crew of thirteen men, numbers of whom jumped overboard as the vessel went to go to pieces. It is believed that at least two of the crew were drowned.

The Sheldon will be a total wreck. She was loaded with coal for Detroit river, and left here late last evening. She was caught in a storm that set in shortly after she left this port and it is thought became unmanageable as the result of have broken her rudder.

The boat finally struck on the rocks four miles east of Lorain and at once began to go to pieces. The Sheldon is a wooden vessel built in 1875, and is owned by the M. A. Bradley estate.

The lower lakes were swept last night by the heaviest storm of the season. The wind reached 40 miles an hour here last night, and today, it is blowing thirty miles and slowly increasing in velocity.

Lake Huron is being lashed by a forty-two mile gale off Alpena, while reports from Lake Erie today are that the wind is blowing thirty miles an hour.

A CARD

TO FRIENDS AND VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

Having received the nomination for the office of Judge of the Crittenden County Court, I take pleasure in announcing myself as a candidate for same, and just here I want to thank my many friends for their kind remembrance of me in days gone by. My life, as well as my official record is an open book before you.

When questions effecting the interests of the people, such as taxation for the purposes of building a new court house and working roads by taxation, I am opposed to, until a majority of the citizens demand it. My humble judgement is that a few have not the right to impose unnecessary taxation upon the majority of the people without their consent. If elected I shall take this stand upon those questions whenever presented to me. These are my views on these matters, briefly outlined. I ask you to consider them, and if you believe I am right, honest and competent, vote for me, and if elected I shall endeavor to convince you of my highest appreciation for your kindness by a faithful discharge of the duties of County Judge.

J. G. ROCHESTER.

Cheated Death.

Kidney trouble often ends fatally, but by choosing the right medicine, E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Iowa, cheated death. He says: "Two years ago I had kidney trouble, which caused me great pain, suffering and anxiety, but I took Electric Bitters, which effected a complete cure. I have also found them of great benefit in general debility and nerve trouble and keep them constantly on hand since, as I find they have no equal." Woods & Orme, druggists, guarantee them at 50c.

For Sale.

A small farm, adjoining Crayneville, good land, well improved, fine water and fruit. Four room house, barn and stable. Call on or address 4 S21 GEO. TABOR.

An Old Timer.

Mayfield Messenger: Elder D. M. Green, of Marshall county, has been a Baptist preacher fifty-two years and is still in vigorous health. He was born November 30th, 1819, and joined the Baptist church in 1853. He is yet doing much preaching and is the father of 17 children.

An Awful Cough Cured.

"Two years ago our little girl had a touch of pneumonia, which left her with an awful cough. She had spells of coughing, just like one with the whooping cough and some thought she would not get well at all. We got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. She stopped coughing and got stout and fat," writes Mrs. Ora Bussard, Brubaker, Ill. This remedy is for sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

Try a gallon of my home grown sorghum. My word for it you will not regret it. If FRANK CONGER.

The Crystal Palace Drugstore

WOODS & ORME

Everything New, Clean, Pure and of the Best Grade

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by Graduate Pharmacists at all hours day or night

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs
Window Glass and Putty

Wall Paper Department Filled with the Latest Patterns

School Books, Tablets, Ink, Pens and Pencils

Ice Cream Soda

Delicious Flavors :: Bruce Babb, Dispenser

WOODS & ORME

R. J. MORRIS

...DENTIST

Office Second Floor Carnahan Block
Back of Telephone Exchange.

Marion, Ky.

A Business Education

is absolutely necessary to the young man or woman who would win success in life. This being conceded, it is first importance to get your training at the school that stands in the very first rank

The Bryant & Stratton Business College, N. E. Cor.
Second and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Ky.

Book-Keeping
Shorthand
Typewriting
Telegraphy

Seven experienced teachers, each one a specialist in his line. Write for a beautiful book giving testimonials from graduates occupying prominent positions all over the United States; it will be mailed to you FREE.

School open all the year, students can enter at any time.

THOS. W. DRYDEN, President.

GEO. W. SCHWARTZ, Sec'y and Treas.

Old Hickory Whisky Now on Tap!

White or Yellow Corn

100 proof goods. Pure Home Made Corn Juice, mild and fine for medical purposes.

Send your jugs and get them filled at \$2.00 per gallon at the Old Hickory Distillery.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

FRED HIPPEL, Jr., Owner

T. H. LOWERY, Manager

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want Young Men and Ladies of good habits to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting

We furnish 75 per cent. of the operators and station agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the world. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading railway officials.

We execute a \$250 bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from \$40 to \$60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from \$75 to \$100 a month in States west of the Rockies immediately upon graduation.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, O. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

Frightful Suffering Relieved.

Suffering frightfully from the virulent poisons of undigested food, C. G. Grayson, of Lula, Miss., took Dr. King's New Life Pills, "with the result," he writes, "that I was cured." All stomach and bowel disorders give way to their tonic, laxative properties. 25c at Woods and Orme's drug store, guaranteed.

To the Voters of Crittenden Co.

Having been solicited by numerous friends and nominated by my party I have decided to become a candidate for the office of County Attorney of Crittenden county.

While I am a democrat, and my name will appear on that ticket, yet at the same time I submit my claim to the consideration of the voters of all parties, and if the people favor me as their choice, I promise a faithful and honest discharge of the duties of the office, and no feelings of partisan kind shall have a place there. Trusting that I may have your support and influence in this, my race for office, and assuring you that I shall never lose an opportunity to show my appreciation of it, I am respectfully,

THOS. W. CHAMPTON.

To The Voters.

Having received the nomination for jailer at the hands of the Democratic Committee, I take this occasion of thanking the committee for their kind remembrance, and the confidence they repose in me, and to the public I want to say, that if elected I shall endeavor at all times to make you a faithful and efficient officer. I ask my friends of all political parties for their support and if elected I shall ever try to prove my appreciation for your support by an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

D. L. BRYANT.

Will pay 50c per bushel for seed bark hickory nuts, 25c for large hickory nuts, 10c per bushel of walnuts at Walker and Olive streets.

R. SCHWAB PRODUCE CO.

IT'S NEW MARION!

Though We are Still in Our Temporary Quarters With an Over-
whelming Stock of Big Values



It is Style, Workmanship
and Quality that you are
looking for in CLOTHING.
We have it in

**Suits and
Overcoats**

For Men and Boys. Extra
Pants for all sizes. We ex-
cel in this line, and WE WEL-
COME YOU IN

**Cloaks, Capes
and Furs!**

THE LARGEST AND BEST SE-
LECTED LINE EVER SHOWN
IN THE COUNTY!

**Dress Goods, Waist-
ings, Neckwear
and Laces**

**Blankets and
Comforts!**

**"Lion Brand" Shirts
and Collars**

School Shoes

For Boys and
Girls

**Complete
Line Hosiery
and Underwear**

**Carpets, Rugs
Druggets
and Mats**

**Up-to-date
Hats, Caps
Gloves
and
Mits**

Duttenhofer's

FINE
SHOES

For Ladies!



W. L. Douglas

**Shoes
For Men**

\$3.00--\$3.50

No Trouble
TO
Show Goods
And a Pleasure to Please

TAYLOR & CANNAN



R. J. Morris, dentist.
Bourland & Haynes, Insurance.
Vegetated Calomel never gripes.
Vegetated Calomel never salivates.
Call on H. F. Morris for fresh
bread.
Charlie Haynes spent Sunday in
Caseyville.
Miss Edith Daniel is visiting rela-
tives in Greenville.
J. W. Blue was in Hopkinsville on
business last week.
Fred Durham, of Nebo, was in the
city Saturday and Sunday.
Heyward Williams, of Providence,
is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Eva
Moore.
Miss Gustava Haynes visited rela-
tives in Caseyville the first of the
week.

**Is Your Property
Insured
???????**

If it is not it should be
and you can not place
your insurance busi-
ness in a better or
stronger agency, or
where it will receive
more prompt and
careful attention than
with

**BOURLAND
& HAYNES**

Office opposite Postoffice
Phone 32. Marion, Ky.

Vegetated Calomel never gripes.
Vegetated Calomel never salivates.
J. B. Ray and family have rented
the Bowen residence on North Main
street.

Eld. J. D. Roe of Cave-in-Rock,
Ill., will preach at the Christian
church Sunday. Everybody invited.

For Sale or Exchange—Two good
work horses.—Geo. M. Crider, Mar-
ion, Ky.

W. H. Shively and wife, of Owens-
boro, are the guests of their son, Dr.
Geo. E. Shively.

We have everything imaginable on
our 10c. counters; give us a call.
H. F. Morris.

Eberle, Hardin & Co., have moved
their saloon to the building next to
the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Ed Metz and children returned
Friday morning from a visit to re-
latives in Madisonville.

Walter Travis, of Tribune, left
Monday for Louisville, where he will
attend the school of pharmacy.

Bring your hides, chickens and
eggs to the old furniture stand.
R. SCHWAB PRODUCE CO.

Mose Lanham of this county is
now at Rome, Tenn., working for
Col. D. C. Roberts in a spar mine.

Robin Ledbetter, a former Marion
High School student, is attending
Washington University at St. Louis.

R. E. Drennan and wife of Mur-
physboro, Ill., are the guests of his
sisters, Mrs. Jas. Henry and Mrs. L.
W. Cruce.

W. O. Tucker and Jno. L. Nunn
with their wives have moved to the
residence recently vacated by Dr. A.
J. Driskill.

Mrs. A. U. Lamb and children, of
Clay, passed through the city Mon-
day enroute to Lola to visit her mo-
ther, Mrs. J. N. Tolly.

Colonel D. C. Roberts is operating
a spar mine on upper Cumberland
river, and is much pleased with the
territory and his investments there.

H. S. Newcomb, of the Rodney
vicinity stripped twelve plants of to-
bacco that weighed 8½ pounds. This
is a fine yield. Can any one beat it?

10,000 bushels of nice, white corn
wanted for which we will pay 35c., a
bushel of 70 lbs. shucked, or 35c. per
bushel of 75 lbs. snapped.
Marion Milling Co.,
Marion, Ky.

Rev. Jas. F. Price is assisting in
a protracted meeting at Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carnahan, of
Blackford, were in the city Wednes-
day.

J. H. Ainsworth leaves Thursday
evening for Carthage, Miss., to spend
the winter.

We keep you cool in summer and
warm in winter.
SUTHERLAND COAL & ICE AGENCY.

Just ask Misses Laura Hurley,
Atta Copher and Ivy Hicklin when
and where was the last wedding they
attended.

Miss Clara Crawford, who has been
attending school at Hopkinsville, ar-
rived in the city Tuesday and is vi-
siting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Champion.

Rev. T. C. Carter arrived Monday
afternoon from Kuttawa, where he
was called to preach the funeral of
Mrs. Joe Perryman formerly of this
city.

Will pay 50c per bushel for scaly
bark hickory nuts. 25c for large
hickory nuts. 10c per bushel for
walnuts at Walker and Olive stand.

R. SCHWAB PRODUCE CO.

NOTICE!—The ladies of the Home
Mission Society at Tolu, Ky., will
serve dinner on election day in the
Croft building formerly occupied by
the postoffice. Proceeds of said din-
ner to be used in paying our person-
al debt. We will very much appre-
ciate your patronage and shall give
you a good dinner for 25 cents.

As has been freely predicted and
generally conceded for some weeks
past a "Citizens Independent Ticket"
has been put in the field. The personnel
is as follows: For Mayor: T. Frank
Newcom. For councilmen: Jas. M.
Persons, Alonza J. Duvall, T. Julian
Ainsworth, W. Benjamin Rankin, A.
M. Gilbert and George E. Boston.
Their device is George Washington's
Pleasures.

Dr. T. L. Dean writes us an inter-
esting letter from Barstow, Texas, on
the political situation in Crittenden
county. He is a very enthusiastic
Maxwell man. His letter closes as
follows, which will interest his friends
and Miss Lue's. "Lue is at Denton
attending Denton Normal College,
and is well pleased. Cotton, alfalfa
and milo maize is coming in now rap-
idly. The noise of rattling wagons
and snapping of the gasoline engines
that run the gins is good music for
us. Please remember us to our
friends.

"Stop Ollie's Pull."

Is the headline of a deceptive arti-
cle in last week's issue of the Record.
The writer of that article would have
you believe that I have some special
love for O. M. James. What is it
that brings about that belief? In
1903 the state board of equalization
raised our taxes 15 per cent. and no-
tified me as your county judge to ap-
pear in Frankfort on a day fixed by
them with witnesses to show cause
if any we had, why said raise should
not remain.

This was new business to me, and
for fear that I might not start out
right I consulted the heaviest taxpay-
ers of the county, among whom were
some leading republicans and to my
surprise they were the first men to tell
me that I could not relieve them of
of that raise without the aid of good
counsel. It is a matter of dollars
and cents, not politics. In all my
inquiring I never met a man, old or
young, democrat or republican, who
did not advise me to employ O. M.
James. What better could I do, see-
ing that the taxpayers were not will-
ing to risk me and Mr. Henderson,
when so much was at stake. Then it
was that I spoke to Mr. O. M. James
to go with us to Frankfort to which
he consented. I gave him a county
order for \$50, which he cashed for
\$47. When we arrived in Frankfort
we soon found that our case would be
called at 10 o'clock next morning, at
which time we met the equalization
board in the old senate chamber; and
I want to say to you now that the
fight made by O. M. James for old
Crittenden county before the board of
equalization convinced me that the
taxpayers of our grand old county
had a friend in the person of O. M.
James. After he had won the
victory for our county and had the
last cent of the raise taken off, how
proud I was to meet my county
friends and tell them that they advis-
ed me right when they told me to
employ O. M. James. But later on
I saw in the columns of the Record
that another man claimed the honor

of having the raise taken off. Who
knows more about that than I do?
Not a man beneath the sun. I am
sorry to say that old Crittenden
county has a man within her limits,
that will stoop so low as to pluck the
laurels from the crown of a gifted
son of our beloved county, who is a
companion at home and an introduc-
tion abroad.

Again, in 1905 I was notified by
the same state board that all our prop-
erty, both real and personal was raised
25 per cent. and the Record says
that nothing would do but I must
take O. M. James again. Why did
I take him? I will admit that he did
did not want to go, believing, as he
had the right to believe, that the Re-
cord writers did not appreciate his
services. Notwithstanding this such
men as James A. Moore, W. B. Yan-
dell, John Pickens and every member
of the fiscal court, advised me to
employ O. M. James if possible. Be-
sides these gentlemen, who are most-
ly republicans, I also had to ask the
assistance of Press Maxwell, Blue &
Nunn, and many other democratic
taxpayers to help me secure the ser-
vices of the man of the county's
choice to represent us before the state
board of equalization. However, I
prevailed on him to go and with the
same good results. I came back and
told my people that we had made an-
other victory and the honor was just-
ly due O. M. James.

You say that Henderson and Wel-
don presented such an array of facts
from the records in the county clerk's
office. How do you know what they
presented? I want to tell you that
when the case was called that O. M.
James appeared before the board as a
lawyer, and had me and Mr. Weldon
put on the witness stand. No other
witness was introduced. Mr. James
brought out the evidence and exhib-
ited the facts so clearly to the mem-
bers of the board, all of whom are his
personal friends, that they informed
him before noon that he had been suc-
cessful in having his county relieved
of a heavy tax.

Shame on a set of men who would
try to rob the gallant son of old Crit-
tenden of the honor so justly earned.
Talk to me about the pitiful sum of
one hundred dollars being pulled
from our county. Why do you not
talk about the four thousand dollars
which he saved for the county; he
would have been a cheap lawyer at a
one thousand dollar fee.

In answer to me last week you say
the document was a weak production.
That it may be; how about the at-
tempted answer? After scanning it
over I came to the conclusion that it
was like the young husband who was
nursing his first born offspring. The
little fellow was very noisy when the
good little woman told him to slap
the kid. He truthfully told the good
woman he could not find a place big
enough. So it is with the attempted
answer. It is not big enough to slap.
Possibly if the writer had been clos-
eted on Thursday with O. M. James
it would have been big enough to
have slapped.

The Record writer keeps intimat-
ing that my associates are not com-
mendable. I have not given this
much thought. I will admit that I
am on friendly terms with Press Max-
well, Tom Cochran, Jess Olive, John
Blue, C. S. Nunn, all the Pickens
and Yandells, also our present con-
gressman, O. M. James, and last but
not least, the Hon. W. J. Deboe, ex-
U. S. Senator. If I have made a
mistake in keeping company with
these gentlemen I am ready and wil-
ling to ask your pardon.

Thanking you for calling my at-
tention to this matter I remain,
Yours an ever,
AARON TOWERY.

A Card.

This is to certify that all druggists
are authorized to refund your money
if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure
your cough or cold. It stops the
cough and heals the lungs and pre-
vents serious results from a cold.
Cures la grippe cough and prevents
pneumonia and consumption. Con-
tains no opiates. The genuine is in
a yellow package. Refuse substitu-
tes. Woods & Orme.

Marion Bank,

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital fully paid . . . \$20,000
Stockholders Liability 20,000
Surplus 15,000

We offer to depositors and patrons every facility which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.
J. W. BLUE, President.
T. J. YANDELL, Cashier.

Dr. M. Ravdin,

Practice Limited to Diseases and Defects of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,

Suits 16 and 17, Arcade Building. Glasses Fitted.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

JOE B. CHAMPION T. W. CHAMPION

Champion & Champion, Lawyers,

MARION, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in all the courts of the Commonwealth. Special attention given to collections. Office in old clerk's office in court house yard.

Lumber AND TIMBER FOR SALE.

Also a Few Mineral Properties.

W. A. DAVIDSON,

Phone 1. Levas, Ky.

F. W. NUNN

DENTIST

Office in Stewart & Ringo Gallery
MARION, KENTUCKY.

W. H. CLARK, Attorney-at-Law.

Special attention given to collections.

Will practice in all the courts of the State and in the United States court. Office in Pierce Building.

Phone 106. MARION, KY.

L. H. JAMES O. M. JAMES

James & James,

Lawyers,

MARION, KENTUCKY.

J. B. KEVIL,

Lawyer and City Judge.

Regular term of City Court first Monday in each month.

HORSE Shoeing

I am located at the Walker Stand near the mill, and will shoe horses at

70c Round

A. J. Stembridge

Wounds, Bruises and Burns.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruise, burns and like injuries before inflammation set in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is the greatest discovery and triumph of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your house and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
109-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

A Card.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY:

After being solicited and urged by quite a number of friends from both political parties and chosen by the unanimous vote of the committee of my party, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of county clerk; but I am sorry to say it will be impossible for me to make anything like a thorough canvass. However, I will do the best I can in this respect. It would afford me great pleasure to visit you personally in your homes, but this will not be in my power to do. You can rest assured that I feel grateful to you for past favors and will appreciate your sympathy and help in the contest. Nothing known to me would give me more pleasure than to serve you as your next county clerk. It is true I am, like many of you, growing old; but yet I feel and know that I can discharge the duties of the office personally, and if elected you will always find me at my post ready to serve you.

Faithfully yours,
D. Woods.

Nothing to Fear.

Mothers need have no hesitancy in continuing to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their little ones, as it contains absolutely nothing injurious. This remedy is not only perfectly safe to give to children, but is a medicine of great worth and merit. It has a world wide reputation for its cures of coughs, colds and croup and can always be relied upon. For sale by Woods & Orme—The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

Be Prepared.

Every one should keep lamps and matches convenient, whether they use electric lights or not. Electrical machinery is of the finest and most delicate mechanism, and the slightest accident will prevent the lights from burning. The Marion Electric Light and Ice company have had no shut down since the great fire, but it is well enough to be ready, for you can't tell when something unavoidable will necessitate turning the current off.

\$600 GIVEN AWAY.

Christmas Presents for Subscribers to the Weekly Courier-Journal.

The Weekly Courier-Journal (Henry Watterson's paper) wants to share the profits of this prosperous year with its subscribers. It proposes to give away twenty Christmas presents ranging from \$100 to \$20, amounting to \$600 in all. There will be four general presents of \$100, \$50, \$30 and \$20, and sixteen presents of \$30 and \$20 to be given in the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia and Alabama. The plan is fair and simple. Write to Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky., for a copy of the Weekly Courier-Journal, giving full details. It will be sent free.

The flavor is half the battle. The purity is the other half. My sorghum is pure and has a flavor that is delicious. FRANK CONGER.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

OUR WEEKLY NEW YORK LETTER

A Passing Glimpse of the Duchess of Marlborough—Smart Pelerines the Vogue in Wraps—Evening Coats in Pastel Shades—New Fall Shapes in Masculine Headwear.

By RENE DEVERAUX.

Not for some months have the streets of New York been so crowded as during the last few fine days of September, the glorious autumn weather inviting all to get in shipshape for the coming season. The summer stay-at-homes are again welcoming on the avenue an occasional glimpse of the really smart set returning to town by train and steamer, and the suburbanites are enjoying the first-night theater attractions in the evenings and crowding the private fitting rooms of the shops during the forenoon hours. Here my lady may be seen in gowns Parisian and otherwise, which are to be purchased, copied or altered to suit her individual taste. With hat, gown and accessories ordered at once, she tries them on behind closed doors, obtaining a satisfactory ensemble before leaving.

During the week the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, who is making a short stay in America, was seen several times in town with her handsome mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Her grace is an intimate friend of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, wife of the multimillionaire, and together they make a striking picture. Both sweet and girlish looking, they may well afford to affect the fluffy, feminine style.

At Sherry's a few evenings ago the duchess was gowned in a soft chiffon cloth frock, the skirt of which was bedecked with billowy ruffles galore. These tiny ruffles trimmed the bodice in a fichu effect and also finished the sleeves above the elbow.

Mrs. Mackay is most partial to that hazy shade of lavender called mauve.



THE NEW EMPIRE MODEL COAT.

and it goes without saying that she will combine this soft tint with the purple pansy shades so much in vogue this season.

So far but few coats have been seen, but one never knows what pranks American weather may play, and the shop windows are hung with excellent examples of both artistic and severely plain garments. There are the usual number of devotees of the chic short effects; but, generally speaking, in three-quarter length and a trifle longer the handsomest coats are brought out.

For a practical coat semitrimmed models are desirable. The smartest of these are made collarless, with silk braid, velvet or embroidered bands applied in empire style. In one scene of her new play, "Miss Dolly Dollars," now running at the Knickerbocker, the popular Lulu Glaser appears in a particularly stunning rain coat, the admiration of every woman in the audience. It is a severely tailored cravenette coat, semitrimmed and plaited back and front. Across the back is a buttoned strap, and about the collar and cuffs there is a becoming touch of green velvet. There is nothing strikingly unusual about its makeup, but the perfect cut and fit and the absolute style it carries with it make every woman who sees it pine and sigh for a rain coat.

For street wear one of the very newest things is the luvverne pelerine. This wrap is essentially graceful and attractive in appearance and so easily slipped on and off that its popularity is assured. The upper portion of this cape is fashioned sleeveless, with openings through which the arms slip, over which the long outer cape falls in unbroken lines. In blues these wraps have a smart military effect, and in small checks with turtleneck collar of velvet they are extremely becoming.

A Paris fashion authority says, "If you'd be chic and Parisian, wear blue," and certainly this color in dark, pastel and all the rich, odd tints seen in sky and water is the rage in Paris this winter.

In evening coats light blue broadcloth is a close rival of the always elegant white, and very light champagne tints are again exceedingly fashionable. In this latter shade a very beautiful coat in seven-eighths length was recently seen, the skirts of which round-

ed in front in an unusual design. The upper portion of this coat was a fascinating combination of the cloth, with a touch of black velvet and cloth of gold about the collar and cuffs. From the throat on either side was a soft cream crape scarf exquisitely embroidered in a Persian design, through which gold threads were scattered. This was worn loosely tied. The embroidered crape was also puffed into the bottom of the sleeves.

Swagger clubmen and other well dressed New Yorkers are gradually laying aside the old fashioned opera hat for a soft felt hat lined with softest silk, which can be folded into a surprisingly small roll and put into the pocket. A low crowned soft hat, around which is an inch and a half wide band, is the fashionable business hat. The brims of this season's stiff derbies curl rather more flatly than those of last season, the crowns being very much the same block.

[Our readers may have any question concerning fashions or fabrics answered by Rene Deveraux, the fashion expert, by addressing Rene Deveraux, P. O. Box 38, Madison Square, New York, inclosing stamp for reply.]

Makes Homely Women Pretty.

No woman no matter how regular her features may be can be called pretty if her complexion is bad. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup aids digestion and clears sallow blotched complexions by stimulating the liver and bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name ORINO and refuse to accept any substitute. Woods & Orme.

Pens of Fancy B. P. Rocks.

In order to make room for our stock the coming winter we offer to make up pens of six fancy birds for \$5.00, mated for the best effect. Now is the time to purchase your cockerels for next year's blood. Hundreds to select from at \$1.00 each.

Mrs. W. L. KENNEDY,
Lola, Ky.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—

A fine Livingston county farm of 334 acres, 150 acres in timber; good stock farm; plenty of water; two never failing springs; fine buildings; good mineral prospect. Apply to

J. C. HARDIN,
Hampton, Ky.

18-14
Macy's
NEW YORK

Complete, Ready For Shaving



49c
Postage
5c
Additional
Safety
Razor

LET US EXPLAIN

The best razor maker in America made these razors in the same molds as his widely advertised high priced kind. These were stamped with a different brand for export. The only difference is in that stamp. When the export fell through MACY'S got the razors, 1,000 dozen of them. The price 40 cents each. Postage 5 cents additional. Try this razor. It's the equal of the high priced kind, because it is one of the high priced kind. If you're not enthusiastic over it, just send it back, and we'll return your money. We sell one dozen blades that fit any safety razor for \$1.24. Postage 5 cents additional.

If you have never used a Safety Razor, then take our word for something. This razor is not a mere razor; it's a clever shaving instrument, an instrument that takes the place of a barber's skill. You can't help giving yourself a clean, smooth shave.

This is just a sample of the bargains offered in our 500 page Catalogue, which will be sent free upon request. This book illustrates and describes our immense stock of merchandise—everything needed for men's or women's wear or in the home. A General Encyclopedia of the Largest Dry Goods and Department Store under one roof in this entire country. A postal will bring you this catalogue free. Address Room 21.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
NEW YORK.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT

A Sure Cure

for Rheumatism, Cuts, Sprains, Wounds, Old Sores, Corns, Bunions, Galls, Bruises, Contracted Muscles, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Burns, Scalds, etc.
AN ANTISEPTIC that stops Irritation, subdues Inflammation, and drives out Pain.
PENETRATES the Pores, loosens the Fibrous Tissues, promotes a free circulation of the Blood, giving the Muscles natural elasticity.

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

CURED SCIATIC RHEUMATISM

Mrs. R. A. Simpson, 500 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for sciatic rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Inclosed find postoffice order for \$1.00. Send me large bottle by Southern Express."

THREE SIZES: 25c, 50c AND \$1.00

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE
Ballard Snow Liniment Co.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
Woods & Orme, Druggists, Marion, Ky.



Prices are Good

Terms are Better

Machines the Best



You are assured of proper Instruction, Supplies and Accessories

Get a Singer Guarantee

Salem Street, Marion, Ky

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. H. Brown on Box. 25c.

An Opportunity

We want a man in this locality to sell the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

We can offer exceptional inducements to someone who commands a horse and wagon and can devote his time to advancing the sales of our product.

Energetic men find our proposition a money-maker, capable of development into a permanent and profitable business.

WRITE AT ONCE

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.
72 and 74 Wabash Ave.
CHICAGO

Notice!

To the Citizens of Marion and vicinity!

T. D. Kingston
The Photographer

Will for the next 30 days make \$4.00 and \$4.50

Cabinet Photos for \$3.50 Per Dozen

All other sizes at from 50c per dozen up. All artist platino prints. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Gallery back of Masonic Building.
T. D. KINGSTON, Marion, Ky.

Last Hope Vanished.

When leading physicians said that W. M. Smithart, of Pekin, Ia., had incurable consumption, his last hope vanished; but Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, kept him out of his grave. He says: "This great specific completely cured me and saved my life. Since then, I have used it for over 10 years and consider it a marvelous throat and lung cure." Strictly scientific cure for Coughs, Sore Throats or Colds; sure preventive of Pneumonia. Guaranteed at Woods & Orme's drug store. Trial bottle free.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Sunday School Teachers' Training Class.

By Rev. J. F. PRICE.

LESSON IV.

INTRODUCTION.

The daily readings on the Life of Christ will not be enclosed in parenthesis. The side-light daily readings will be enclosed in parenthesis.

DAILY MANNA.

Sunday, Oct. 29, Mary's Espousal to Joseph, Matt. 1:18; Luke 1:37.
Monday, Oct. 30, Annunciation to Mary, Luke 1:26-38.
Tuesday, Oct. 31, Mary's visit to Elizabeth, Luke 1:39-56.
Wednesday, Nov. 1, Annunciation to Joseph, Matt. 1:18-25.
Thursday, Nov. 2, Birth of John the Baptist, Luke 1:57-79.
Friday, Nov. 3, (Rebekah's Espousal to Isaac, Gen. 24:50-60.)
Saturday, Nov. 4, (God reveals himself to men of integrity, Gen. 20:1-7)

OUTLINE.

- I. Mary's Espousal to Joseph.
- II. Annunciation to Mary.
 1. The mother of our Lord. a. A virgin. b. Lineage of David.
 2. The divine manifestation. a. The angel sent. b. The blessed announcement. c. Mary's acquiescence.
- III. Mary's visit to Elizabeth.
 1. The journey and arrival.
 2. Elizabeth's surprise and exclamation.
 3. Mary's song—the Magnificat.
- IV. Annunciation to Joseph.
 1. Joseph's surprise and determination.
 2. The angel calms his fears.
 3. His quiet submission and manly course.
- V. Birth of John the Baptist.
 1. Great joy. 2. Naming the child.
 3. Zacharias' song—the Benedictus.

HELPS TO STUDY.

Mary was a pure, good girl. She was espoused to Joseph. An espousal was a solemn marriage contract or vow, often by simple ceremonies. In spirit it bound them together as husband and wife and they could not dissolve this engagement without the ceremony of divorce, but legally they were not husband and wife until the public marital day.

Gabriel seems to be the special messenger of God. The angel's salutation is very striking and impressive. This divine theophany filled Mary with awe. He calmed her fears in words of blessed assurance. He gave to her the promise for which every devout woman in Israel had been sighing. These vs. (31-33) predict of Christ those things which in Sam. 7:14; 1 Chr. 17:13-14; 22:10 are promised to the Son of David. These predictions would naturally be received by many of the Jews as referring to political rather than spiritual conquests, yet the more devout accepted them in their true spiritual sense. The "Son of the Most High" is an epithet for the Messiah and the throne of David is a spiritual throne. Again Mary's fears arose as to how this could be accomplished, but the angel assured her that the Holy Spirit would give her power to become the mother of the blessed Christ. He gave her further assurance in the prediction of the birth of John the Baptist. Mary's devout acquiescence exemplifies the humility and obedience of one who is called to fulfill a mission, exalting and enrapturing in its nature, yet associated with much that is incredible and humiliating.

Mary hastens to her cousin Elizabeth, who lived in Hebron or its vicinity, described here as the "hill country," with the joyful message the angel had given her. At the salutation of Mary, Elizabeth was filled with the Holy spirit and v. 15 was thus fulfilled. Elizabeth by the aid of the Holy Spirit, recognized Mary as the mother of the Messiah, and gave her further assurance of what the angel had said. Mary was then filled with the Holy Spirit, and, in the rapture of the moment uttered her beautiful song, a masterpiece of literature, theology and prophecy. This song of Mary, commonly known from the first word of the Latin version as the Magnificat, is expressed largely in the language of the Old Testament. It is the language of humble gratitude to God and pious yet exultant joy in the thought of the heir of David's throne whose mother she was to be. Notice that vs. 46-47 state the same thought in different forms. This is a characteristic of Hebrew poetry called "parallelism." In v. 52 the two lines express opposite thoughts; this is called antithetic parallelism. This hymn illustrates God's Mercy toward them that fear him in lifting them, in protecting them and in fulfilling his promises made to them.

After this visit of some months Mary returned to her home at Nazareth. Her condition would naturally be humiliating to her espoused husband and awakened strange thoughts in his mind. But he was a righteous man. His righteousness would deter him, on the one side from marrying her while doubting as to her character, and, on the other, from publicly disgracing her whom he had believed to be a pure and virtuous woman. He chose to divorce her privately. In the meantime the angel stepped in and allayed all his fears. This dream vision is the complement to Joseph of the appearance of the angel to Mary. Throughout Luke's narrative Mary's experiences are prominent; throughout Matthew, the experiences of Joseph. Matthew is especially interested in the events which fulfill the Old Testament prophecy. Look them up.

When John was born the relatives and neighbors came to rejoice and wanted to call him Zacharias, after his father. Elizabeth said he must be named John, and dumb Zacharias wrote, "His name is John." Then was his tongue loosed, he was filled with the Holy Spirit and he spake forth the Benedictus, or prophesy of Zacharias. This prophetic psalm is, like that of Mary, permeated with the patriotic hope and joyful expectation of the Son of David, who should deliver Israel out of the hand of their enemies. As with the prophets of old, so here patriotism and religion are inseparably mingled. First political freedom and then national righteousness and holiness as seen in vs. 74-75.

TOPICS FOR STUDY.

1. Make a list of the names of Christ.
2. Jewish marriage customs.
3. Gabriel. 4. Mary's character. 5. Mary's song. 6. Parallelisms of the lesson. 7. Compare Mary's song with other scriptures; I Sam. 2:1-10; Ps. 35:9; 111:9; 103:17; 98:1; Isa. 31:8; Mic. 7:20. 8. "Hand of the Lord." see Judges 2:15; Ex. 7:9. 9. Zacharias' song. 10. Divorce.
11. Make a list of the prophecies fulfilled. 12. The Messianic hope.
13. Palestine—its climate.

THE BIBLE

Outline of books. O. T., historical, poetical, prophetic; N. T., historical, epistolary, prophetic.

SEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between the missions of Gabriel and Michael? 2. What remarkable phenomena occurred in the case of Elizabeth, Mary and Zacharias alike?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What was the difference between a Jewish espousal and marriage? 2. What desire pervaded the heart of every woman of Israel? 3. What things were predicted of the Son of David? 4. What was the character of the throne he was to occupy? 5. How were Mary's doubts and fears calmed? 6. What was there in this state of motherhood that would be joyful and what humiliating to Mary? 7. What shows the nobleness of Joseph's character? 8. What was the effect of Mary's visit to Elizabeth? 9. What is Mary's song called, and why so named? 10. What are the essential features of it? 11. What is a parallelism? 12. What two kinds in this song? 13. Give the circumstances of the naming of John. 14. What is Zacharias' song called, and why? 15. What are the essential features of it? 16. What are the different names of Palestine and why so called? 17. Have you read Daily Manna? 18. Have you studied the outline carefully and studied the scriptures in connection with it?

THE MUSICALE

Given At New Auditorium in The School Building Friday Evening, October 20th, Was A Success.

Marion people have not the reputation of being music lovers, but if a stranger could have stepped into the new auditorium at the High school building last Friday night he would have bet that the love of music was not on the wane in this city, but on the contrary, the art was in a flourishing condition. The teachers in charge of the musical department of the Graded school had assembled the talent of their classes to display their progress.

Mrs. Trisler and Miss Doss deserve much credit for the entertainment and the pleasure given the audience. Several older citizens assisted the pupils. The auditorium was well filled and each one that took part was duly appreciated and encoered. The following was the programme.

Invocation. Prof. Victor G. Kee.	
Quartette, Plantation Lullaby.	Giebel
Messrs. Crider, Travis, Nunn and Shrode.	
Instrumental Duet, Golden Stars.	Streabog
Dedie Kemp and Dixie Trisler.	
Vocal Solo, Daddy's Lullaby.	Harris
Isabelle Guess.	
Instrumental Duet, B. P. O. E.	Conche
Allie May Yates and Lilly Doss.	
Instrumental Solo, Silver Spray.	Ryan
Stella Redd.	
Vocal Solo, Forgotten.	Cowles
Mrs. F. Walker.	
Instrumental Duet, Flight of the Dragons.	Boseovity
Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Trisler.	
Vocal Solo, Lest Winter Come.	Cowles
J. L. Shrode.	
Instrumental Duet, Shepherd's Song. Mrs. Trisler and Mrs. McConnell.	
Vocal Music, Water Lillies.	Minnich
Pearl Doss, Gustava Haynes, Mattie Henry, Grace Moore, Lacy James, Eva Clement, Nellie Sutherland.	
Instrumental Solo, Mazurka.	Warren
Marie Ramage.	
Instrumental Duet, Fireman's Gallop.	Krug
Kittie Moore and Mildred Trisler.	
Instrumental Solo, Kentucky Governor.	Weigal
Lily Doss.	
Instrumental Duet, Shepherd Boy.	Wilson
Mrs. Trisler and Rufus Terry.	
Vocal Music, The Old Apple Tree.	Minnich
Pearl Doss, Maude Flanary, Katie Yates, Katie Yandell, Susie Boston, Ruth Melton.	
Instrumental Duet, Moonlight on the Hudson.	Wilson
Kittie Moore and Mrs. Trisler.	
Instrumental Solo, Gallop de Concert.	Ketterer
Mrs. Marshall Jenkins.	
Vocal Solo, James Travis.	
Vocal Duet, Picnic for Two.	Von Tilzer
Hazel Pollard and Herschel Ramage. Lily Doss, accompanist.	

RODNEY.

Will Hardin left here for Dexter, Mo., last Saturday.

J. W. Babb went to Marion Monday.

Charlie Watson is on the sick list. The farmers have begun to harvest their corn crop.

Esquire Carr and Bon Spees are running a meat shop.

Postmaster L. Hardesty, of Hardesty, was in town the first of the week.

We are all glad that Rev. J. O. Smithson was returned to this circuit.

Prof. Chas. Ferguson and Miss Mamie Yates went to Smithland Saturday.

Miss Lula Jackson, of Golconda, Ill., is visiting relatives here.

W. Hugh Watson and wife went to Marion Saturday.

The yield in sorghum is not so good as anticipated.

Prof. Wright went to Smithland Saturday.

Miss Ora Trimble, on account of the serious illness of her father, dismissed her school at Crawford's, last Monday.

Harry Crawford, of Lola, is assisting his father, J. F. Crawford, in the erection of a fine stock barn.

A Dare Devil Ride.

often ends in a sad accident. To hear accidental injuries, use Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "A deep wound in my foot, from an accident," writes Theodore Schuele, of Columbus, O., "caused me great pain. Physicians were helpless, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly healed it." Soothes and heals burns like magic. 25 cents at Woods & Orme druggists.

Don't Be Imposed Upon.

Foley & Co., Chicago originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. Woods & Orme.

STRAYED.

Strayed from my farm Oct. 13, 1905, a bay mare about fifty-two inches high, from ten to twelve years old, a small burnt spot on top of hips, work signs, quick and tricky about handling. Any one knowing of her please notify George Foster, Marion, Ky., or R. E. Foster, Vicksburg, Livingston county, Ky., and be rewarded.

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.

Peter Fry, Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it, and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well." Woods & Orme.

FOR SALE—Scholarship in the Morse School of Telegraphy. S. M. JENKINS.

GO TO THE

Cash Grocery

To Get the Best and Lowest Prices on Sugar, Coffee, Lard, Meat and everything in the Grocery Line

Also

a Nice New

ENGLISH PATTERN of Table Ware which we bought at Great Reduction and will sell same way.

Call and Get Prices.....

Best Prices Paid for Country Produce Call and see

JAMES HICKLIN,

Successor to Gilbert & Hicklin

MARION, KENTUCKY.

The Old Reliable Meat Market

J. W. Givens and son, Guy, have purchased Simp Weldon's Butcher Shop, and will conduct a first class meat market.

All orders, verbal or by telephone promptly attended to

Remember your old friends,

J. W. GIVENS & SON.

Furniture Dealers.... Nunn & Tucker
Funeral Directors
Have an Elegant Assortment of Burial Robes for Gents or Ladies, also Slippers :: :: ::

Fine Hearse and Funeral Car

Our Furniture Stock is Large. Choice designs in Carpets and Matting. Couches, Divans, Closets, Etc. A full line of Paints, Oils and Varnishes

S. R. ADAMS

IRA T. PIERCE

ADAMS & PIERCE

Machinists

:: Mining Machinery and Steam Fittings of all Kinds ::

Repair work of all kinds given prompt attention. Well pumps, steam pumps, pump fittings and all kinds of repairs handled at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARION, KENTUCKY.

We Handle the Celebrated Wheatcroft Coal
The Best on the Market.



Perishable goods such as BUTTER, EGGS and GROCERIES, BANANAS, APPLES, LEMONS, etc., always kept in cold storage. Bottled drinks a specialty. :: :: :: :: ::

ICE that is clean and clear

Delivered to any part of the city.

Phone 200

John Sutherland

Handsomely Done.

The following letter speaks for itself. Dr. Rayden is well and favorably known to our people:

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 20.—Mr. T. H. Cochran, Pres. Com. Club, Marion, Ky. Dear Sir: On my recent visit to your little city I was very much surprised and pleased to behold New Marion rising from its ashes, clothed in radiant beauty and splendor. The progressive activity of Marion's citizens, their courage and devotion to their home town in time of its need, guarantees for Marion a brilliant future. With such public improvements as waterworks, paved streets and sanitation, which must be had in every progressive community, in order to insure public health and welfare, I hope to see the day when Marion will become the commercial metropolis of Western Kentucky.

I hereby enclose check for \$5.00, to help defray the expenses of the celebration of Marion's resurrection.

I hope to be with you on that day.

Respy yours,

DR. M. RAYDEN.

Hughes & Henry.

The firm of Hughes & Henry are doing some fine work now in their marble shop and yard here. Their work is being put up all over the county. A visit to their place of business this week gave us a glimpse of many fine pieces of marble work in process of completion. Last week a handsome stone was erected over the grave of John Everett Franks at Union; a beautiful monument is being carved for the wife of Wm. Arfack, of Blackford. Few people know of the extent of their business and the high grade of work done. The firm is composed of Ab. M. Henry and U. G. Hughes, two fine young men, and the Press is glad they are getting their share of such work.

Deeds Recorded.

Jas. E. Chittenden and wife to C. H. Whithouse undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in lot and business house on Carlisle Street.

J. M. Crider and wife to H. S. Newcom 38 acres in Crittenden Co. \$200.

J. Frank Jackson and wife to Lucinda A. Hughes lot in city on Levia Street, \$100.

S. S. Yates and wife to Henry Yates 3 acres in Crittenden county, \$75.

Levi Cook and wife to Luther Pollard 2 lots in Marion, \$505.

Bessie C. Zachery to H. W. Sever interest in surface rights in 70 A. in Big Hurricane creek, \$250.

Robt. C. Lucas and wife to A. J. Stembbridge house in Marion, on Belleville street, \$300.

Chas. A. Horning 77 acres land, in Crittenden county in Alex. Griscom division, \$725.

Henry and Henrietta Rutter to Harriett Jones 3 acres land near Marion, \$80.

Jas. E. Chittenden and wife to L. F. White undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 3 lots on Carlisle street in city, \$1075.

Maggie E. Gass to Louella Paris 87 acres on Piney creek, \$350.

Jas. E. Chittenden and wife to W. B. Yandell and J. H. Orme lot on Carlisle street, \$150.

C. B. Hubbard to Kemp and Brown all undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 207 acres on Piney creek, \$1,350.

W. T. Springs to Della M. Stone 3 lots in Tolu, \$275.

G. W. Horning to Robt. Nesbitt 107 A. on Crooked Creek, \$1000.

Marriage License.

Alvie Bebout and Miss Lillie Champion.

Joe Yates and Miss Bertha Lynn.

REPTON.

Roscoe Dye left Thursday for Paducah where he will enter school.

W. A. Jones, of Sturgis, visited his parents a few days last week.

Mrs. Lou Bradburn visited her daughter, Mrs. Gooch Weathers, at Providence, last week.

Luther Stevens was in Crayneville Thursday.

Mr. Mastes, of Evansville, was in town last Thursday.

Mr. Osborne, salesman for Ragon Bros., Evansville, was here Thursday.

Henry Wagner was in Morganfield Saturday and Sunday.

Uncle Walter Cook, of New Marion, was in our town Sunday.

Wm. McChesney spent Saturday and Sunday in Crayneville.

H. H. Smith, of Sturgis, visited his father, J. H. Smith, Sunday.

Gus Duval, of Henshaw, spent Sunday with us.

Lonnie Moore, of Marion, visited us Sunday.

Lonnie Duckworth left Monday for Sturgis.

Dr. H. D. Roberts was in Blackford Monday afternoon on business.

Mr. Hartfield, salesman for Fels Bros. & Reubed Co., Paducah, was in our midst Monday.

Candidates Albert H. Travis and Walter Blackburn, of Marion, were shaking hands with our boys Monday and informing them there would be an election on November 7th.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of the city of Marion, Ky., that in pursuance of an ordinance passed and approved by the City Council of said city, on the 10th day of October, 1905, an election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at the usual voting places in said city, to vote upon a proposition to incur an indebtedness of TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND (\$27,000.00) DOLLARS and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of building and erecting a Water Works Plant in such city, to be owned and operated by such city. Said bonds to bear six per cent. per annum interest, to be payable at the option of such city, after five years from date of issue, and to become due and payable thirty years from date of issue.

That Two Thousand Dollars shall be raised annually by taxation to pay the interest on said bonds, and create a Sinking Fund sufficient to redeem same when due.

The ballot for such election will be prepared as follows:

For incurring debt Yes ☐

For incurring debt No ☐

The former of which shall be taken as a vote assenting to the incurring of such debt, and the latter as dissenting therefrom.

J. W. BLUE, JR., Mayor.

J. C. BOURLAND, City Clerk.

RODNEY.

Miss Clara Nunn visited her sister, Mrs. Eva Hughes, at Baker, Sunday.

Miss Elva Roberts visited in Rosebud Saturday and Sunday.

J. N. Truitt will finish making sorghum this week.

Rev. U. G. Hughes visited the family of H. L. Sullivan Sunday.

The protracted meeting which has been in progress at Baker for the past two weeks closed Sunday night. It was conducted by Rev. Hughes and LaRue and was very successful. The baptizing took place at 10:30 a. m. Monday.

Will Cain, of Wheatcroft, visited in this vicinity last week.

J. L. Sullivan and wife of Mattoon visited here Sunday.

Will Hicklin sold a nice lot of cattle to Lacey Moore at Repton last week.

C. M. Clift was in Wheatcroft Saturday.

Will Hicklin is contemplating selling one of his farms here and buying another one near Marion.

Lucien Sullivan, of Ark., will visit his old home here in a few days.

E. L. Nunn and Jim Sullivan attended church at Baker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walker received quite a number of visitors Sunday.

Chester Truitt, Sr. was in Weston Sunday.

Robert Elkins of Mattoon was here on business recently.

FREDONIA AND KELSEY.

H. E. Rutler will have a sale Nov. 4th, at the grandpap Rice farm.

Dr. J. N. Todd and wife were in Louisville several days last week.

Rev. Dickens, former pastor of the C. P. church here, preached us a fine sermon Sunday.

Bob Young, of Oklahoma, is visiting his father, M. G. Young,

PUBLIC SALE.—I will on Nov. 4, on the "Grandpap Rice" place, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Fredonia, on Kuttawa road, sell to the highest and best bidder the following property: One good surry, wagon, disc harrow, wheat drill 1 Brown cultivator, 1 McCormack binder, two A harrows and all gear, and tools found on a first class farm; 1 good mule, 35 head of hogs and pigs, 500 bushels good corn. Terms made known on day of sale.

H. C. Butler.

Oliver & Conyer shipped stock from here Saturday.

Rev. Miller is assisting in a protracted meeting at Eddy creek.

Staple and fancy groceries of all kinds. Bennett & Son.

Mrs. R. R. Bransford is visiting relatives at Dawson.

John Ackridge is having a house built near his residence.

Clyde Boyd of Dycusburg, is attending school here.

G. W. Stone and wife, of Marion, were here Sunday and Monday.

Will Johnson was on the sick list last week.

Rice, Young & Co. will up tobacco in its large factory here.

Cyclones are Coming.

Many parts of the United States have been visited by cyclones and windstorms within the past year, and more will follow. One may come this way at any time. If your property is not protected you are taking no small risk. The cost is exceedingly low. For rates and full information inquire of

BOURLAND & HAYNES, Opp. Postoffice, Marion, Ky.

Contributors and Committees.

The following named persons have paid their "Opening Day" contributions, and I hope that all subscribers will call and pay same as soon as possible. You can pay same to me or J. H. Orme.

T. ATCHISON FRAZER.

Cochran & Piekens	\$20.00
Yandell-Gugenheim	20.00
C. E. Weldon	5.00
Mrs. A. S. Cavender	5.00
Rankin & Piekens	5.00
Champion & Champion	2.50
Louisville Fertilizer Co.	10.00
A. C. Moore	5.00
Geo. P. Roberts	1.50
A. A. Deboe	1.00
Boston & Paris	7.50
Woods & Orme	20.00
Levi Cook	2.50
J. B. Ray	5.00
T. Atchison Frazer	5.00
Hine-Babb Co.	5.00
P. S. Maxwell	25.00
G. E. Shiveley	2.50
W. D. Baird	2.00
Bennett Walker	5.00
O. T. Hodges	5.00
Ed McFee	1.00
W. J. Deboe	2.00
J. B. Kevil	2.00
R. E. Dollins	5.00
G. N. Fox	5.00
Josiah Conger	5.00
Jim Woodall	25.00
Dock Woodall	25.00
Ed Flanary	2.00
W. S. Hughes	25.00
Tom Holoman	25.00
James Butler	1.00
J. S. Thomas	5.00
Jim Baker	25.00
Nunn & Tucker	5.00
Metz & Sedberry	3.00
J. A. & Jno. A. Moore	5.00
Lem Clark	1.00
Jasper Riggins	1.00
J. F. Dalton	25.00
Taylor and Cannan	5.00
J. M. Wright	25.00
J. M. McChesney	1.00
Geo. Thomas	25.00
F. B. Heath	25.00
Grant Davidson	1.00
Clarence Perry	5.00
P. C. Stephens	1.00
Jno. Vaughn	1.00
Geo. Cruce	5.00
Thos. King	5.00
R. F. Wheeler	5.00
W. H. Swansey	25.00
J. S. McMurry	25.00
Wm. Towery	25.00
Jim Thomas	25.00
J. P. Swansey	5.00
Ohe Hunt	1.00
J. A. Daughtrey	1.00
R. F. Ford	25.00
D. A. LaRue	25.00
Rush Stephenson	5.00
T. J. Hamilton	25.00
Ed Wathen	5.00
McConnell & Stone	5.00
Urie Bingham	5.00
Wm. Redd	5.00
J. N. Hill	25.00
J. J. Hunt	25.00
Fred Casner	1.00
Jas. Travis	25.00
Henry Wheeler	25.00
W. A. Davidson	5.00
P. E. Shewmaker	1.00
J. N. Dean	25.00

G. D. Hughes	50
Chas. Donakey	1.00
W. L. James	50
Marion Milling Co.	12.50
W. F. Paris	50
G. W. Stone	50
Jim Boone	50
M. V. Torry	50
M. F. Clement	1.00
W. P. Loyd	50
Bob Nesbitt	25
W. A. Woodall	50
W. H. Crow	50
Felix Cox	1.00
Hiram Ford	25
Joe Carter	50
Haynes & Taylor	10.00
George Crider	10.00
O. M. James	5.00
C. S. Nunn	5.00
W. H. Graves	50
Gus Summerville	1.00
Pleas Howerton	1.00
J. M. Freeman	1.00
R. L. Flanary	1.00
J. R. Postleweight	50
J. W. Blue, Jr.	5.00
Adams & Price	5.00
A. S. Cannan	1.00
Gilbert & Hicklin	2.50
L. H. James	5.00
Total	\$271.45

COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENT.

W. D. Baird, H. H. Sayre, Jno. W. Wilson, Jas. M. Freeman, Jno. Lacy Nunn, J. S. Branswell, A. M. Hearin.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

H. H. Sayre, W. D. Cannan, Jno. Lacy Nunn.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION.

T. Atchison Frazer, C. E. Weldon, D. B. Kevil, W. H. Copher, Jno. A. Moore, Jas. L. Rankin, A. M. Hearin.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

H. H. Sayre, A. C. Moore, J. B. Champion.

This list is since my last report:

DONATIONS BY FARMERS.

Hugh McConnell	1 goat
George Hill	1 goat
Dan Green	1 sheep
E. F. Sullenger	1 sheep
Wyatt Huot	1 goat
Henry Young and Abe Baker	1 sheep
John Brown	1 beef
C. W. Bryant	1 hog
Jonathan Stone	1 goat
Ed Dowell	1 sheep

Market Report.

Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

Extra good export steers	\$4 00-4 50
Light shipping steers	3 75-4 00
Choice butcher steers	3 80-4 20
Common to medium	2 75-3 20
Choice butcher heifers	3 50-4 00
Fair to good	3 00-3 50
Common to medium	2 80-3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 00-3 50
Common to medium	2 25-2 75
Good to extra stock steers	3 25-3 75
Good to extra bulls	2 75-3 00
Choice veal calves	5 50-6 00
Common to medium	2 50-3 00
Coarse heavy	2 50-3 00
Choice milch cows	30 00-35 00
Medium to good	15 00-20 00
Plain common	10 00-15 00

HOGS.

Choice pack. & butchers	5 20-5 25
Medium packers	5 15-5 20
Light shippers	4 50-4 90
Choice pigs	4 50-4 90
Light pigs	4 00-4 20
Roughs	4 25-4 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to choice fat sheep	4 00-4 20
Fair to good	3 00-3 50
Common sheep	2 00-3 00
Bucks	2 00-2 75
Choice shipping lambs	7 20-7 50
Seconds	5 75-6 00
Good butcher	4 75-5 20
Cull and tail-ends	3 00-4 00
Choice native stock ewes	4 40-4 75
Good plain ewes	3 75-4 25

GRAIN.

WHEAT—

No. 2 red and longberry	\$0 87
No. 3 red and longberry	84

CORN—

No. 2 white	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 mixed	42

OATS—

No. 3 white (new)	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 mixed (new)	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

MARKET BASKET.

BUTTER—Packing 15c per lb.; good country 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Elgin 23c in 60-lb. tums. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in 30 lb. tums; Elgin lb. prints 23c.

POULTRY—Hens 8c per lb.; roosters 3c per lb.; spring chickens 12c. ducks old 9c, young 12c; turkeys 10c.

EGGS—17-19c, case count; candled 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19c.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Successful Tests With Peat as Locomotive Fuel.

LUXURY ON ENGLISH TRAINS.

Valets, Ladies' Maids and Numbered Seats Among Other Conveniences. Each Crew on the Pennsylvania Lines to Have Its Special Engine. Trainmen Not to Wear Flowers.

Peat is abundantly stored in our Maine bogs, says the Lewiston Evening Journal. Androscoggin county has enough peat to supply all Maine with fuel for a generation. Yet we fail to encourage intelligent efforts to develop our own resources in fuel. A number of experiments which will be of interest to many Maine men have recently been made by the Boston and Maine railroad in the use of peat fuel. So far the tests have given entire satisfaction, and now the company is preparing to give the new locomotive fuel a more extended trial than any heretofore undertaken.

The company had its attention called to the value of peat as a steaming agency some weeks ago and upon representation that it was equal to bituminous coal was induced to test its qualities. These were eminently satisfying, and a carload of the material has been delivered for further experiment. The source of supply is in the town of Lewington, Mass., and it is said that this single deposit would furnish enough fuel for all the railroads entering Boston for a period of 250 years.

The treatment consists in cutting out the peat in large cubes and then subjecting them to heavy pressure, which exudes all the moisture and makes the mass as compact as anthracite. In the pressing the cubes take on an elliptical shape, with an inch hole running through them, which admits of free burning. In reporting on the first experiments the officials of the road say that they found that this fuel made an exceptionally hot fire, was free from smoke and that it could be purchased for less than coal. From an economical standpoint, however, the coal showed to better advantage owing to slower consumption, but the two advantages named for the peat fully offset that in favor of coal.

The further tests which the company proposes making will be watched with interest, as a solution of the present smoke nuisance may be found in the general use for steaming purposes of the peat fuel.

The Great Western railway in England has put a train called the "Cornishman Limited" on the run between London and Plymouth, 240 miles, the average speed will be 55.7 miles per hour, says the Railway Review and Engineering. Three new trains have been built for the service, composed of the largest cars yet run in England. Each coach is seventy feet long and nine and a half feet wide. A train is made up of six coaches, with a total seating capacity for 268 passengers.

Every seat in the train is numbered, and the passenger will receive a perforated ticket, half of which will be torn off by the guard and slipped, so that it cannot be removed, into a little slot at the back of the seat just above the head.

Electric light and electric fans are conveniently located. Valets and ladies' maids are carried, in addition to the guards and dining car attendants. The maids will constantly patrol the train to render service to women and women traveling without an escort. Children and especially watch over

An order recently issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad company which is heartily received by the engineers and firemen provides that each engine crew shall use the same locomotive all the time, and no other will be assigned to a crew unless they are running extra, says a Pittsburgh dispatch. It is understood that in many cases the Pennsylvania has been pooling locomotives on account of the shortage of motive power in recent months, and by the pooling system a locomotive crew gets a different one on nearly every run. The officials realize that when a crew has the same locomotive all the time better care is taken of the machine and better results are obtained. It will be the duty of the crew to look after the engine at the end of a run, and in this way the officials consider a great deal of repair work will be eliminated. It is also a recognized fact that an engineer becomes attached to a certain engine and can accomplish a great deal more with one that he knows. The new order is not only satisfactory to the trainmen, but is looked upon by the officials as a means of lessening the expense of keeping up the motive power by having the engines carefully looked after from day to day.

"In future do not wear flowers or bouquets in the laps of your coats or any decorations of any kind that are not prescribed by the rules."

The above order, recently issued for the guidance of Norfolk and Western trainmen, was provoked by the remarkable taste for variety and quantity of flowers worn by conductors and other trainmen, says a Cincinnati dispatch to the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The officials of the road thought the trainmen were rather overdoing the buttonhole stunt, it seems, and decided to have all posies discarded.

It is said that the final straw added to the load on official shoulders was placed a few days ago when a conductor startlingly decorated himself with sweet peas, carnations and nasturtiums.

KENTUCKY AS DIAMOND FIELD

South African Expert Discovers Indications There of Night Deposits.

David Draper, diamond expert, of Johannesburg, South Africa, passed through Pittsburgh the other night for Richmond, Va. He recently returned from Elliott county, Ky., where he investigated and inspected land between Ison and Creeches creeks, says a Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York World. He is the first diamond mine expert from South Africa to investigate the possibilities of finding diamonds in Kentucky—pipes, as they are called in diamond mining.

The correspondent read the report Mr. Draper made of the mines through the courtesy of W. L. McGehee, one of the owners of the land. Mr. Draper in his report said that if prospects had appeared on the surface in South Africa as they do in Elliott county, Ky., hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been invested in a thorough prospecting.

His report shows that garnets, ilmenite, olivine, diopside and mica should be found in the deposits. So far reports of the finding of diamonds are legendary, but the thick growth of vegetation would preclude the possibility of finding the gems unless they were systematically searched for.

Mr. Draper calls attention to the fact that some of the Transvaal mines were discovered only after twenty-five years of prospecting, although it was evident to mining experts that diamonds existed there. He compares the cost of fuel and labor in Kentucky with that of South Africa, which is in favor of Kentucky.

He says the total cost of thoroughly prospecting the Kentucky property would aggregate \$100,000. His report states further that he would not be surprised if the pipes were laid open that larger ones would be found in Kentucky than have ever been found in South Africa; also that it would require the finding only of five carats of stones per load in Kentucky to make the mine a paying one.

The pipes he examined, he asserts, are through "Kimberlite" and of volcanic origin and should produce just as rare gems as have ever been found in the Transvaal. The Kentucky property is so situated that the earth in being removed could be readily dumped from the hill, whereas in South Africa it has to be hauled by teams and wire ropes long distances.

The earth thus dug out is left exposed to the atmosphere for four months to a year before it is sorted out, washed and the diamonds and other minerals removed. It would require two years' work thoroughly to exploit the property for precious stones.

His report states that nowhere has he found as good indications of diamonds as in the Kentucky field. The promoters of the enterprise have bought up 22,000 acres of land surrounding the ground which will be opened.

CHIEF THREE MILES IN AIR.

Head of Chicago Police Bares Airships From Overhead.

Chief of Police Collins of Chicago discovered the other night that his jurisdiction has three dimensions instead of two within which he is commonly called upon to exercise authority and maintain order, says a Chicago special dispatch to the Washington Post. In addition to length and breadth it has three miles of height, impinging to that extent upon the region above. The chief says it is all covered in an ordinance which he really could not bring himself to quote out of hand.

The chief made this announcement when he was shown a telegram announcing the intention of A. Roy Knabenshue of Toledo, the aviator, to visit Chicago in a few days and circle about the dome of the Masonic temple in his craft. The chief was horror stricken.

"I'm chief for three miles," he said. "He'll have to fly high. He will not be permitted to run up that machine within the city limits and if he goes up from the outside he'll have to stay over three miles. He can't risk his life in my jurisdiction."

LION AS "FIGHTING EDITOR"

Indiana Man Training One to Take Care of Undesirable Visitors.

Clarence P. Wolfe, editor of a newspaper at New Harmony, Ind., proposes to put a lion on guard in his office to be the "fighting editor" in the event of any fighting having to be done, says a New Harmony dispatch. The lion is far from being tame, but Mr. Wolfe hopes he can train it to be as docile as far as he is concerned.

While a circus was at New Harmony a few days ago a cage containing the lion was blown over in a storm, and the animal was badly injured. The circus manager could not take it with him, and Mr. Wolfe bought it for a mere song.

He says he will expect it to "take care" of persons who come to the office to object when the paper contains something which they do not like.

Heroic Hygiene.

At an inquest on the body of a man who had died after an operation in St. George's hospital, London, it was stated, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that the only way by which operators could absolutely avoid infection from patients was by boiling the hands.

Dying From Their Friends.

German houses in Japan complain to their home firms that many Japanese orders are now being given to British and American houses.

HOME OF WASHINGTON.

HOW WOMEN PAVED THE WAY
FOR RESTORATION OF MT. VERNON

Historic Place is Now Exactly as it Looked During the Lifetime of Great Statesman-General—Thousands Visit it Annually.

The bell is tolling, the band playing "Nearer My God to Thee" and the passengers know, even before they raise their eyes to the fair sweep of Virginia's shore line, that the steamer is passing Mount Vernon. A pretty custom—the tolling of the bell and the playing of the fine old hymn. A hush falls on the crowded decks, and one



WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.
From a Painting at Mount Vernon.

feels the thrill of patriotism stirring the hearts of the people.

But do the thousands who annually sail down the Potomac to visit the stately home of George Washington know that to a woman's initiative is due the restoration and preservation of the beautiful Mount Vernon of today?

Away back in 1853 this home was in a rapidly deteriorating condition. John Augustine Washington, a son of General Washington's nephew, was the owner of the estate. The descendants of Washington evidently did not inherit the clear business sense of their illustrious ancestor, for in General Washington's time the farm yielded a handsome income. Now the fields were ly-

for future generations this home of General George Washington.

In this connection it is interesting to know that during the ten-day annual meeting of the Board of Regents in the month of May a banquet is given to the Governor of Virginia. After the feast is ended and the toasts are drunk, the entire association conduct the Governor about the house and grounds, that he may know, by personal observation, that the pact entered into so long ago is being faithfully kept.

It is the custom of the ladies of the association to live at Mount Vernon during the yearly session. At this time the old home wears an air of unwonted gaiety. The kitchen gives out the most appetizing odors, and stimulated to unusual activity by tales of the old days, the corps of Virginia servants are anxious to show their fitness for the honor of "servin' de ladies." Even the brick oven, a relic of colonial days, is called into use, the beautifully browned bread, pies and cakes attesting its superiority.

Thirty States Represented.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is a most exclusive body. It is composed of a regent, who is president of the association, and a vice-regent from each of the States of the Union. Thirty States are now represented. The women are justly proud of the work that has been and is being accomplished, and so value their places in the council that it has become a custom for the office of vice-regent to descend from mother to daughter or other near relative. When a vacancy occurs in the council the Governor of the State is invited to nominate some prominent woman; but should the name not receive the favorable consideration of the regent and vice-regents no appointment is made until one acceptable to all is proposed.

Miss Cunningham, the first regent, lived at Mount Vernon from 1868 to 1873, when she resigned on account of ill health. She died the following year. The present regent is Mrs. Justice Van Rensselaer Townsend, of New York.

During the Civil War, though in the very midst of the conflict, Mount Vernon escaped serious injury. This was mainly due to the heroism of Miss Tracy, the secretary of the association, who took up her abode at Mount Ver-

STEM INDUSTRIAL CRASH.

STANDARD OIL MAGNATE PREDICTS CRISIS AND SUGGESTS
PALLIATIVE MEASURES.

Would Have Nation Begin Work of
Vast Internal Improvements. Ex-
Premier Meline of France Also
Sounds Warning.

J. H. SHANNON.

That the land is the source of all real wealth, has been said by philosophers time out of mind, and now with the urban districts draining from the country much of the flower of its manhood the cry is going up from the lips of legions of wise men. "Back to the Land!" All manner of colonization projects are being devised and tried for the purpose of diverting foreign immigration from the cities to fields and to relieve the pressure of congestion in the overgrown centers. One



J. D. ROCKEFELLER AND HIS NEW WIG—feature of the ominous flow of people to the cities is the phenomenal development of manufactures. There may come a time when manufactures will so overbalance agriculture that there will not be enough basic wealth produced to afford a profitable market for the factory-made goods. When the industrial situation shall become so unbalanced, a commercial crash of stupendous magnitude must ensue.

As Helpless Babes.

Then the city-trained men who know not how to make bread out of the soil will clamor for work, curse the economic condition of the period, denounce the state, threaten the republic with all sorts of fantastic theories, and there will be acute friction between the few rich and the multitude of poor. Gradually men will drift back to the land and learn to make their living with the plow and reaper and a satisfactory equilibrium between agriculture and manufactures will once more be reached. Before this result is attained, there will be intense suffering. Families that are in comfortable circumstances will know the meaning of misery, and families now affluent will fall into beggary. All this is not a dream. Men of clearest vision see it coming.

Rockefeller's Prophecy of Panic.
It is what Mr. John D. Rockefeller sees when he predicts, as he did in a recent interview "an industrial crisis of world-wide extent and unprecedented severity."

Mr. Rockefeller says the crisis will be brought on by overproduction in all lines. The Standard Oil magnate

impends will be precipitated by overproduction of manufactured goods. He says "Consumption must have its bounds, and so with the consumption of manufactured articles. When a man has filled all his requirements in clothes and furniture a mere lowering of prices, which is all that mechanical improvements generally mean nowadays, can no longer attract him. Therefore, when the output is not restrained the market necessarily becomes choked."

Mr. Rockefeller is specific as to the time when the crash is to occur. It is likely that he errs in this, because predictions as to periods of depression and readjustment are seldom fulfilled as to dates. Crises as a rule come unexpected and the immediate reason is most apt to be due to over-expansion of credit, and overproduction of securities than to actual overproduction of goods; but when the cause of over-expanded credits is added overproduction of manufactures and a lop-sided industrial system recovering from the crash is more difficult.

Day of Distress Near.

The richest man in America is positive, however, that the crash will come about 1907—year after next—and so sure is he that the trouble is on its way, that he is already weaving a plan to provide work for those who will be thrown out of employment, and thus avert the panic. He is certain that the number of men who will need help will be about 7,000,000, and when is added to those men the number of dependents, the total is appalling. Mr. Rockefeller thinks this vast army of unemployed should be set to work by the government on internal improvements, the building of new roads, improvement of old ones, dredging of streams, irrigating land, etc. He says:

Vast Plan of Construction.

"There is enough labor today needed on the public highways to employ all the idle or surplus labor for a century. The improvement of the roads, the dredging streams, and especially of the Mississippi, where annually millions of damage is done by the overflow, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation of forests and the drainage of the swamps are the great public problems that should be occupying the public mind. Municipal, state and national laws should be enacted now for the building of roads, so that when the industrial storm comes it will not be too late to breast it."



JULES MELINE.

It makes no difference whether Mr. Rockefeller be right or wrong in his forecast of a gathering storm, his plan for the employment of surplus labor is a practical and profitable one and his enumeration of road building, river improvement, irrigation, forest preservation and swamp draining, as the truly great national problems is philosophic. The work needs to be done, and eventually it must be done, if the United States is to progress. Waste is national loss—waste by flood and drought as well as waste by fire. Every acre of land should be made to pay. The government promotes research and experimentation in agriculture, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of tillage; there is no reason why it should not give countenance and support to reclamation of land and the enhancement of the fertility of land already under culture. It is the land—the farm, which is the pedestal of the republic.

There should be no effort to minimize the worth of manufactures—processes that work up the raw products of the earth into serviceable forms. The ores from which are obtained the metals of commerce are as much a product of the land as corn, wheat and cotton—not as primarily important, but quite as necessary to man in his present highly organized social state. It is difficult to draw the line between some of the basic manufactures and agriculture, for the iron furnaces and steel mills build the railroads and bridges which give farmers a short-cut to markets.

French Statesman Also Predicts
Panic.

But the point is, that where manufactures develop out of proportion to the growth of agriculture, the world is being turned wrong side up. Mr. Meline in declaring that the overproduction of manufactures will lead to an industrial crash, says: "There is room for everyone under the sun, but on condition of sharing up the good things of the earth. Instead of concentrating upon one department of activity,"

THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

REVISION AND ANTI-REVISION
SENTIMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Speaker Cannon between Two Fires
Question to be a Live One During
the Next Session of Congress.

It is rather amusing to those who are on the inside of the political arena in Washington to observe the manner in which discussions of the tariff are conducted throughout the country. In an academic way the theories of the tariff are talked over. But to the men on whom the real work of revising the tariff would devolve there are very different considerations to influence them. They openly declare that the tariff ought to be revised, but they say the danger to business interests would be so great that they fear undertaking it. They insist that a struggle over the schedules would last six months, and that during that time the business interests would be suffering stagnation that would afflict the country very sorely.

This view is scouted by the revisionists as one that has no standing with men who believe in doing things. They claim that if such considerations are to prevail there never could be a revision of the tariff.

So Easy To Revise.

Not long ago the difficulties in agreeing upon changes in the Dingley

over the revision of the tariff. He declared that it would be an easy job.

As Simple as Can Be.

"What would you do with the tariff?" he was asked.

"Why," he replied, "it's as simple as can be. All you have to do is to lower the tariff on woolen goods and to make a big reduction in the shoe schedules. Practically that would satisfy every one, and if you did no more the country would be pleased."

The Illinois representative was informed that he had been preceded by a member from Massachusetts who thought that all that would be necessary would be to put coal, hides and wool on the free list.

"Hides on the free list!" exclaimed the Illinois speaker. "Not while I have the strength to stay here to fight it."

"Now you see what an easy thing it is to revise the tariff," said the speaker.

"If I was God," again remarked the speaker in his quaint style, "I would make some changes in the tariff. I would put them into effect before anybody knew what they were to be made. Then there would be no unsettling of business and at least some people would be happy."

Question an Absorbing One.

What alarms so many prominent protectionists is what they claim is the danger of unsettling the business conditions of the country. The theoretical adjustment of the tariff according to the principles of protection



From the Washington Post.

"Ordinarily my experience has been that bears were not greatly feared when I suddenly came upon them."—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's for October.

schedules were illustrated by representatives who called on Speaker Cannon. It happened that one day a prominent Massachusetts member called to impress the speaker with the easy manner in which the tariff might be revised.

"You see," declared the Massachusetts member, "we all make too much over the difficulties in revising the tariff. It would really be very simple. We would only have to put hides, wool and coal on the free list and the country would be practically satisfied. We might do more, but that would really be enough. There could be no difficulty in coming to an agreement on that—merely a matter of a few weeks."

The speaker listened intently as he always does listen to advice. But trailing on the heels of the Massachusetts member came a representative from Illinois who also wanted to revise the tariff. He started in the same as his predecessor. He thought there was altogether too much fuss made

is having very little effect on them. In fact the protectionists do not even care to discuss that phase of the question. A revision of the tariff with the declared purpose to simply lower the schedules they say would have the same effect on the country that they claim would follow an attack on the tariff principles by the free-traders. They claim that merchants would not buy goods when lower tariff rates might still further reduce the price they would have to pay. That conditions lasting six months they fear would upset all business conditions. They say it might mean panic.

But they are likely to have their views very forcibly contested by the tariff revisionists next winter. The revisionists and the men who believe in the principles of reciprocity are banding together to give battle in the halls of Congress. The citadel is now distinctly in the control of the stand-patters and it is to be seen what power the revisionists will develop in contesting their ascendancy.

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House in which
Washington
Lived.



The Kitchen a
Hundred Years
Ago.

ing untilled and useless, and the house and outbuildings were showing signs of the passing of the years. The glory of that splendid home was departing.

A Woman's Work.

To the great credit of John Augustine Washington it is related that he refused absolutely to consider proposals advanced by private companies and individuals to purchase the estate, to be converted later into a pleasure resort. Think of the desecration—a vaudeville performance on that magnificent stretch of lawn, waiters bearing their burdens of food and drink through those stately halls, the daily uproar of irreverent crowds.

And then came Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She visited Mount Vernon in 1853 and was shocked and grieved at the fate in store for the historic spot. She conceived the plan of rousing the women of her beloved southland to the true state of affairs and enlisting their co-operation in the raising of a fund of \$200,000, the price asked for the house, outbuildings, wharfage, garden and some two hundred acres of farmlands. So she went to work, and it must be remembered that fifty years ago it took no small amount of bravery for a woman to inaugurate and carry on an undertaking of such magnitude. But after five years of effort the whole of the \$200,000 was in hand. It was found impracticable to confine the propaganda to the Southern States, so the North was invited to assist, which she did in generous measure.

At the close of 1858 the Mount Vernon estate was purchased and the title passed to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Freed from Taxation.

A charter was secured from the State of Virginia, granting exemption from taxation, the association in return binding itself to the task of restoring to its original condition and preserving



OLD FASHIONED GARDEN AT MOUNT VERNON.

cles similar in design and construction, is generally understood. But every woman should know and remember that to the loyal, patriotic women of the land belongs the credit of saving from ruin and obliteration the fine old home of the Father of his country. This statesman says that the crisis which

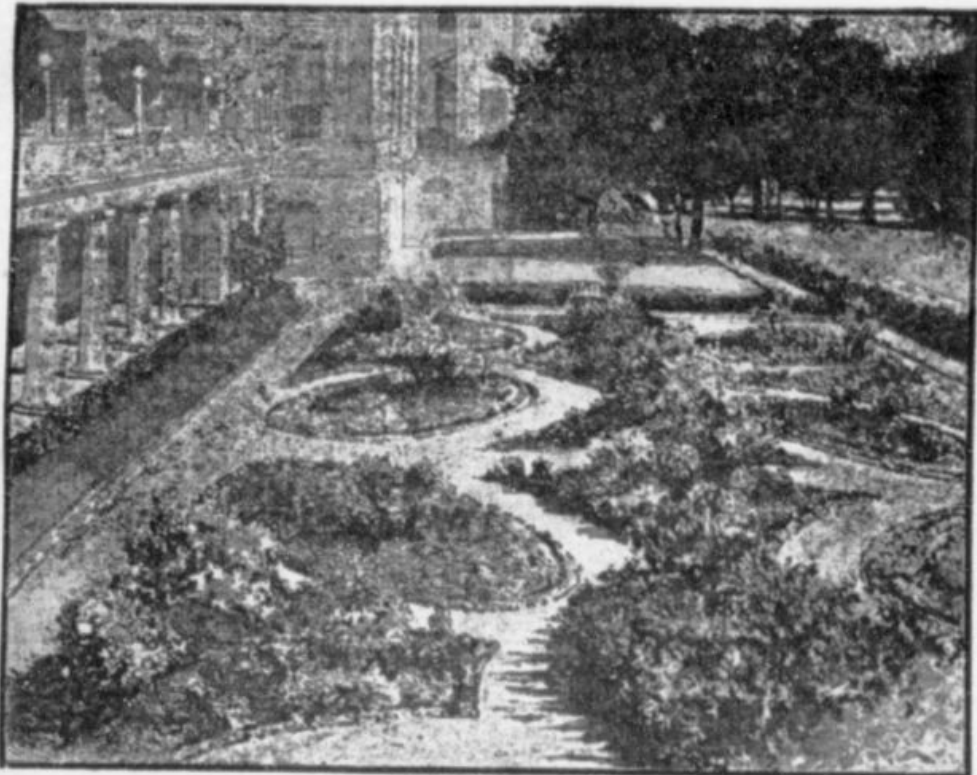
ATTRACTIVE FLOWER BED.

OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN A FAVORITE SPOT OF MRS. ROOSEVELT.

This Corner of the White House Grounds, With Its Blaze of Color, Attracts the Sight-Seeker.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Old Fashioned Garden, as the generous collection of the White House is called, has been a continuous mass of bloom and color during the summer and fall, quite different from any of the other Government flower displays. There are many of these, surrounding the different departmental buildings, those of the Department of Agriculture being particularly elaborate and ornate, but it is the opinion of summer visitors to Washington that the old-time corner of the mistress of the White House is the most pleasing of all. At least it seems to strike the majority of fancies, for it recalls the scenes and times of earlier days. This part of the White House grounds has always been devoted to flowers, but until Mrs. Roosevelt's advent it has been rather given up to the latest fads of horticulture than to a display of the familiar blooms of the old-time flower garden.

The changes in the White House a couple of years ago were officially known as the "restoration," but have, perhaps, been more generally termed the "renovation." It seemed necessary that something should be done; there was talk of reconstructing the White



A FAVORITE SPOT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

House, but the niggardly appropriations made by Congress prevented any extensive change or improvement. There has, however, been nothing but approval for the changes in Mrs. Roosevelt's garden. The location is an ideal one, somewhat sheltered and secluded, and when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the garden party last spring to the International Railway delegates there were many words of praise for the charming effects of hundreds of climbing roses, displayed in full bloom and fragrance, their vivid coloring contrasting well against the walls of the east and west terraces.

Special Floral Pets.

Particular pets of the President's wife are hardy shrubs and annuals, too, but all of the kind with which men and women who loved flowers a half century ago loved to surround themselves and with each of which for the older generation there lingers some poetic or sentimental fancy. Hollyhocks, jessamine, phlox, dahlias, China asters, lavender, rosemary, columbine, clematis, peonies and smaller shrubs and flowers have contributed generously to the riot of color and bloom which has pervaded this nook during the season. The mistress of this garden delights to pick up new plants which are yet old, and following her various visits to Arlington, Mount Vernon and other places have come many packages of new favorites to find an unused corner in this old-fashioned garden.

Does Sugar Make Strength?

Various reasons have been assigned for the increase in stature and strength of the modern maiden, who has most certainly grown uncommonly tall and proportionately muscular during the past few years, says an English writer. It cannot be that outdoor sports, gymnastic exercise and so on, have stretched her out and made her as strong as she is, because her brothers have had precisely the same advantages, and they have not developed at the same rate. It seems to me, therefore, that the secret lies in the fact, that of recent years girls have become far greater consumers of sweets than ever were their mothers and grandmothers.

Time was when we should never have dreamt of having sweets on our luncheon, dinner and tea tables. Now it would be quite extraordinary were one not to offer these dainties. And, what is more, women are not merely content to eat sweets at all times and in all places between meals. It was recently said that boxes of bonbons play a conspicuous part in modern levee-making, "sweets to the sweet" being apparently the text by which every young man of the day guides himself through the devious paths of courtship.

The great Russian wrestler who is shortly to enter again into contest with the Turk, Madrali, tells us that the more sweet stuff one eats the stronger one grows. Sugar is the secret of strength, he declares.

Only a Portion of Russia.

In order to appreciate the size of Siberia one must imagine the placing of all of the States and Kingdoms, principalities and empires, etc., of Europe, excepting Russia, and all of the United States, including Alaska, in the territory occupied by that portion of Russia, and then would still have a small amount of land uncovered.

In British Columbia as in England the rule of the road is "Keep to the left and you're sure to be right."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

American System of Public Education Far Less Practical Than That of Germany.

The general public school education of the country is complacently believed by the majority of people to be the best in the world. There are some, however, who insist that much of our education is impractical and does not fit the youth of the country for the actual hard knocks of life, and that our school system should include a much greater preparation of industrial work.

An examination of German educational methods places the United States at an apparent disadvantage in this regard. An instance of this is seen in a series of newspaper articles published in Frankfurt, Germany, by Mr. Heinrich Back, the director of the Frankfurt Industrial School, who has been twice sent by the German Government to study the industrial schools of this country. Mr. Back expresses surprise that we have not provided in our school system for training our citizens in special directions, instead of leaving the establishment of trade, industrial and technical schools to the enterprising individuals or the generosity of philanthropy. The result is that a comparatively small number of these schools are found in certain favored parts of the United States, while in the major portion of the country little opportunity is offered boys to obtain practical and thorough instruction and to increase their value to the nation by converting themselves into trained workmen.

The German Government, on the other hand, maintains in every part of the empire good trade, industrial and technical schools, drilling the youth of the country and sending them out, each

GREAT CANALS OF MARS.

RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS ESTABLISH APPARENT ARTIFICIAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Camera's Eye, More Sensitive than the Human Optic, Establishes New Data—Interesting Scientific Discoveries.

Astronomers and scientists in general are deeply interested in the modest announcement made by Professor Percival Lowell and his associates at the Lowell Observatory in Arizona recently that after several partial successes and some complete failures the greater canals of the planet Mars had at last been photographed.

Hitherto the general public has been compelled to accept or to reject the existence of the Martian canals on the word of the stargazing fraternity. But with the accomplishment of the Harvard observers in Arizona everyone will now have an opportunity to see the actual photographs in proof of what has long been considered as more or less of a theory.

While several photographs were taken of the canals some weeks ago, it was not until a few days ago that the solar photographers were ready to announce the complete success of the undertaking. Professor Lowell, in the following account of the achievement, is unreserved in his belief that the Martian canals closely correspond to the familiar waterways of the same general classification on this planet.

Up to the present time human knowledge of Mars has been largely theoretical—the principal facts regarding the planet being that it is 141,500,000 miles from the sun and approximately 47,000,000 miles from earth. The Martian year is 687 days. Mars is 4230 miles in diameter, the earth being 7918, Jupiter 86,500 and the sun 881,400 miles.

"To photograph the canals of Mars," says Professor Lowell, "has for many years been a purpose of the observatory established and maintained by Harvard College in Arizona. The first attempt to meet with an even approximate success was made in 1901, when a more or less satisfactory print was made of the Mare Acidaliæ, or Lake of Acid.

"Yet, encouraging as that pioneer effort was, no canal could then be detected on the negative with absolute certainty. To-day we can state as positive and final that there are canals on Mars—because the photographs say so, and a photographic negative is nothing if not truthful.

"In my firm belief, it is only a question of time, possibly of months, maybe a few years, when we shall be able to determine the exact nature and probable purpose of the canals of our planetary neighbor. Meanwhile we have a number of excellent negatives which have served to bring us a bit closer to Mars than ever in the past.

"The negatives thoroughly confirm the eye in showing not only the existence of the canals, but reveal them as continuous lines of tens and even hundreds of miles in length. Of course it is yet impossible to say positively whether the Martian canals are of artificial or natural creation, or exactly of what composition is the liquid or molten substance in them. But so far as we can at present conceive, they appear as corresponding to our familiar waterways classified under the heading of canals.

Value of Advertising.

Once, beset with pain and trouble, And the day was dreary and dark, And I felt most weary and sinking Of my liver, lungs and heart.

In the papers I was scanning, Advertisements by the score, Trusting there to find some doctor In whose ears my woes I'd pour.

Then there flashed across my vision As if writ in living light; Tell, oh, tell, old Doctor Cartin! Tell, before you sleep, this night.

All your woes and all your troubles, All your aches and every pain, He can soothe you, he can cure you; Put new life in every vein.

And when all your troubles vanish, And your liver works all right, And your lungs resume their functions, And your heart with joy is bright.

Then you'll sing loud Hallelujahs, And you'll pay your bill in gold, Thankful that to Dr. Cartin, All your troubles have been told.

And you'll know that lucky Fortune Made you know, at any rate, That it pays for all to keep their Advertisements up to date.

A Few Afterthoughts.

The negro who demanded \$5,000 from a New York life insurance company is to be prosecuted. This man is evidently unfamiliar with the laws of the market. He should have applied for the gift through a syndicate.

A mining engineer in Guadalajara, Mexico, has found a petrified ape, 16 feet underground. This is almost as startling as the seedless apple cake.

There were 127,000 pounds of Mocha and Java coffee imported into the United States during the year 1901. It seems strange that during that time no coffee was produced in the United States.

A hunting article in Scribner's Magazine, contributed by the President, says: "Ordinarily my experience has been that bears were not hurt when I suddenly came upon them." Surely the President was disgusted.

The German who has built a house entirely of cork must be an Irishman.

A clever counterfeit of the ten-dollar "Buffalo" note is being passed in New York. Another indistinguishable security, only it has the misfortune to be technically illegal.

Half Calme has concluded that he will not write a novel on American millionaires. He was probably unable to find one who would make a good hero.

One Purman got five years in prison for stealing a bag of wheat. He should have taken the precaution to do his business through the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Columbia University proposes to abolish hazing by the students. The Board of Directors are to be congratulated on having thought out a bright idea.

IMPLEMENT MAKERS MEET.

SHOW GREAT EXPANSION OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TRADE.

Pass Resolutions For Land Law Reform—Against Giving Interstate Commerce Commission Power to Fix Railroad Rates.

A recent meeting of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers at Niagara Falls brought forth a number of interesting and important facts relative to the great progress which has been made in recent years in the making of all classes of farm and working implements and also the great expanse of this class of trade abroad.

Since 1899, when our exports in this line for the first time shot ahead of those of Great Britain, the United States has been easily the heaviest exporter of agricultural implements and machinery in the world. Manufacturers claim, and their efforts to secure foreign markets seem to substantiate it, that exports play a most important part in the successful conduct of agricultural implement manufacturing.

The last census puts the annual value of this class of production at \$101,000,000, and it is estimated that the present year's production is greater. This



Courtesy Washington Star. JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP.

has grown from \$6,000,000 in 1850. The increase in exports, however, has been far greater as we have, one after another, captured foreign markets. In 1870 we exported only a million dollars' worth of foreign implements; in 1900 we were at the \$16,000,000 mark, and the high water mark was reached in 1904 with \$27,700,000, or over one-fifth of the product.

Much Work Ahead.

The Niagara meeting, however, brought forth the fact that there are many fields as yet unconquered by our implement makers. In sharp contrast with the brilliant success achieved by American harvesting machinery in Russia, American plows are practically unknown in that vast agricultural country. The plows used are mostly German or of local make, while the American type of light, strong plow, capable of doing almost twice the work of the Russian plow, and which have swept everything before them in South Africa and Australia, have thus far, for some reason, failed to gain an entry into Russia.

American Manufacturers Foremost.

It seems that the American implement makers are a progressive set and the secret of their phenomenal success has been in their good organization and the close study they have made of the wants of the foreign peoples. The American manufacturer has made a study of conditions and has thus beaten the Britisher with his "take it or leave it" and the German plan of making an exact imitation of the native or local implement.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers is an influential body and its annual meetings are participated in by some of the heaviest manufacturers in the world. It takes up, in addition to its regular business, the various broad questions of the day as they may have some direct or indirect bearing upon the prosperity of their industries. Among other questions discussed at the recent meeting were the ten-hour labor day, certain phases of the tariff, the parcel post question, ship subsidy, the repeal of the land laws. The principal discussion, as noted by the daily press, centered around the railroad rate and land law questions and parcel post, although there was, of course, no dissent to the view that everything possible should be done to expand foreign trade.

Questions of Legislation.

Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who recently attained fame in his beef trust decision, denounced the association upon the evils which he said would result in case the Interstate Commerce Commission was vested with power to act as both prosecutor and court, and they would if they were given power to fix railroad rates. He took strong ground against all rebates and discriminations and declared that it would be wise to replace the present machinery by a government bureau empowered to investigate all complaints, with a court of transportation to adjudicate the various points raised.

Resolutions were adopted embodying this idea.

The association also endorsed the report of President Roosevelt's Public Land Commission, advising the repeal of the Timber and Stone Act and changes in the Desert Land Act, and the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act to prevent land frauds. The interest of the association in this matter and in the government irrigation work is active, since irrigation and home building on millions of acres of Western lands will furnish an unparalleled market.

The proposed parcel post legislation came in for a scoring as being inimical to independent manufacture and destroyer of the thousands of retail and wholesale dealers throughout the country with whom the farmers do business directly and tending to further concentrate manufacturers in a few great centers, and create monopolies.

SINGULARI INDIANS OF NORTH WEST.

The Marriage Contract a Complicated Document.

Many peculiar customs exist among the Kwakwaka Indians who live along the coast of British Columbia. These Indians are divided into numerous tribes or clans, entry into one of which is obtained only through most exacting laws. Marriage among them is considered a purchase which is conducted on sound business principles. But the object sought is not only the woman, but also the right of membership in her clan for the future children of the couple. The privileges of the clan are not given as a present to the son-in-law, but he becomes entitled to them by paying a certain amount of property for his wife. The wife is given to him as a first installment of the return payment. The rest of the clan, its privileges, and a considerable amount of other property besides, are given later on, when the couple have children, and the rate of interest paid by the wife's tribe increases with the number of children. For one child, 200 per cent. of interest is paid; for two or more children, 300 per cent. After the entire payment is made the marriage is annulled, because the wife's father has redeemed his daughter. If she continues to stay with her husband, she does so of her own free will. Oftentimes, however, to avoid complications, the husband makes a new payment to his father-in-law in order to have a claim to his wife.

A RATTLER STORY.

Where a Miss Was as Good as a Mile.

"Being no devotee of hunting, I seldom carried anything but my revolver, while my partner, an enthusiast for any game from bear to pike, great or small, as I was the reverse, seldom stirred from the tent without his double-barreled shotgun," said the old timer from Nevada.

"As small game was fairly plenty in that part of the Sierras Jim generally took the right-of-way, lest it might be frightened away before he had an opportunity to shoot. This afternoon, however, we were merely going a short distance up the mountain back of our tent to see that our horses had not strayed too far. The gun was taken as a matter of habit, but the prospect of meeting anything for 'Jim' to shoot was so slight that I pushed on ahead and was climbing the steep mountain side, my body inclined far forward with my head naturally but a short distance from the ground.

"A sudden sharp gun shot report roared in my ear, and I felt the wind of the blast as the charge almost grazed my cheek. "Devilish careless, Jim," I said, angrily as I wheeled around. "Don't make game of your best friends without at least a slight warning, and don't fear but that after such a startling hint I'll always let you take the lead, though not even a chipmunk is in sight."

"The color rushed from my face and Jim quietly pointed to the mangled body of a six-foot rattler, whose head had been shattered into a shapeless mass.

"Well," said Jim, smiling good naturedly, "your two heads were about two feet apart. A bit too close, I thought."

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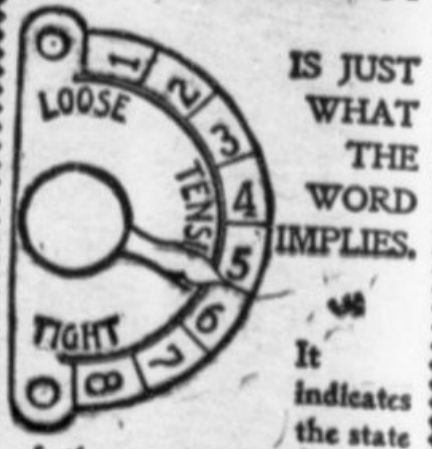
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THE LEGEND OF TAHOE

The old Indian woman glanced actively at the distant sky line, and then centered her gaze upon the deep crystal waters of the lake. The Ong? she said. I will tell you of the Ong. The Ong was a huge bird, greater than the houses of the white men. Its body was like the eagle's, and its wings were longer than the tallest pine. Its face was that of an Indian, but covered with hard scales, and its feet were webbed. Its nest was deep down in the bottom of the lake out in the center, and out of the nest rushed all of the waters which fill the lake. There are no rivers to feed the lake, only the waters from the Ong's nest. All the waters flow back near the bottom, in great under-sweeps, and after passing through the meshes of the nest are sent forth again. Every plant and bird and animal that gets into these under-currents, and sometimes even the great trout are swept into the meshes of the nest and are there held fast to furnish food for the Ong.

warriors around the council fire. All day long he had been sitting alone on the jutting cliffs which overhang the water, far away from the laughter and shouts of the camp, eagerly, prayerfully watching the great lake. Surely the Great Spirit would hear his prayer and give him the moment he longed for, yet he had been here for days and weeks in unavailing prayer and waiting.

The afternoon was well-nigh spent, and the heart of the young brave had grown cold as stone. In his bitter despair he sprang to his feet to defy and curse the Great Spirit to whom he had trusted, but ere he could utter the words his very soul stood still for joy. Slowly rising from the center of the lake, he saw the dreaded Ong. Circling high in the heavens like a vast shapeless thunder-cloud, black as the night the monster swept, now here, now there in search of prey. The young brave stood erect. When the Ong was nearest, he waved his arm to attract its notice. He had not long to wait. With a mighty swoop and an awful rushing noise the bird dashed to earth, and as it swept upward, the young brave was seen by all to be

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS.

How An Innocent Man was Suspected.

A little story was told at the New Willard Hotel in Washington the other day by a New Yorker who was traveling on a Pullman car between St. Louis and his home, which goes to show the danger of convicting a man on circumstantial evidence. The principal figure in this incident was not convicted, but had it not been for a fortuitous circumstance it might have gone hard with him.

"It seems that one of the occupants of the car on getting out of his berth to dress missed his vest, which was a rather serious affair, inasmuch as it contained in an inside pocket a roll of money which consisted of six brand-new \$100 bills.

"A little later he picked up the garment on the floor, but on searching, the roll of money was gone. It was a clear case of robbery, and the man naturally raised an excited outcry, which drew the attention of all his fellow-travelers. Early in the game the proposition to search everybody in that coach was made and adopted. He but a single dissenting voice. One man stood out fiercely and indignantly against it, and said that he would never consent to such an indignity, but would oppose it with all the force he could employ.

"This man was at once an object of suspicion, and many whispers directed at him went around. Every other individual aboard voluntarily submitted to being searched, yet nothing was seen of the stolen bills. At this point some amateur Sherlock Holmes cornered the porter, and by adroit questions and threats made that rascally employee own up to the theft, and also made him disgorge \$600 in handsome notes that appeared to be right from the Printing Bureau. The owner of the money was overjoyed and all hands congratulated him on recovering his money.

"About this time the obdurate gentleman who had resolutely declined to be searched secured the floor. 'Now, my friends,' said he, 'I will tell you why I risked your suspecting me of the theft, and what did this man do but go down in his hip pocket and fetch up a roll of money that he counted out in our presence, and, as sure as I am a living man, in this roll there were just six—no more and no less—brand-new bills, each of \$100 denomination. Positively there was no way of telling them from the bills that had been recovered. Then we all knew why he had declined to be investigated.'

Brief Thanks to the Ladies.

Jonesboro (Ark.) Evening Sun.

The members of the Citizens' Band ask the ladies who gave the supper for the benefit of the band on Wednesday night, August 9, to please accept their sincere thanks. It is the wish of every member that when these good ladies have done all the good deeds here that God would have them do that they be gathered home to join the heavenly band, where all be joy, happiness, and good music, which all who live as these good ladies have lived shall enjoy, and may the influence of these good ladies ever guide the members of the Citizens' Band to a higher stand of morality and faith, and may we never cease striving until we have reached the topmost round of the ladder of fame, when God, in His wisdom, shall call us home, and when we have played our last tune here on earth, may we be gathered with these good ladies around God's throne, where we can play on God's instruments of gold, where our music will be sweeter, through the ceaseless ages of eternity.

and the darkness crept over the lake, and into the darkness the Ong vanished.

The women had been long in their huts ere the council fire was kindled, and the warriors gravely seated themselves in its circle. The loss of a young brave could not be allowed to interfere with so important an event as the marriage choice, and from that of their minds he had vanished. It was not so very unusual for the Ong to claim a victim, and besides, the youth had been many times warned by his elders that he should not go hunting alone as had been his habit of late.

But while the warriors were working themselves up to a frenzy of eloquence over their bygone deeds of daring, an Indian maiden was paddling a canoe swiftly and silently toward the middle of the lake. Nona, the Chief's daughter, understood no more than the rest why her lover had not been dropped into the lake, nor why the Ong had acted so queerly, but she knew that she could die with her lover. She took her own frail canoe because it was so light, and easy to paddle, though it was made for her when a girl, and would scarcely support her weight now. It mattered nothing to her if the water splashed over the sides; it mattered nothing how she reached her lover. She kept saying his name over softly to herself, "Tahoe! My own Tahoe!"

When the council had finished, the old women went to the Chief's hut to bid his daughter come and hear the decision her father was about to render. Their consternation was great, nor did the tribe rest until the rosy dawn tinged the Washoe peaks and disclosed to the warriors the vast body of the Ong floating on the waters above its nest, and beside it a tiny, empty canoe. But gently approaching the shore was the strangest craft that ever floated on water. It was one of the Ong's great wings, and the sail was the tip of the other wing! Standing upon it clapsed in each other's arms, was the young brave Tahoe and the daughter of the chief. In the shouts of the tribe, shouts in which warriors and women and children mingled their voices with that of the great Chief, Tahoe knew that he was the hero, and that Nona was his bride. The decision was rendered, but the Ong's nest still remains, and to this day the drowned never rise in Lake Tahoe.

CHICKAMAGUA ANNIVERSARY.

One of the Great Battles of the Rebellion—Tragic Death of Post-Soldier General Lytle.

Forty-two years ago the latter part of September was fought and won by Rosecrans the great battle of Chickamagua.

Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, has been well considered the very gateway of the entire South. Bragg, in command of the Confederate force, was outwitted and outmaneuvered, and the town of Chattanooga fell into Federal hands, entirely by strategy.

Chattanooga was then but a poor, struggling village, never having been even heard of by one in a thousand of those who composed the Northern army. It is now a wealthy, prosperous city of over 60,000 inhabitants and the home of many Northern families. An electric line runs from the city to Chickamagua Park every 30 minutes.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle from the 19th to the 23d of September, where the tales of the campfire and the picket line were once more recounted, has been of surprising interest to thousands of old veterans and their quondam foes.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WM. H. LYTLE.

The battle of Chickamagua, which followed Chattanooga, was most desperately contested on both sides.

Bragg was reinforced by a veteran corps from Virginia, under Longstreet, and Buckner's Corps from East Tennessee, until his forces outnumbered Rosecrans by over 12,000, and yet the Northern army, by wise and vigorous marching day and night over mountains and through passes, and by the concentration of widely scattered forces, inflicted such terrible losses that Bragg was incapable of any but the most cautious following when Rosecrans fell back to occupy Chattanooga, for which he had been contending.

Among the many brave officers on both sides who gave up their lives for their beloved causes there was none braver, none more mourned than the Union Brigadier-General, Wm. H. Lytle. About to give the order to charge, he was struck in the head by a bullet and fell dying in the arms of his aid.

His poem of "Anthony and Cleopatra," generally believed to have been composed the night before the battle, but which, as a matter of fact, was an earlier production, has been classed as one of the most masterly lyrics in American poetry.

I Am Dying Egypt, Dying.

I am dying Egypt, dying,
Ere the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark, Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let-thine arm, oh! Queen, support me.
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Hearken to the great heart secrets,
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.
Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and shattered galleys—
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—
Die, the great Triumvir still.

Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
Twas no foeman's hand that slew him.
'Twas his own that struck the blow.
Here, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
Ere his star fades quite away,
Him who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly flung a world away!

Should the base plebeian rabble
Dare assail my fame at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home;
Seek her—say the Gods have told me,
Altars, Augurs, circling winds,
That her blood with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to stygian honors
With the splendors of thy smile.
Give the Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying Egypt, dying!
Hark! hissing foeman's cry:
They are coming—quick, my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell;
Isis and Osiris guard thee,
Cleopatra! Rome! farewell!

Nursery Nonsense.

Two magpies sat on a garden rail
As long ago as a week;
And one little magpie wagged his tail
In the other little magpie's beak.
Then doubling like a fast his little
claw hard
Said the other "Upon my word,
This is more than flesh and blood can
stand
From magpie or other bird."
So they picked and they scratched
Till all that was left on the rail
Was the beak of one of the little magpies,
And the other little magpie's tail.

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THE GREAT ONG.

mortals as were drowned in these waters for their bodies were carried to the Ong's nest and no mortal ever escaped him. Sometimes he would fly about the shores in quest of some child, or woman or hunter, yet he was a great coward, and was never known to attack anyone in camp, or when two or more were together. No arrow could pierce his feathers, nor could the strongest spear do more than glance from the scales on his face and legs, yet his craven heart made him afraid, for his toes had no claws, and his mouth no beak.

One fall the Washoe Indians were making their final hunt before going to the valleys and leaving the lake locked in its winter snows. The Chief's daughter was sixteen years old, and before leaving the lake he must select the greatest hero in the tribe for her husband, for such had been the custom of Washoe chiefs ever since the tribe came out of the Northland. Fairer than ever Indian maiden had been this daughter, and every unmarried brave and warrior in the tribe wished that he had performed deeds of greater prowess, that he might be certain of winning the prize. That last night at the lake, around the big council fire, each was to smoke the pipe and recount to the tribe the noblest achievement of his life, and when all were heard, the Chief would choose, and the women of the circle and the wedding lake were to be the witnesses.

For many years the warriors had looked forward to this event and the tribe had become famed because of reckless daring performed by those who hoped to wed the Chief's lovely daughter.

It was the morning of the final day, and much game and great stores of dried trout were packed ready for the journey. All were preparing for the wedding festivities, and the fact that no one knew who would be the bridegroom among all that mighty band of warriors, lent intensest excitement to the event. All were joyous and happy, except the maiden and the handsome young brave to whom she had given her heart. In spite of custom or tradition, her love had long since come out to one whose feet had been so young to press the war path when the tribe gave battle to their sedentary foes, the Plutes. He never had done deed of valor, nor could he even claim the right to sit with the



Basket-Willow Growing

INDUSTRY BEING FOSTERED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Secretary Wilson's statement that there are no bad acres in the United States is again brought to light through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to induce more general attention to the culture of the basket willow. There are very many farms in this country which contain some low land, and through which runs a small stream. This portion of the farm is too often allowed to run to waste, dense growths of weeds and scrub prospering in the rich, moist soil, and the locality rarely visited by the farmer except when in search of some stray cattle which have come down to the brook for a drink.

Although introduced in this country as early as 1840, willow growing in America occurs only in restricted localities throughout a relatively small portion of the country. On account of the isolation of these groups of growers with little or no connection, and because the growers have not touched with basket makers, there has been little chance for improvement.

Willows thus peeled are of a fine white color, while those which undergo steaming or boiling for the removal of the bark are of a dark color, being stained by coloring matter contained in the bark; but experience has shown that the articles made of peeled willow are much more durable than those made from the white rods of steamed willow. The operation is so simple that old persons incapable of arduous labor can make fair wages doing this sort of work.

And yet, the farmer may ask, is there a market for willow ware in this country? The United States consumes the largest amount of willow ware of any country in the world. From one district in Germany alone, as far back as 1893, in spite of the panic existing at that time, \$230,000

bundles of these cuttings should then be kept in running water until small leaves or sprouts appear, when they will be ready to peel.

Pretty White Willows.

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American Baskets Made in Richmond, Virginia.

Peeling Green Willow for Basket Work.

While this is not true of the conditions in western New York, the trade there demands only the cheapest grade of the steamed willow. But steam-peeled rods have a dark color, and hence cannot be used for fine baskets.

Willows Grow on Corn Land.

The general idea is that willows will grow only on very swampy ground, but experience shows that all serious attempts made on well-drained soil, even though of poor quality, have been successful. The ground is prepared just the same as it would be for corn or wheat. Willow planting generally is done in the autumn; should be in rows, the sets or cuttings, according to older methods being placed about ten inches in length and planted in the ground until about only an inch and a half protrudes above the ground. Almost without



A WILLOW SWAMP.

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MAKING WILLOW HAMPER.

poultry lower this winter than they have been for some time, owing to the heavy grain crops. Fattening cattle on corn at 50 cents a bushel, and that is what the farmer has been doing for the past three years; but with this year's grain crops, the farmer should find at the end of the season that his margin of profit is greater, and in the due course of events, meats should be cheaper.

To Make Old-Fashioned Yeast.

Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain and let the liquor cool down to the warmth of new milk, then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar, beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor and then mix well all together. Let this mixture stand until the third day, then add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed, let it stand a day longer, stirring frequently and keeping it near the fire in an earthen vessel, then strain and put in bottles and it is ready for use. The advantage of this yeast is that it ferments spontaneously not requiring the aid of other yeast. If well cooked and kept in a cool place, it will keep six months or more. It has been thoroughly tested and never fails to make delicious light bread.

Chemist Wiley on Pure Food.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has just returned from a tour of the British Isles, France and Germany, where he has been studying the preparation of food products—packing, shipping, and human consumption of foods. Dr. Wiley is a pure food man. He believes that we should all have pure food, or at least know what it is adulterated with, and he is one of the most active advocates in the country of national pure food legislation. "The question of pure food," he said, "is one that should be better understood, and more actively engaged in by people generally. We have secured legislation enabling us to prevent the importation of impure and harmful foods, but the people are apparently careless in regard to domestic manufacture. There is one feature of the pure food investigation



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After asking the old darkey a number of catch questions in an endeavor to confuse him, he finally asked the witness his occupation.

"I use a carpentah, sah."

"What kind of a carpenter?"

"I use a 'jack-leg' carpentah."

"What is a 'jack-leg' carpenter?"

"He is a carpentah what ain't a fust-class carpentah, sah!"

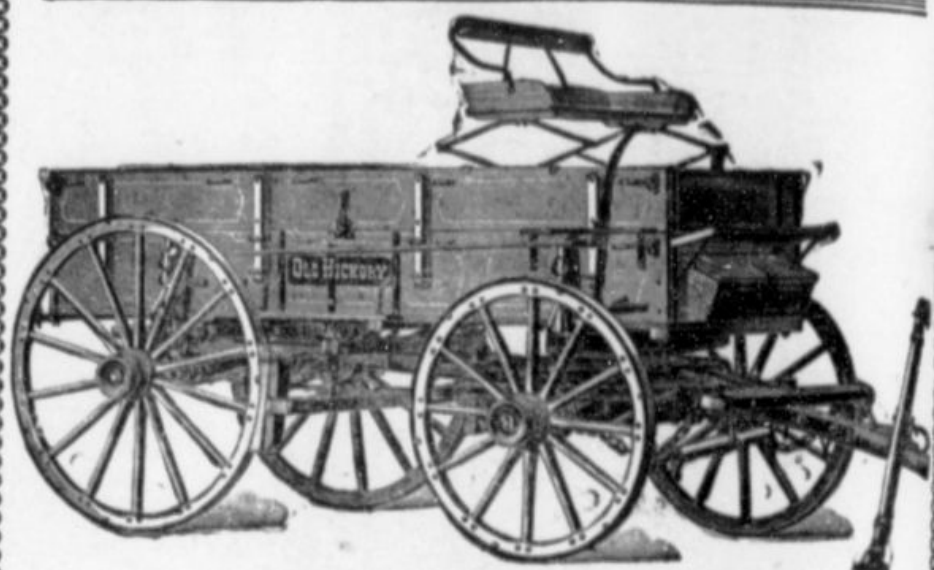
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"Boss, 'deed Ah claih to goodness Ah dunno how ter 'plain any mo' 'bout a jack-leg carpentah 'ceptin' hit am jes' de same diffunce as dey is betwix' you an' a fust-class lawyah, sah!"

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MISSOULA, MONTANA.

Basket-Willow Growing

INDUSTRY BEING FOSTERED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Secretary Wilson's statement that there are no had acres in the United States is again brought to light through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to induce more general attention to the culture of the basket willow. There are very many farms in this country which contain some low land, and through which runs a small stream. This portion of the farm is too often allowed to run to waste, dense growths of weeds and scrub prospering in the rich, moist soil, and the locality rarely visited by the farmer except when in search of some stray cattle which have come down to the brook for a drink.

Although introduced in this country as early as 1840, willow growing in America occurs only in restricted localities throughout a relatively small portion of the country. On account of the isolation of these groups of growers with little or no connection and because the growers are not in touch with basket makers, there has been little chance for improvement.

Willows thus peeled are of a fine white color, while those which undergo steaming or boiling for the removal of the bark are of a dark color, being stained by coloring matter contained in the bark; but experience has shown that the articles made of boiled willow are much more durable than those made from the white rods of spring peeling. The operation is so simple that old persons incapable of arduous labor can make fair wages doing this sort of work.

And yet, the farmer may ask, is there a market for willow ware in this country? The United States consumes the largest amount of willow ware of any country in the world. From one district in Germany alone, as far back as 1893, in spite of the panic existing at that time, \$230,000



American Baskets Made in Richmond, Virginia.

Peeling Green Willow for Basket Work.

While this is not true of the conditions in western New York, the trade there demands only the cheapest grade of the steamed willow. But steam-peeled rods have a dark color, and hence cannot be used for fine baskets.

Willows Grow on Corn Land.

The general idea is that willows will grow only on very swampy ground, but experience shows that all serious attempts to grow willow on well-drained soil, even though of poor quality, have been successful. The ground is prepared just the same as it would be for corn or wheat. Willow planting generally is done in the autumn; should be in rows, the sets or cuttings, according to older methods being placed about ten inches in length and planted in the ground until about only an inch and a half protrudes above the ground. Almost without



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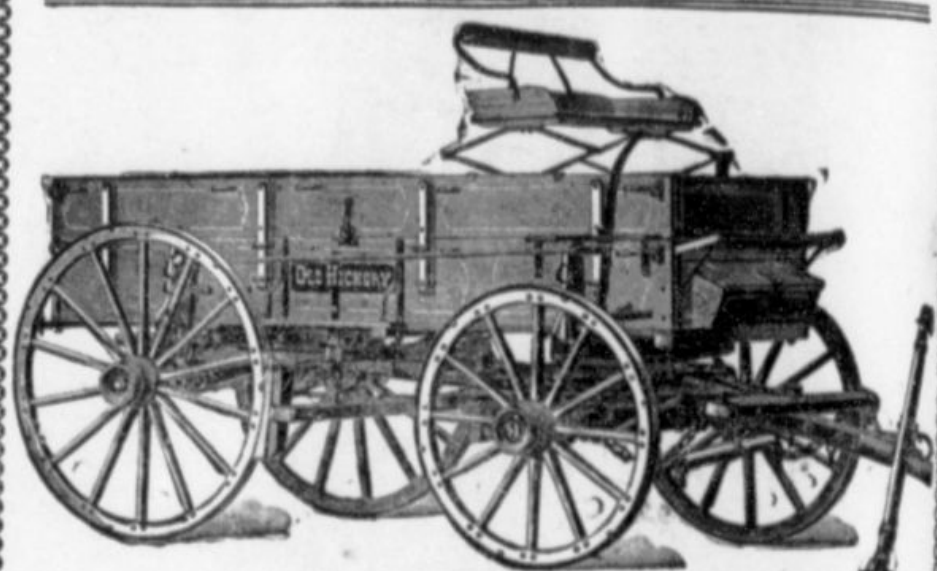
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