

The Crittenden Press.

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FARMER'S INSTITUTE

Held in Marion, November 13th and 14th—Good Attendance and Interest.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM.

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, R. C. Crenshaw, spent Monday and Tuesday here conducting a farmers' institute at the court house. Mr. Crenshaw was ably assisted by many of our prominent farmers and the following program was carried out to which all paid close attention with much interest and enthusiasm.

Program of Farmers' Institute held at Marion, Crittenden county, Ky., Nov. 13th and 14th, 1905, under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture, and the Crittenden county Farmers' Club.

Welcome Address. Mayor Blue. Response: By Hubert Creeland, Com. of Agriculture.

Grasses, how to secure a stand: By Eli Nunn.

Sheep Raising: By Jas. Carter.

Stock Peas: By J. R. Farris.

Corn culture: By Felix Cox.

Improved methods of seed corn selection: By Prof. W. H. Scherffus, Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Hog raising: Col. Thos. W. Scott, Woodford county.

Alfalfa and the leguminous crops: By R. C. Crenshaw, Asst. Com. of Agriculture.

Raising cattle for profit: By J. W. Blue.

Wheat culture: By J. B. Walker, of Christian county.

Commercial Fertilizers: By J. B. Walker.

The small fruits: Myron Frisby.

Fruit Growing: By W. L. Adams.

Thoroughbred stock vs. scrubs: By Dr. J. O. Dixon and Col. Thos. W. Scott.

Angora Goats: By Jas. E. Steph.

Restoring worn lands to a state of fertility: J. B. Walker, Christian county and R. F. Wheeler, Crittenden county.

They left here Tuesday afternoon for Salem and expect to hold a two days institute there and at Smithland one day at each place.

Farmers should avail themselves of the discourses given at the institutes as many interesting points are taken up and discussed and much good will result from them.

The Bi-County Fair,

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," seems to be the motto of Ann R. Farris, the leader of the Bi-County movement. Mr. Farris was the first to urge it last spring, but the fire which destroyed Marion upset his plans. Monday and Tuesday, when the Farmers' Institute was in session, Mr. Farris was here again to open up the matter, with the result that the chairman appointed the following committee to confer with Livingston county's committee as to the ways and means of having a bi-county fair:

Charles Fox, Felix Cox, Judson Bennett, Frank Conger, Eli Nunn and Alf Cardin.

They are also to decide on a time. Salem has already been agreed on as the place, if she carries out her promise as to site.

New Coal Company.

The Southern Tidewater Co., owning the Uniontown colliery, have purchased 5,000 acres of valuable coal lands in that section and are negotiating for another large tract. The company will inaugurate a towboat line to carry the product south.—Surgis Herald.

Vanderbilt University.

Little did I think a year ago that I would be at this great place of learning at this time, but we can't always tell the future.

Nashville is a great school town, probably none in the south to equal it. The Protestants have some large schools. The Catholics have quite a hold on Nashville and the negroes have a very large school with several departments.

Vanderbilt is known by most everyone who are interested in church schools, especially Methodist, as this is the pride of southern Methodism. This school was founded by Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, giving his first donation on the 27th of March, 1873, the sum of \$500,000. This was subsequently increased till his entire donation amounted to \$1,000,000. Vanderbilt, with his son, W. H. Vanderbilt, and two grand-sons, donated first and last \$1,670,000 to the university. Besides this there has been something over \$250,000 added by others who were friends to the institution.

The grounds comprise seventy-six acres and has a nice elevation, affording a nice view on every side. The campus is laid out in drives and walks which are lighted by electricity. There are nine buildings on the campus connected with the school besides eleven residences for professors.

There are seven departments of the school. The academical, law, dental, civil engineering, medical, pharmacy and theological. The medical and dental are in the city.

This is the greatest year of the school, numbering nearly a thousand students.

The theological department is a great place for young preachers, and out from Wesley Hall they have gone into all parts of the known world to preach the gospel. There is a spirit of fraternity in every heart—all the young men seem to be of the purest type.

There is an atmosphere that is wholesome to soul and mind, which can hardly be surpassed, both to school and outside opportunities.

The "Students' Volunteer Movement" will be held in this city the first of the year, which will interest the world. It will be one of the greatest religious gatherings the world has seen. There will be near three thousand visitors. Every enlightened land will be represented. This will be a great time for all who are interested in the salvation of the world and the kingdom of God.

I am sure no better place for ministerial preparation can be had for the young man who is far enough advanced in years to think for himself and not be shaken by every whim of theology that may come before him. Our great church of Methodism should be proud of Vanderbilt.

E. S. MOORE.

Didn't Like It.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Miss Laura H. Martin, a society belle of Bryan, O., sought to correct her one facial defect. A Chicago "beauty doctor" treated her sunken cheeks, and although making them plump turned them black it is said. One of the "doctors" who treated her is under arrest and the other is said to have disappeared.

Miss Martin's cheeks were not as rounded as she desired, and she came to Chicago for treatment. She declared she was treated by Edward Hume and a "Dr." Smith. When she returned home her cheeks had the curves and plumpness of her dreams. She had not been home long, however, before her face began paining her. Shortly afterwards her cheeks turned black, and finally purple.

Marriage Licenses.

R. P. Rogers and Miss Lula Terrell. W. E. Cooley and Miss Ella Riley. Dick Henry and Miss Myrtle Nichols.

BRILLIANT NUPTIALS.

Mr. Albert F. Crider Leads Miss Rosa R. Kevil to the Altar Wednesday Nov. 15.

PINK AND WHITE CHRYS-ANTHEMUM WEDDING.

Marion has seldom, if ever, seen as beautiful a wedding, that function in which all the world takes so much interest, as that solemnized Wednesday morning at ten o'clock at the Cumberland Presbyterian church when Albert Crider, one of our boys of whom Marion is so proud and delights to honor, now a resident of Washington, D. C., holding an important position in the Geological Survey, wedded the sweetheart of his boyhood, his collegemate and life long friend, Miss Rosa Rhee Kevil, third daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. Bell Kevil, of East Wilson Ave.

Miss Kevil is a strikingly handsome blonde, tall and graceful as a willow and has always been a favorite in Marion where she was reared and has grown to a charming womanhood. She is bright and vivacious and of an exceedingly sweet disposition. In her travels and while at college she won many friends who are attached to her with strong bonds of friendship. The day was as bright and cheerful as any bride could wish.

At 9:30 the large audience gathered, each eager to get a glimpse of the floral decorations and pink tinted lights before the bridal party reached the church. The sweetest music was dispensed during the interim before the arrival of the bridal party.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the ushers, Dr. Morris and James Kevil, brother of the bride, walked down separate aisles followed by the bride's maids, Miss Helen Madara, of Wichita, Kan., and Miss Katherine Moore, of this city, next came the maid of honor, Miss Sallie Woods, of this city, and the ring bearer, little Frances Elizabeth Woods, of Decatur, Ill., niece of the bride, down the left aisle; while Dr. David C. Maddox, of Nashville, the best man, and the groom entered from the left aisle, the bride radiant in an exquisite bridal gown then entered leaning on the arm of her brother, David B. Kevil, and as the sweet, rich tones of Lohengrins bridal chorus were delicately rendered on the organ, it was a scene long to be remembered. At the altar the groom was waiting and received his bride and Rev. T. A. Conway, of the Baptist church of this city, of which the bride is a member, said the beautiful service of the Episcopal church which united them "for better or for worse until death do us part."

The bridal party left the church in the following order: The bride and groom first, followed by the ring bearer and then the attendants, Dr. Maddox and Miss Woods, Dr. Morris and Miss Madara, James Kevil and Miss Moore.

During the ceremony "Angel serenade" was rendered on the Harp and as the bridal party left the altar the organ pealed forth the great Mendelssohn's wedding march. The musical programme was excellent and was rendered by Mrs. S. M. Jenkins on the organ and also the Italian harp.

The floral decorations were elaborate, the altar being banked with palms, evergreens and chrysanthemums of every hue of the rainbow. The happy couple left on the 11:15 train for Washington, D. C., where they will reside.

The fortunate bride received a gross or more of beautiful gifts; cut glass, silver, hand painted, embroid-

ered, and in fact everything that heart could wish, and from friends of them both from Washington, D. C., Springfield and Decatur, Ill., Louisville and Lexington, Ky., Philadelphia, and other points, besides innumerable ones from admirers at home.

Letter from Missouri.

DEXTER, MO.—Mr. S. M. Jenkins: Dear Editor: If you will allow me a little space in your valuable columns I will write a few lines to the Press.

I left Marion on Nov. 7 and reached Dexter on the 8th at 6 p. m. I came in contact with Bro. F. L. Atwood of Shady Grove at Princeton, Ky., billed for the same place. I was so glad to know I was not alone. Bro. Atwood and family now live here. There are lots of Kentucky people here. I am well pleased with things so far.

Dexter is a nice town, located on the first upheaval of the Ozark mountains; population of three thousand. It has a stove factory, five churches, two school houses, college and public, two depots, one flour mill, one cotton gin, no saloons nor negroes. The land is very fertile. Plenty of work for every one.

After we crossed the river at Cairo we could look out and see large bodies of land in wheat and corn. Every tract looked alike to me. Charleston, Sikeston and Moorehouse, all are nice towns.

I received my Press Saturday, and read from start to finish. Best wishes for the Press and New Marion. I will close and write you again soon.

DAN J. HUBBARD.

COMING

Stevens' Comedy Co. at Opera House All Next Week.

Jolly Harry Stevens and company will begin a week's engagement at the Opera House Monday evening, November 20th.

The Stevens Company is one of the strongest on the road, producing such excellent productions as "Human Hearts," "On the Stroke of Ten," "Devil's Web," "Thelma," "Way Down East" and others.

Elegant costumes, startling effects and funny specialties, together with a strong and well balanced cast, all go to making a repertoire organization far above the average.

Popular prices 10-20-30 cents will prevail during the week.

Ladies will be admitted free Monday night when accompanied by one paid reserve seat ticket.

Seats on sale at usual place.

Norwood's Mineral Report.

The report contains interesting statistics of the fluor-spar, lead and zinc production of western Kentucky. The output and shipments of Kentucky, chiefly in Caldwell, Crittenden and Livingston counties, although some development work has also been done in Christian, Lyon and Trigg counties, exceed those of any other part of North America. Since 1897 the production has been greater than that of any foreign country except Germany, and has furnished the greater part of the material used in the United States. The product of 1904 is placed at 1,240,448 tons. There was in 1904 a decrease in the production compared to the previous year, which is ascribed chiefly to the depression in iron and steel as compared with 1903 and the consequent less demands for the ore as a flux.—Courier-Journal, Nov. 15.

Going to Paducah.

Paducah News-Democrat: John K. Hendrick has sold his residence in Smithland to David A. Dunn, president of the bank of Smithland, and will move his family to Paducah at an early date. Mr. Hendrick has had an office in Paducah for some time, but has claimed Smithland as his home, but intends to make Paducah his home for the future.

BIG DAMAGES

Wanted by County Judge Evans, of Livingston County.

Smithland, Ky., Nov. 11.—Sensational damage suits for slander were filed in the Livingston circuit court today by Thomas Evans, County Judge, against Albert Butler, of Salem, and G. W. Rice of Hampton. The suits are for \$10,000 each.

It is understood that twenty other similar suits against some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Livingston county will be filed, the cause for action growing out of the recent county election in which numerous circulars attacking the character of Judge Evans and others were circulated.

Judge Thomas Evans in his petition charges that the defendants have falsely issued and circulated a printed statement charging him with misconduct in office and stoutly denies the charge and says the men have libeled and slandered him. It is said a circular was distributed before the election, with signed statements of Albert Butler and G. W. Rice, charging Judge Evans with false swearing in his report of the collection of fines and forfeitures which he made to the fiscal court, in September, 1902, and the circular further charges that "the gang" refused to indict Judge Evans after the matter had been brought before the grand jury. It is said that Butler was foreman and Rice was a member of the grand jury.

Deeds Recorded.

J. F. Gordon and wife to S. M. Jenkins, lot in Marion, \$750.

J. B. Hunt to S. B. Hunt and E. L. Newbell, 120 acres on Piney, \$275. Fannie Corley to J. B. Hunt, 120 acres on Piney Creek, \$250.

J. O. Smithson to J. N. Boston, house and lot in East Marion, \$800.

J. P. Swansey to W. L. Hunt, 90½ acres on Piney Creek, \$1,200.

J. N. Butler to S. R. Grimes, 35 acres on Cumberland River, \$600. Owen Boaz to S. R. Grimes, 69 2-10 acres on Cumberland River, \$1,200.

G. H. Croft to N. A. Croft, 20 acres on Deer Creek, \$200.

Wm. H. Crow to W. C. Crayne and J. M. Andrews, 100 acres on Piney Creek, \$600.

T. H. McReynolds to Chas. Gregory, lot in Dycusburg, \$75.

Thos. and Lewis Clifton to T. H. McReynolds, lot in Dycusburg, \$75.

C. E. Weldon and wife to C. R. Babb, ½ interest in 300½ acres on Hurricane Creek, \$1,000.

Geo. M. Crider and wife to A. J. Baker, lot in Marion, \$140.

Mack Rushing to J. M. McCaslin, lot in Craneyville, \$300.

Jas. S. Long and others to A. S. Hard, track of land on Crooked Creek, \$305.34.

Chas. R. Brown to L. L. Shreev, 64 acres on Claylick Creek, \$300.

W. H. Clark to Marion Milling Co., lot in Clark addition, \$300.

D. L. Yates to Jno. H. Yates, interest in 46½ acres on Deer Creek; deed of division.

Mrs. Willae Philipps to Jas. R. Holder, 4 acres near Dycusburg, \$95.

M. J. Franklin to lease Marion Lead and Zinc Co., 300 acres, near Union.

Alice Hughes to lease Marion Lead and Zinc Co., 40 acres in Deer Creek.

Jas. B. Gill to lease Marion Lead and Zinc Co., 49 acres in Crittenden county.

H. J. Wallace to Lula T. Reese, 328½ acres more or less on Tradewater, and other considerations.

J. J. Lofton to D. S. Babb, 44 acres on Tradewater, \$500.

WANTED—100 bushels cow corn (nubbins) in shack.

S. M. JENKINS.

EDUCATIONAL.

The average educated man gets a salary of \$1,000 a year. He works forty years, making a total of \$40,000 in a lifetime. The average day laborer gets \$1.50 a day 300 days a year, \$450 a year. In forty years he earns \$18,000. The difference, or \$22,000, equals the value of an education. To require this earning capacity requires twelve years at school of 180 days each, or 2,160 days. Divide \$22,000 by 2,160, and it is found that each day at school is worth a little more than \$10 to the pupil.—Selected.

"An ignorant people not only is, but must be, a poor people. They must be destitute of sagacity and providence, and, of course, of competence and comfort. The proof of this does not depend upon the lessons of history, but on the constitution of nature. No richness of climate, no spontaneous productiveness of soil, no facilities for commerce, no stores of gold or of diamonds, can confer, even worldly prosperity upon an uneducated nation. Such a nation can not create wealth of itself; and whatever riches may be showered upon it will run to waste. Within the last four centuries the people of Spain have owned as much silver and gold as all the other nations of Europe put together; yet, at the present time, poor indeed is the people who have less than they. The nation which has produced more of the raw material and manufactured from it more fine linen than all contemporary nations, is today the most ragged in Christendom."—Horace Mann.

"The blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk," is the best illustration of this subject by the master hand. No page of history will ever shine so bright that this diamond will not lend its luster.

All are blind to that which they cannot see, deaf to what they cannot hear, and lame to all they cannot attain.

The lily comes to the pink of perfection by using for its growth every drop of dew, every breath of air and every shaft of light that comes. It is an example of success in its line. The splendor and glory of Solomon could not match it. There is as much life in a dark, tangled, chaotic jungle as there is in a modern city. The life in the jungle is blind, deaf, lame; in the city it sees, hears, moves. The same in kind, but different in degree.

Seeing, hearing, walking, is life "more abundantly." Death is the cutting of every wire that communicates with the central office of life. One dim eye, dull ear, lame foot, are just so many wires down. When they are all down, the clod falls with a dull, dull thud upon the coffin lid.

True education is the work of true educators. They teach how to "make it life to live"—not how to turn stones into bread. Colleges and universities may crumble into dust, but such men shall live forever.

"These shall resist the empire of decay. When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away; Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie, But that which warmed it once can never die."

There are in Kentucky a thousand schools without teachers; there are thousands of schools being taught by untrained teachers; and there are hundreds of thousands of children growing up in ignorance and vice without attending any school whatever. The crying need of our state today is a sufficient corps of normally trained teachers. At present, almost any person of good moral character and a certificate may be put in charge of the training of the children, although he would not be considered competent to train a bird-dog or a colt. To train these valuable animals requires special training and a practical knowledge of their nature and characteristics, as well as of the methods best adapted to their development and training. Without this knowledge on the part of the trainer, a valuable dog or colt may be ruined. Of course the same thing may happen to the child in the hands of an untrained teacher, but it must be remembered that there is a vast difference between a fine English pointer or a thoroughbred Kentucky roadster and a mere child(?)

How long will the pride of Kentuckians remain dormant in the matter of education? How long will we allow the mass of our growing citizens to remain deaf, dumb and blind to the best there is in life?

MAMMOTH CAVE

Its Wonders and Beauties Graphically Described

BY ONE WHO APPRECIATES THEM

EDITOR PRESS: A merry party left Nashville Saturday evening, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock, bound for the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Mr. John A. Perkins, the genial Manager of the party, made himself very agreeable among the passengers by his pleasant manner and his whole-souled good humor. The crowd numbered sixty-five people.

We arrived at Glasgow Junction after midnight, and there took the "dummy" steam car, which took us direct to the Cave, a distance of nine miles. When we arrived at the hotel, instead of retiring as sensible mortals should have done, in order to be able to make the laborious walk on the morrow a majority of the crowd immediately bought tickets for the cave and proceeded thither. It was not so much of American impetuosity that urged us on at that time of night, for we were all sufficiently wearied to appreciate a good rest, but it was a case of compulsion, if we made both routes of the Cave, for we were scheduled to start back to Glasgow Junction at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. We secured a guide and went back to the rear of the hotel, along a well beaten path, till we came to a pretty green arbor, and passed through it, and felt that we were indeed on the way to the Mammoth Cave.

The flickering light of the globeless oil lantern gave a dim, uncertain light, and the thought of being so far from home, and also on the brink of the great Cave, gave one an uncanny feeling. We stumbled and blundered along a rocky hillside for something like a half-mile; we were certainly going down hill all the time, but not into a "hole." Finally we called a halt on the brink of Green River, and there waited for further instructions from the guide. There is an old boat near the bank and some of us thought we would have to cross the river. The question arose, where was the guide? No one knew, and though the boys continued to joke about the situation, the fact gradually became apparent to all, that quite a number of us had gotten lost from the rest of the crowd and were absolutely without a guide, chasing around on that river bank without a leader, at 2 o'clock in the morning. We all knew some one had blundered, but just where we got lost from the guide no one knew. We retraced our steps in good humor, and met another guide who had been started out to look for us, and he was about as badly out of humor as we were, but he took us on and we entered the cave in earnest.

The passage is made down a very long flight of stone steps, and leads into a wide hallway, where a brisk breeze greets one, but does not last long as the air soon becomes uniform and cool, but not unpleasantly so.

We took the short route, which is estimated at nine miles. This route is quite dry, and does not necessitate the special suits which are provided, if wanted.

We soon caught up with the remnant of our crowd, but we never knew exactly how we got separated and we all continued on together, under the guidance of Mr. John Nelson, who has had eleven years experience. We felt very grateful to Mr. Nelson, as he took great pains in explaining all points to us and showed that he understood his work thoroughly. Our first guide was too sulky to explain anything. The Cave is wonderful, from beginning to end but I believe the idea that strikes every one most forcibly is the immensity of it. It is simply miles after miles of solid rock you are never allowed for a moment to forget that you are underground, for the solid rock ceiling ever reminds you that you are not on the earth but strictly "in it."

There were times when one could imagine himself going along in the bed of a river, for the walls were bluffs, such as are seen on many a Tennessee stream, and at times the roof was higher than at others, and it seemed like a clouded sky, but on close observation he was made to realize that a solid rock ceiling was above him.

Sometimes the floor would be hard, smooth rock, so clean that it looked like it had been swept, and we would pass from that onto a sandy pathway, which we would travel for a long distance, then we would come to rocky, rough places, sometimes quite difficult to walk over. In such a hurried trip one does not have time to take in the full majesty of this wonderful Cave, for meditation on it is one of the chief pleasures to be derived from the trip, but one is kept so busy trying to keep up with the guide, and in looking out his route before him, that he often misses wonders that a more leisurely trip would admit of. I was somewhat disappointed in the beauty of the cave, when beauty in its strict sense is considered, for there is a sameness about the rocks which grows a little monotonous. I fancied there would be rocks of every shape and hue and all kinds of oddities but such is not the case. Then I had heard so much about the stalactites, and stalagmites of the Mammoth Cave that I was sure they would be a beauty within themselves. But I found the report somewhat exaggerated. The stalactites are the rocks which come down from the top of the cave in the form of icicles, and the stalagmites are the ones that are built up from the floor; sometimes they meet and form an immense pillar the largest of which is called Simpson's Pillar, and this must be six or eight feet in diameter. The Bridal Altar, three immense rocks, are formed in the same way. I imagined that they were almost numberless and that they were white, but in this I was disappointed. These formations are said to be caused by water which will gather at one place and would finally drop, and this being a great limestone country, there is a sediment of carbonate of lime in the water, so these little particles would cling to the roof and the drop of water would fall onto the floor, and then would dry away, and there would be another sediment and in this way these pillars were formed, and how many countless ages it took to do this no one will ever find out. There are many of these stalagmites that seem to have started, and then stopped; I do not know what hitch in nature stopped them.

There are many places in the Cave where the water is still trickling into the cave, and drops hang from the ceiling, but in many instances the heads of tourists catch these drops, and they can never form new stalagmites. In many places the imagination is heavily drawn upon, where will be dark outlines of forms on the sides and ceiling, which would be unnoticed unless attention were called to it. This is the case of the old hen and little chick, which the guide points out. Whether this is the work of nature or of man, we can not say, as the form was too far away to determine. But it is interesting to say the least and some of them are extremely plain. There is one large rock called The Giant's Coffin, which is a good imitation of a coffin, about twenty or thirty feet long. But the Starry Chamber is decidedly the star attraction of the short route: This is a large rock room where the guide seats the crowd on the rocks, and requests that everything be perfectly quiet, but with a lot of mischievous boys this is a difficult matter. The guide then retires some distance; the rock wall are here on either side like

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years' illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."

Dr. Miles' Nervine 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.

the bluffs on a river, and the great rock at the top is fleeced in places and the little white spots look very much like stars, but after all it is something of an optical illusion, for the proper management of the guide's light brings out the real beauty of the situation. On retiring the guide ordered all the lights put out, and the command was obeyed, and there we sat in the silence of the inky blackness for some moments, each busy with his own thoughts. It was the occasion of a life with many of us, for that same band will never again be gathered there, and never again be brought together under the same circumstances.

I thought as I sat there, of that beautiful first verse of the 19th Psalm.

"The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

And I thought surely the interior of this wonderful earth declares His glory as well. We are so accustomed to looking on the beauties of nature, spread before us in every direction, that it becomes a matter of fact with us, and we do not stop to consider the wonderful wisdom and majesty of the Father above, but when we go in to such unusual places underground, I believe it brings us nearer a realization of how little we know, and how infinitely wise God is.

After we had sat in darkness several minutes the guide threw the light so as to make the stars shine much, apparently, and one could scarcely realize that he was not looking directly up at the sky. Then a few feathery clouds began to pass over the sky and the stars were obscured entirely. Then we were told that we could witness the break of day. So black darkness again appeared and every one relaxed into silence. At last we looked in the direction of the guide, and saw the faintest trace of light, then it gradually became lighter, and we heard a bird twitter to its mate, in the distance we heard a rooster crow, and as it grew lighter a dog began to bark wildly and continued until we heard a rock thrown in his direction, and then he ran off howling with pain, and then the light was turned on in full. It was one of the most realistic and beautiful sights I ever saw.

There were many other sights in the short route too numerous to mention. We at last emerged from the cave between 4:00 and 5:00 o'clock a. m. just as day was breaking. The first sensation after leaving the cave is one of weariness and almost suffocation, for when you strike the temperature of the ground, it seems like the air from a heated, unventilated room. The walk up to the hotel was quite fatiguing, considering the fact that we had not had a wink of sleep all night.

Some of the party immediately took rooms, and endeavored to get a short nap, for the guide ordered us all to be ready for the long route by 8:00 a. m. Most of the party, how-

ever, lounged in the great arm chairs and on the ample porches of the hotel. This hotel is not the least of the wonders of the trip, for it is a very unusual building in every way. One of the facts that first presents itself, in regard to the building, is the substantial way that it is put up. The words, "substantial" and "solid" seem to be written in the make-up of every thing on the place. The house is evidently an old log house, three stories in front with old-time 12 pane windows. It has been added to from different sides, till it spreads over an immense amount of ground. The grounds are quite pretty, and are laid out in grass plots and old fashion flower beds. The yard is well shaded and many hammocks and swings are scattered over the ground and are made on the same substantial plan that the hotel is.

A good breakfast in the large airy dining room put us all in a much better humor generally, and at 8:00 o'clock sharp we lined up at the entrance of the cave to have a picture made of the party and then started in on another six hours of sight-seeing. The long route is fifteen miles in length.

We had our trusty guide, Mr. John Nelson, and felt that he would see us safely through. Almost every bit of the long route is down beneath the short route, and a task it is to make the round. We had not gone far till we came to the Lane of Humility where the top of the cave is so low that every one had to go half bent for something like a quarter of a mile, then we came to Fat Man's Misery, where some of the walls are so close together that it takes close squeezing to get through. Mr. Perkins, our good friend, had some trouble here in getting through.

At one point we came to a large dome on our left which had an arch cut in the center as perfectly as a stone cutter could have done and at the back of this a cascade or waterfall was pouring incessantly and the sound and sight was very beautiful. Mr. Nelson threw a lighted torch away up on the dome in a certain crevice and we got a much better view. This guide certainly was an adept at throwing these lighted torches for they always landed just where he wanted them to land.

One thing in particular I noticed and that was that there was no sign of life, either vegetable or animal. I saw one spider and one of the party mentioned the fact that he saw moss growing in one place, that was all the sign of life I heard of. We passed some heavy timbers and bins which are said to be have been used when they were mining there for saltpetre, in 1812, just 93 years ago. What mighty changes have taken place since then. We also passed two or three stone rooms built up next to the walls where several consumptives spent five months hoping to regain their health. We were informed that one of the party died there and the others went home and died. This took place many years ago.

Odd Fellow's Hall gets its name from three rocks lying together like links on the ceiling, they are something like two feet long and I do not know by what power these rocks are held in place, they look to be glued to the ceiling. The order of Odd Fellows have built a monument of rocks near these links. There are a great many of these monuments throughout the cave built by different parties and companies. Away down in the depths we came to a dead cedar tree that had been dragged down in to the cave and planted among the rocks till it looked as if it grown there. It had the appearance of a Christmas tree being literally covered with cards and addresses of people from all over the world.

There are many stone steps to be climbed, most of them supported on iron bars one side or both. There are also many bridges and these are also well banistered. We came at last to beautiful Echo river, which on the outside is Green river. This is a stream thirty feet deep and varying in width at different points and not very wide at any point. To me it was the chief attractions of the trip. We went up this stream singing "My Old Kentucky Home" and there we took boats and had a half mile boat ride 200 feet underground.

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The boats are merely flat hulls made of the heaviest timbers, the boatman used paddles in guiding them. There is a broad plank on the edge of the boat, and here the people are seated, there are no center seats at all. There were five boat loads of us. It was really an inspiring sight, those five boat loads of people, on that dark silent river, with the eternal stone ceiling above and on the sides, and the weird light of the lanterns. A number of songs were sung among them "Nearer My God to Thee" and other familiar strains. "Pull for the Shore, Salior," was started but so few of the young knew it that it was never finished. At a certain point the guide called for silence so he could call and we could get the good effect of the echo. He made a strong well modulated call and immediately the sound was reverberated through the caverns and seemed to go from one room to another and one call would be repeated from four to six times distinctly. Each call would be pitched differently. It is said there is a blind fish in this river and we would have given a reasonable sum to have seen one but the fish did not come up to be looked at. The water in Echo river is extremely cold. There are places on this river where we had to stoop as low as we could to keep from striking our heads on the rock ceiling. The guide told us that this river often rises and part of

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(continued on 6th page.)

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All *Castoria* is guaranteed, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

Died in the West.

J. H. Clift, of Selden, Kansas, passed through the city Friday night with the remains of his wife. He was en route to Fredonia to her old home to carry out her last wish of burial at New Bethel, near where she was born. Mrs. Clift was Miss Jennie T. Rice, a daughter of "grand-pap" Rice. She married and went west with her husband several years ago, and they settled at Selden, in Sheridan county, Kansas. One little daughter survives her. She died of peritonitis last Tuesday at midnight, in her 33d year. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Miller of Fredonia, at the family residence. The interment took place Saturday afternoon at New Bethel.

A Creeping Death.

Blood poison creeps up towards the heart, causing death. J. E. Stearns Belle Plaine, Minn., writes that a friend dreadfully injured his hand, which swelled up like blood poisoning. Bucklen's Arnica Salve drew out the poison, healed the wound and saved his life. Best in the world for burns and sores. 26c at Woods & Orme's drugstore.

Judge Hargis in a Big Row.

Jackson, Ky., Nov. 10.—A bloody battle was narrowly averted on the election grounds in Jackson on Tuesday morning. A dispute arose between Judge Hargis and S. S. Taulbee, democratic and republican candidates for county judge. The lie was passed between them and in less than a minute at least forty pistols were drawn and more than half of a score of Winchester were pointing from windows in adjacent buildings. It caused considerable panic and had much the appearance of former days in Jackson.

The trouble arose over the announcement of Hargis that the name of a democratic candidate for magistrate had been left off the ballot. Taulbee replied that it was no fault of his, and the discussion was warmed into fury. The battle was cleared away without any shots, but it was feared that serious trouble would arise when the day ended.

Terrific Race With Death.

"Death was fast approaching," writes Ralph F. Fernandez, of Tampa, Fla., describing his fearful race with death, "as a result of liver trouble and heart disease, which had robbed me of sleep and all interest of life. I had tried many different doctors and several medicines, but got no benefit, until I began to use Electric Bitters. So wonderful was their effect that in three days I felt like a new man, and today I am cured of all my troubles. Guaranteed at Woods & Orme's drugstore; price 50c.

A Big Verdict.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 10.—The jury in the suit of Mrs. Pink Head, vs. Cheatham Hodge for \$20,000 for the death of her husband brought in a verdict of \$16,000. Mrs. Head lives in Hickman county. Hodge recently removed to Paducah from that county.

Mrs. Head alleges that Hodge attempted to kill her husband once and by mistake killed his own brother, Robert Hodge. Hodge and his brother were alleged to have taken a chicken from near Head's house and made it "squak" intending to kill Head when he came out to see who was in his hen house. The chicken escaped and Robert Hodge started in pursuit, chased it in a circle, and when he came near his brother he was shot through mistake, the brother being exonerated on the plea of accident.

Mrs. Head alleges that but a short time after that, Cheatham Hodge threatened to kill her husband and it was not long after until her husband was assassinated while in his yard. There has never been any criminal prosecution against Hodge. The original trouble between the two men is said to have been the burning of Hodge's barn, which he is alleged to have laid on Hodge.

Sluggish Liver a Foe to Ambition.

You can not accomplish very much if your liver is inactive as you feel dull, your eyes are heavy and slight exertion exhausts you. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and bowels and makes you feel bright and active. Orino Laxative Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and very pleasant to take. Orino is more effective than pills or ordinary cathartics. Refuse substitutes.—Woods & Orme.

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LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

CARTHAGE, MISS.—Friend Jenkins: I will give you a brief description of my trip.

I left Princeton at 2:27, a. m. and 2:30 p. m. got off at Durant, Miss. Durant is 240 miles from New Orleans and is on the I. C. R. R.

From Memphis to New Orleans the cotton crop in West Tennessee is poor because of so much rain. I had the honor of passing down the line just after President Roosevelt and party had passed the night before, and was well pleased with the distance between.

At 4:15 I left on the Aberdeen Branch for Kosciusko, Miss., which is 18 miles from Aberdeen, and arrived at 5 p. m., put up at the commercial hotel. The next morning I took an early stroll to see the South, and saw it, for the whole town was white with cotton and black with negroes. A line of cotton wagons reached through the town; had arrived at 7 o'clock, having camped out the night before, all in line and headed for the cotton yards.

At 9 o'clock I took a cotton wagon for Carthage, the county seat of Leak county.

Carthage is an inland town of some eight hundred inhabitants. It is a fine country for cotton and ribbon cane; all kinds of garden vegetables grow fine here, especially turnips greens and long-legged cabbage; they call them collards, and they grow all winter, and the colder the winter the better they are.

The climate seems to be good when the sun shines, but when it is cloudy there is a cold, damp atmosphere that creeps through your clothing, until it strikes the skin, and there it stays until you go to work or go to the fire. The people seem very sociable and the country is good, but business is dull because of the lack of a railroad, and the people are hopefully expecting one soon.

Respectfully,

J. H. AINSWORTH.

No case of Pneumonia on Record.

We do not know of a single instance on record where a cough or cold resulted in pneumonia or consumption when Foley's Honey and Tar had been taken. It cures coughs and colds perfectly, so do not take chances with some unknown preparation which may contain opiates, which cause constipation, a condition that retards recovery from a cold. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Woods & Orme.

CARRSTILLE.

Ben Speers went to Smithland last Wednesday.

Laurence Bishop of Joy was here on business last week.

Len Brewster and Charlie Watson made a business trip to Lola one day last week.

C. H. Younger went to Marion Friday.

It is now Esquire King. Miss Willie Miles and Mr. John Quettermous, left school last week, entering their home schools, Barnett and Eli.

Prof. Babb of Salem spent Saturday and Sunday here.

County Supt. elect, Chas Ferguson visited his mother at Ledbetter Sunday.

W. Hugh Watson went to Marion Saturday.

Rev. J. O. Smithson is assisting Rev J. S. Lowery in a protracted meeting at Daley Bluff.

Verbert Kemper, who has been in West Tennessee for the past four months, returned home on Tuesday last.

John Kemper left Sunday for the Southern part of Texas, to continue traveling for the Yeast Flour company.

Group.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by Woods & Orme the leading druggists.

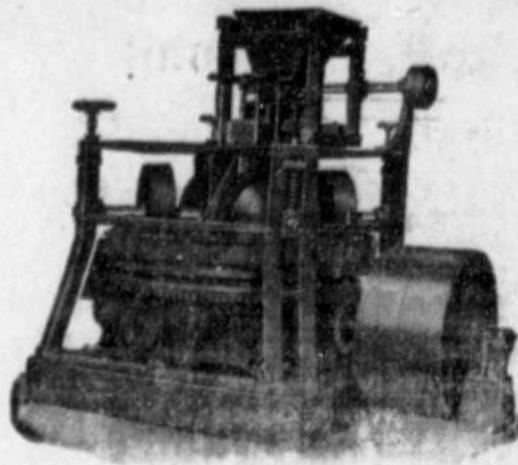
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I immediately commenced to improve, and now I feel like a new woman, and wish to recommend it to all sick women, for I know that it will cure them as it did me."

Cardui is a pure, medicinal extract of vegetable herbs, which relieves female pains, regulates female functions, tones up female organs to a proper state of health. Try it for your trouble.

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WRITE US FREELY.

We want you to write us freely and frankly, describing all your symptoms. We employ a staff of specialists in female disorders, who will carefully consider your case and give you free advice. Do not hesitate, but write us today, giving a complete history of your trouble, and we will send you plain instructions what to do to get well. All correspondence kept perfectly secret, and reply sent you in plain, sealed envelope. Address Ladies' Advisory Dept., THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

South Florida.

The story of South Florida's development reads like the pages of an exciting romance. A quarter of a century or so ago this part of the state was derisively spoken of as the "cow counties" of Florida. It was held to be fit only for cow pasturage, and the great cattle walks stretched out over an empire of almost solitary space and great holdings embracing hundreds of thousands of acres were all given over to grazing. Tens of thousands of cattle covered the hills and prairies, and great herds of deer cropped the springing grasses. Very slowly did the possibilities of this better land dawn upon the minds of men. The oranges and other varieties of citrus fruit was brought here by the Spaniards in the dim past, who paved the way for modern civilization. But they little dreamed of the natural wealth of this climate or of the infinite variety of productions this soil would nurture.

South Florida burst like the chrysalis from its shell, and the touch of the plow and the hoe and her once wide cattle walks are laden with rich harvests, ornamented with luxuriant groves and orchards, dotted with homes, flourishing towns and splendid cities, where all the appliances of civilization are found, and the skilled architect has reared some as beautiful houses as can be found on the continent.

South Florida is in touch with the whole world. Lines of steamships stretch to the Orient; by her telegraphs she is linked with the great cables by which we may speed across the seas. Her fruits and products are known in all lands. Her palatial hotels would be the pride of the architect, in cosmopolitan cities. The electric light flashes through the darkness, and all South Florida pulses through life and progress. At last the fatuous idea that life in South Florida is supposed to be something of the frontier type, with social conditions somewhat primitive, lacking much of the culture and refinement, and charm of the older states, has been dissipated.

South Florida looks the twentieth century in the eye, and is as familiar with its exactions as the most advanced. The other states for the past thirty years have been freely sending to us the best element of their

social as well as their business life. The wealth, refinement and enlightened culture of other sections have been turned to this section and it has been vitalized. Here we find familiarity with the requirements of the best codes, and a spirit of large and generous hospitality that finds expression in the most delightful ways. People live here healthfully and the outdoor habits that prevail more or less among all classes have a tendency to broaden thought and elevate the community.

Come down to see us during our Mid-Winter Fair, and let your soul expand from day to day in the beauty of our sunshine and revel in the joys of this summer-nursed land. A visit will prove to be a revelation and a joy.—J. Roberts, Atty. Dade City, Fla.

For Lung Troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.

"My little boy had a terrible cough. I tried everything I could hear of but in vain until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first night he was better, and he steadily improved until he was perfectly well."—Mrs. S. J. STEELE, Alton, Ill.

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I have 300 bushels of Everett's high grade Seed Wheat for sale at my farm, three miles south of Salem, at \$1.00 per bushel.

ALBERT BOTLER.

Two Farms for Sale.

One of 120 acres and one of 110 acres, in what is known as the eddy, 3 miles south of Salem, on Pineknayville and Salem road one-half mile from Pineknayville church and school. Will sell separate or together. Apply to: C. T. CLARK, Salem, Ky.

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250 New Garments to Select From
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The Crittenden Press

S. M. JENKINS Editor and Publisher.

Entered as second-class matter June 26th, 1899,
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THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1905.

We extend our hand to Livingston.
The mule is right.—Record.

'Tis only natural that you should
praise your progeny.

Requie L. B. Phillips was re-
elected magistrate for the Rosebud
precinct, receiving about every vote
in the precinct. He had no opposi-
tion.

In this county \$3000 didn't do it
but the boys in the trenches did.—
Record.

We imagine the \$3,000 you used
helped some, too.

Your long string of rot published
in the Press didn't elect any of your
county candidates and now the election
is over it's time for you to ring
off.—Record.

A-h-r-r, don't you wish we would.

Ed. Weldon tenders his thanks to
the Press and to Judge Towery.
Well he may. Had the Record got-
ten out two more issues before the
election his small majority of 69
would have been reduced to 0.

Harry Carnahan's son will lose his
job. The old chair has been put
by for another term. 8 per ct. off
out in the hall and on the street.—
Crittenden Record.

Harry's son-in-law will be expect-
ed to advertise in the Record though.
"You scratch my back and I'll scratch
yours."

Tom, what did we tell you about
juries last week?—Record.

What you told did not amount to
an atom anywhere. Tom Cochran
cut the majority down 300 in this
county. Had any one even in your
own party, believed anything you
published about Tom he would have
lost Crittenden county by the usual
majority of 500 instead of 168. Such
mule ancestors as you is what helped
him, and if you should eke out an-
other year of existence the county will
be safely democratic.

In a recent interview James H.
Hyde, of the New York Equitable
Insurance company acknowledges that
a large portion of a missing fund of
\$685,000 went to swell the republi-
can campaign fund.

The Press begs to extend its con-
gratulations to its old friend Sam
Marks on his election as Magistrate
for the Tolu precinct. Sam is an
all around good fellow, worthy and
deserving, and no doubt will make a
worthy member of our fiscal court.

The present trend of affairs in
Russia is decidedly toward revol-
ution, which at any moment is
liable to break out and overwhelm the
country. Disaffection and mutiny in
the Czar's army and navy are of al-
most daily occurrence, and there is a
general feeling of mutinous unrest
throughout the Czar's dominions. As
a straw in this direction, last week
the American consul at St. Peters-
burg requested that an American war
vessel be sent to Kronstadt, the sea-
port of St. Petersburg, for the pro-
tection of Americans and American
interests in case of revolutionary de-
monstration.

The move in the direction of rail-
road rate legislation by the next Con-
gress has struck a snag. An earnest
protest has been made to the Presi-
dent against the proposed railroad
freight rate legislation. The protest
filed by the representatives of five
great labor organizations connected
with railroading, the engineers, fire-
men, conductors, switchmen and train
men. The members of the delegation
pointed out that railroad legislation
meant the lowering of rates, a loss of
earning capacity for the roads, and a
consequent reduction in the wages of
the employees. Whether this is a
scheme of the railroads themselves in
order to create sympathy or not, the
fears of the employees as to a reduc-
tion of wages in the event of such
legislation would seem to be a logical
certainty. The railroads must have
their pound of flesh.

Will Wipe 'Em Out Next Time.

The democrats of Crittenden county
made a gallant fight and largely re-
duced the republican majority in that
county. The Marion Press did some
great work for the ticket.—Provi-
dence Enterprise.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The recent election, especially in
the states of New York, Pennsylva-
nia and Ohio, bears with it a lesson
which both political parties would do
well to heed. The people of this
country can patiently bear misgov-
ernment up to a certain point, but
they are eventually sure to turn upon
their oppressors and rend them. And
so in this instance. The fight was
made in the city of New York on the
City Ownership of the many valu-
able city franchises now owned and
mismanaged by individual corpora-
tions. This fight was won by the
gallant young Hearst, but he was
cheated out of the fruits of his vic-
tory. In Pennsylvania the fight was
made against a corrupt nest of repub-
lican grafters who for years have
made that city the hotbed of politi-
cal and moral corruption. The fight
upon this gang was led by Mayor
Weaver and they were smote hip and
thigh and fired out root and branch.
In Ohio the fight was made directly
against the bossism of the Cox gang
who have ruled the city of Cincinnati
and Hamilton county for years. This
fight was led by Governor Patterson,
and the Cox cohorts were scattered
"like leaves of the forest when au-
tumn hath blown." Thus it will be
seen that whenever the people take
matters into their own hands these
wrongs are speedily righted and the
guilty punished. Both political par-
ties would do well to take to heart
this object lesson so broadly tendered
them.

In one column the Record says the
Press was full of rot; in another of
the same issue he says: "the sub-
scribers will be complaining about the
let up on the editorial page." The
Record subscribers (if any there be.)
will never complain of any let up in
the Record's editorials. Must have a
beginning first.

Corn Wanted.

10,000 bushels of nice white
corn for which we will now
pay 40 cents per bushel of
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Ollie James and the People.

Hon. Ollie M. James made one of
his character speeches here last Satur-
day to a fair sized crowd of Democrats.
There were more people here than
could get into the town hall, so the
speaking took place on the street in
front of the Kuttawa Hotel.

The speech was full of wholesome
democratic doctrine and the speaker
often referred to Bryan, which was
profusely applauded. Mr. James is
one of Kentucky's foremost politicians
and one of the most popular men in
the State. The announcement that
Ollie James will speak always brings
a crowd of Lyon county people to-
gether.

Lyon county democracy always de-
lights to do him honor, and when
another governor is to elect, Lyon
county will stand as one man for
Ollie James. There is much honor
and usefulness in the political store-
house and much need for such men as
Ollie James, and the people will not
be slow to push him on in his useful,
deserving career.—Lyon County
Times.

What has become of the reward of-
fered by the Commercial Club to the
road overseer showing the best section
of road, this fall? A committee was
to be appointed to decide who was
winner but we have not heard who
was the successful man.

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careful attention than
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From factory to you is our method
of the National Trading Co. They
make one dollar do the work of two.
See what a little money will do on a
goods direct from the factory. The
Wm. Rogers silverware, the best
goods made since 1847, they are
guaranteed 25 years.

The beautiful Arundel sterling sil-
ver pattern.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Tea Spoons, set of six | \$.59 |
| Soup spoons | 1.32 |
| Table spoons | 1.48 |
| Desert forks | 1.32 |
| Table forks | 1.48 |
| Desert knives tripled plated | 1.41 |
| Table knives | 1.48 |
| Cold meat fork in fancy box | .63 |
| Berry spoon in fancy box | .87 |
| Butter knife | .27 |
| Gravy or cream ladle in fancy box | .66 |
| Three piece child's set silk lined box | .86 |

Roger's three piece carving set 9
inch Spanish blade, stag handle,
sterling silver trimmed 2.63
A handsome black enamel clock
gold trimming, 12 inches high
19 in. wide such as jewelers sell
for \$9.00, our price 4.93

A man's watch, Elgin movement,
silvercase 3.98
Man's watch, Standard movement
silvercase 2.49

Ladies or gents 14k gold filled
hunting case watch, fine Ameri-
can movement, such as jewelers
sell for \$12.00, our price 4.93

Ladies 14k, 25 year gold chain,
solid gold slide set with pearls
and opals 2.19

Gentlemen heavy 14k, 25 year
gold chain hand engraved 1.75
A four piece silver tea set quad-
ruple plate, gold lined hand en-
graved, a beauty, only 5.64

Butter dish to match tea set 1.59
Syrup cup and tray to match
tea set 1.27

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ed at your home. Compare them
with any house in the country, you
will find them less than half they
charge. We have been doing business
19 years and refer you to any bank

in Rochester. Your money back if
you ask it. Send your orders to
NATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

DEATHS

Joseph Rushing died near Crayne-
ville at 5 o'clock Monday morning of
dropsy. He was 75 years of age, and
leaves a wife and ten children. He
was buried at the Rushing graveyard
near Lone Star, Monday afternoon.

The Musical Club.

The Musical Club met on last Sat-
urday afternoon with Mrs. Thos. Coch-
ran. The following program was lis-
tened to with great pleasure:

Paper on "History of Music"—
Miss Kittie Moore.
Piano solo, "The Palms"—Mrs.
S. M. Jenkins.

Paper on "Ancient and Modern
Musical Instruments"—Mrs. J. W.
Trisler.

Vocal solo, "The Sunbeam and
the Rose"—Miss Kittie Gray.

Trio—Misses Lilly Doss and Flor-
ence Harris and Mrs. Fannie Walker.

The study of the life and music of
Bach will be taken up for the next
meeting at which time Miss Harris is
to act as teacher and critic.

Chrisney, Ind., Aug. 12-05.—The
citizens of Chrisney and visitors to
the fair were nicely entertained every
night last week at Mozart Hall by
The Stevens Comedy Company.

The company is one of the best on
the road. They played "Way Down
East" on Thursday night and "Thel-
ma" on Saturday night. All their
plays are first-class and up-to-date.

The company is composed of ten
people, six gentlemen and four ladies
and we can cheerfully recommend
them wherever they may go.—Chris-
ney Sun.

For Sale--Bargain.

On account of my wife's health, I
wish to move to another state, and
will sell my farm, well improved,
near Crayneville, also stock and all
farm implements, such as disc har-
rows, rakes, mowers, wagon, etc.,
also a pair of good mules, two cows
and calves, hogs, etc.

GEORGE TABOR.

HISTORIC GUNSTON HALL.

VIRGINIA HOME OF THE FAMOUS
GEORGE MASON PURCHASED
BY TOM WATSON.American History Made Beneath Its
Broad Verandas—Has Been Restored
to Its Original Beauty.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, author of a "Life of Thomas Jefferson," is reported to have bought Gunston Hall, Virginia, 15 miles from Washington, and which was from 1759 to 1792 the home of George Mason, friend and adviser of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, James Madison and Patrick Henry. The house is preserved and a few rods from it is the grave of Mason. The pyramidal piece of granite shown in the picture stands above his grave and is inscribed:

GEORGE MASON,
Author of the Bill of Rights and
First Constitution of Virginia.
1729-1792.

Gunston Hall is on a ridge commanding a fine view of the Potomac river, a

President by the people and for a term of seven years with ineligibility for re-election. He opposed the requirement of a property qualification for voters and also opposed the plan to make slaves equal to freemen for purposes of representation in Congress. His refusal to sign the Constitution as adopted, and fought against its ratification by Virginia.

In the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution Mason led the opposition and standing with him were Patrick Henry, James Monroe, Benjamin Harrison and William Grayson. The leaders for ratification were John Marshall, Edmund Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and James Madison, yet so great was Mason's influence that in 163 votes, the majority for ratification was only ten and this majority was obtained only after the required number of States had already adopted the Constitution.

Of a Famous Family.

The first American Mason was George Mason, great-grandfather of Mason of Gunston. He was a commander of a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester, where he fought in the Stuart cause, as did Colonel John Washington, a near relative of John and Lawrence

A NEW CABINET OFFICE.

LIKELIHOOD OF CREATION OF DE-
PARTMENT OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.Field Covered by Secretary of War
Considered Too Wide—President
May Suggest Change to Congress.

Since the war with Spain, the enormous growth of the business of the War Department has given rise to an oft expressed opinion in high government circles that the time is fully ripe for the creation of another executive department to handle the control of the island affairs of the government. It is predicted that the President will make some such suggestion in his forthcoming message to Congress.

Following the Spanish War, the War Department naturally took control of the island possessions that came to the United States as a result of that conflict. These islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, fell to the care of the War Department as long as they were under military rule, but when civil government took the place of martial law they were still left with the War Department.

Kept From State Department.

It would seem natural for them to belong to the Department of State, but they have been purposely kept from the province of that department in order that foreign powers might not have a chance to say anything about them. The bureau of insular affairs was created to attend to questions affecting our island possessions, but this bureau has been under the immediate control of the Secretary of War, and out of reach of foreign representatives.

With the turning of Cuba over to the Cubans and the passing of Porto Rico to the State Department and Guam and Tutuilla to the Navy Department, matters became even more involved.

Burden Too Great.

Almost of greater importance, at present, than the Philippines, is the canal zone. Secretary Taft tried to shift this burden to the shoulders of Secretary Root, but failed in his attempt. He is now preparing to make a visit to the isthmus to see how the work on the big ditch is progressing. Mr. Root declared that the bureau of insular affairs was better equipped to handle canal affairs than any other department of the government.

However, when Secretary Taft left for the Philippines and it was understood that Mr. Root would become Secretary of State, it was said to be Secretary Taft's wish that the canal matter be transferred to Mr. Root and there has been much speculation during the summer and fall as to who would eventually oversee this big job. On one hand it has been realized that Secretary Taft has had a great deal more than his proportionate share of government work and responsibility, and again it was understood that one of the arguments used by the President to induce Mr. Root to re-enter the Cabinet was the President's personal desire that he should undertake the direction of the canal work. His acceptance of the trust would have enabled Secretary Taft to devote more of his time to important Philippine government questions and the business of the army generally. It seems to have been decided, however, that Mr. Taft is to continue permanently as the Panama canal builder, this decision having been reached at a recent Cabinet meeting.

These questions, together with questions relating to the general staff, the reorganization of the army, and other internal affairs, have made the Secretary by far the hardest worked man in the Cabinet.

Taft Travels Far.

This is proved, if in no other way, by the immense amount of traveling done by Secretary Taft in the past year. He has been to Panama, to the Philip-

COL. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs and Possible New Cabinet Officer.

ippines, to Hawaii, to China and Japan. He has just left Washington for his second trip to the isthmus. Through his connection with the affairs of the Philippines, he has become involved in questions wholly outside the regular line of the War Department.

These are some of the reasons which lead the President and his advisers to consider the creation of another department to take complete control of island and colonial affairs. Whether Congress will consent to this at the coming session, or will move postponement, cannot be foretold, but the chances are that, within a reasonable time, the War Department will be relieved of some of its heavy burdens.

There is no pie or pudding, father,
But I will give you this;
And upon the blacksmith's toll-worn
brow,
She printed a childish kiss.

ROOSEVELT IN DIXIE.

President Speaks to the Followers
of Lee.

President Roosevelt's recent tour through the South was one continuous ovation from the people of Dixie. In fact his visit has been heralded as being as triumphant as the return of any Roman emperor. Dixie was captured by the Rough Rider President.

At Richmond, the old Confederate Capital, the greeting extended to him was unusually cordial. After much parading and speech-making, the President was taken for a drive through the residence section. In the center of this section is the great equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee. At this point occurred a scene of the President's visit which will probably be remembered when all others have faded into oblivion.

Surrounding the Lee monument is an iron fence, enclosing a circle of lawn. The crowd was thickly grouped around this circle. Inside, standing upon the base of the monument and wandering about upon the lawn were seventy-five broken, tottering old men, clad in gray and carry small Confederate flags. Many hobbled upon crutches, and nearly all leaned upon canes. Here and there an arm or a leg was missing. The voices of the old men were low, and they paid no heed to the crowd around them. They were waiting for the President of the United States, he was to drive past the monument. From time to time a faint, old man climbed upon a pedestal and stood, like the very incarnation of the Lost Cause, shading his eyes and gazing toward the coming of the great, the powerful, the world-renowned successor of Lincoln and Grant.

It was such a sight as this which greeted the President when his carriage dashed up to the monument. Before the old men realized it, the President was facing them and shouting, "Come closer." With confused exclamations the old men hobbled forward, with small pretense of marching. They had almost forgotten the

THE STRENGTH OF JAPAN.

GARDEN FARMS THE FOUNDATION
OF NIPPON'S POWER.30,000,000 People Sustained in Comfort
on Only 19,000 Square Miles
of Cultivated Land.(From "Chicago," The Great Central Market
July, 1905.)

"A hundred years hence, leaving China out of the question, there will be two colossal powers in the world, beside which Germany, England, France, and Italy will be as pygmies—the United States and Russia."

If any one had told Emile de LaVeleye, when he made this prophecy, some years ago, that within a few years the power of Russia on the sea would be annihilated, and her land forces defeated again and again by the pygmy nation of Japan, would he have believed it?

No, neither he nor any one else, at that time, would have credited it. The incredible, the unbelievable, has actually happened. There is no result without a cause. What is the underlying cause of this marvelous strength of Japan?

It is not in battle ships or siege guns, not in torpedo boats or field artillery—not in arms or armor—not in munitions of war or equipment for battles on land or sea. Russia had all these, and yet she has suffered crushing, humiliating, and overwhelming defeat. What, then, is the secret of Japan's strength?

Efficiency of the Unit.

It is in just one thing, and that is men!

It is in the efficiency of the unit. It is in the physical and mental power—in the health, strength, and intelligence of the Japanese people as a whole, and as a consequence, of every individual soldier and sailor.

And this physical and mental efficiency of an entire people—of the entire citizenship of the Japanese nation

measures everything by a money wage—a totally false and deceptive standard of measurement of the best thing that human life affords.

In the United States two hundred and fifty thousand of our people are being annually destroyed by the great white plague, tuberculosis, is practically unknown.

Why? Because the Japanese breathes fresh air.

What would the Japanese think if they were told that their people could not have fresh air because they did not have more money?

Or could not have exercise because they could not afford to belong to athletic clubs?

Or must go without food because they lacked money to buy it at a butcher or a grocery store, when every Japanese gardener has the land from which he knows how with his own labor to get all the food he needs for the abundant nourishment for himself and family.

The Garden Farm.

Of the 45,000,000 population of Japan 30,000,000 are farmers, or more correctly speaking, gardeners. The Japanese farm is a garden, irrigated and fertilized, and scientifically and intensively tilled.

And a recent writer, describing the life of the Japanese farmer, says:

"Measured in money, he is not rich. But he dwells in a comfortable and inviting home, purged of every taint of dirt and dust. The transparent paper walls of his house, made of bark from his mitsumata shrubs, flood his dwelling with light and keep out the wind. He enjoys good food served in dainty, but inexpensive dishes made of native woods. Even in the homes of the poorest, there are no visible signs of poverty. There is no squallor in agricultural Japan. The industrious peasant farmer is clean, industrious and comfortable. The area of fence corners abandoned on many American farms to wild mustard, fennel, and pig weed, would furnish comfortable living to a whole family in rural Japan. Some idea of the trifling cost of living in agricultural Japan was given by an American who has spent fifteen years in the Empire. Frequently he takes a vacation in the farming regions. He has good food, sleeps on clean and comfortable quilts in impeccable houses, is carried about in country carts, and at the end of two weeks finds that his total expenses have not exceeded ten yen, or five dollars."

And from the garden farms—the Home Acres—of agricultural Japan have come the soldiers who have faced death to drive the Russians from Manchuria and leaped into eternity in order that they might wipe the menace of the Russian Navy from the seas that wash the shores of their Home Land.

A Nation of Home Acres.

It is an old saying that a man will not fight for a boarding house, but the Japanese have proved that they will fight like demons to defend the institutions of a nation of Home Acres.

We instinctively think of the victories of Japan as the victories of her leaders.

We are naturally hero-worshippers. But there, again, we are superficial.

Our military men were loud in their praises of the mastery way in which Kuropatkin played the game of war. And Rojstevsky must have the credit due him for sailing his fleet four thousand miles and planning so efficiently to provide it with coal and provisions.

But Oyama and Togo had the men, and every Japanese soldier and sailor is not only a hero but a leader. If every officer in the Japanese army and navy above the rank of Captain were stricken dead tomorrow, their places would be filled and Japan would continue to prosecute the war to final victory. The secret of her power lies in the fact that in intelligence, in mental and physical strength, in individual initiative in patriotism in all that goes to make up a fighting unit, every Japanese soldier and sailor is an Oyama or a Togo in embryo.

You might destroy every ship that Japan possesses, destroy all her arms and munitions of war, take away even the clothes on their backs, and transport every soldier in her army and every sailor in her navy back to the shores of Japan as naked as the day he were born, and leave the nation to its own devices, and in a few years they would completely reproduce their naval and military power and be stronger than ever.

But destroy the men of Japan and substitute for them the dull-witted peasantry of Russia or the enemic factory operatives of England, and you have destroyed Japan.

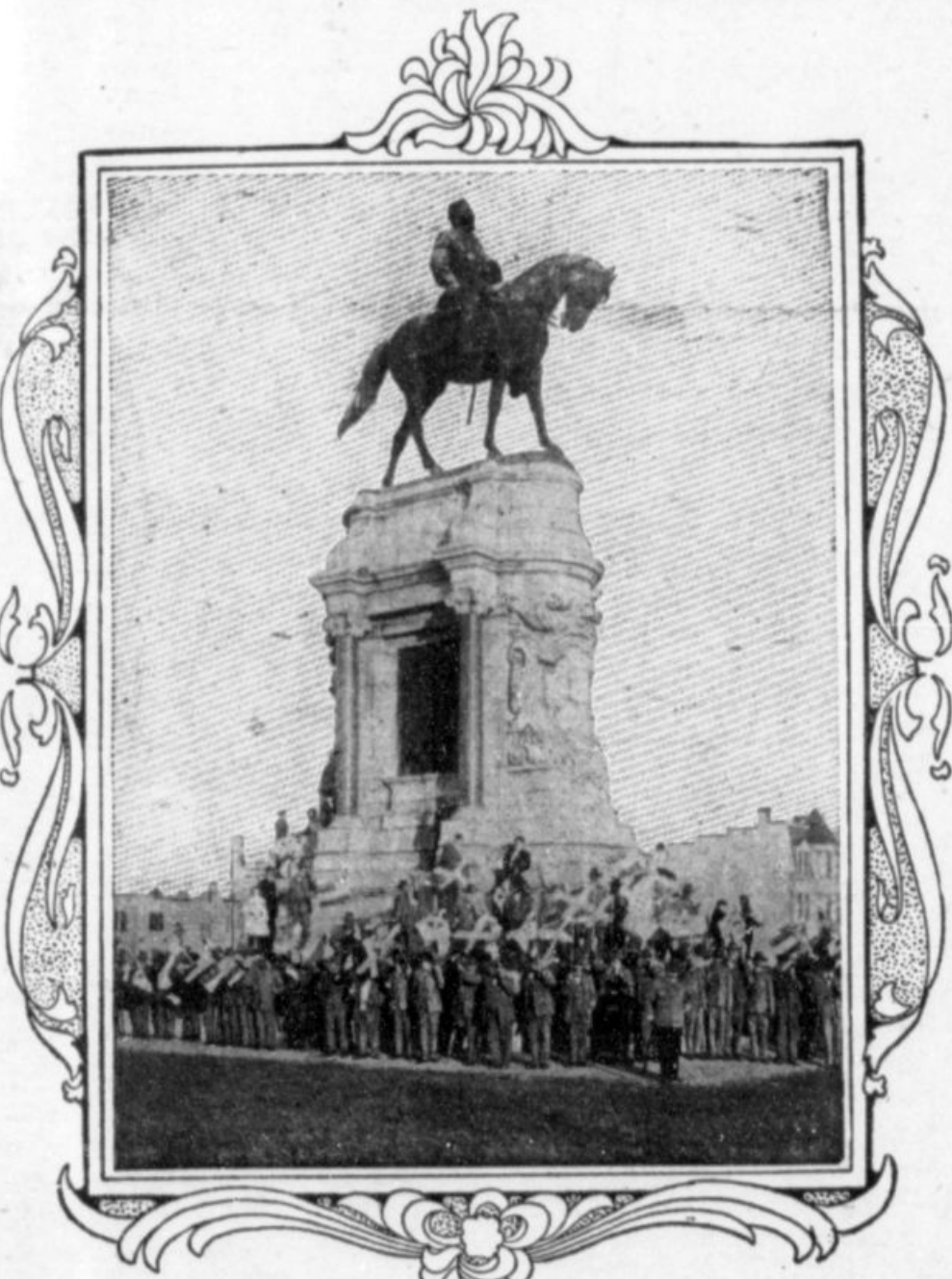
Men Before Battleships.

True to his warlike impulses and instincts, President Roosevelt catches up the echo from the great naval battle which has just been fought, and calls on the country for more battle ships. He had more of them than Togo. But he didn't have the men. And they got them. Russian institutions could not produce them.

Now, would it not be wise for the people of this country to wake up to the fact that the foundation of our strength as a nation is not in an army or a navy, but in our citizenship?

And also wake up to the appalling fact, powerfully portrayed by Robert Hunter in "Poverty," his recent book, that we are deliberately following in the footsteps of England and degenerating our citizenship by crowding our working people into cities where they live in an unhealthy environment and are weakened by poor food and inadequate nourishment.

The lesson to be learned by this na-

STATUE OF GENERAL LEE AT RICHMOND.
Group of Confederate Veterans Waiting to See the President.

old marching orders in their confusion. They simply huddled forward to the fence. The line was not reformed. Then the President spoke to the South, ignoring the crowd behind him. He spoke only to the wearers of the gray. He spoke as the President of a reunited country. His voice seemed as the voice of a nation speaking to the followers of Lee.

The veterans devoured every vigorous syllable of the President's address. They returned his earnest gaze with looks of unmistakable good will and loving friendship. Somewhat abruptly the President stopped, waved his hat. It was to them like the balm of Gilead, and shouted, "Good-by, and good-luck."

"Good-by, good-by," they shouted, and a moment later President Roosevelt was out of sight.

Expert Naval Testimony.

When Dick Thompson, of Indiana, was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy it is said that he had never even been on a large vessel. One of his earliest visits was made to an informal inspection on a large man-of-war, lying at the Navy Yard. He climbed up on the deck, was escorted around the vessel, admired and complimented the beauty and cleanliness of it all and finally peered down the hold. He looked back at the officer, took off his glasses, wiped them, looked down again and then finally turned to the commander and exclaimed, "Why the thing's hollow!"

—is a plain and distinct result of their mode of life.

The Japanese people are strong because they live as the human animal must live to be mentally and physically strong—next to nature.

They breathe the fresh air. They eat plain food. They neither starve nor grow fat. They are mentally and physically active.

They are an "out of door" people. They understand the laws of health, and obey them.

Their children draw their strength from the bosom of mother earth.

And above and beyond all, they are a nation of homes and home owners.

Each family is in a home and each home is in a garden where health and strength are gained by the labor of cultivating that garden for a living.

And in these garden homes the people of Japan have far more of real pleasure and happiness and the genuine enjoyments of life than the average wage worker in our country.

The White Plague Unknown.

We have fallen into a smug and self-complacent and wretchedly superficial habit of thought which loses sight of the life that a people lead and



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tion from Japan has not yet been learned, and when President Roosevelt fails to see it and demands only more battle ships, as the lesson of the great sea fight which has just been fought, he unfortunately diverts the minds of the people of this country from facts of supreme and overshadowing importance, which should be burned into the public mind as by a stroke of lightning from every victory won by the Japanese.

That lesson is the profoundly important fact that the Japanese man, the unit of her national strength, is the product of a mode of life and an environment which combines the physical strength which comes only to nature—with the mental activity and keenness which come from constant contact with his fellowmen—the community life.

A Nation of Gardeners.

The Japanese are not a nation of farmers, as we understand the word. They are a nation of gardeners. There is neither isolation nor congestion in their life. They dwell, the great majority of them, not in great cities, but in closely settled rural communities. The ranch and the tenement are alike foreign to the life of the Japanese.

The great principle that must control our own national development henceforth is that the land shall be subdivided into the smallest tracts from which one man's labor will sustain a family in comfort, and that every child, boy or girl, in the public schools should be so trained in those schools that it will know how to till such a tract of land for a livelihood.

In other words, let us reproduce in this country the conditions so well described in an article from the Book-keepers' Magazine for August, 1904, from which we quote the following:— "While Japan is cannonading its way to rank with Christian powers as a

nor military equipment, nor manufacturing skill. Western nations will fall fully to grasp the secret of the dynamic intensity of Japan today, and will dangerously underestimate the formidable possibilities of the greater Japan—the Dai Nippon—of tomorrow, until they begin to study seriously the agricultural triumphs of that empire. For Japan, more scientifically than any other nation, past or present, has perfected the art of sending the roots of its civilization enduringly into the soil.

"Progressive experts of high authority throughout the Occident now admit that in all the annals of agriculture there is nothing that ever approached the scientific skill of Sunrise husbandry. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations."

The Safe Foundation.

The creation of the conditions above described under which the people of a nation are rooted to the soil in homes of their own on the land, is not only good statesmanship and the highest patriotism, but it is the only safe foundation for an enduring national structure. To ignore and neglect this foundation while we build battlements, equip armies and annex islands, and dig Isthmian canals, is as fatal a mistake as it would be to build a twenty-story skyscraper in Chicago without any foundation but the mud of Lake Michigan.

We need not muster out our armies, nor dismantle our battleships, nor evacuate the Philippines, nor stop work on the Isthmian Canal, but the fact remains, as clear as the sun from an unclouded sky at noonday, that the attention of our people as a nation is riveted on our naval and military affairs and schemes of foreign exploitation.

For, in fact, they are undeveloped. We have, as yet, hardly more than tickled the earth over this immense area.

Our Own Country.

When we compare Japan, with its dense population, its wealth, its revenues, its trade and commerce, its national strength, with any section of our own country equal to it in area and natural resources, we are amazed at the great possibilities of future development in our own country.

The entire population of Japan is about forty-five million, of which thirty million is a farming population and this vast population of thirty million farmers and their families is sustained on nineteen thousand square miles of irrigated land. There is no agriculture in Japan but irrigated agriculture. They have learned that water is the greatest fertilizer known to nature, and save and utilize it with the same care that they use every other available process for the fertilization of their fields.

Nineteen thousand square miles is an area about one hundred and thirty-five miles square, and in a square in a corner of the State of Illinois, the comparative size of which to the rest of the State is shown on the accompanying map, is sustained a nation which, to the amazement of all other peoples on the earth, has sprung to the front as one of the great world powers.

Source of Power.

And the Home Acre farms or gardens—the rural homes of Japan—are the source of that national power.

Commenting on this, the author of the article in the August 1904 Book-keepers' Magazine, quoted from above, says in that article:—

"From what its advanced agriculture has made its plains to yield, Japan has fed and clothed and educated its multiplying masses, fast nearing the

floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries will be led out through a network of canals, large and small, and stored in reservoirs, and every drop devoted to beneficial use, a use that will be so valuable that its value for navigation will count for nothing in comparison. It may be a great many years before this will happen, but it is certain to come. In no other way can the vast population with which this country will be provided with the food to sustain it.

Japan, from her total area of 147,000 square miles, of which only 19,000 are cultivated, collected an annual revenue before the war with Russia of \$121,433,725, and her exports amounted to \$124,298,923.

The average population per square mile of Japan is 299.74, but only one-seventh of her territory is actually under cultivation.

A Thousand Miles Square.

A section of our own country contained within a square mile, one thousand miles north from New Orleans and one thousand miles west from Pittsburgh, and containing one million square miles, if as densely populated as Japan, would sustain a population of 299,000,000; but a much larger proportion of this great square in the center of the United States could be intensely farmed than in Japan, where only one-seventh of the total area is cultivated.

On the 19,000 square miles of land in Japan that is actually farmed, they sustain 30,000,000 farmers. It is a safe estimate that at least one-half of the thousand mile square central section of the United States above described could be as closely cultivated as the productive fields of Japan. Those Japanese fields sustain over fifty hundred people to the square mile. At the same ratio of population, our own thousand mile square central section would sustain 750,000,000 of farming population alone.

A population of over fifteen hundred to the square mile sustained by agriculture seems to the ordinary mind incredible; but on the island of Jersey, off the English coast, a population of over thirteen hundred to the square mile is sustained by out of door agriculture in a climate by no means best adapted to intensive farming.

It must be borne in mind that we are talking now of the possibilities of future development, and the facts and figures above given will no doubt be looked upon as utterly chimerical by the average reader.

Degeneracy in England.

Bear in mind however, again, that they are based only upon the assumption that we in this country should attain to a point of development already reached by the Japanese people, and on which rests their national strength. It is true that our development during the last half-century has not been towards the land. We have followed in the footsteps of England, rather than Japan; and while, in fifty years, Japan has restored the land to her people and rooted them to the soil in homes of their own, England has done the contrary. She has driven her reemany from the farms to the cities, where they have become factory operatives, and degenerated physically and mentally to such a degree that the degeneracy of her citizenship now presents itself to the statesmen of England as a most appalling problem.

We are doing the same thing, but we are not, as yet, feeling the effects of it so severely because we have still a larger proportion of our people on the land.

Back to the Land.

We have much to do to reverse the tide of population, and turn it from the cities back to the land—from the tenement to the garden. It must not be imagined that it is necessary, in order to accomplish this, that the workers in our cities or in our factories should quit their present employment and become farmers. All that is necessary is that the facilities for rapid transportation afforded by our railway system should be availed of to plant every factory family upon at least an acre of land.

Let that be done, and the problem is practically solved no matter how the acre be used for nothing but to raise chickens and keep a goat. The children of the family will have fresh air and sunshine and pure milk, and will grow up to be healthy men and women.

The lever with which we must move our population back to the land must be the public school system.

Gardens and Handicraft.

Every child in the public schools, boy or girl, must be trained from its earliest days of school life to cultivate the ground and make things grow in a garden, and to raise poultry, and do all that needs to be done to provide the food for a family from an acre of land.

Add to this training in simple sloyd work and home handicraft, cooking and sewing and making things for the home, and you will have created the impulse in the minds of the multiplying millions of our children which will lead them to shun the bricks and the asphalt, the slums and the tenements, and they would shun the plague, and flee from them far enough into the country to have an acre at least for a home and a garden.

Create this impulse in the minds of children, the millions upon millions of them, who are attending, and will attend, our public schools, and they will find a way to solve all the rest of the problem, how to get the land, and how to get back and forth to it, if they continue to work in the city or the factory.

Some will say that school gardens cannot be provided for city children. That is a mistake. The only difficulty

culty in the way of it is a mere custom or habit, easily modified.

The terms of school of all city schools should be changed. There should be a short winter term, during which the time should be given to instruction from the books and in handicraft within doors.

There should be a summer term of equal length during which the schools would be transferred to the suburbs, and work in summer school gardens. The children should be taken back and forth to these summer school gardens at public expense, as they are now taken to and from the consolidated rural schools on the trolley lines in some of the New England states.

The vacation, which would not need to be long, should be divided between a spring vacation and a fall vacation, intervening between the winter city term and the country summer term of each school.

Building a Strong Citizenship.

Of course, many will hold up their hands and say this is impossible.

England finds it impossible, as the result of her system of great landed estates, to provide her people with homes on the land, and in consequence her ruin as a nation is only a question of a comparatively brief time.

Japan, on the contrary, put forth her hand and solved the very problem which, to England, seems impossible, and behold the results in her strength and power as a nation.

It is only a question with us, as a people, whether we will follow the lead of Japan, and profit by her lessons, or follow the lead of England and share in her eventual ruin.

The influences which are destroying England are at work steadily and individually in this nation, and though it will take longer for them to work our ruin, it is sure to come if we do not find a way to root the great majority of our people to the land in homes of their own, as Japan has done, and as we can do, unless we are as blind and as impotent in dealing with our national problems as seems to be the fate of England.

In the carrying out of this great patriotic purpose of building a strong citizenship by building rural homes on the land, we are at the same time, doing that which will create the greatest possible commercial prosperity, and develop to the highest attainable point, not only the resources of the Middle West, but of our entire country.

The Olive in America.

The annual output of olive oil in California is about 150,000 gallons; of pickles 230,000 gallons. The imports to the country of oil amount to about 1,250,000 gallons per year and of pickles to 2,116 gallons. The olive was introduced into California 125 years ago, which is a bad showing for use of native olive oil, especially when it is acknowledged to be the superior of all foreign oils.

EXCAVATION WORK.

With Greatest Economy use the Western Elevating Grader and Ditcher.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION. Western Wheeled Scraper Co. AURORA, ILL. Send for Catalog.

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Illustrated by Ernest Haskell

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The romantic adventures of John Dinwiddie Driscoll (nicknamed "The Storm Centre" at the Court of Maximilian in Mexico, where his secret mission comes into conflict with that of the beautiful Jacqueline. The best romantic American novel of recent years.

"Has what so few of its class possess, the elements of reality, wrought by infinite pains of detail, verisimilitude, suggestion."—St. Louis Republic.

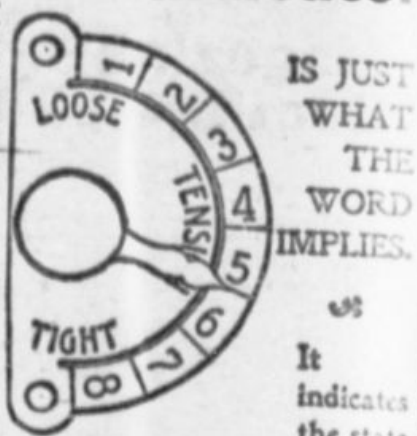
"A remarkable first book, of epic breadth, carried through unswervingly. A brilliant story."—N. Y. Times Saturday Review.

"There is no more dramatic period in history, and the story bears every evidence of careful and painstaking study."—N. Y. Globe.

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IS JUST WHAT THE WORD IMPLIES. It indicates the state of the tension at a glance. Its use means time saving and easier sewing. It's our own invention and is found only on the

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We have other striking improvements that appeal to the careful buyer. Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

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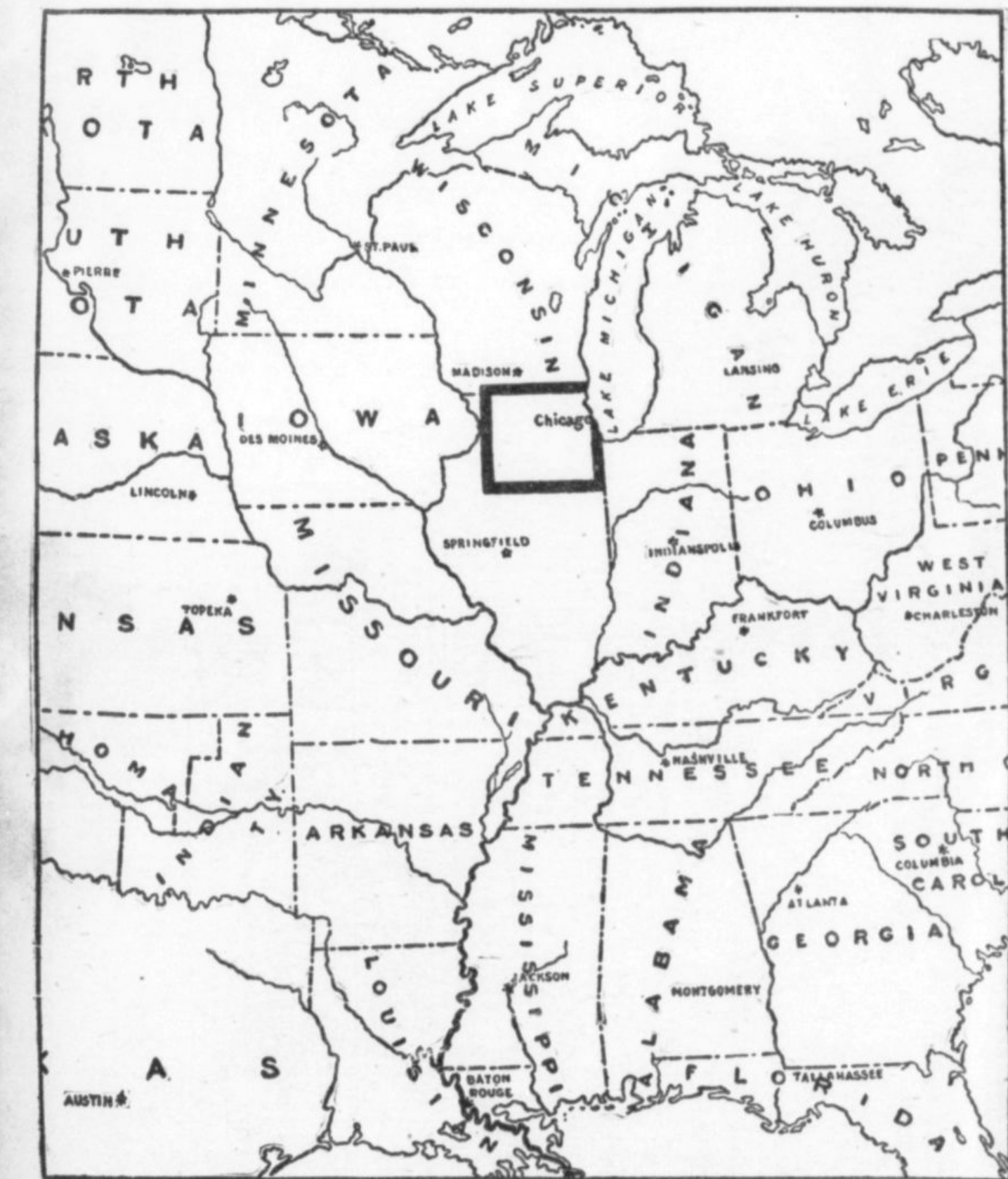
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TABER & WHITMAN CO., Warder Bld'g, Washington, D.C.

Foster's Ideal Cribs

Accident Proof



The black square in the above map represents the total area of cultivated land in Japan, supporting thirty millions of agricultural people.

first-class fighting nation, it is not neglecting its fields of rice, millet and muji, its groves of mulberry and bamboo, its priceless plots of tea and mitsumata shrubs, and its multi-million gardens of vegetables, fruits and flowers. The thousands of patriots that have marched to the front have not thinned the ranks of the mightier hosts tilling the soil. Thirty million farmers are gathering ample harvests in the diminutive fields of Japan.

Husbandry Dignified.

"For twenty-five centuries the Sunrise sovereigns have dignified husbandry as the most important and most honorable industrial calling in the empire, and now more than sixty per cent of the Mikado's subjects till with incomparable skill the limited soil of his islands.

"The same diligent genius that enables a landscape gardener in Japan to compass within a few square yards of land a forest, a bridge-spaced stream, a water-fall and lake, a chain of terraced hills, gardens and chrysanthemums, hyacinths, peonies and pinks, a beehive, a garden of vegetables, conifer, and through all the dainty park meandering paths, with here a shrine and there a dainty summer house, has made it possible for the farmers of the empire to build up on less than nineteen thousand square miles of arable land the most remarkable agricultural nation the world has known. If all the tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field, a man in an automobile, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, could skirt the entire perimeter of arable Japan in eleven hours. Upon this narrow freehold Japan has reared a nation of imperial power, which is determined to enjoy commercial preeminence over all the world of wealth and opportunity from Siberia to Siam and already, by the force of arms, is driving from the shores of Asia the greatest monarchy of Europe.

Roots in the Soil.

The secret of the success of the little Daybreak Kingdom has been a mystery to many students of nations. Patriotism does not explain the riddle of its strength, neither can commerce,

tion, to the disregard and neglect of the vastly more important problem of building men at home, and creating a citizenship which will be an enduring national foundation forever, and enlarging our home markets, which will be unaffected by any foreign complications or trade disturbances.

The attention of our people of late has been so much absorbed by the problems of our export trade, that we overlook the fact that the United States today manufactures annually a product aggregating in total value the combined manufactured product of the three other greatest manufacturing nations of the world, England, France and Germany, and we consume ninety-two per cent of our entire annually manufactured products at home.

Create Farm Homes.

And if every farm in the United States were cut in two, and a new home created on it so that the number of farm homes, and the capital invested in, and labor devoted to agriculture throughout the entire United States, were thus doubled, the result would be an enlargement of our population, our home market for manufactures, and our power as a nation, almost beyond the power of the imagination to picture to the mind.

It is to the development of its vast agricultural resources and the creation of a closely settled population of farmers and gardeners, who will cultivate the soil by the most intensive methods, that the Middle West must look if it is to achieve its full destiny in the world's power and population.

The resources of the great territory extending westward from the crest of the Alleghany Mountains to the one hundredth meridian—the edge of the arid region—and from the sources of the Mississippi River on the north to its outlet to the Gulf on the south, are so largely agricultural that it offers the ideal section of the earth for the development of a nation along the lines of Japanese development, with a preponderating rural population.

There is no other section of the world's surface where latent agricultural resources of such inexhaustible richness and extent lie practically undeveloped.

fifty million figure; it has stacked up gold in its treasury, has created a great merchant marine, has captured a growing share of European commerce, has already outdistanced every other America on the Pacific, has crowded its cities with roaring factories, and has given costly and triumphant equipment to its aggressive fleets and regiments. And it has accomplished all this out of the profit of harvests gleaned from a farm area scarcely large enough to afford storage room for the agricultural machinery in use in the United States."

Could there be a more striking proof of the oft-quoted words of David Starr Jordan, that:— "Stability of national character goes with firmness of foot-hold on the soil."

Comparison of Areas.

Now compare Japan and its development with the possibilities of development in the Middle West.

The area of all the islands comprising the Empire of Japan is 147,655 square miles; of this only 19,000 square miles is available for agriculture, for every available acre in that country is cultivated.

The total combined area of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana is 146,559 square miles, and it is safe to say that considerably more than half of this area—probably more than two-thirds—is capable of as close a cultivation, and of sustaining as dense a population per square mile as the cultivated area of Japan.

The water with which to irrigate it now runs to waste. The water which flows into her drainage canal, instead of producing an agricultural wealth by irrigating the lands of Illinois, produces law suits with St. Louis because it runs to waste past that city to the Gulf of Mexico.

The time will come when irrigated agriculture in the Middle West will absorb every drop of water falling within that territory.

And when the irrigation canals and the irrigated farms of the Middle West will dry up the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, just as irrigation in the West has dried up Tulare Lake in California, and is rapidly drying up the Great Salt Lake in Utah, the

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TO THE TRAVELER these Locks Are Necessities—Not Mere Luxuries

On straps they strengthen and make safe the trunk, suit or other traveling case, or lock telescope at any fullness. With chain fasten bicycle, horse or automobile or secure umbrella, bag, or coat to car seat or other permanent object. They are small, simple, durable, unpickable.

LOCKS—3 varieties—50 cents each; with leather trunk straps 7 ft. \$1.00, 8 ft. \$1.25, 9 ft. heavy \$1.50, 10 to 12 ft. double \$2.50—with best 1 1/2-inch webbing 7 to 10 ft. \$1.00—with telescope, suit case, traveling case or mail bag strap or with chain 75c. By mail prepaid on receipt of price.

LYNCH MFG. CO., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.

Growing Seeds for Market

Good Seeds Are Half the Battle
GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

One of the most thriving businesses in the United States today and which seemingly carries on its work regardless of the fluctuations of stocks on the great exchanges, is the growing and selling of seeds. From small beginnings in the colonial period this business has grown so that now its value is measured by the tens of millions. The first beginning of the seed business commenced in small shops where a few boxes of seed shared a corner with codfish or a shelf with calicoes or books. To-day it has come to claim for itself immense warehouses and business establishments, having interests which extend to every portion of the globe.

The pilgrims probably were the first introducers of seeds into this country, for they brought with them seeds of the plants cultivated by them in their

seedman's agent, is a text-book of horticulture. Millions of these books find their way into rural homes and become the basis by which the amateur gardener derives a knowledge of varieties and even methods of growing plants under varied conditions.

Seed Growing a Big Industry.
The seed trade has changed quite as much as has the catalogue, first with its woodcut engravings, to excellent

water and a warm place in the kitchen. A stitch in time often saves nine, and a little trouble a month before planting time may make the money and conduce greatly to his happiness and good temper. Nothing is certainly more aggravating than to plow, fine the ground well, plant, and then, as the golden moments of spring slip by, wait in vain for the young plants to appear, or secure only a half

grown in this country for at least fifty years. The amount raised, even at the present time, is not sufficient to meet the trade and the greater part of the flower-seed sold is imported from Europe.

Importance of Seed Testing.
Since the days of tradition a great deal of attention has been paid to seed testing for quality of germination. Seeds have been floated or have been heated until they popped; they have been broken and the fracture noted; they have been cut and judged by the appearance of the inside. Various experiment stations of the United States have, for a long time, paid much attention to practical seed testing. The Department of Agriculture for nearly eight years has conducted a trial ground in connection with its seed laboratory where studies

water and a warm place in the kitchen. A stitch in time often saves nine, and a little trouble a month before planting time may make the money and conduce greatly to his happiness and good temper. Nothing is certainly more aggravating than to plow, fine the ground well, plant, and then, as the golden moments of spring slip by, wait in vain for the young plants to appear, or secure only a half

THE WOODMAN'S STRIDE.
With a Long Swinging Step, He Covers Much Ground and Preserves a Perfect Balance.

A woodman walks with a rolling motion, his legs swaying an inch or more to the stepping side, and his pace is correspondingly long. His hip action may be noticed to an exaggerated degree in the stride of a professional pedestrian, but the latter walks with a heel-and-toe step, whereas an Indian's or sailor's step is more nearly flatfooted. In the latter case the center of gravity is covered by the whole foot. The pole is as secure as that of a rope walker. The toes are pointed straight forward, or even a trifle inward, so that the inside of the heel, the outside of the ball of the foot, and the smaller toes all do their share of work and assist in balancing. Walking in the woods in this manner, one is not so likely to trip over projecting roots, stones and other traps as he would be if the feet formed hooks by pointing outward. The advantage is obvious in snowshoeing. If the Indian were turned to stone while in the act of stepping, the statue would probably stand balanced on one foot. His gait gives the limbs great control over his movements. He is always poised. If a stick cracks under him it is because of his weight, and not by reason of the impact. He goes silently on, and with great economy of force. His steady balance enables him to put his foot down as gently as you would lay an egg on the table.

American Cheese Production.

Twenty years ago the cheese supply of Great Britain was largely furnished by the United States, but to-day Canada has taken the lead and far outstripped us as an exporter of this commodity. In 1880 the United States sent 131,208,775 pounds of cheese to Great Britain, while in 1904 only 25,180,960 pounds were shipped to that country. Canada, on the other hand, exported over 31,000,000 pounds five years ago as against 212,862,322 pounds last year. This loss of trade, however, has not been injurious, but on the other hand, is caused through an excess of consumption at home over production, while reverse conditions prevail with our Canadian neighbor.

Canada was thus forced to seek the British markets for her plethora and to fill up the place left vacant in that market by the withdrawal of the United States therefrom. While the United States, in 1900, manufactured nearly 282,000,000 pounds of cheese, the per capita factory production was only 3.7 pounds, whereas, on the other hand, in 1901, Canada produced 224,000,000 pounds, furnishing nearly 41.8 pounds for each inhabitant. It is therefore shown, by a report from Consul-General Holloway, of Halifax, that the Canadian export trade to which every one of our neighbors points with pride was not gained at the expense of the United States, for they must export their cheese or get "snowed under." The United States can not keep up in production with our increasing home consumption.

Mulberry Fences.
There are but few fences in Japan. The mulberry tree is planted instead, the leaves of which furnish food for silk worms. Nearly 200,000 acres are thus utilized.

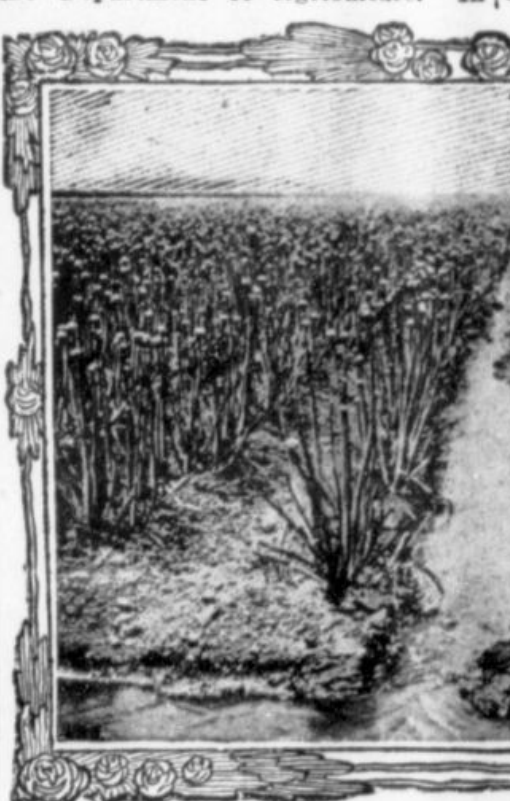
FIELD GROWN LILIES FOR BULBS.
half-tones and color plates. The barrel of peas first sold in Newport has grown to hundreds of bags, and the few thousand packets to millions. The modern seed house has every mechanical contrivance to aid in making the business economical and systematic. From the cellar to the mailing room everything is so arranged that orders may be filled with accuracy and dispatch. During the late summer and early fall catalogues are prepared for mailing, and seeds packed in readiness for distribution. While one hundred letters a day was considered a large business thirty years ago, some houses now receive over six thousand daily during the busy season.

Of course to supply this enormous trade much attention must be paid to the growing of the seed. The present development of garden-seed growing began when David Landreth established a small seed farm at Philadelphia in 1784. During the Civil War



A CLOVER SEED STORE-HOUSE.
both with regard to their germinative quality and their truthness to name. There is great opportunity for adulteration, and many farmers are apt to consider they are saving money if they can get seeds at a reduced rate, finding out when it is too late that they have been swindled with false varieties or that perhaps 50 per cent. of their seeds fail utterly of germination.

Personal Seed Tests.
The average farmer, however, would do well to carry on a little seed testing establishment of his own each year, and this course is advocated by the Department of Agriculture. In



A CALIFORNIA ONION PATCH.
CARRY A BIG STICK.

Cane Preferred to Revolver by Detectives.
"President Roosevelt's epigram—'Speak softly and carry a big stick,' has been quoted all over the world," said an expert fencing master, who has taught sword practice in a dozen of the world's capitals. "And it is good advice literally as well as figuratively. Do not provoke quarrels; avoid them if you can. But be prepared for a tight corner. Many night policemen and detectives carry stout canes in preference to revolvers. The stick is always ready in all weathers. The revolver must be carried in the pocket, and only an expert can flash it on the instant. When you are in a situation where your stick is needed do not figure on using it as a club. An agile man can dodge the sweep of a stick, and knife you before you recover your guard. Carry the stick with the tip somewhat in advance, grasping it firmly six inches or more below the knob or handle. If you are confronted by an adversary give him a sudden, hard thrust with the small end. The stomach is a most vulnerable point, and if you catch him fairly the chances are ten to one that he will double up like a jack-knife. Before he recovers you can withdraw the stick and hand him one on the head or the back of the neck that will put him out of business for some time to come."

Seeds Germinate Quickly.
Most seeds will germinate in from three to ten days. The apparatus required is very simple—a pan, some cotton dannel or cotton batting, a little



BEATING OUT HEMP SEED IN KENTUCKY.

English and Dutch homes. These of course were of such plants as were considered necessities of life—corn barley and peas, while fruit trees were also set out.

Early records show that in 1763, Nathaniel Bird, a book-dealer of Newport, R. I., advertised garden seeds just arrived from London. The following year an announcement was made by Gideon Welles that he had some choice Connecticut onion seeds for sale. In New York city hemp and flax seeds were advertised for sale as early as 1765. Boston, however, being the commercial center in the early days, was the chief city for the sale of garden seeds. In 1767 out of twenty-six advertisers in the Boston Gazette, six were dealers in seeds. Dur-



Harvesting Sorghum Seed in Nebraska.



A Few Pumpkins For Seed.

ing the War for Independence the advertising of this commodity apparently ceased, although it is hardly believed that there was not a time but what one could purchase seeds in any of the large cities of that period.

A Pioneer Seedsmen.

In 1784, David Landreth commenced operations in Philadelphia; Bernard McMahon, in that same city in 1800, while in 1805, Grant Thorburn began to sell seeds in New York. By 1830 the population had increased from about three million in 1790, to ten and a half millions. To meet the growing demand for vegetables and flowers, these ten and a half millions required more than three and a half times as many seeds as were used in 1790. Dealers established themselves in the principal cities and crossed the mountains.

Along with the reaching out for trade came the increasing size and prominence of the catalogue. The earliest seed catalogues were mere lists not intended for general distribution. Thorburn probably issued the first seed catalogue as early as 1823, shortly after the civil war the catalogue became more prominent. Its size was increased and a few illustrations appeared. Novelties were not as numerous twenty years ago as they are today; they were not given so much attention either. Today there is not an important catalogue but gives considerable space to novelties. Seedsmen are on the alert for novelties; they are the money makers. The modern catalogue, with its profusely illustrated pages while in a sense the

this country largely depended upon foreign markets for seeds, but between 1800 and 1870 as many seed farms were established as had been during the thirty years before the conflict. Growers also became expert and the market gardener found he could get from the seedmen just as good seed as he could save himself and at less cost. The business of seed-raising increased rapidly after the war, farms being established in various parts of the eastern United States. In 1875 seed growing commenced in California, when R. W. Wilson planted 50 acres to beets, onions, lettuce and carrots for seed purposes.

Two Thousand Acre Seed Farm.
From this beginning the business has grown to enormous proportions. Now a single firm of growers devotes annually some 2,000 acres to seed crops. Onion and lettuce are staple seed crops, while carrot, celery, leek, endive, kale, kohlrabi, turnips and parsley are all grown by California seed growers.

While the census of 1880 showed that there were in the United States 596 seed farms, containing 169,580 acres, the census of 1900, with incomplete returns, showed more than 2,500 seed farms. The Census Office made an effort to collect statistics of seed-growing farms, but owing to the refusal of a number of the large firms handling seed to furnish the names of the farmers growing seed for them, the information secured was very incomplete.

Not a small part of seed-growing is devoted to the raising of flower seed. Flower seeds have been regularly



HOW THE ELEPHANT GOT HIS TUSKS.

NO OTHER WAGONS APPROACH

In Perfect Adaptability Under all Conditions to

The Strong Old Hickory



MANUFACTURED BY
Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
LARGEST PRODUCERS OF FARM WAGONS IN THE WORLD

Kirk's A Quarter of a Century

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is a green soap, consistency of paste, a perfect cleanser for automobile machinery and all vehicles; will not injure the most highly polished surface. Made from pure vegetable oils. If your dealer does not carry American Crown Soap in stock, send us his name and address and we will see that your wants are supplied. Put up in 15 lb. and 50 lb. pails.

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We have published some good ones specially suited for farmers. Books that will help every farmer to make more out of his farm. Write for our catalogue.

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St. Paul, Minn.

Well Drilling Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily.

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WILLIAM BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

Marlin
Repeaters
are the original solid top and side ejectors. This feature forms a solid shield of metal between the shooter's head and the cartridge at all times, throws the empty away from him instead of into his face, prevents smoke and gases from entering his eyes and lungs, and keeps the line of sight unobstructed. The MARLIN action works easily and smoothly, making very little noise. Our new automatic recoil-operated locking device makes the Marlin the safest breech-loading gun ever built. See page catalogue, 300 illustrations, cover in nine colors, mailed for three stamps. The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

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SANDWICH MFG. CO.
124 Main Street, Sandwich, Mass.
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Pine, Fir, Cypress and Yellow Pine
Write for Catalogue
Eagle Tank Co., 281 N. Green
Chicago, Ill.
IF YOU WANT A JACK
Send for our Jack Catalogue, which contains the description of exactly what you want.
Hydraulic Jacks our Specialty
Watson-Stillman Co.
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Producers of Northern grown acclimated trees and the best varieties for planting in Northern States.

Every Variety of Standard Fruit

Thoroughly tested Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Trees
Ornamental, Small Fruit Plants, Shrubs,
Vines and Roses.

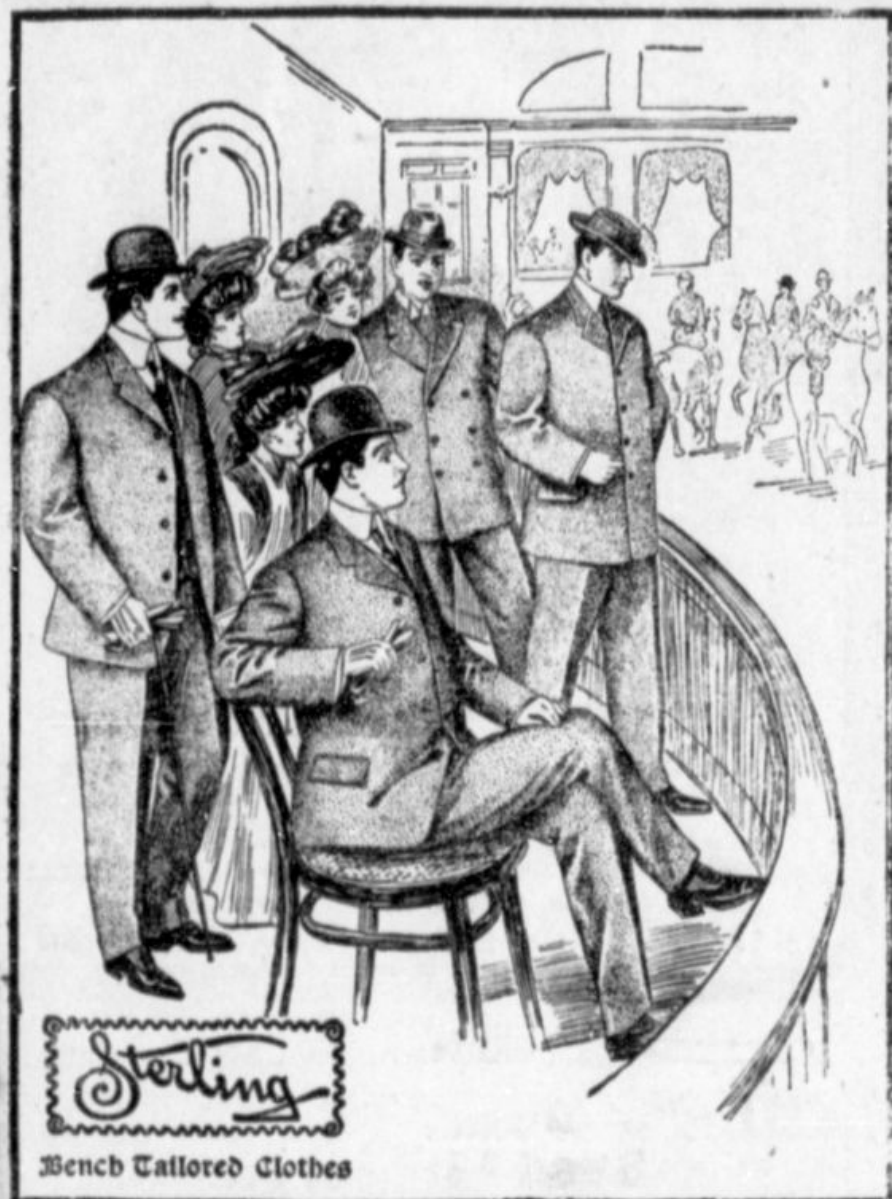
THE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

A SPECIALTY OF
FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs. Also Vegetable Plants shipped by express. Catalogue and Price List Free. Mail orders have prompt attention.

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MISSOULA, MONTANA.

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..... We Intend to Make our Best Advertisement

Ladies and Misses Cloaks and Furs

at much less in price and better in quality than you'll find elsewhere

Come and Examine

Suits and Overcoats

FOR MEN AND BOYS
From \$1.50 TO \$18.00

Our prices are the Lowest and qualities best, and if you will only give our goods a look we'll prove every word of it

Dress Goods

in all the Latest Weaves and Shades. No matter if we don't always sell you we'll charge nothing to show you.

SCHOOL SHOES

FOR ALL

Underwear, Hosiery, Hats, Caps and Gloves

"Lion Brand" Shirts and Collars

Carpets, Rugs, Comforts and Blankets

You have seen many of the

W. L. Douglas

shoes. Have you ever worn them? If not try them once

Ladies ask for the best shoes made. Its the

Duttenhofer



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.

L. H. James was in Evansville Monday.

Miss Flora Ryan visited in Hopkinsville Sunday.

R. C. Crenshaw, of Christian county, was in the city Monday.

Leonard Boyd, of Kelsey, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city.

1000 old newspapers \$1.00 or 100 for 20c.—Press Office.

Lucien Drury, of Morganfield, was in the city Friday on legal business.

Mrs. Thos. Ordway, of Fredonia, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sallie Deboe.

Mrs. A. J. Baker and little daughter, Gladys, visited friends in Fredonia Tuesday.

The Rev. J. F. Price will preach at the C. P. church next Sunday, the 10th inst.

John R. Farris, of Salem, a leader in the Farmers Institute movement, was here Monday.

Jan. Stegar, of Princeton, was in the city Saturday pushing the work of his new building.

Miss Ruby Castleberry spent Sunday in Princeton with her mother who is here.

B. Ray and wife left Saturday for Fredonia, where they spent Sunday with friends.

D. T. Pride, of Morganfield, is the guest of Judge J. B. Kevil this week.

J. J. Martin, of Sullivan, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Stewart, on College street.

Rev. D. J. Hubbard and children, who are relatives in Repton Saturday, were here Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Hubbard spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Carver, in Blackford.

George T. A. Harpending, the sage of New Salem vicinity, was attending court here Monday.

Ed. Kavanaugh Kevil accompanied the bridal party to Princeton and returned to Sturgis on the afternoon of the 10th.

Vegetated Calomel never gripes. Vegetated Calomel never salivates.

Mrs. Katie Carter of Levas was here this week, the guest of relatives and friends.

J. C. Hardin of Hampton passed through the city Tuesday enroute home from Martin's Gap.

Hon. J. R. Summers, of the Rapatee & Summers Mercantile Co., of Salem, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Woodall, the venerable wife of Andy Woodall, of the Enon and Piney Fork section, is quite sick.

We keep you cool in summer and warm in winter.

SUTHERLAND COAL & ICE AGENCY.

J. T. Pride, mayor-elect of Morganfield, was in the city Tuesday night and Wednesday, the guest of Judge Kevil and family.

John Montgomery of Providence, was in the city this week to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Rosa Kevil, to A. F. Crider.

Mrs. L. S. Rogers and little daughter of Litchfield who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Julia Ainsworth, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Pearl Mills, of Madisonville, who was the guest of the family of Judge J. Bell Kevil this week left Wednesday at noon for home.

Mrs. Phillip Deboe, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for the past month for her health, has returned home.

E. N. Crayne, of Princeton, was here Monday. His wife came down to visit her mother, Mrs. A. Woodall who is quite sick.

Dr. David Maddox, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in the city Monday the guest of Albert Crider, at the home of his brother, L. E. Crider.

Mrs. F. W. Loving, of Denver, Colo., who has been the guest of friends here for several weeks left Wednesday at noon for Paducah to visit her son, H. H. Loving.

SPECIAL SALE:—Fine surroy for sale, nearly new, with pole and shafts and harness, all complete; also a few household goods. Call at residence. W. N. ROCHESTER.

Jesse Gray, of Salem, was in town Monday and attended the Farmers Institute. He came to accompany his son, Russell, and daughter, Miss Nellie, who left on the train for Hopkinsville.

R. D. Moore, who lives in the Harve Porter house near the depot, has brought to our office the finest samples of sweet potatoes and beets we have seen. Each weighs five and a half and six pounds. Mr. Moore says he planted them and old Master did the rest, but they show signs of having been worked a little.

M. W. Neal, editor of the Farmer's Home Journal, of Louisville, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. A. S. Cavender and Miss Leaffa Wilborn spent Sunday with friends at Fords Ferry.

H. L. Gass and family, of Southern Illinois, visited Isaac Gass and family last week.

Mrs. D. E. Woods, of Decatur, Ill., arrived Thursday night and will be the guest of relatives several days.

J. O. Brown, of Tolu, spent Sunday in the city the guest of his son, Foster, who is attending school here.

Mrs. H. F. Morris and son, Herbert, visited friends at Carversville last week. They returned home Saturday morning.

Russell Gray and sister, Miss Nellie, of Salem, were in town Monday enroute to Hopkinsville, where they will re-enter college.

Miss Helen Madara, of Wichita, Kan., arrived in the city last Friday and is the guest of Judge J. B. Kevil and family.

Col. Thos. W. Scott, of Woodford county, as per appointment was in the city Monday to address the Farmers Institute.

Mrs. C. P. Noggles and children visited relatives in the city last week returning to their home in DeKoven Friday.

Roy Easley, of Sullivan, spent several days with relatives last week. He has just returned from a trip through some of the western states.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jenkins went to Evansville on the early train Friday returning on the evening train of the same day.

Lon Johnson came down from Morganfield last week to attend the show and to meet his wife and babies who were here visiting. They all returned home Friday.

W. H. Crow, of this city, left Friday for Harrisburg, La., where he will spend the winter. His grandson, Frank Williams, of Fords Ferry, accompanied him.

R. E. Cooper, of Hopkinsville, who is a large stock holder in the Marion Mineral Co., of this city, was here last week looking after his mining interests.

Sunday morning three full coaches of miners passed through the city enroute to Sturgis from St. Louis. They will take the places of the striking miners.

Hughes & Hughes have sold the agency of the "Continental Insurance Co. Farm Department" for the counties of Crittenden, Lyon and Livingston to B. D. Bennett of Smithland, a brother of Zed A. Bennett, who will also open an insurance agency here on January 1st.

T. C. Grissom has moved to Marion.

The old reliable Kohinoor Laundry office at the Palace. Leave your work or telephone

NOBLE HILL, Agent.

Mrs. Sallie Imboden, of Henning, Tenn., who has been visiting her father, Hugh McKee, of the Repton vicinity, left Tuesday for her home. Her brother, John McKee, will accompany her to Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cochran spent Thursday with his sister, Mrs. R. A. Rogers, of Henderson. From there they went to Evansville to do some shopping, returning home Friday evening.

J. H. Porter, of Iron Hill vicinity has purchased the Smithson property in East Marion and will locate here. Mr. Porter and his family are welcome additions to Marion, and we are glad they have decided to cast their lot with us.

I. C. Agent W. L. Venner and wife left this week to take charge of the office at Marion. We are sorry to lose them from our city and society and also regret it on their account because they will be so lonesome down there in that little place.—Sturgis Herald.

J. Locket Love, head book-keeper for the New Washed Coal Co., of Carterville, Ill., was in Saturday to see his mother, Mrs. Maggie Love, of the Sheridan vicinity. He returned home Sunday accompanied by his sister, Miss Maye, who will visit him several weeks.

Mr. T. M. Parrish the I. C. agent and wife left for their home in Morganfield Friday morning. Mr. Parrish has been on duty as I. C. agent until the appointed agent, Mr. Venner, arrived. The citizens of Marion found Mr. Parrish a very affable young man in every respect and were very much attached to him.

T. H. Minner, formerly of Marion, but now of Marshall, Tex., was in the city yesterday in search of a span of harness horses. Mr. Minner is well known in Princeton and has many friends in the city and county, who will be glad to know that he has been very prosperous since going to Texas only a few years ago.—Princeton Leader.

Alarm is expressed in certain quarters lest the world should eat up all its sheep. This would be too bad. Think of having to go without wool clothing and have no more mutton chops for breakfast. But sheep are prolific and there is little danger of the supply running out as long as good prices hold up and Al Dean gives them attention. He can supply a good slice of the world with sheep off his ranch.

Vegetated Calomel never salivates.

Notice.

The Commercial Club directors will meet next Tuesday evening, November 21st, and on the following Tuesday evening, November 28th, the Commercial Club members will meet as a body. This is the last meeting for the year and new officers and directors will be elected. All officers and members should attend.

C. H. WHITEHOUSE,
Chair. Press Com.

W. D. Baird has issued invitations to a dinner to be given at the New Marion Hotel at 8 o'clock Friday evening in honor of Miss Helen Madara of Wichita, Kansas. Among those bidden are Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Drescher, Miss Helen Madara of Wichita, Kansas, the guests of honor, Misses Kittie Moore, Leaffa Welborn, Kittie and Frances Gray, Della Barnes, Ida Hill, Sallie Woods and Della Kevil; Messrs. R. J. Morris, Rob Cook, D. B. Kevil, Ira Pierce, C. W. Haynes, W. H. Clark, Johnson Crider and James Kevil.

Cleared for Action.

When the body is cleared for action, by Dr. King's New Life Pills, you can tell it by the bloom of health on the cheeks; the brightness of the eyes; the firmness of the flesh and muscles; the buoyancy of the mind. Try them. At Woods & Orme's drugstore, 25 cents.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to finest cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads, cakes and pastry wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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,

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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.

MARION GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS!

PREPARE

1. For Common School Graduation.
2. For county certificate.
3. For state certificate.
4. For college entrance.

Strong Faculty and Best Known School in Western Kentucky.

Good library, music, literary society and other advantages.

Enter now. Rates \$1.50 to 2.50 per month. Board can be had at reasonable prices.

Write for Catalogue.

VICTOR G. KEE, Prin.
Marion, Ky.

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.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

the route has to be abandoned on account of the water. Then again they often go a longer distance in the boats when the river is high. He showed us one place where there was a bridge, full twenty feet from the water, where he said the water often rose till they could cross over this bridge in boats. I pronounced the boat ride the most delightful experience of the trip.

We left the boat and took up another weary tramp over rough rocky walkways, sometimes stepping from stone to stone of piled up rocks that have been hurled thus by some unknown force in the misty ages of the past. The cave is a rich field for the geologist, the chemist, the poet and the lover of nature, that is if they take time for research, which we did not have time for. It would take volumes to do justice to this World's Wonder and in this article we can not take up space to mention but a few of the wonderful sights. After reaching a certain point of the cave we returned to the river and were rowed back one-half mile to the point where we first took the boats.

We soon started "straight up" to one of the tallest of the many domes of the cave, Selby Dome, which is one of the most sublime sights to be seen and you are thankful to reach it and get away alive. You wind around on the brink of the river all the time, often a stone step and iron bar being all that separates you from a sure fall into its depths. After much weary climbing the highest point is reached and there is the dome still towering above you, an immense pillar on each side and an arch in the middle which looks like some old Cathedral of other days.

The River Styx lies in the dark depths beneath. The River Styx, in Mythology, meant the "River of Death" and was the stream all hubeings were supposed to cross in passing from this life to the life beyond and this river in the cave is rightly named for it suggests nothing so much as death in that dark eternal gloom. At this point it is called the "Bottomless Pit" and if any one should be unfortunate enough to fall into it, certain and awful death would result. The bottom of the pit, for it really has a bottom notwithstanding the name, is two hundred feet below where the tourist stands.

Then we started up the Corkscrew Stairway which simply caps off the trip. This is one continual climb up stone steps and wooden ladders and is the most laborious part of the trip. The gentlemen were very obliging and assisted the ladies whenever it was necessary, and I will say that it was a very orderly crowd any way, there was not a tough among them. It was a free and easy, jolly crowd, the inevitable funny man was along and many jests were passed. The nervousness of the ladies was also conspicuous by its absence. They braved every obstacle uncomplainingly and there were times when the patience and strength of the strongest was taxed.

We came out of the cave shortly after 2:00 p. m., having walked 24 miles from 2:00 in the morning to 2:00 in the afternoon and that with only three hours rest. However we all felt well repaid for our trouble with the sights of Mammoth Cave.

We immediately prepared to leave the hotel and took the dummy for Glasgow Station, and when we boarded our train, at once proceeded to go to sleep, as we had not slept in 36 hours. We reached Nashville at 9:30 Sunday night and we certainly were the sleepiest crowd that ever reached the city.

MAUDE HUGHES.

Saved By Dynamite.

Sometimes, a flaming city is saved by dynamiting a space that the fire can't cross. Sometimes, a cough hangs on so long, you feel as if nothing but dynamite would cure it. Z. T. Gray, of Calhoun, Ga., writes: "My wife had a very aggravated cough, which kept her awake nights. Two physicians could not help her; so she took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which eased her cough, gave her sleep and finally cured her." Strictly scientific cure for bronchitis and lagrippe. At Woods & Orme's drugstore, price 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free. 1m

Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.



We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50 cents and \$1.00. All druggists.

Sells More of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than all Others Put Together.

Mr. Thos. George, a merchant at Mt. Elgin, Ontario, says: "I have had the local agency for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since it was introduced into Canada, and I sell as much of it as I do all other lines I have on my shelves put together. Of the many dozens sold under guarantee, I have not had one bottle returned. I can personally recommend this medicine as I have used it myself and given it to my children and always with the best results." For sale by Woods & Orme.

For Sale:—A good business house in Weston, Ky. Mrs. Nunn at the Gill House.

For Sale:—Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton College, Louisville, Ky. S. M. JENKINS.

For Sale or Exchange.

Land in all parts of the United States and some in Canada. Choice holdings in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and many other states. Address GEO. M. MORRIS, Marion, Ky.

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

OUR WEEKLY NEW YORK LETTER

Passing Glimpses of Fashionable Furs. Enormous Muffs and Many Headed Neckpieces—Ermine Stock Collars the Newest Wrinkle—Luxurious Coats For Motor Wear.

By RENE DEVERAUX.

It doesn't require extreme weather in New York to bring out rich furs. In spite of the mild fall many handsome fur coats are daily seen in motor cars, and now and then a smart neckpiece or an occasional fur stock adorns the neck of the tailor made gown. This season's fur coats are cut along the lines of the handsome cloth garments, many luxurious empire models, both in long and short effects, being seen in a number of different pelts.

One noticeable feature of the smartest fur coats is their rather low rolling collars, there being a decided absence of the once fashionable storm collar.

Some of the darker furs are charmingly combined with a lighter pelt, an exceedingly fashionable combination being Persian broadtail with ermine.

Smart little ermine stock collars, by the way, come separately and give a handsome finish to a last year's coat. These fit snugly around the throat, reaching a trifle above the bust line and finished on each side with a head and two or three very tiny tails and claws. Ermine collars are particularly attractive with the rich shades of purple and Parma violet so much in vogue, and with hunter's green there is nothing more chic and elegant in appearance. Stock collars in chinchilla and white fox are equally popular, white furs being eminently becoming to young and pretty faces.

Skillful furriers are marvelously successful in practicing all kinds of artistic



CHARMING NECKPIECE AND MUFF OF THE NEW JAPANESE MARTEN FUR.

deceptions, and frequently quite inexpensive skins so closely resemble the richer ones as almost to baffle the closest observer. Stone marten is strikingly like Russian sable, and handsome mole and Alaska seal are not infrequently mistaken one for the other.

The long, graceful stoles, covering the shoulders and falling almost to the feet in front, though still worn, are somewhat of last season and the season before, and shorter neckpieces, upon which innumerable heads, tails and claws are to be seen, are rapidly beginning to take their place.

A charming neckpiece seen was of Japanese marten in its natural rich brown shadings, formed of two entire skins. The heads of these pelts were crossed in the back, the two ends in front showing each one large, full tail and two tiny feet. The New York girl has a pretty fashion of wearing this bon with the two heads resting coquettishly on the shoulder, one end of the bon being wound around the neck, with the tail hanging down in the back.

Handsome neckpieces of this description may be bought in New York for less than \$30, their short, stylish length making them within the means of those with modest bank accounts.

Muffs this season are more enormous than ever, the old time round muff being seldom seen. These huge flat pillow muffs are exceedingly light and supple, and some of them are bent up with a tuft of velvet used as an ornamentation or drawn up with a silk cord which is worn around the neck.

Elegant muffs in natural mink are made of five or six entire skins, each with the tail of the little animal hanging down in front. Sets of baum marten and sable—collar and muff—are made of many entire skins combined, showing heads and tails galore, the neck and shoulders of the wearer being almost covered with the heads of these fascinating little animals.

Smart little fur Etons in seal, mole, sable, squirrel and blended Fitch are fashioned collarless with the newest sleeves and finishings, and as such garments require but a small quantity of material handsome jackets may be had at moderate prices.

Our readers may have any question concerning fashion or fabrics answered without charge by Rene Deveraux, the fashion expert, by addressing Rene Deveraux, P. O. Box 209, Madison Square, New York, enclosing stamp for reply.

Do Not Neglect a Cold.

Every cold weakens the Lungs, lowers the Vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thus paving the way for more serious diseases.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO TAKE SUCH CHANCES?

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

PERMANENTLY CURES

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Lungs.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW THAT BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP CONTAINS NO OPIATES, DOES NOT CONSTIPATE CHILDREN AND WILL POSITIVELY CURE COUGH AND WHOOPING COUGH.

MRS. BALLIE LOCKBAR, Goldsboro, Tex., says: "We have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my family for several years, and it always gives satisfaction. When the children had Croup and Whooping Cough it always relieved them at once, and I would not be without it in the house, as it is the BEST MEDICINE we know of."

Best Remedy for Children. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

THREE SIZES: 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

BALLARD SNOW LINIMENT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

Why Spend Your Money? FOR SEWING MACHINES YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN

WHEN YOU CAN INSPECT AND TRY THE BEST MACHINE MADE IN YOUR OWN TOWN

BY THIS SIGN YOU MAY KNOW THE SINGER STORE WHERE YOU ARE ASSURED OF



FAIR DEALING BY YOUR OWN TOWN'S PEOPLE BACKED BY THE SINCERE GUARANTEE

SOLD OR RENTED AT Salem Street, Marion, Ky

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS)

Cures Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bowel Troubles of Children Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Softens the Child and TEETHING EASILY. Costs Only 25c at Druggists, or mail 25c to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. Mother! Hesitate no longer, but save the health and life of your child, as thousands have done, by giving these powerful TEETHINA is easily given and quickly counteracts and comes the effects of the summer's heat upon teething children.

Notice to Sunday Schools.

At Dyeusburg on Friday night, November the 24, Rev. T. C. Gebauer the State Sunday school visitor from Henderson, will give a free lecture and stereopticon view of the life of Christ. The county president and secretary will try to be there and reorganize the district. We want all the officers of the Sunday School to present; bring in all your reports.

Mr. Gebauer will also be at Chapel Hill, Saturday night 25th; Marion, Sunday night 26th; Repton, Monday night, 27th; Tolu, Tuesday night, 28th. Let us reorganize at all of those places and get in all of our reports and have a good time. Exercises to begin at 6:30. Yours for a good meeting.

R. M. FRANKS, Co. Pres.

G. B. Burhan Testifies after 4 Years

G. B. Burhan, of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick dust sediment, and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney and bladder trouble."—Woods & Orme.

Pirating Foley's Honey and Tar

Foley & Co., Chicago, original Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are being put on the market. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and fuse any substitute. Its use is for coughs and colds.—Woods & Orme.

HARPER WHISKY



Famous at home for Generations past; Famous now all over the World.

For sale by Eberle, Hardin & Co. Marion, Ky.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., Nov. 1905.
 Mr. Marshall: If you will give me
 I will try to give the readers of
 Press a description of what I
 seen since my sojourn in this
 state.

Although I have a serious under-
 standing in trying to write a letter, as
 mosquitoes are trying to see if
 blood is good, and from the bites
 it must be extra good. I cer-
 tainly think there must be more in-
 sects in this state than any place I
 struck in the west. While in
 the last summer we had a siege
 of them.

Corpus Christi is located on the
 side of the bay. Its population
 estimated to be about eight thous-
 and; it is called the Bluff City, and
 most of the residences are erected on
 elevation sixty feet above the bay.
 It is a beautiful sight to look over
 the business portion of the city onto
 the bay. I don't think I ever saw a
 more beautiful sheet of water than it
 with the sail boats covered with
 white sheets of canvas spread
 to the breeze.

The prettiest residences are those
 of Dr. Spohn, Dr. Kennedy and Mrs.
 J. H. King. The land around Cor-
 pus Christi is level covered with mes-
 quite and chapparel, but little of it is
 cleared.

For a prospective settler to come to
 this country for a home, and see this
 vast prairie crowned with this dense
 undergrowth, is enough to give him
 the blues. If I had to clear up this
 land I would like to recall half
 of my life so that I would have a little
 spared to enjoy the fruits of my la-
 bor. The worst briar field you ever
 had in old Kentucky is no compari-
 son. I blame the real estate men for
 scattering their literature broadcast
 over the Eastern States in order to
 induce immigration to this country
 before the country is developed. Al-
 though the land is very fertile I have
 found we must not depend too much
 upon such literature. All the good
 qualities of the land are spoken of in
 glowing terms, while the bad is hid-
 den.

Now, what has held this country
 back for so long a time is the large
 land owners, and will for some time
 to come on account of them. Mrs.
 J. H. King is the largest on the list.
 She has one million and a half acres
 of land, and she has on this land one
 hundred artesian wells that cost from
 six hundred to two thousand dollars
 and over five hundred thousand head
 of cattle. Her taxes are about two
 hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
 Her wealth is estimated at seven mil-
 lions.

Mr. Kennedy's ranch has six hun-
 dred thousand acres, more than a
 day's journey through it; and there
 are others. Where these ranches are
 there is no land for sale. They are all
 fenced.

I wish you could see the water-
 works here; water is taken from the
 Nueces river; they have a large stand
 pipe twenty feet in diameter and one
 hundred high. The water is used for
 sprinkling and for irrigating. It is not
 used for drinking. They use cistern
 water for domestic purposes, known
 here as tank cisterns. Underground
 cisterns are not used in this country,
 and the well water I have drank is
 brackish and is not considered heal-
 thy.

The principal crops raised around
 Corpus Christi are cotton, cabbage,
 millet, corn, some sorghum and a lit-
 tle hay.

I have been badly deceived in this
 country, thought it further advanced
 than it is. The price of raw land,
 improved, is \$12.50 to \$35 per
 acre; improved from \$45 to \$100--
 and some still higher. I found a ten
 acre tract two miles from the city
 with no house; they asked me \$1500,
 you see with such prices it will be
 good while before this part of Tex-
 as will be settled up.

Well, will now tell you of my trip
 to the Brownsville country. On the
 with a party consisting of Dr. Barn-
 ard, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr.
 party, of Indian Territory, and the
 later, left here to look over towns
 along the St. L. & B. R. R. Our
 first stop was at Sarita, from Corpus;
 we took a look over the town site the
 same evening; only a few houses here
 but a fine depot; one artesian well
 showing a stream of clear, pure water.

Only small patches of land broke,
 although it is located on a rolling
 prairie.

We met Mr. John Kennedy on the
 train, and he invited us to take our
 breakfast at his ranch, five miles
 from Sarita. Next day a Mr. John-
 son called for us at 5 o'clock with a
 nice spring wagon. It looked to me
 to be a foolish trip to take for our
 breakfast at his ranch, five miles
 from Sarita. On the way we
 saw the largest drove of wild turkeys
 I ever saw in my life; we estimated
 the bunch at between sixty and sev-
 enty-five. As we had no gun we on-
 ly could gaze at them. It is against
 his rules to have them shot at near
 his ranch. They have deer also at
 the ranch. He has a store, ice fac-
 tory and electric light plant. Also a
 telephone line to Sarita. We felt re-
 paid for our trip out there, as it is
 the prettiest place I have seen out in
 Southwest Texas.

That morning at eleven o'clock we
 took the train for Brownsville; arrived
 there at 3:30 that evening, and
 stopped at the Rio Grande Hotel.
 We met a gentleman on the train who
 was going over to Matamoras that
 evening and insisted that we should
 go with him, and we accepted the in-
 vitation. It was after night when
 we got there, he showed us over the
 city; the streets are narrow and so
 are the sidewalks. All the stores
 and windows have iron gratings and
 reminds a person of a jail. We did
 not have time to go to the boneyard,
 but that has been described by a re-
 cent writer in the Press.

Matamoras is one and a half miles
 from the river. One dollar of our
 money is equal to two in Mexican.

Next morning we took a stroll
 over the city to see the sights. The
 water works consists of a burro, two
 barrels and a Mexican, with water
 taken from the Rio Grande river the
 water of which is very muddy. I
 think the price is about 7 cents per
 barrel. Well, I felt I did not like to
 live among such people so we left the
 town on Saturday morning for our
 return to Corpus, as it is the pretti-
 est place I have yet seen in South-
 west Texas.

We thought of stopping off at
 Raymondville, but found there was
 no train run on Sunday, and that we
 would have to lay over until Monday.
 So we concluded to come on.

Now I want to mention how land
 is sold along that road. They have
 conditions in the deed I do not like.
 They retained all minerals and oils,
 and no wells allowed over eighty feet
 unless you bought eighty acres, no
 whisky to be sold. If you violated
 any of these conditions you forfeit
 your property; so under those condi-
 tions there will not be much land
 sold, after they are known.

If I had waited until this country
 had become more settled, probably I
 might have taken a different view of
 the matter.

So hoping I have not disappointed
 my readers in a fair description of
 this country, will close.

Respectfully,
 A. M. WITHERSPOON.

In Time of Peace.

In the first months of the Russia-
 Japan war we had a striking example
 of the necessity for preparation and
 the early advantage of those, so to
 speak, "have shingled their roofs in
 dry weather." The virtue of prepara-
 tion has made history and given to
 us our greatest men. The individual
 as well as the nation should be pre-
 pared for any emergency. Are you
 prepared to successfully combat the
 first cold you take? A cold can be
 cured much more quickly when treat-
 ed as soon as it has been contracted
 and before it has become settled in
 the system. Chamberlain's Cough
 Remedy is famous for its cures of
 colds and it should be kept at hand
 ready for instant use. For sale by
 Woods & Orme, leading druggists in
 Western Kentucky.

HORSE

Shoeing

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

70c Round

A. J. Stenbridge

Sunday School Teachers' Training Class.

By REV. J. F. PRICE.

LESSON VII.

The daily reading for Monday will be the third S. S. lesson, the one
 for Jan. 21.

DAILY MANNA.

Sunday, Nov. 19, Return to Nazareth, Mt. 2:19-23; Lk. 2:39.
 Monday, Nov. 20, The childhood of Jesus, Lk. 2:40-52.
 Tuesday, Nov. 21, (Christ at his old home, rejected, Lk. 4:14-30.)
 Wednesday, Nov. 22, (His second rejection at Nazareth, Mt. 13:53-58.)
 Thursday, Nov. 23, (The title Peter gave Christ, Acts 2:22-24:3:1-6.)
 Friday, Nov. 24, (Childhood of Samuel, I Sam. 1:19-28.)
 Saturday, Nov. 25, (Childhood of Josiah, 2 Kgs. 22:1-7.)

OUTLINE.

- I. Return to Nazareth.
 1. Aimed to go to Bethlehem.
 2. Went to Nazareth. Why?
- II. Childhood of Jesus.
 1. Natural growth.
 2. First visit to Jerusalem.
 3. Return to Nazareth.
 4. Growth to manhood.

HELPS TO STUDY.

Herod died about a month after the flight into Egypt. It appears that
 they returned from Egypt soon after Herod's death. Archelaus was cruel
 like his father and his character seems to have been known. To escape his
 cruelty God led them to Nazareth. This city was in the dominion of Her-
 od Antipas, who was less cruel than Archelaus.

There has always been a difficulty about the expression, "He shall be
 called a Nazarene." Perhaps the best explanation is this: No important
 religious leader was expected to come from Galilee (Jno. 7:52) much less
 from Nazareth, one of its most insignificant cities. The inhabitants of
 Nazareth were held in low repute (Jno. 1:46). To be a Nazarene was the
 same as to be despised and esteemed of low birth; to be a root out of dry
 ground, having no form or comeliness. This was the general tenor of the
 prophets in regard to Christ. When Matthew says, therefore, that that the
 prophets were fulfilled, it means that the predictions of the prophets that
 he should be of humble life and rejected, were fully accomplished in his
 being an inhabitant of the insignificant city of Nazareth, despised as such
 and rejected there. In the narrative of the infancy five fulfillments of
 prophecy are found. These quotations belong not strictly to the narrative
 of Jesus' life, but to the evangelist's interpretation of the events. They
 show most instructively how the early Christians looked upon the Old Testa-
 ment, believing that it was of divine authority, that it predicted a Mes-
 siah to come, and that its prophecies were fulfilled in the life of Jesus.

V. 40 is of the highest importance for the light it throws on Jesus
 development and education. It presents us the picture of a normal child,
 growing physically, mentally and spiritually. "Filled with wisdom" is
 imperfect tense, and describes a continuous process of acquiring wisdom.

The Old Testament law required every male to attend the three great
 feasts. In later times the rule seems to have been restricted to those who
 lived within fifteen miles of Jerusalem. However it was the custom to go
 from all parts of the land, and for women as well as men. Even from for-
 eign lands many came. Hillel taught that women ought to go to the Pass-
 over. At twelve a boy became a son of the law and subject to its require-
 ments.

V. 49 contains the first words of Jesus which the gospels record. They
 imply three things that are most significant: a. Left alone in the city,
 the place to which he turned spontaneously was the temple; so natural was
 it for him to do this that it did not occur to him that his parents would
 look for him anywhere else. b. That which drew him to the temple was
 the fact that it was God's house; and that he thought of God was naturally
 associated with it. c. It dawned upon him that God was his real father,
 and he lisped his name in filial devotion. In these words of Jesus we may
 find the keynote of his whole life on the side of his relationship to God.

Vs. 51, 52 reveal another side of Jesus' character as a boy. Though
 he could not have failed to see that his parents in some things had less
 spiritual insight, were less devout and religious, than he himself, he main-
 tained the position of a child subject to their authority.

JEWISH FAMILY LIFE.

Jesus was born in a humble home, yet, doubtless, one of the happiest
 homes. The houses of such usually consisted of two square rooms on the
 ground floor, with a thatched roof and stairway on the outside. There was
 but little furniture. Bedsteads were not used. Floor mats took the place
 of chairs. As pictures and statuary were forbidden by law, (Ex. 20:4) the
 walls were bare. Books were rare. The love of children was singularly
 strong among the Jews (I Sam. 1:11.) A boy was generally more highly
 esteemed than a girl.

The Old Testament was written in the Hebrew language except some
 portions of Ezra and Daniel, which were written in Chaldaic. The New
 Testament was written in Greek.

The physical divisions of Palestine are the maritime plain, the moun-
 tain region, the Jordan valley and the eastern table-land.

TOPICS FOR STUDY.

1. Archelaus. 2. Nazareth. 3. Passover.
4. "A son of the law." 5. Education in the home.
6. Religious condition of Palestine in the time of Christ.
7. Condition of the poor.

LIVING THE LESSON.

Am I growing strong in spirit, increasing in wisdom, and in favor
 with God or man?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Have you read Daily Manna? 2. Do you study the outline in
 connection with the Bible? 3. How long did they remain in Egypt? 4.
 Why did they go to Nazareth? 5. What characteristics of Herod, Archelaus
 and Antipas are reflected in this narrative? 6. Why was he called a
 Nazarene? 7. How did the Jews regard the Old Testament? 8. Did
 Jesus grow in mind as any other child? 9. Who were required to attend
 the Passover? 10. At what age should a boy attend? 11. What are
 the first recorded words of Jesus? 12. What three things do they imply?
 13. How did he treat his parents? 14. What do vs. 51, 52 imply as to
 the whole character of his life until 30 years old? 15. In what kind of
 a home did Jesus live? 16. What kind of houses? 17. What of the
 furnishings? 18. In what language was the Bible written? 19. What
 are the physical divisions of Palestine?

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Perishable goods such as BUTTER,
 EGGS and GROCERIES, BANANAS,
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 in cold storage. Bottled drinks a spe-
 cialty. :: :: :: ::

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Ladies and Children Underwear

Ladies Combination Suits 25 to 50 cents
Special value in Ladies long sleeve knit corsets covers at 25c.
Ladies ribbed fleece lined vests and pants, 25c per garment.
Children's Merino Vests 25 to 50c.

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You won't find a better line in town or better shoes for the money.

Mens street gloves, worth \$1.25 we make this special price of 90c

Mens heavy sanitary underwear 50c each. Boys heavy underwear 25c each. Boys combination suits 25 to 50c

Blankets and Comforts

Good line of Men and Boys Heavy Worsted Pants

Boys Hats, Caps and Togues at all prices.

Fine lace curtains at attractive prices.

Ladies button shoes in all styles

Ladies and Misses Dress Skirts

Very special made up of fine serges, chevrons and panamas from \$1.00 to \$7.50. Ladies wool and mercerized sateen skirts from 50c to \$1.35.

Mrs. A. S. Cavander

Review of the Week

Breezy News Items of Interest That Our Reporters Have Gathered During the Week

IRON HILL.

Wm. Taylor and daughter of Rodney community spent Saturday and Sunday with J. T. Kemp's family.

A fine boy, a twelve pounder, arrived at James S. Thomas' Sunday night.

Martin Sutton is suffering with a severe case of erysipelas.

Clyde McConnell spent last week at Flatrock, Caldwell county.

Dr. Walker, of Farmersville, spent a few days with his father near here last week.

John Butler, of near Tribune, has moved to J. M. Walker's farm.

Mrs. Ida Morse has bought T. J. McConnell's farm and Mr. McConnell will probably go to Marion.

There are protracted meetings in progress at Cave Spring and Blackburn.

Oyez, it is "Squire" Hodges now. He seems to manage his political wires as well as he does his checkers. We also suggest that he be permitted to remain our city marshal.

It is with great reluctance that we admit that the little song, "Tommy Don't Go," was sang by the Republicans last Tuesday, however, Tom has one great consolation. He can do like the other fellow did that was kicked by a blind donkey; he can "consider the source." The stupidity and "cussedness" of the mule is beyond human comprehension.

NEW SALEM.

Fred Caperton is sick.

Our farmers put in last week gathering corn. The crop on uplands is fine.

Will Kirk moved to Salem Tuesday and John Pace moved to the farm vacated by Mr. Kirk.

Every one seems to be glad the election is over.

Mr. Ladd, who lives on the Crosson farm, has his new residence nearly completed.

John Harpending spent last week at Greens Ferry, loading spar.

T. A. Harpending received a message last week telling of the death of his Brother John Harpending's wife, which occurred on the 17th of last month at Atchison, Kansas. Mrs. Harpending was a Miss Lindley, a sister of attorney Isaac Lindley, of Salem. They had been residents of Kansas for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Harpending was well known about Salem, where she was born and raised.

Services at New Salem every 4th Sunday and at Tyner's Chapel same time.

The wheat crop looks fine.

Mrs. David Brown, who had the misfortune last week by a fall to have her hip dislocated, is still confined to her bed.

We never saw the apple crop as near an entire failure in the past 25 years as it is this year.

Fred Kirk, Jr., had a child buried at Tyner's Chapel last week.

We mentioned some time back that there was a section of the Marion and Salem road that no one claimed, and had not been worked for over twelve months. Why is this so, and who is to blame? Our statutes say all public roads in the commonwealth shall be worked; is it the county court's business to see that the supervisor is appointed to work all the roads or not.

Lee White and wife of View, were in this section last week.

Hog killing will soon be on the slate.

Who can tell us anything of the railroad surveying party for the Salem railroad?

CHAPEL HILL.

Mr. James Tolley, a timber man from below View, passed through this section Friday.

Charlie Clement visited Mr. McMurry of Repton last week.

Harry Long, who has been at his mother's, Mrs. J. C. Long, several weeks, has gone back to his home in Illinois.

Mr. Charlie Clement lost a fine milk cow; she got her leg broken while in the field.

If the republicans did get in, old Chapel Hill is still on high, looking forward to the future with hope and confidence.

James Alex Hill has sold some of his land to T. M. Hill.

Everett Jacobs, son of M. G. Jacobs, is down with the typhoid fever.

Mr. Henry Minner, from Texas, has been visiting relatives in this vicinity, and returned home last Saturday.

A Bargain. A 22 inch wood stove Price \$2. W. H. Bigham.

A nice singing at Charlie Clements last Sunday night.

Mrs. E. H. Bigham is improving very slowly.

SEVEN SPRINGS.

The farmers in this section are busy gathering corn.

Mose L. Patton was in Marion on Monday.

As Howard, formerly of Emmaus, but now of Rainey, Colo., writes back to his people at home that he is well pleased with that country; we are glad to hear this and hope for him a bright and successful future wherewith he may cast his lot in life.

We understand that at the spelling at Ower school house Miss Mary Moore was the champion speller.

Miss Alice Howard and brother of Emmaus, was through this section last week.

Mose L. Patton and wife of this place attended church at Emmaus Saturday.

FISHTRAP.

Corn gathering and coal hauling is the order of the day.

Mrs. Art. Babb is on the sick list this week.

Master Earl Babb, who was right sick last week is better.

H. L. Riley and daughter, Miss Daisy, of Caldwell county, visited here last week.

The singing at Enon Saturday was quite a success. The choir rendered some excellent music, and all seemed to have a good time.

I have just received a line of odd pants which will be disposed of very cheap. Extra heavy corduroy pants for \$1.25.

Nice woolen dress pants that will cost you \$3.50 elsewhere I offer you for \$2.50. Come and see them.

H. L. Lamb.

George Brown has moved to Mann Tower's place.

FOREST GROVE.

Corn gathering is progressing nicely with the largest yield for several years.

Rev. Boggess, of Tolu, was visiting some of his flock in this vicinity last week.

Clarence Terry will move from here to the western portion of the county next week.

Miss Maud Gill, Albert Fritts and Wm. Graves were visiting in this section Sunday.

Chester Cleghorn has gone to Missouri to see the land that flows with milk and honey.

Little "Buster," son of Noah Belt, has been quite sick, but is improving at this writing.

J. C. Minner of Chapel Hill neighborhood, was in these parts last week.

Miss Lena Terry spent last Saturday night and Sunday in Marion.

Jno. D. Worley is talking of moving to Marion and putting up a chair factory.

Rufus Robinson says that his corn crop is so great this year that he has had to pull down the old crib and build a larger one.

We suspect that our friend, A. D. will not leave his horses hitched to the wagon hereafter when he climbs a tree to get grapes for some fair one.

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

Sale Notice!

On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1905, at my residence, near Green's Ferry, on the North side of Cumberland river, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all of my personal property, consisting of horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, such as wagons, buggies, plows, binder, mowers, etc. In fact, almost everything found on a farm. All sums of \$5 and under cash in hand. All amounts over five dollars, will sell on twelve months' time. Purchaser will be required to execute note with approved security, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date before property is removed.

21 THOS. WOLFE.

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 milk 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 | 44½ |
| No. 2 mixed | 42 |
| OATS— | |
| No. 3 white (new) | 28½ |
| No. 2 mixed (new) | 26½ |

MARKET BASKET.

BUTTER—Packing 15c per lb.; good country 16-16½c; Elgin 23c in 60-lb tums. 23½c in 30 lb. tubs; 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 18½ 19c.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher

SONNET

To Rev. James F. Price by O. G. W.

"And I could wish my days to be bound each
To each by natural piety." Sang thus
Great Wordsworth, voicing in his noble speech
The aim that makes our life victorious.
But you have lived the poem; for your days
Have flowed together like some tuneful song.
One sweet melodious hymn of faith and praise
And deeds of love to win the world from wrong.
This one thing have you done and yet rejoice
To do. For this let love and friendship weave
Their choicest garlands now, pleased that the voice
First heard at morn is still obeyed at eve.
My joy it is that I your life have seen,
Have known how fair it is, how fair has been.

A Business Education

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

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SALE NOTICE

I WILL ON
Saturday, November 25, 1905

At my farm, known as the John Baker farm, eight miles east of Marion, on the Marion and Shady Grove road, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following property:

Four Horses, One Milk Cow,
A Lot of Sheep,
Four Head of Angora Goats,
A Lot of Hogs,
One New Wagon, One Surrey,
One Wheat Binder,
Lot of Corn and Hay.

TERMS OF SALE:—Six months after date with approved security before property is removed; all sums of Five dollars and under, cash in hand.

J. H. PORTER