

The Crittenden Press.

VOL. 27.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

NUMBER 32.

MINING NOTES.

Everything Points to an Unusually Large Summer's Business.

Some of the mines have worked right on all through the holidays, but they are mostly leases.

The weather has not interfered with mining here, says our Louisville correspondent. Work is being pushed at the Keystone and Happy Jim, day and night.

Former Supt. A. M. Abbott, of the Schoolfield-Spees mines, left Saturday for his home in Covington. G. T. Spees succeeds him as boss of the mines. But little work will be done until spring. So says our Louisville correspondent.

Mining notes were scarce during the holidays, as most of the men so engaged have put in a busy and profitable year, and they have all been looking for a leisure time, when they could have a week off to visit their family and friends.

We are informed the Keystone company are going to install new machinery at their mine; this mine is one of the deepest mines in Kentucky; they are 196 feet deep, with a 9 foot lead; this goes to prove that we are only on the top of our great mineral ore deposits.

It is reported that the Commodore mine, owned by Louisville parties, is said to be one of the richest mines in lead and zinc in this part of the country; this mine is well equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, with air compressor and the famous little Jap drills.

The Ada-Florence has resumed work. Last Saturday they put a full force of men to sinking the shaft deeper, and the fact of a four foot lead of solid spar showing up was what caused the decision. The shaft will be pushed to a great depth and buildings of all kinds erected in the near future. The condition of the roads will not permit of any shipments until spring.

The Eclipse mine, now owned and controlled by Louisville parties, bids fair to be the richest zinc mine ever found in this part of the mining field; here we find the big cubes of Jack, which no other mine in this section has ever produced; this grade of Jack is what made Joplin famous. This mine is exciting all mining men and the company may be proud of their new find, and when they get their machinery installed we expect to see this section of country excite the mining world.

Letter from Tolu.

TOLE, Ky., Jan. 8, 1906.—Dear Brother and Editor of Press: We closed our meeting at this place last Wednesday night. Visible results were thirty-six converted, twenty-seven joined our church. We had that sweet singer, Bro. W. K. Yates, for a week. Was all the help needed; surely he is a great help. The revival reached almost every home in Tolu.

The revival fire is still burning. We take new courage and go ahead. We have completed coal house, hen house and stable, are living at home in comfort among the very kindest people, who look after all our needs. May the great Head of the church lead us the largest results. We have organized three Epworth Leagues since Conference. They are doing much good in training young people for the work of the church; may the Lord bless them.

The Hebron League has raised \$9.55. The good people of Tolu

came about a hundred strong, and filled the house to overflowing with everything nice to eat and wear.

This is our third donation since Conference. May God's richest blessings rest upon all who in any way contributed to our comfort.

We are hoping and praying for large results this year.

Yours in Christ,
E. D. BOGDERS.

In True Kentucky Style.

TOPPENISH, WASH., Dec. 27, 1905.—The family of S. D. Jacobs were given a "Surprise Party," on the evening of the 26th at their home north of Toppenish.

The occasion was a pleasant one; to this fact all present will vouch. About dusk the friends and relatives began making their appearance from different directions, and ere long a jolly crowd, full of Christmas cheer and Kentucky hospitality had gathered. The evening was spent in delightful amusements such as would add pleasure to the occasion.

At 11:30 refreshments were served after which the many visitors disappeared, carrying with them the evidence of having spent a delightful evening and being assured that the surprise was a very, very pleasant one indeed.

Those present were H. T. Jacobs and wife, H. P. Jacobs and wife, T. C. Hill and wife, H. W. Hill, wife and little daughter Marie, V. Hill, wife and two sons, Virgil and Raymond, Misses Mary, Cora Rosa and Lucy Hill, Myrtle and Ross Jacobs, Messrs. H. P. Arthur, Reid Jacobs, William and Edward Hill and Robert Farmer.

Until the globe shall be girdled with subjects through whose veins courses the untainted blood of thoroughbred Kentuckians, there will always remain what is now the one thing needful.

ONE PRESENT.

Has a Pull With "Father Time."

Once upon a time, just "before the war," there was a very young set of which Mr. William D. Baird was a popular leader. Later, say in the early eighties, there was a young set in which Mr. Baird, affectionately and for no ascertainable reason, known as "Monk," was at once an authority on etiquette, on dress and on deportment; today, that same Baird perennially evergreen, bald as Rockefeller and as companionable as an old shoe, a link between the past and the present, looks at the buds with the eye of a connoisseur and dreams of the day when he will dance with their grandchildren. It's a great thing to have a pull with Father Time!—Henderson Journal.

New Optician.

Mr. R. B. Smith yesterday returned from Chicago, where he has been attending a School of Optics since last Spring. He has arranged to enter business with Dr. M. Steinfield, the optician of Broadway, near Sixth street.

The new optician is one of the most upright and deserving young men of this city, where he has resided for the past few years, being a grandson of Dr. J. D. Smith, a nephew of Professor John D. Smith, Jr. He graduated from the institution with high honors.—Paducah Register.

Can't Do Without It.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Jan. 3.—Dear Editor: As the dear old Press didn't come last week I expect my subscription is due. We can't do without the dear old Press, as it is a weekly visitor from my dear old Kentucky home.

If the Press does not reach us once a week we feel like something has happened in the family, so you will find enclosed one dollar, for which send the Press for 1906.

Success to the Press and a happy New Year to all its subscribers.

R. L. CHRON.

THE BOARD

Of Tax Supervisors for the City of Marion Met Last Week.

The Board of Tax Supervisors for the city of Marion, Ky., composed of Messrs. C. S. Nunn, A. C. Moore and F. E. Robertson were in session Friday and Saturday of last week. After going over the assessor's books made the following changes:

R. H. Kemp	\$ 1000 to \$ 1500
A. M. Gilbert	500 .. 700
J. M. McChesney	4110 .. 4810
G. E. Shively	600 .. 1000
A. J. Duval	1500 .. 2100
W. E. Cobb	150 .. 400
D. M. Boyd	300 .. 2100
Flannery & Cochran	2000 .. 3000
R. E. Bigham	1600 .. 3000
S. M. Jenkins	8220 .. 10470
Marion Coal and Transfer Co	1325 .. 2000
J. H. Orme	8505 .. 9005
T. C. Guess	1998 .. 2498
R. E. Pickens	715 .. 515
Mrs. F. C. Douglas	200 .. 400
Jesse Olive	1500 .. 1500
Geo. Perry	1250 .. 1600
E. L. Barber, Agt	1000 .. 3000
Cris Smith	200 .. 400
Z. T. Terry	400 .. 600
Miss Mattie Henry	500 .. 700
J. F. Loyd	1500 .. 3510
Jno. P. Paris	567 .. 767
W. R. Gibbs	1800 .. 2100
Levi Cook	2170 .. 2520
G. C. Gray	2085 .. 2585
R. W. Wilson	8955 .. 10455
Ordway Bros & Guess	1530 .. 2000
Mrs. E. M. Frisbee	9800 .. 12400
Mrs. E. G. Wheeler	10585 .. 18585
C. E. Doss	2000 .. 2500
Anthony Murphy	70 .. 100
Miss Tinnie Wheeler	700 .. 1200
A. J. Baker	1500 .. 4000
W. F. Ackridge	500 .. 800
W. L. Bigham	300 .. 1300
J. B. and S. F. Kevil	1300 .. 1600

The board will reconvene on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1906, at which time the property owners may appear before them and show cause, if any they can, why these changes shall not stand.



Wednesday evening, Jan. 3rd, at the residence of P. M. Ward near the city, Mr. C. Ross Young and Miss Ida Ward were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. W. T. Oakley officiating.

There was a large crowd of friends and relatives present to grace the occasion and to add their good cheer to the happy couple as they start their voyage of married life.

Married, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the residence of the grandparents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Russell, Mr. Thomas Henry, of Blackford, to Miss Ursie Phillips, of Rosebud. Rev. Thos. A. Conway officiating. The bride is the oldest daughter of Esq. L. B. Phillips of Bells Mines. She is pretty, amiable, modest, kind hearted, and a first-class prize in the matrimonial lottery. The groom is a trusted employe of the I. C. railroad, is well fixed financially, and is a moral and pleasant young gentleman. They will reside in Blackford. The Press extends congratulations and kindest wishes.

Won Prizes for Regular Attendance

At the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school, James Rankin was awarded the prize for perfect attendance. At the Presbyterian Sunday school Miss Madeline Jenkins won a similar prize from her teacher, Mrs. Sidney Dupuy, and at the Methodist Sunday school three scholars were as fortunate, they being Misses Mildred Moore and Minnie Ross and Master Lucian Walker.



All Marion was shocked Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Mary Rebecca Gilliam, at the home of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Woods, corner Bellville and College streets.

Mrs. Gilliam had not been complaining, but was in splendid health and was engaged in sweeping the porch when she was stricken.

She had only a few minutes before left the room where her nieces, Misses Fannie and Bessie Woods, and their father, R. H. Woods were seated. Suddenly, without any warning, they heard loud groans and on opening the door found her lying prostrate, still holding the broom in her hands.

Although help was given her and medical attention summoned as quickly as possible, 'twas all to no avail, as death had already ensued.

Mrs. Gilliam was one of the most lovable characters that ever resided in Marion, being of a kindly disposition and a true Christian, having for years been a member of the Presbyterian church in this city.

Her life has been a sad one, having lost her husband and five children, she being the last surviving member of her family.

She was born Feb. 1, 1845, and had she lived until the first of next month would have been sixty-one.

She was the daughter of Alfred Armstrong, a former merchant of Marion, and in his day one of the first citizens of the place. Her mother was Miss Mary Eliza Wilson, the only sister of Mr. R. W. Wilson of this city.

She is related to many of Marion's first citizens, being a first cousin of Mesdames R. W. Wilson, H. K. Woods, J. W. Blue, S. M. Jenkins, and of John W. Wilson.

Mrs. Gilliam was married in 1863 to Dr. Albert Gilliam but he met an untimely death about twelve years later from an injury received by being thrown from his horse.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. James F. Price at the Presbyterian church, Wednesday afternoon, and the interment took place immediately afterwards, at the new cemetery, where she was laid to rest by the side of her husband, who preceded her to the grave so many years before.

The pallbearers were chosen from among her friends—those who had known and loved her from their childhood—and were: C. S. Nunn, G. M. Crider, H. A. Haynes, J. F. Dodge, R. V. Stinson, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., W. E. Stinson, of Enfield Ill.

The floral offerings were very beautiful.

Deeds Recorded.

G. T. Croft to C. G. Daniel, 100a on Deer creek, \$1550.

A. F. Conyer and wife to W. Crayne, 75a on Piney creek, \$1000.

John Saucer to W. E. Dowell, 25a on Hurricane creek, \$300.

J. F. Cook to C. M. Clift, 125a near Bells Mines, \$1800.

Edith and Verna Davis to Lola T. Reese, mineral rights on 24a on Tradewater \$60 and other considerations.

T. L. Waddell to H. C. Howard 50a on Claylick creek \$250.

J. H. Cardin to A. H. Cardin 45a near View \$253.15.

Jas. S. Crawford to J. H. Cardin 45a near View \$303.15.

R. M. Allen to R. W. Wilson 40a on Hurricane creek \$400.

Jno. M. Wofford to Dan Johnson 50a on Hurricane creek \$575.

Mrs. Lissa Loving to J. M. McChesney 2 lots in O'Brian addition \$200.

R. M. Adamson and wife to Lula Reese mineral rights on 67a in Crittenden county, \$75 and other considerations.

BUSY SESSION.

The Tax Supervisors were in Session Last Week and Made Several Raises.

The Board of tax supervisors was in session last week. The board as appointed by Judge Towery is as follows: R. E. Flannery, G. B. Crawford, L. J. Daugherty, Dan Riley and Franklin Woolf.

The board has been in a very busy session and has made several raises with an occasional reduction. On transfers they were instructed by the county attorney to make the assessment 70 per cent. of the consideration price, as that is the basis on which the assessment at Frankfort is considered. The action of the board follows:

NO. 1

J. W. Givens on land from \$100 to \$200; Kentucky Flour Spar Co., H. A. Haynes, Agt., from \$3000 to \$3500; John Holman, land, from \$200 to \$300; Geo. W. Stone, house and lot, from \$800 to \$1000; Eclipse Mining Co., J. M. Persons, Agt., land, from \$800 to \$7000; Great Northern Mining Co., J. M. Persons, Agt., from \$1000 to \$4000; Jas. A. Stegar, in No. 1 precinct, reduced \$1050 on his assessment.

NO. 2

J. B. Carter, on land, from \$600 to \$800; Mrs. Frisbie, on town lots, from \$3500 to \$4000; Mrs. M. F. Franks, on notes, from \$4000 to \$2000; Jas. P. Loyd on land, from \$600 to \$1000; Albert McConnell, on land, from \$1200 to \$1600; J. L. Travis, land, from \$1300 to \$1600; John Vaughn, on land, from \$700 to \$1000; Mrs. Lee Vick, house and lot, assessed, \$350; Commodore Mining Co., by C. H. Whitehouse, on land, from \$1200 to \$4000; W. P. Loyd, land, from \$1000 to \$1400.

NO. 3

Henry C. Rice, on land, from \$2000 to \$2500; Mrs. Kitty G. Sunderland, on land, from \$3000 to \$2000.

NO. 4

Keystone Mining Co., by J. D. Hopewell, on mineral rights, assessed at \$2000.

NO. 5

Mrs. Mary Coon, on land, from \$3000 to \$4000; Jno. H. Curnell, on land from \$1300 to \$1700; Mrs. Simpson, by Kit Shepherd, Agt., on land, from \$3450 to \$4000; Mrs. P. J. Stone, on land from \$700 to \$1800; Jas. Sullenger, on land, from \$1500 to \$1800; The Crittenden Mining Co., on mineral rights on R. E. Flannery's land, assessed \$1500; John Sheas, by C. H. Whitehouse, mineral rights on Sim Stallon's land, from \$500 to \$2800.

NO. 6

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers, on land, from \$300 to \$600; Job E. Dean, Agt. for Mc-Afee heirs, land, from \$3000 to \$4500; Mrs. Permelia Plew, land, from \$1300 to \$1800.

NO. 7

West Kentucky Coal Co., J. W. Blue, Agt., land from \$2460 to \$800.

NO. 8

Jas. M. Walker, land, from \$1400 to \$2000; E. R. Hill, land, from \$1500 to \$2400; W. B. Wilborn, land on Piney, from \$250 to \$600; R. C. Hill, land on Piney, assessed \$1200.

ADDITIONAL WORK—FRIDAY—

M. R. Deboe, 150a in No. 2 \$750 to \$1,000; Bessie C. Zachary, 70a assessed at \$700; Finis Rushing, 70a farm, \$400 to \$630; W. S. Paris,

167½a from \$1000 to \$1400; E. M. Sunderland, 160a from \$1200 to \$1750; J. P. Pierce, stock farm assessed at \$2000; C. J. Pierce, 40a from 600 to \$1400; B. L. Sullenger, 120a from 400 to 600; Jno. W. Lamb, 23½a from 1800 to 2300; Harry Cully, 300a from 2500 to 3000; Chas. M. Waddell, 76a from 600 to 800; David A. Kennis, 180a 100 to 1600; Blue & Nunn, 150a from 4000 to 5000; C. E. Weldon, 100a assessed at 280; J. Briskey, 100a from 700 to 900; H. D. Daniel, 137a from 450 to 600; Mts. Alley M. Bennett, town lot assessed at 750; Mrs. D. M. Summer-ville, town lot assessed at 1000; Flannery & Cochran, from 2000 to 3000; Jas. A. Guess, town lot 800 to 1000.



The city council of the city of Marion, Ky., met in regular session last Tuesday night with all councilmen present, Mayor Shively present and presiding.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The treasurer reported the sum of \$1,683.22 on hand.

The regular order of business was suspended and the council proceeded with the election of city officers for the ensuing term of two years, resulting in the unanimous election of the following:

Jas. L. Travis, city clerk.

H. K. Woods, treasurer.

A. S. Cannan, city marshal and superintendent of streets.

Jas. M. Freeman, assessor.

Levi Cook, clock winder.

Mayor Shively appointed the following standing committees:

Finance:—H. V. Stone and W. D. Cannan.

Streets:—G. C. Gray and R. E. Flannery.

Health and Sanitary:—Henry Paris and J. C. Bourland.

Petitions and grievances:—G. C. Gray and W. D. Cannan.

On motion it was ordered to reconsider the placing of the stepping stones across Bank street, near post-office, and the matter was referred to the street committee.

The following claims were allowed.

Cochran & Pickens, mdse. acct, \$18.75.

A. S. Cannan, labor employed on streets, \$49.92.

A. H. Travis, jail claim, \$8.10.

The Record, printing acct, \$4.87.

An ordinance was passed directing J. R. Finley to build a plank side walk on the west side of Main street.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

—By—
REV. J. E. PRICE

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS

LESSON XIV.

This week's readings have three Sunday School lessons, all from the Sermon on the Mount. The lesson for March 4, "The Beatitudes," G. T. Mt. 5:8. The lesson for March 12, "The Tongue and the Temper," Mt. 5:33-38; G. T. Ps. 141:3. The lesson for April 1, "The Two Foundations," G. T. Jas. 1:22.

DAILY MANNA.

Sunday, Jan. 14, Council of the Pharisees, Mt. 12:14; Mk. 3:6; Lk. 6:11.
Monday, Jan. 15, Fame of Christ, Mt. 4:24,25; 12:15-21; Mk. 3:7-12; Tuesday, Jan. 16, All night prayer and choosing the Twelve, Lk. 6:12-16; Mt. 10:5-4; Mk. 3:13-19.
Wednesday, Jan. 17, Sermon on the Mount, Mt. V.
Thursday, Jan. 18, "Mt. VI."
Friday, Jan. 19, "Mt. VII."
Saturday, Jan. 20, "Lk. 6:20-49."

OUTLINE.

- I. The citizens of Christ's kingdom.
 1. Traits of moral and spiritual character, Mt. 5:3-12.
 2. Their office and influence in the world, Mt. 5:13-16.
- II. The law and righteousness of the kingdom, Mt. 5:17-20.
 1. This righteousness contrasted with ceremonial righteousness.
 - a. In respect to murder.
 - b. "adultery.
 - c. "divorce.
 - d. "oaths.
 - e. "bearing evil.
 - f. "love of others.
 - g. The all-inclusive principle, (Mt. 5:21 to 48.)
 2. This righteousness contrasted with the hypocrisy of the Pharisees.
 - a. Applied to almsgiving.
 - b. "prayer.
 - c. "fasting, (Mt. 6:16 to 18.)
- III. Singleness of purpose to glorify God, Mt. 6:19-34.
- IV. Rash Judgment forbidden, Mt. 7:1-6.
- V. God's willingness to bless, Mt. 7:7-11.
- VI. The "Golden Rule" of conduct, Mt. 7:11.
- VII. Practice, not profession, of righteousness.
 1. Diligence to enter upon the righteousness.
 2. Warning against false teachers.
 3. Warning against self-deception, (Mt. 7:13 to 27.)

HELPS TO STUDY.

The topic of this sermon might appropriately be given as "The Kingdom of Heaven and its principles—righteousness." Mt. 5:3 illustrated by Lk. 18:9-14; 8:5-8.
Mt. 5:4 "Gen. 21:12-21."
Mt. 5:5 "Mt. 11:29,30; Ps. 84:11; Gen. 24:35."
Inherit means to enjoy the best things of earth, to get the most good out of life. Find Scripture illustrations of the other beatitudes in the same way. Jesus is not here speaking of different classes of people, but of the traits that should belong to one class—his true followers.

"Men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." We are to let the light shine so as to uncover the deeds of evil and dispel evil deeds. The antiseptic purifying influence of the Christian, as salt, is to save society from becoming utterly corrupt.

"Ye have heard," used so many times, refers to the teaching of the scribes. In vs. 21-48 Jesus goes below the letter of the law to the spirit of it and condemns cherishing wrong feeling as much as the overt act. He shows that to hate one's brother is to commit murder; that to look upon a woman with a lustful, unlawful desire is adultery; that we need not come to worship God while cherishing hate, or an unforgiving spirit against our brother. He gives the one true and only Scriptural ground for divorce and thus condemns the loose practice of divorce which obtains at the present time. In regard to Mt. 5:38-42, there were two classes of scriptures in the Old Testament; one applying to certain cases which permitted retaliation; the other class forbade it. The first class of these scriptures was emphasized in the teachings of the scribes and applied to all cases, while the latter class of scriptures was ignored. In the broader spirit of the Gospel Jesus rose above this narrow and selfish spirit and taught his disciples to suffer wrong rather than do wrong, and to overcome evil with good. In Mt. 5:43-48 Jesus enjoins love, interest, and prayer even for those who are doing us harm. We are to love our fellow-men as God loves men, both the just and the unjust. This love is not approval of their wicked ways, but such a desire for their present and immortal happiness as will cause us to help them.

TOPICS FOR STUDY.

1. List of the Twelve Apostles. Compare the three lists given in the N. T. and see into how many groups they are divided and how many in each group.
2. The empire of Rome. 3. Scribes. 4. Prayer.
5. Music in the S. S. 6. O. T. History, 3rd period. 7. Palestine—the eastern table land.

SEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. In what regions had the fame of Jesus spread abroad at the time of the choosing of the twelve? 2. Under what circumstances did he choose them? 3. For what did he choose them and what did they become by his choice of them? 4. What facts indicate the importance which he attached to this act? 5. What is the theme of this discourse as given in Matt? 6. In what respects does Luke's report differ from Matthew's? 7. Mention the nine main divisions in the discourse by Matthew. 8. In how many of these divisions is there a contrast expressed or implied between the righteousness of the kingdom and that of the Pharisees? 9. What led the Pharisees to look upon Jesus as a hostile to the law and a perverter of morals? 10. What was it that Jesus really opposed? 11. Putting together the teaching of 5:21-48; 7:12; 7:15-23, what kind of morality does Jesus require of his disciples?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Name the apostles. 2. To whom was the Sermon on the Mount? 3. What are the traits of character of those who are to promote this kingdom? What did Christ say of Christian influence? 4. What was his real attitude toward the law? 5. Against what are Jesus' criticisms in Mt. 5:21-48 primarily directed? 6. Against what is the criticism in 6:1-18 directed? 7. What positive principle is here taught? 8. Against what is Phariseism in 7:13-27 directed? 9. In what form does that appear to-day? 10. Ought the teachings of Jesus in this discourse to be obeyed? 11. Are they generally obeyed? 12. Can they be obeyed in a selfish, self-sufficient spirit?

LIVING THE LESSON.

Is my life in harmony with the Sermon on the Mount, or out of harmony with as were the Pharisees? Do I suffer wrong rather than do wrong? Do I love and pray for my enemies? Do I hold anything in my heart against any one? Am I pure in heart? Am I hungering and thirsting for righteousness?

Letter from New Mexico.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, Dec. 27, 1905.—Dear Editor: According to promise I will endeavor to give you an outline of my recent trip across the plains.

I shipped at Marion on the evening of Dec. 19th, to Memphis, Tennessee, without anything special to note as that part of the road might rightly be called home.

At Memphis I took passage on the Choctaw & Rock Island railroad for Amarillo, Texas. This road runs through the Arkansas bottoms, the grand prairie district, on to Little Rock, the state capital, crossing the Arkansas river, and then up the Magazine Pass to the Indian Territory at Monroe, on through the Territory, and through Oklahoma and Texas to Amarillo.

At Amarillo we changed cars for Portales, on the Pecos Valley road.

After leaving Memphis we crossed the Father of Waters, the mighty Mississippi river, on the long bridge into the state of Arkansas, and down the river, or rather through the Arkansas bottoms a large scope of country covered with forest timber, water and negroes. The houses, if such you would call them, are on stilts, as that country gets covered with water. It certainly will be a fine agricultural country when properly drained, but now I think the only things that can live there are frogs, alligators and negroes.

After passing through these bottoms we came through the prairie district. Here we find a fairly good farming country.

Little Rock is a city of considerable importance. We traversed the Southern side of the Arkansas river up the Magazine Pass through some fine country to the Indian Territory. Here we find as fine land as can be found anywhere, but it is not open for settlement.

Of course there are lots of white people in the Territory on the lands under lease.

Next we entered Oklahoma; here we found as fine a country as can be found anywhere in this world, but the land is all taken up and is held at a high price. Yet I consider it cheap, taking into consideration the quality of the land, and that railroad facilities, roads running in every direction.

I stopped off two days at Oklahoma City, drove out and looked at the country. Out ten miles from the city there is plenty of land can be purchased at from \$20 to \$35 per acre, that will be worth from \$50 to \$100 in the next five years. Men who have money to invest, in my judgment should place it here.

After leaving Oklahoma City we passed on through Oklahoma Territory into Texas at Texaco. Here we crossed the Panhandle through as pretty a country as the eye of man ever rested upon. Large cattle ranches making the country in every direction one continuous plain, broken occasionally by a mountain range, on to Amarillo.

Here we left the Rock Island and shipped on the Pecos Valley road, and ran over a similar country to Mexico. Here we crossed into New Mexico, into a high plains country, over a broad, level plain covered with mesquite grass, and occasionally a rugged and ugly canyon, leading God only knows where; I don't, so this is about the scenery until we reach Portales.

Here we find a broad plain as far as the eye will let you see, and as pretty a country as one need wish to see.

This is a new country, so far as colonization is concerned. The people have not been turning their attention to farming long enough to find out the crops best adapted to the land. The soil is very rich and I think this will become a rich agricultural country when it becomes developed.

The people here are clever, sociable and kind, just like the people in old Kentucky. Lots of vacant land here now, but won't be here long, as people are coming in every day and filing on this land. It won't be long until you can look out where now it is only a wide and open prairie and see a thrifty farm house upon every quarter section.

Business here is good and money

GROW SOME EARLY CABBAGE

\$150 to \$250 PER ACRE PROFIT.



Early Jersey Wakefield
Earliest cabbage grown.
Caerleston Large Type Wakefield
2d earliest.
Succession The Earliest Flat Variety.
Augusta Trucker A little later than Succession.
Short Stemmed Flat Dutch, largest and latest cabbage.

PRICE: In lots of 1 to 4 m. at \$1.50 per m., 5 to 9 m. at \$1.25 per m. 10 m. and over, at \$1.00 per m., f. o. b. Young's Island, S. C.

Our Special Express Rates on Plants are Very Low.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee Plants to give purchaser satisfaction, or will refund the purchase price to any customer who is dissatisfied at the end of the season. These plants are grown in the open field on Seacoast of South Carolina, in a climate that is just suited to growing the hardiest plants that can be grown in the United States. These plants can be reset in the interior of the Southern States during the months of December, January, February and March. They will stand severe frosts without being injured, and will mature a head of Cabbage Two or Three weeks sooner than if you grow your plants in hot beds and cold frames.

It takes 13,000 plants to set one acre; you can count on getting 10 to 12 thousand heads of cabbage from sell these heads at an average of 2½ cents each; 10 to 12 thousand heads of cabbage at 2½ cents is \$250 to \$300.

COST OF GROWING:

13 thousand plants will cost you \$1.00 per thousand,	\$13.00
The Express charges will average about 30c per thousand	4.00
1 ton Fertilizer, 8 per cent Ammonia, 7 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 5 per cent Potash, cost	35.00
The labor of cultivating and harvesting will cost	15.00
Total cost of producing this acre Cabbage	\$67.00

You can easily figure profit and compare it with what you now make on Cotton, Corn or other crops. In order to encourage the farmers of our section to engage in early vegetable growing, we have arranged with the most reliable plant grower in the South to furnish us plants at the low prices shown above.

Send in your orders and we will have Plants shipped direct from grower to you.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER.

S. M. JENKINS, Marion, Ky.

seems to be plentiful.

I have not yet filed on any land, but think I will within the next few days. So, friend Jenkins, for fear this is not interesting to you, I will close for the present.

Your friend,
JOHN ASHER.

Hot baths at all hours at Foster's City Barber Shop.

The Grip.

"Before we can sympathize with others, we must have suffered ourselves." No one can realize the suffering attendant upon an attack of the grip, unless he has the actual experience. There is probably no disease that causes so much physical and mental agony, or which so successfully defies medical aid. All danger from the grip, however, may be avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy, not one case has ever been reported that has resulted in pneumonia or that has not recovered. For sale by Woods & Orme, the leading drug store.

HURRICANE.

(Delayed Letter.)

We will come with the new year and try and give you the news.

Eulie Threlkeld has moved to his farm near Crayneville.

Herman Phillips is in bad health; he has stomach trouble.

Billy Barey has moved his store on the road near James McConnell's.

H. L. Threlkeld, wife and son Master Eugene, spent the holidays in Marion.

All are well pleased with our new preacher, Bro. Boggess.

Little Robt. Hamilton, son of Mr. Josh Hamilton, is out again after a spell of pneumonia.

Owen Threlkeld and wife were entertained at the home of Mr. H. B. Phillips, Dec. 28th, and at Mr. A. L. Threlkeld's on the 29th, and on the evening of the 29th left for their home in Missouri.

The Original.

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

FORDS FERRY.

(Delayed Letter.)

Christmas was quiet in this locality.

Robert and Richard Barnes, of Blodgett, Mo., are visiting their father's family.

Miss Minnie Nesbit visited her grandmother, Mrs. Maynard, near Crittenden springs, recently.

A number of young people from here attended the Christmas tree at Weston Monday night.

Mr. Foss Love left Monday night, with his family, for Murphysboro, Ill., where they will make their future home. The entire community regrets their loss.

Miss Madge Black, of Grove Center, is visiting Mr. H. C. Love's family this week.

J. L. Rankin was here Thursday, on business.

Herrin Bros. sent up a large balloon Christmas night.

Quite enjoyable was Christmas day at W. B. Wilborn's, it being his birthday, and several of his children and grandchildren being present.

Mrs. J. M. Barres was quite sick last week, but is up again.

Misses Mary, Etta and Lillian Nation attended the Christmas tree at Weston.

W. B. Wilborn was in Paducah last week on business.

Misses May and Lillian Nation, in company with others, went to Evansville last week.

Mrs. F. Franklin is quite sick at this writing.

Redford Yates and family visited A. J. Green's family Christmas.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at Woods & Orme's drug store.

R. J. MORRIS

....DENTIST

Office Second Floor
Marion Bank Building

Marion, Ky.

Bent Her Double.

"I knew no one, for four weeks when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Anne Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "but when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful. I have anted to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Woods & Orme's drug store; price 50c."

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

We have never heard of a single instance of a cold resulting in pneumonia or other lung trouble, when Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken. It not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Dr. C. J. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in

Monuments!

Marble and Granite

Always remember that we sell Marble and Granite Monuments cheaper than anybody. We guarantee our work and stand behind the guarantee. See us before buying.

HENRY & HENRY,

Marion, Ky.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

At Getable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Prepared by **W. L. CHASE & CO.**

NEW YORK

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MUST GIVE WAY TO PROGRESS

Jenkins Mansion in Baltimore Built over one hundred Years Ago.

In a sleepy hollow, just north of Greenmount Cemetery, there has stood for over a century a venerable mansion, surrounded by weeping willows, whose sentimental branches protected the house from the assaults of the weather. This ancient landmark which successfully combatted all the destructive elements for over 100 years, has, during the past week, met the hand of progress, and is now a mass of ruins.

The old mansion was a familiar structure to travelers along North avenue and the York road, as its tapering, shingled roof rose above the trees and showed its ancient appearance. It faced directly on Jenkins lane, a narrow roadway running off North avenue. Scattered with the history of the house are incidents connected with Baltimore in its rise from a town to a city. It has sheltered some of the leading actors in the three great wars of our country, and was known far and wide as the most hospitable mansion in this city of famed hospitality.

In 1765 Jacob Welsh, a progressive and pushing business man from Delaware, realizing the future possibilities of this city as a trade centre, came to Delaware and took up his residence in a frame cabin, which he built near the spot where the mansion was to stand. He established a tannery—the second in Maryland—along side of his cabin, and started to build the house which has just been torn down. In 1772 it was completed. Most of the material was brought from England. Welsh's tannery flourished, and he became one of the wealthiest men in town.

His home was surrounded by 100 acres of land fronting on what was then the old York road. In those days this was the only roadway leading north. It started at Fell's Point, ran out the present Broadway and took a northwesterly course at about Aisquith street, and came over the hills across Greenmount cemetery and passed the mansion, and then bent north to York, Pa. A few yards south of the house was a gushing stream of pure water, which had its source near what is now called Waverly. It ran down Greenmount Avenue, which was then bare fields, and met Jones' falls near Hoffman street. The stream was called Tanner's run, after Welsh's tannery; the fishing there was good and in some

of the severe winters the water turned to ice and afforded excellent skating to the boys of the town.

In those days the population of Baltimore was considerably less than 20,000, and the northern boundary of the town was near Mulbury street. The old house was about a mile beyond the city limits, surrounding it were the large estates of John Fager Howard, Robert Oliver of Patterson, Frisby, Barnes and others whose names are linked with the history of the city.

Welsh was a stern patriot and during the War of the Revolution his house was a welcome haven to the worn out officers. When Count Rochambeau retreated from Yorktown in July, 1792, he encamped on the spot where the Cathedral stands, while Chevalier de la Villette, Brigade General of the French army, encamped with his cavalry on a beautiful stretch of green lowland, just west of the mansion. This was done in order to be near a stream to water the horses. Mr. Walsh entertained the Chevalier for several days and when the Frenchman left he was enthusiastic in his praise of Maryland hospitality. Gen. Mordacai Gist, who formed the first military company in the province was the friend and guest of Mr. Welsh. General Gist made a brilliant record in the War for Independence. Besides organizing the Baltimore Independent Cadets he was major of Smallwood's First Maryland Regiment, and commanded at the battle of Long Island.

The old house passed out of Welsh's hands in 1784, when William Jenkins, a prominent merchant of the town, married into the family and came into possession of the estate. Mr Jenkins is closely identified with the history of Baltimore. In early life he joined Paul Bertain's Legion, a body of volunteer cavalry, which escorted President Washington to this city on his way from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia, where Congress held its sessions. He is "the father of the leather trade of Baltimore," and was a leading factor in every public movement having for its object the advancement of the city. He enlarged the tannery, and it became the best known in Maryland. The business increased, and two more partners were admitted in the firm, which became known as Robinson, Jones & Jenkins, tanners. Their town office was at 4 Wide Water St.

The hospitality inaugurated by Welsh was continued by Jenkins even on a grander scale. The latter became immensely wealthy, and besides his tannery near the mansion, he erected one on the present Greenmount avenue, opposite the cemetery. After occupying the place about four years William Jenkins built a larger and more modern house several

hundred yards north of his old home. This is known now as "Oak Hill." When the older Jenkins moved, in 1808, his cousin, William V. Jenkins, purchased the place and ran the tannery. The war of the revolution was over, and the people were settling down to enjoy the fruits of liberty.

The house became widely known for its Catholic ecclesiastical entertainments. All the prominent clergymen were constantly guests of Mr. Jenkins. Bishop Carroll, the first American prelate, would walk or drive out from his home in the center of the city, usually on Sunday afternoon, and spend the evening with his hospitable host. The French priests, the founders of St. Mary's Seminary and College, were often guests of William V. Jenkins. When the Irish priests and peasants driven from Ireland by the rebellion sought safety in this country and landed at Fell's Point, they were directed, when without a home, to go straight out the old York road until they reached the Jenkins mansion. There they were sure to receive aid and comfort.

The night before the bombardment of Ft. McHenry when the people in the Southern part of the town were in a state of terror lest they should lose their lives in the attack, there was a general inclination on the part of the residents to abandon their homes and move further North. South Baltimore was then known as Freshtown, from the number of Gallic families that resided in the vicinity. Most of them were well-to-do Catholics, and the put the determination to leave the settlement into effect, and no less than 20 prominent French Catholics found refuge and protection in the Jenkins' mansion. Among them were: The Vallettes, the Goules, De Valcos, De Youngs, Barbines, Gutros and Dungsans.

During the bombardment a line of pickets stretched down the old York road from the house to Fell's Point, and Francis Scott Key could not have been more deeply interested in that flag as it waved over the land of the free and the home of the brave than these French families driven from their homes by the British attack.

The fruitless effort on the part of England to storm the city was celebrated the following night at the Jenkins home. The spacious lawn in front of the house presented a gala appearance. The prominent men of the city were there, and the festive occasion was a leading event in the early history of the town.

While William V. Jenkins had the place he opened the roadway which runs from North avenue to Harford road, and after him was called Jenkins Lane. The new York road, which is a few hundred yards from the house, was also opened about 1809. The work was done by the "wheelbarrow men," as they were called. They were convicts with a ball and chain tied to them while they dug. There was no penitentiary then, and when the prisoners died it was easy for the superintendents to make money by selling their bodies to the medical college. They had to do it sub rosa, however, and to avoid detection they adopted a scheme which proved highly successful.

When the convict died they would put the body in a pine box and notify the medical authorities to call at night for it. When the ambulance arrived after dark the body was taken out of the coffin and put into a wagon and carried off to the dissecting room. The superintendent would then fill the box with stones and bury it. Many of these coffins were found some years ago a short distance from the house, and the stony grave-yard created considerable excitement.

WHITE'S Cream Vermifuge

THE GUARANTEED WORM REMEDY

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE TONIC.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THE GENUINE PREPARED ONLY BY

Ballard-Snow Liniment Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Woods & Orme, Druggists

The beautiful estate, with its picturesque surroundings, passed from William V. Jenkins in 1831 to Mark W. Jenkins, a son of the first William. The limits of the city had been extended in 1816 by an act of the Legislature against the wishes of nine-tenths of the people. The city then took in a portion of the Jenkins estate, and the boundary line ran within 100 yards of the house. The population began to increase rapidly, and little villages were started north of the mansion.

During the Civil War the house was used as a hospital for two years. In 1866 the estate was sold to Francis G. Gruppy, who ran the tannery. Just at this time there was a daring burglar was successfully operating in the suburbs. He was a desperado of the deepest dye and the police were unable to capture him. He went by the name of "Simmy Dimmy" Clark and was well connected in Baltimore. One night while Mr. Gruppy was occupying the house a man with a dark lantern was seen ascending the steps. Gruppy called to him to halt. He refused, and Gruppy blew his arm off with a shotgun. It was "Simmy Dimmy" The burglar ran out and made his way to a negro cabin nearby, where his arm was bandaged. He was captured next day in the city, where he was found suffering with his wound. When he recovered he was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years and he finally died there.

Mr. Gruppy owned the home but a short time when Capt. Wm. Kennedy purchased the place in 1868. But since then age has begun to tell on the venerable pile of brick. The tannery has not been operated for 20 years, and eating time was fast accomplishing its destruction. The surroundings of one hundred acres have dwindled down to less than two acres. It formerly held a commanding position and its beautiful and well kept appearance made it one of the finest estates in Maryland. But of late its exalted surroundings placed it in a ravine. The gurgling stream that formerly wandered close by is now an incipient flow of water that only rises to respectable proportions during a flood. It is called Jenkins' run and the city is now engaged in covering it up.

A few weeks ago the building was purchased from the Kennedy estate by Adam Miller, builder and contractor, who has torn it down. All that is left of the former grandeur of the place are two weeping willows that formerly stood as sentinels at the big gate. Their sympathetic branches will soon cease to bemoan the fate of the old mansion for the woodman's axe will stop their weeping.

W. V. Jenkins was the grandfather of S. M. Jenkins and Mrs. G. Gray of this place.

Kind Words.

BURNSVILLE, MISS., Dec. 30.—Mr. S. M. Jenkins—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed one dollar to pay for one year's subscription to the Press, from the time my subscription expired.

You may say through the Press to my many friends and relatives that I and my family are well and doing well, and I hope to visit them soon, as it has been four years since I was at home.

I can't get along without the Press very well, but for some reason I have missed several numbers. Address my paper to Burnsville, Tishomingo county, Miss.

Your Friend,
J. E. CLEMENT.

Dangers of a Cold and How to Avoid Them.

More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine in use for this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Woods & Orme, the leading drug store in Western Kentucky.

Nunn & Tucker

HOUSE FURNISHERS

See Our New

Bed Room Suits Sectional Book Cases Parlor Suits
Dinnig Room Suits Iron Beds
Chiffoniers Reed Rockers Writing Desks
Carpets Rugs Matting

Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes
Fine Hearse and Funeral Car.

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

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

ICE that is clean and clear
Delivered to any part of the city.

Phone 200 John Sutherland

Dedication.

On the 31st of Dec. 1905, at the request of Clear Spring church, at Shady Grove, Crittenden county, a Presbytery consisting of Elds. E. B. Blackburn, W. R. Gibbs, W. H. Moore, J. T. Davis and the writer, met to set apart to the full work of the gospel ministry Bro. J. W. Tolley.

Bro. W. R. Gibbs preached a very helpful sermon, then Bro. Tolly related his christian experience and call to the ministry. Then the examination of candidate, led by Bro. Moore and prayer by Bro. Davis, the laying on of hands by presbytery, the charge to candidate by C. F. Stewart, charge to church by Bro. Blackburn, benediction by Bro. Tolley.

Thus ended the service, in the absence of pastor LaRue, which was interesting and we hope beneficial to all present.

C. F. STUART.

The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris is, that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough for fourteen years. Nothing helped me until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and colds, which gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Unequaled quick cure, for Throat and Lung Troubles. At Woods & Orme's drug store; price 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

We keep you cool in summer and warm in winter.

SUTHERLAND COAL & ICE AGENCY

HARPER WHISKY

Pronounced by World's best experts—The World's Best Whiskey

Grand Prize Highest Award St. Louis World's Fair.

For sale by

Eberle, Hardin & Co.

Marion, Ky.

Wanted.

Local representatives to handle the sale of our new Unrivalled series of charts and surveys, showing every state and county; reliable historical and descriptive matter beautifully illustrated. We anticipate sale large enough to net our representatives from \$300 to \$500 in every county.

Address Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Macy's

NEW YORK

Christmas Special

3 Piece Toilet Set \$3.96
Usually Sold For \$10.00

OUR SPECIAL Christmas Price

The opportunity of purchasing so many some and serviceable a Christmas Gift for so little money seldom presents itself. Only the immense purchasing power of the gigantic establishment of MACY'S, the largest Dry Goods and Department Store in the country, makes such offerings possible. The toilet set here offered is typical of the MACY method pricing. It is an exact reproduction of expensive sterling silver set, is heat triple plated on high grade, harder Britannia metal. The set consists of beveled plate glass mirror 5 inches diameter, brush with 15 rows penetrant bristles, and comb 7 1/2 inches long, with coarse and fine teeth. With ordinary use this set will last for twenty years. You are not satisfied after purchasing it it is all and more than we claim, cheerfully refund your money, as on goods purchased from us. And remember you are dealing with MACY'S, a household word for forty-eight years, a name that stands for Reliability, Probity, Trust.

We sell more goods for cash than any other store in the United States, and, quality for quality, we undersell every other store in the United States.

Our Christmas Gifts Catalogue now ready for mailing and will be free on request. Instead of running your brains in the selection of a Christmas Gift, write a card NOW for our Catalogue. It contains thousands of suggestions, treated with prices, of suitable gifts for man, woman or child. FREE.

Address Room 201

R. R. MACY & CO.

NEW YORK

Crittenden Press 1906-01-11 seq-4.jpg

THE GREATEST CLOTHING SALE EVER HEARD OF IN MARION!

Our New Year's Greeting: We desire to thank the people and our friends for their liberal patronage in the past year of 1905, and to further show our appreciation we are going to offer some of the greatest values ever offered in Marion. A Great CUT-PRICE Clearance Clothing Sale Commences Jan. 13, 1906, 9 o'clock a. m., and lasts ten days. Our Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits with features that make this sale different from all others.

The Distinctive Features of This Sale Are

FIRST. The Character of our goods, which is a character above reproach in every particular. This is a clearance of this season's stock; none shop-worn, no out-of-date styles of Freak Fancy patterns. Every garment of correct and latest style which no man need blush to wear. Remember the cheap prices do not mean cheap goods.

SECOND. The values are greater because having more goods than ever before to dispose of, we have cut prices deeper. So while we MUST SELL, our season being ended and our inevitable rule being to carry nothing over from one season to another, you ought to be glad to buy, the worst of the winter being yet before you.

Here Are the Cut Prices; They Speak for Themselves

SUITS.
Lot No. 1, that sold for \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 all go at - - - \$3.75
" " 2, " " " 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00 " " " - - - 5.00
" " 3, " " " 9.50, 10.00, 11.00, 12.50 14.00 " " " - - - 7.50
Lot Coats and Vests, worth from \$3.50 to \$10, will be sold at \$1.50 to \$4.

OVERCOATS
Lot No. 1, that sold for \$4.50 to \$6.50, will go at - - - - - \$3.75
" " 2, " " " \$7.50 to \$9., " " " - - - - - 5.00
" " 3, " " " \$9.50 to \$12.50 " " " - - - - - 7.50

250 Pair Pants Will Go in This Sale.
Lot No. 1, that sold for \$1.25 to \$1.50, go at - - - - - \$1.10
" " 2, " " " 1.85, 2.00, 2.50 " " " - - - - - 1.65
" " 3, " " " 3.00, 3.50, go at - - - - - 2.00
" " 4, " " " 4.00, 4.50, 5.00 go at - - - - - 3.00

You can't afford to be late at this sale, for you know that the best goods are always sold first. Yours for Bargains,

McCONNEL & STONE.



R. J. Morris, dentist.
Vegetated Calomel never gripes.
Vegetated Calomel never salivates.
T. J. Sleamaker, of Tolu, was in the city Monday.
Tom Harpending, the sage of Salem valley, was here Wednesday.
Robt. Stinson of Mt. Vernon Ind. attended the funeral of Mrs. R. Gilliam Wednesday.
Edward Stinson, of Enfield, Ill., was in the city Wednesday and attended Mrs. Gilliam's funeral.
Mrs. Nannie Cochran and Mrs. J. G. Rochester are visiting Mrs. R. A. Rodgers in Henderson this week.
Robert Bennett, of Hartford, Ky., was the guest of Karl Trisler for a week and left Monday for his home.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cruce, of New Orleans, La., are visiting at his plantation "Timothy Oak" near the city.
J. G. Asher returned Monday from New Mexico. He has been confined to his room since and is threatened with fever.
Miss Nellie Clifton, of Dycusburg left Wednesday for her home, after a pleasant visit to her brothers and sisters here.
Mrs. Jas. Farris, of Salem was in the city several days this week the guest of her sister Mrs. M. F. Croft and her brother Felix Cox.
John Sutherland, baggage and freight transfer. Please call phone number 200 or at my home number 123 and we will do the rest.
John Sutherland, sole agent for the celebrated "Crab Orchard Coal," coal and wagon yard and fine scales at I. C. depot. Phone 200.
Mrs. T. J. Sleamaker, of Tolu, passed through the city last week enroute home from Henning, Tenn., where she visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore.
R. W. Barnes, of Blodgett, Mo., with his wife and little daughter, who have been visiting in the Sheridan vicinity, have returned home.
Clarence Landram, of the United States Navy, and his sister, Maude, of Smithland, were the guests of Dr. A. J. Driskill and family Sunday.

C. R. Babb and Simp Weldon have sold their interest in the Hina Babb Co. and the firm is now Hina Hardware Co. with C. B. Hina General Manager.

Uncle Harry Travis visited his son Albert, last week; although nearing the fourscore and ten mark, he is hale and hearty and always enjoys his visits to Marion.

Sam Gugenheim and Rob Cook assisted in invoicing J. D. Farris & Co's stock of goods at Salem, this week, Mr. Gugenheim being a partner in that firm.

Thomas Blackwell Coal company's celebrated "Crab Orchard Coal," is handled exclusively by us; none better. JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gugenheim and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tonkin, have issued invitations to a card party, to be given at the New Marion hotel, on the eve of Thursday, Jan. 11.

FARM FOR SALE.—The James Couch place, 1 1/2 miles east of Marion; comfortable house, barn and stables; fruit trees and plenty of stock water; a bargain.—C. J. Haury, Marion, Ky.

Miss Eula Thurman has been awarded the honor of having written the best History theme for the week closing Dec. 23, 1905. It was voted best among a class of 30 contestants, and her production, "How Governments Rise, Flourish and Fall," will be published next week in the Press.

Dr. R. B. Smith, the noted oculist of Paducah, arrived in the city Monday to fill the appointment of Dr. C. L. Gray who was unable to come on account of a business engagement in Bowling Green. Dr. Smith is well known in many sections of the state and comes to Marion highly recommended.

Herschel Pickard, the 3-year-old son of Rev. J. O. Smithson of Carrsville, died last Wednesday morning, of convulsions, at the home of his parents in Carrsville. The remains were brought here for burial. Rev. Smithson and family have many friends here and all sympathize with him and his wife in their great bereavement.

As Dr. C. L. Gray could not come to Marion he has been able to secure Dr. R. B. Smith, the optic specialist from Dr. M. Steinfield's Optical parlors in Paducah, to fill his place. Dr. Smith will be at the New Marion hotel for a few days only, but will return about March 5th, or 12th. If you have any trouble with your eyes you better see him and get good work. Everything guaranteed to be first-class.

Mrs. Jane Thompson, of Arkansas is visiting her brother, Judge J. H. Walker.

Miss Virginia Phipps, of Morganfield, was the guest of Miss Inez Price, Sunday.

Miss Fen Wathen returned from Louisville Thursday, where she spent the holiday with relatives.

Mrs. Evelyn Phillips and daughter, Miss Eva, of Arkansas, are visiting friends in the city and county.

Coleman Haynes returned to Danville Saturday, where he has been attending school at Central University.

Rev. James F. Price was called to Lisman Friday to preach the funeral of Uncle Joe Rice, a member of the C. P. church at that place.

Mr. Arch Oliver, of the Frances neighborhood, is the proud father of a brand new 10 pound baby boy; and Arch is happy.

Hugh Hurley, of Marion, came up to Princeton the first of the week and accompanied his wife home. Mrs. Hurley has spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Aikin—Princeton Leader.

FOR SALE—First-class timothy hay at 60 cents per hundred at our farm. 4t

WOODS & ORME

The Leading Druggists
Stock New and Fresh

Prescriptions Carefully
Compounded at all
Hours, Day or
Night.

FINE PERFUMERY
Toilet Articles, Soaps,
School Books, Tablets,
Stationery, Pins, Pencils
Inks, Etc.

WOODS & ORME
Marion, Kentucky.



Mrs. R. D. Drescher at her beautiful home on West Salem street entertained the "As You Like It Club" Saturday afternoon in honor of her mother Mrs. Euclid Marshall, of Columbus, Miss. Each guest was presented with a gift which they were expected to choose while it was wrapped up and after unwrapping each recipient wrote a rhyme about the gift and Miss Fannie Gray received the prize, having the best composition on the gift she received. Mrs. Cardin entertained the club with some well rendered recitations and also instrumental music. Mrs. Jno. Wilson assisted also in entertaining the guests on the musical program. Refreshments were served in the dining room, consisting of salad, sandwiches, olives, chocolate, coffee and cake. Some of those who enjoyed Mrs. Drescher's hospitality are mentioned below: Messdames Thos. Clifton, R. L. Moore, A. H. Cardin, G. P. Roberts, G. C. Gray, J. W. Wilson, J. H. Tonkin, S. Gugenheim, A. E. Moore, Chas. Moore, S. M. Jenkins, J. S. Henry. Misses Fannie and Kitty Gray and Lizzie James.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 4th, Master Orlin Moore entertained his young friends at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Moore, on Wilson avenue, in a most delightful manner and all the juvenile games were engaged in. Delicious refreshment were served consisting of strawberry ice cream, cake and chocolate. Among those who attended were the following: Misses Madeline Jenkins Maude Gilliland, Nannie Rochester, Jesse Croft, Neval Moore, Gwendoline Haynes, Nellie Sutherland, Lena Holtselaw and Alma Asher.
Messrs. Clarence Gilliland, Will Watkins, Gray Rochester, Homer Moore, Sylvan Schwab, Sylvan Price and Robert Rowlett.

Miss Bulah Conyer entertained quite a number of her friends Friday evening from 8 to 11 at the Hotel Crittenden. Many lively games were played and a gay time was spent. Those present were: Misses Grace Moore, Vera McCord, Maud and Bernice Driskill, Mabel Yandell, Nellie Sutherland and Freda Pickens. Messrs. Sylvan Price, Will Watkins, Dick Gilbert, Creed Taylor, Ray

Flanary, Gray Rochester, Curtis Pickens and Clarence Gilliland.

Karl Trisler entertained a small party of young friends Wednesday evening in honor of his friend, Robert Bennett. Delightful refreshments were served consisting of fruit, cake, ambrosia and bon bons. The merry young people engaged in Pit and Fling until a late hour.

Miss Grace Moore entertained at a dinner on Thursday. The guests were the Misses Driskill, Miss Maud Gilliland, Karl Trisler and Robert Bennett.

A Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank with all our hearts our many kind and urbane friends of Marion for the urbanity shown us during the illness of our daughter, and most especially would we remember our kind and faithful physician, Dr. T. Atchison Frazer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moore.

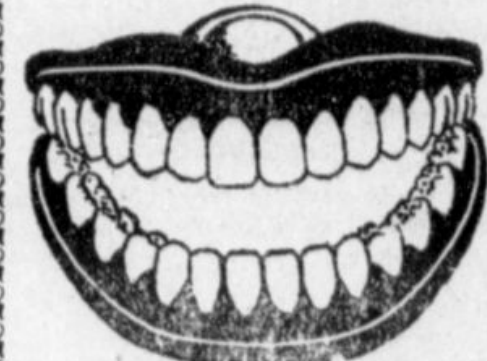
For Sale.
A six hole range with warming oven and boiler. Also heating stove. GEO. P. ROBERTS.

DR. W. H. NEVILLE

President of the Paducah Dental Co., the Real Painless Dentists of Paducah, Ky.

Will start on his return trip through Crittenden and Livingston counties at an early date will make Salem, Lola, Joy, Hampton, Tolu and Carrsville this trip; will insert in this paper the exact date we will make each place.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty



The personal health cannot be maintained in its highest degree without good teeth.

THE EASY METHOD

Our New Method is the nearest painless Dentistry of all methods known to Dental science. Our method of Crowning, Filling, Extracting and Replacing lost teeth, enables us to do these things easier and better than they have ever been done before. Teeth that other Dentist can hardly touch, we treat, crown or fill, and the patients often say, "It don't hurt a bit."

4280 Patients Tried Our Easy Method Last Year

Ministers, Doctors, Druggists, Lawyers, and Real Estate Men, recommend our system. Come to our office, talk to our patients, see our method; you will be convinced. We will examine your teeth Free and tell you the exact cost before you start.

All Work Strictly First-Class. No Students.

Teeth Extracted Free on the above date to advertise our new and painless method of extracting teeth, known and used by us alone. You are invited to call and be convinced.

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Stockholders Liability 20,000
Surplus... 15,000

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J. W. BLUE, President.
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Practice Limited to Diseases and Defects of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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OUR WEEKLY NEW YORK LETTER

Fashionable Coiffures Seen at the Opera—Jeweled Combs a Noticeable Feature—Bat-winged Belt Buckles a Pretty Fancy—Smart Toweling Bath Gowns and French Lounging Robes.

By RENE DEVERAUX.

The opera season so far is a splendid success, and during the week New York fashionables and music lovers generally divided their evenings with Mme. Nordica, Sembrich, Caruso, Bell-Rosky, Journet and a host of other members of the various casts. Never has the Metropolitan presented a more brilliant spectacle than at this opera season, the lavish display of jewels and handsome gowns eclipsing anything seen publicly in New York for many years.

The elaborate arrangement of the coiffure which brings into play such beautiful gold and jeweled combs, ornaments and aigrets adds to the general brilliancy of the house. From an orchestra seat the back view is of rows and rows of handsome combs, the adorned coiffure being the exception rather than the rule this season.

Belt combs worn singly are rather higher than were those of last season, the upper portion affording unlimited opportunity for ornamentation. Shell combs set with amethysts are exceedingly fashionable, and amber and topaz are effectively worn in dark tresses. A set of silver combs, rather low and small, was adorned with tiny rhinestone settings which twinkled as stars, and there were many less conspicuous combs of tortoise shell with a quite simple gold heading outlining the top. A front view of the boxes showed a few diamond tiaras and butterflies.



A CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION—IMPORTED TURKISH TOWELING BATH ROBE.

among the millionaire set, and the ever popular aigret and velvet bow with diamond cabochon center were again in evidence. The newest belt buckles are made to curve in at the waist line with slightly pointed ends, a charming design being a pair of jewel studded bat-wings with a corresponding slide for the back of the girdle.

Modish slides for holding up the sides of soft ribbon stocks, so much the rage in Paris, are beginning to be seen occasionally, though as yet they are beyond the limit of modest purses.

In a certain exclusive New York shop may be found some delightfully practical bath gowns, whose daintiness, comfort and delicious softness of texture commend them as ideal holiday gifts. One can scarcely fancy a more appropriate fabric for such purposes than imported toweling, and those seen here were as soft as velvet to the touch.

A smart bath gown was of white and buff striped toweling, the stripes being wide and rich looking. Upon each stripe were soft raised figures, resembling brocade. These gowns were fashioned loosely with flowing sleeves and hooded back, the fullness being confined at the waist line by a handsome silk cord and tassel.

An equally charming gown was of pink and white toweling, the washable material enhancing its value.

Elderdown long gowns and dressing jackets are prettily trimmed with Persian banding, short jackets being finished with silk frog fastenings.

Exquisite French lounging robes of hand embroidered matelasse with soft albatross lining are of extra warmth and remarkably light weight, their collars, in broad sailor shapes, being adorned with eyelet embroidered patterns.

For almost the same price was a charming Pompadour silk scarf with soft pink roses artistically scattered over its white ground, and a much more costly black net scarf thickly embroidered in dull rich gold.

The New York girl this season is wearing more violets than ever before the purple tinted tin foil and lavender cord and tassel being dispensed with and their natural fresh green stems being held in place by a simple satin ribbon bowknot. Other purple flowers are greatly in demand.

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 240, Madison Square, New York, enclosing stamp for reply.

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

STARR.

New Year's gift, 1906.

There was a Christmas tree here on Christmas day.

Since our last letter to the Press our old friend J. B. Bradley has passed away. Jim was a good citizen.

Our mail carrier, Noble Hill, passes over part of the route on Sunday. He doesn't bring any mail but just wants to see that the route is kept open.

Mr. Cogwell, of Tenn., has moved into this section.

Oscar Thomason of Kansas, is visiting relatives and friends in this section.

Grant Turley of Ills. is here on a visit.

Alfred Guess is visiting his father's family.

We are looking for some more of our people in from Washington in a few days.

Mrs. Smith preached at Piney on Sunday night.

The past year has been a prosperous one and we hope the year 1906 will equal it.

J. W. Turley is in the saw-mill business.

E. M. Thomason is engaged in trading horses.

Miss Annie Asber is visiting in Caldwell county.

Miss America Woodbridge spent a few days in Marion last week.

The school at Copperas Springs will close in a few weeks.

Mack Sutton visited Sugar Grove during Christmas.

Mrs. Smith of Marion, visited in these parts Saturday.

Singing at Will Crayne's Sunday night.

The farmers of this section are going to put a quietus on bird shooting on their farms, all hunters had better see the owners of the farm before going on it with gun and dog.

Three balloons went skyward from this berg during Christmas.

Misses Mollie Thomason and Mertie Blackburn, of Caldwell Springs, visited here recently.

Tobacco is about all sold in this vicinity at 64.

There was a big crowd at the Christmas tree and good order.

A good many persons are moving just now and getting ready for their year's work.

Hoofs of Colts And Mares

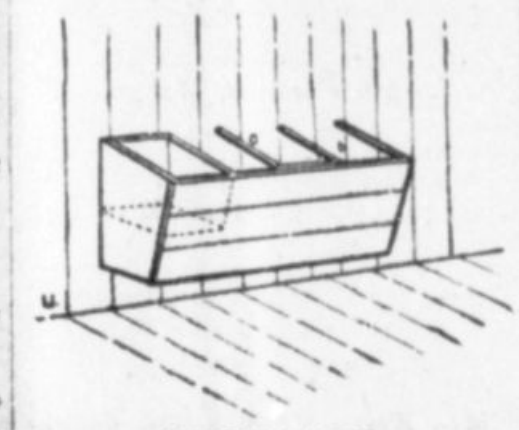
Breeders who intend to exhibit colts and brood mares at the shows this fall should be remembering that it takes a long time to grow out a badly chipped and broken hoof, says Breeder's Gazette. We are just now in the period of the year when the pestilential flies devour the stock that runs in the fields, and especially in a season of plentiful rainfall it does not take long to smash the hoofs up in bad shape. Then it is not possible to get them in shape again before it is time to load for the journey to the fairs.

It is extraordinary that so many breeders seem to fail to understand what a great handicap a stub-toed colt labors under in the show ring. Annually we see him with little or no hoofs at all. It costs only a little to keep colts shod for these few weeks now, and it will pay many times over. Then there is the additional matter that if a colt is worth showing at all he is worth showing to the very best advantage, and that means that he must have special care.

It would hardly do to run a big bunch of shod colts and brood mares in the field together, for they might injure one another, but colts are hardly ever got right ready for the shows run in bands on the grass. In the hot weather they should be stabled in the daytime and let out at night either singly or in pairs. The foot is the first thing the judge looks at in the show ring when it comes to judging horses, and surely for that reason, if not for personal profit and pride, breeders should see to it that their animals do not go stub-toed into the arena.

Hay Saving Manger.

A great many horses acquire the wasteful habit of throwing out hay or other fodder on the stable floor, says an Arkansas farmer in Farm Progress. This is done in order to secure the loose leaves and other choice portions which settle or accumulate in the bot-



MANGER IN PLACE.

tom of the manger. The habit is a bad one and a large part of the coarse fodder is made unfit for use by being trampled under foot. Much of it gets out of reach and is entirely lost, especially if the animals are tied short, as they usually are, when placed in a stall.

This waste can be prevented by use of the simple arrangement shown in the accompanying illustration. The two strips, c, are made from 1x3 hard wood and are binged to the back of the manger. These two strips are connected at the outer end by a strip of hard wood, b. This arrangement is raised when the hay is being put in the manger, is then lowered and fastened down by means of a tongue or hook and remains there until the next feeding time. With it there is no danger of any hay being wasted.

The Hog For the Farmer.

The farmer, as a rule, does not care whether his hog wears red, white or black hair or whether his ears stick up or hang down. What he wants is a hog with a constitution, and any system of breeding that enfeebles the constitution is the kind of breeding he does not want in his herd. He wants his hog to be as immune from disease as possible, and to obtain this he must have the constitution—pigs that will fight for the best test before they are three hours old and that will even steal if given half a chance. The farmer's hog must be a hustler, a greedy fellow, healthy, vigorous and growthy and as good a looker as is possible to obtain without losing any of the before named important qualities.

Agricultural experiment stations have proved beyond any doubt that no man can afford to raise scrub hogs. Do not understand me to infer that you cannot make money handling scrub stock. What I do mean is that if you are making money handling such you can with the same amount of care and labor make much more by handling pure breeds or even high grades.—W. W. Jones Before Kansas Institute.

A Word For the Mule.

From repeated experiments that have come under my observation in the past twenty-five years I have found that three mules fifteen hands high that were constantly worked consumed about as much forage as two ordinary sized horses worked in the same way, and while the mules were fat the horses were only in good working order, writes J. F. Cook in Farm and Ranch. Although a mule will live and work on a very low fare, he also responds as quickly as any animal to good feed and kind treatment. True, it is charged that the mule is vicious, stubborn and slow, but an experience in handling mules on the farm has failed to sustain the charge save in few instances, and in these propensities were brought about by bad handling. They are truer pullers than the horse and move more quickly under the load. Their hearing and vision are better than the horse.

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 CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.

MRS. BALLIE LOCKBAR, Goldthwaite, 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.

A Jamaica Lady Speaks Highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mrs. Michael Hart, wife of the superintendent of Cart Service at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies Islands, says that she has for some years used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, croup and whooping cough and has found it very beneficial. She has implicit confidence in it and would not be without a bottle of it in her home. Sold by Woods & Orme, the leading drug store in Western Kentucky.

Negro "Witches" Garroted.

Havana, Jan. 3.—Domingo Bo-court, an old negro, and Victor Molino, a mulatto, were garroted at the prison here today. Both men were regarded as "witches" by their associates. Their crime was the hideous murder of a white baby, Zoila Diaz, for the purpose of getting possession of the heart of a white female child, which the "witches" prescribed as a poultice for a certain woman as a cure for barrenness. The child's body was found smothered and salted weeks after the crime. The execution passed off promptly afterward. There was no special incident and no witnesses excepting those officials designated to be present. A dozen men and women are now imprisoned in connection with the crime.

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God." Luke 2, 3.

Through the ages dim and distant, Backward on the tide of time In a manger lay an infant,

O'er his birth melodious chime,

Of angel choir in soothing cadence,

Rings through earth and vaulted sky

Mighty chorus, loud the accents,

"Glory be to God on high."

An infant born in Bethlehem,

O'er whom seraphs tuned their lyre,

Sang to men the sweetest anthem

Ever sung by angel choir.

Oh! what wondrous strains are these,

Seraphs sweeping harps of gold,

Wafting on the midnight breeze,

Sweetest message ever told.

"Peace on earth, good will to man!"

Saviour, Christ, the Lord has come,

Bringing balm for every pain,

Light to chase away the gloom,

All the height and depth of wisdom,

In that music long ago,

We'll never scale, can never fathom

Until "As known we also know."

But the melody of songsters

Singing o'er the new born King

Ever roll in rapturous measures

Full of joy he came to bring.

And its echo falls enchanting

All along the shores of time,

Go the chords of souls vibrating,

Lifting men to lives sublime."

H. C. HOPEWELL.

Sturgis, Ky.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of

Card of Thanks.

ED. PRESS: I desire through your paper to thank the patrons of the Salem Home Telephone company for their handsome Christmas present to me. I don't know how I can repay them for some except to try to do better in the future than I have in the past.

FLORA RAPPOLD.

Salem, Ky., Dec. 27.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip so painful, sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Backus' Arnica Salve." It's great for cuts and wounds. At Woods & Orme's drug store, Only 25c.

Poisoned His Wine.

Toledo, O., Jan. 7.—After having jeopardized the lives of his family by placing Paris green in a wine cask, Arnold Vaith was adjudged insane as the result of alcoholism. Not Year's day he placed the poison in the cask of wine in the cellar. He acted would have been fatal had he not spilled a portion of the green poison on the outside of the cask.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart-nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day. In the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbbled as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from five to ten times a night. I have taken several bottles, and my heart is as regular as clock work. I feel like a new man, and can work considerably for an old man, 54½ years old."

H. D. MCHILL, Frost, Ohio.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure 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.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had a awful cough for over a year, and it seemed to do me any good. I tried many things, but nothing helped. I then bought Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured. I can now breathe freely and have a cough."—MISS M. MEYERS, Boston, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARASOTA, FLA.
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular, all vegetable and gently laxative.

OUR WEEKLY NEW YORK LETTER

Timely Suggestions For Holiday Shoppers—Vanity Bags Completely Furnished—Increased Size in Shopping Bags—Smart Leather and Pigskin Gifts For Men.

By RENE DEVERAUX.

When one realizes that Christmas, with its intervening crop of blizzards and snowstorms, is barely a month off, it is none too early to begin thinking of the holidays. In fact, even New Yorkers, past masters in the art of "pushing," are already buzzing around the holiday displays like bees in a rose garden.

Each large department store has its own little wily methods to tempt the unwary to part with their money, and upstays attractively festooned with Christmas decorations lure one to counter after counter, until one is surrounded by a veritable treasure house, where one finds unlimited suggestions, showing admirable forethought on the part of those who have the interest of their patrons at heart as well as their own.

In an exclusive shop in the vicinity of the Waldorf is an uncommonly attractive "Christmas bag display," around which at any hour of the day last week might have been seen a crush of fashionable shoppers three deep. Certainly the extraordinary possibilities of leather were most smartly emphasized here, the collection of bags being something to dream of.

In the construction and furnishings of this season's shopping and vanity bags

every whim of fastidious femininity has been anticipated, and not to the extent of a lot of space filling frippery, mark you, for each little accessory is of admirable workmanship and excellent material.

There were seen here a number of handsome bags of colored leathers—rich purples, wines and greens, brought out to match gowns of corresponding colors, but the ever elegant black with gold and gun metal mountings in all the smart new shapes were singled out among the others on account of their style.

A particularly handsome vanity bag was of black seal of generous proportions, conveniently fitted with strap handle, with purse pocket on the outside, and in individual pockets on the inside were a dainty pair of opera glasses, tiny powder puff and hand mirror, a pearl handled glove fastener and a charming little feather fan with tortoise shell sticks, the brown tipped feathers matching the shell sticks perfectly.

A pin seal bag was lined throughout with Dresden silk, with a suede lined center pocket for jewels. In this bag were a memo. pad and pencil, gold rimmed opera glasses and powder puff and mirror.

The newest shopping bags are enormous affairs, exceedingly handsome ones being of black walrus leather lined with black kid, the corners being protected by gold mountings. These are fitted with a small change purse and cardcase.

Miniature opera glasses which slip easily into the vest pocket are fast superseding the old style larger ones, but where the latter are carried there are many very lovely bags for such purposes. A charming opera bag is made of cloth of gold with gold filigree mountings, and bags of soft Dresden ribbons are as popular as ever.

Excellent soft leather and suede collar bags for men, just the right size to draw up over collars to be carried in the suit case, were among a number of smart leather and pigskin gifts for men—but this is another story, which will come later.

On the center counter of another shop were a number of exquisite shirt waist patterns, each folded and tied into a neat square box a trifle larger than a handkerchief box. These patterns were of new wash fabrics, smart blue and green checked madras, dainty snow-drops and fleur-de-lis designs and quaint figures, each box containing a waist pattern.

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.]

How Mr. Nickerson Was Won

The Nickersons had been literary people for generations. One of them, who admired Thackeray above all authors, named his only son Pendennis. Pendennis was an honor to the name. He would read no authors except those who were only appreciated by a critical few. He was rich in his own right and had no need to labor—just the man whom girls looking out for love in a chateau are disposed to angle for. Among those who angled for Mr. Nickerson was Miss Lydia Marble, and she angled methodically.

Miss Marble believed that the girl Mr. Nickerson would wed must be intellectual and by all means literary. Having procured a list of his favorite authors, she glanced over some of their works (she was much bored in doing so) and admired them in Mr. Nickerson's hearing. Nickerson was charmed at the discovery. He had usually found his girl friends devoid of good literary taste. How refreshing to meet one who could sympathize with him in his likes and dislikes!

Miss Marble went to the mountains for the summer, and Mr. Nickerson followed her. He carried with him "Muchmore," a book by a new author that critics of the highest grade pronounced a wonder. There was no plot. Nickerson detested all except realistic novels, but the English in it was simply perfect. Nickerson gave the book to Miss Marble, who seized upon it with well feigned avidity, though she was much chagrined at its length.

Now, the stories Miss Marble most loved and the stories Mr. Nickerson most detested were detective stories. Unfortunately, she had just got her hands on "The Mystery of the Munro Murder," a maze out of which the real culprit emerges in the last chapter, having done the murder at the bottom of a well with a gold toothpick. The book was luscious in a flaming red cover and easy to be recognized. Miss Marble felt that great care was necessary in order that Mr. Nickerson should not stumble upon it while she was reading it. She first skimmed "Muchmore," making notes upon certain points; then she was ready for keen enjoyment with "The Mystery of the Munro Murder."

There was at the hotel where Mr. Nickerson and Miss Marble were staying a pink cheeked, blue eyed little girl, so demure that it seemed better wouldn't melt in her mouth. Her name, Kittle Cloverleigh, was as gentle sounding as she was gentle looking. Miss Cloverleigh cast longing eyes on the intellectual Mr. Nickerson. He had noticed her as a delicious bit of flesh and blood who, if devoid of intellect, was surely very kissable. One morning Miss Cloverleigh went to the marble rooms and there on a table saw a copy of "Muchmore," with notes in pencil. Miss Cloverleigh, believing in the adage, "All's fair in love and war," appropriated the notes and learned that Miss Marble had gone to the cliff to read. The cliff faced the hotel from across a valley about a mile wide.

Miss Marble the evening before had noticed in a periodical a criticism of "Muchmore" by one of the most critical critics of the day. Armed with Miss Marble's notes and a study of this criticism, which she did not understand, she sought Mr. Nickerson, who was reading a review called "The Critic of Critics" on the piazza. She began to scintillate with opinions on his favorite novel, "Muchmore." Nickerson was astonished. Miss Cloverleigh's simple beauty had attracted him, now her subtle analysis of a book that no one could quite understand charmed him.

On the piazza was a small telescope swung on a tripod used by the guests of the hotel to look at the neighboring mountains. As soon as Miss Cloverleigh had impressed Mr. Nickerson with her powers of criticism she proposed that they should amuse themselves with the telescope. She soon turned it to the cliff.

"Why, I declare," she exclaimed, "if there isn't Lydia Marble!"

"Indeed," said Nickerson. "What is she doing?"

"Reading. The book has a red cover. I wonder what book it is?"

Miss Cloverleigh turned the glass over to Nickerson, who looked at the unconscious Miss Marble sitting on a rock devouring a book which from its cover he readily recognized as "The Mystery of the Munro Murder."

"She's reading that detestable detective story," he exclaimed.

"Is she?" replied Miss Cloverleigh. "I don't see how she can read such trash."

At that moment Miss Cloverleigh—possibly she thought he was through with the instrument—tried to look through it and their cheeks rubbed against each other. Both drew away and, both mistaking the other's intentions, again attempted to put an eye to the telescope. The result was another meeting of cheeks.

This was the beginning of a change in Mr. Nickerson's attentions. In vain Miss Marble endeavored to attract his sympathy by her book talk and admiration for literary style and that exquisite handling of the English language without which no book could be to her taste. The pink cheeked Miss Cloverleigh had captivated him and there was no detaching him. Miss Cloverleigh, having put in an entering wedge, dropped book talk and resorted to such means as she had put in practice when Mr. Nickerson had inadvertently rubbed his cheek against hers. The result was that when she left the mountains she and Mr. Nickerson were engaged.

A DOUBLE WEDDING

(Original.)

Gertrude Brett was an heir. Her estates were usually described as fearful that they will be married to their money, but Gertrude had always been used to the possession of wealth and did not appear to realize its value. Besides, she was ingenious and cunning. Henry Dexter, the son of wealthy parents, loved her, but after liberation she gave her heart to another. At any rate, she loved him.

Gertrude had an intimate friend, Edna Clarke, and those whom Gertrude had declared that Miss Clarke had been the heiress, and of Miss Brett, Miss Clarke would have been Mrs. Hawley. What one else saw Gertrude did not fail to see—that her friend wanted love. But Edna, while she was slyly Gertrude's friend and could constantly accepting favors from Gertrude's wealth rendered poor, secretly hated the girl who would wed the man she herself wanted.

But a still greater surprise in store for them. When it was announced that Gertrude, who had near relatives living, had left will leaving half of her fortune to Edna and the other half to Clarence Hawley, people considered it impossible that one to interfere. Unfortunately there was no one near enough to press to go to her and remonstrate. Since she was of age there was no right to forbid the disposition she made of her property.

The next thing in this chaotic situation was Gertrude's sister's trip abroad, accompanied by Edna. It was considered a full inducement to crime. Edna, her benefactress' affianced husband, half of her fortune, Hawley was heir to the remainder would have every opportunity told of the one who stood between and wealth and love.

Strangely enough, there was every appearance that the view of the case had come. In Switzerland the two girls a party to ascend a mountain. Gertrude insisted on making a detour with a guide and separated for time from the other tourists. A her guide rejoined the party he had slipped and fallen into a chasm, hundreds of feet deep. This story that Edna brought home, with it she brought ample documentary evidence of its truth. Never there were those who refused to believe.

While legal proceedings were taken to divide Gertrude between the heirs it was and that Hawley and Edna were I. Of course no one was surprised simply considered an ineluctable result of Gertrude's infatuation that if murder had not been committed she had at least induced murder.

Meanwhile Henry Dexter sincerely loved Gertrude, broad secretly to look into the of the accident. Since it did him to trouble the heirs, who were for the wedding, he so that clung to Edna were much.

Cards for the wedding were, as usual, some time before event was to come off. The they were to receive did not the prejudice against them people were looking forward to a affair. But one morning before the day set society with a shock. Some one—It posed through malice—mailed a invitation to the wedding place and Gertrude Brett place on the same day and that of Clarence Hawley and Edna. There was great indignation this outrage, as it was and it was supposed that when Dexter returned he would take discover and punish the perpetrator. The bride and groom expected every evidence of being deeply and feeling, which had been them, was turned in their face.

The Dexter cards in residence of Mrs. White, a friend of Gertrude, and as surprised at the report that were being made the important event. The the wedding, as announced report was circulated that Dexter and Gertrude had been town. The last link in the chain the putting up of awning from the street to Mrs. White.

At high noon the new wedding took place. Then had scarcely pronounced and Edna man and wife were assured that at the Henry and Gertrude had also one. In a twinkling their wealth tumbled like about them.

It turned out that had not been so stupid after all, her lover and her had kept her own counsel and by which they should opportunity to prove or suspicious. During the climb she had purposely herself from the party, bride to leave her at his home wife and report the incident. After Edna's engagement had written Dexter, who went to her. It was then Dexter came to a decision relations, and the wedding was announced. Gertrude considered it right that she considered it right that her friends' money Hawley's intention to marry Gertrude came as the double wedding.

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We want you; we welcome you. Come in and see us.

Very truly yours,

Hina Hardware Company.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. II, 1-12. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, Prov. xxiii, 26—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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We must seek in all our studies to keep before us as far as possible the whole connected story of His sojourn in a mortal body, remembering always that His life of humiliation on earth was but a little part of the life of Him whose goings forth have been from the days of eternity (Mic. v, 2, margin). In Matthew He is the King, Israel's Messiah; in Mark He is the servant, in Luke the man, and in John the Son of God, and in all He is the Branch depending for all His words and works upon His Father, who sent Him (Jer. xxiii, 5, 6; Zech. iii, 8; vi, 12; Isa. iv, 2), teaching us that, as "the branches" (John xv), without Him we can do nothing, and that being one with Him in the glory to be revealed we should be glad to be one with Him as we follow His steps in our present life of humiliation manifesting His life in our mortal bodies (II Cor. iv, 11). After the birth in Bethlehem, in the fullness of the time, and, according to prophecy (Gal. iv, 4; Mic. v, 2; Isa. vii, 14), we should consider His circumcision, His presentation in the temple, and the story of Simeon and Anna in connection therewith. May we be like them in being filled with the Spirit, speaking of Him and looking for Him as the Redeemer of Israel. Then we come to this story of the wise men, reminding us of the queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon, and of all the kings of the earth seeking Him to hear His wisdom (II Chron. ix, 1, 23), and pointing us onward to the still future fulfillment of such predictions as Isa. ix, 5, 11; Jer. iii, 17. Their inquiry for "the King of the Jews" (verse 2), put with the superscription that was nailed over His cross in the three principal languages of the then known world, and also coupled with His own saying, "Salvation is of the Jews" (John iv, 22), points onward to the time when "Israel shall blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit" (Isa. xxvii, 6). People do not flow to church nor run after the Lord in these days, but by going after the people a few are won to Christ. This is the ordinary rule. The mighty work of the Spirit through such brethren as Torrey, Alexander and Roberts, and the thousands flocking to Christ and to hear His word is something exceptional and may possibly be a move of the Spirit to gather quickly the church and hasten the return of our Lord.

The star which guided the wise men must have been a special, supernatural, heavenly light, given for their special benefit, as ordinary stars do not stop over any particular house (verse 9). Herod had good reason to be troubled, as have all careless people (Isa. xxxii, 11). The trouble that shall yet come upon many on earth who rebel against God is described in Rev. vi, 15-17, but the torments of the lost after they leave this earth is described in Luke xvi, 23-25, and their torment in the place of their final doom in Rev. xiv, 10, 11.

The chief priests and scribes, when questioned by Herod as to where their Messiah should be born, were able to quote promptly the words of the prophet Micah concerning the place of His birth (verses 5, 6), but they did not believe all prophecy concerning Him; neither did His own disciples, for He had to upbraid them after His resurrection (Luke xxiv, 25). It is so still, that if people believe prophecy at all they believe only a little here and there which may seem to be according to their way of thinking.

All who profess to believe Scripture, even the little children in our Sunday schools, know that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, but who believes the last clause of verse 6, that He is a Governor to rule His people Israel, or the words of Gabriel in Luke i, 32, 33, that He shall sit upon the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob? On the walls of many a Sunday school room may be found at the Christmas time, "Unto us a child is born," but who ever saw anything about His government and peace upon the throne of David? (Isa. ix, 6, 7.) And why? Because the preachers and people who believe that "God means what He says" are comparatively few.

Herod's attempt to kill the child Jesus, under the pretense of a desire to worship Him, and his slaughter of the babes in Bethlehem are of a piece with all such work of the great murderer from the days of Abel. But God watches over His word to perform it and over His own people to protect them, till His purpose is performed (Jer. i, 12; R. V.; Ps. xxxiv, 7; Isa. xiv, 24). Note the kind care of heaven in verses 13, 19, 22, and believe that God is no less kind to you if you are His redeemed one.

The worship and the gifts of these men from the east point on to a literal fulfillment of Isa. ix, 5, 6, but for us the question is: After what manner do we worship Him? What do we bring Him? When Mary of Bethany anointed Him it was with very costly ointment, and David said, "I will not offer the Lord that which cost me nothing" (John xli, 3; II Sam. xxiv, 24). A good way is first to give our own selves to Him, and then our means as He may enable us, making sure to give never less than a tenth of our income, and as much more as possible (II Cor. viii, 5; I Pet. iv, 11).

I learn from the opportune gifts of these men, and then the command to go to Egypt, that when the Lord wants us to go anywhere or do anything He always provides the wherewithal.

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HOTEL WASTES.

We met an old man recently on the streets of a town hauling a small cart of refuse from the kitchen of a large hotel. He said to us, "Just see here what an awful waste of good food goes on in connection with these hotels," and called our attention to the character of the refuse which he was paid for taking away and feeding to his hogs. Looking at it, we discovered that there were porterhouse steaks, which cost not less than 20 cents per pound, from which only a mouthful or two had been taken; large chunks and slices of roast beef and other meats; slices of cake, biscuit—in fact, all of the large amount of uneaten food ordered by guests whose mental greed to get even with the landlord far exceeded their digestive capacity. It is not much out of the way to say that not to exceed 50 per cent of the food served at a hotel is eaten by the guests. The other 50 per cent we found in this old man's garbage box. There is a sense of relief, in one way, in knowing that these scraps went to the pigs, as there is quite a general belief among many that in the interests of economy these discarded remnants later appear on the bill of fare in the shape of meat pies, hash, cake puddings and various other sundries, which are made attractive with a little spice and a French name. Still this is an unconscionable waste and is all on a par with the reckless, wasteful methods of modern American living. It must, indeed, be a great and a good country where a people can prosper practicing such methods.

THE POOR STAND OF CORN.

A friend asks us whether the poor stand of corn to be found in so many fields is attributable wholly to poor seed. It is not. There are many agencies which tend to impair the vitality of seed and prevent its healthy and vigorous development. Among these may be mentioned too early planting when the weather is so cold as to be entirely unfavorable to the germination of the seed. Then there is deep planting. With our modern planters sufficient care is not used to prevent the corn being planted at too great a depth. It is a common thing to go out into a cornfield and find corn struggling to reach the surface where it has been buried at a depth of from four to five inches. When the ground becomes slightly crusted corn under these conditions hardly ever reaches the surface. Then there are the ravages of the mice, gophers and crows, which cut no small figure in preventing a good stand of corn. Primarily, however, the main cause of a poor stand of corn is poor seed, and this, too, is one which is wholly within the power of the grower to prevent. Here is a short recipe for avoiding this difficulty: Pick the seed corn not later than the 15th of October, hang it up where it will get thoroughly dried out and then keep it where it will be free from frost until needed for planting. If this should be followed out the complaint of poor seed corn would almost wholly disappear from the corn growing regions.

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GRASS.

"I stay by grass," was the terse and significant statement made to us recently by a successful farmer. This is a motto worth considering, and our friend showed much wisdom in the saying of it. When one looks at grass and its relation to the soil, the force of this expression becomes apparent at once. Grass is nature's benediction spread over the earth. No soil ruin follows in its trail. Grass means stock to eat it, and where cattle are kept there the soil will grow constantly richer and better. It is not saying too much to assert that every farm would be more profitable if one-half of the area was kept continuously in grass, and by grass we mean clover, alfalfa and blue grass. Few farmers understand the value of land kept in grass as applied to production of meat and milk. While we cannot accurately estimate it, it is safe to say that the net profits connected with good pastures are greater on the average than net profits connected with producing any of our common cereals. An acre of good blue grass pasture devoted to the production of meat or milk will give a man, at present prices for such produce, not less than \$10 per acre.

SORGHUM.

During a recent trip we noted what was really a great curiosity—viz, a twenty acre field of sugar cane growing in the north. Thirty years ago the growing of a patch of sugar cane was a common thing with the pioneer settlers. In every community would be found a mill for expressing the juice and boiling it down into molasses, which to a large extent furnished the sweetening used by the family of the early settler. As sugar decreased in price, less and less of the cane was raised, until now, as above stated, it is a rare thing to find any sorghum grown for this purpose. While the sorghum is high in saccharine contents, it was found after almost endless experimenting that it was impossible to convert the molasses, which was easily made, into a granulated sugar. While sorghum has ceased to have any special value as a farm crop—as a producer of sirup—it still has one great value as a forage crop, forming a most valuable hog feed during the late summer and early fall in connection with a field of rape. More of it should be grown for this purpose than there is.

LEVIAS.

Elder T. A. Conway filled the pulpit at Union Sunday, and conditionally accepted the care of that church.

Mrs. Martha Franks gave a New Year dining. Her friends enjoyed a pleasant day.

Mrs. Pauline Davidson, of near Tolu, visited her children and friends here last week.

Gran Coffey has bought and moved to the Chas. LaRue place.

Carson Franklin and family of near Marion, were here last week with the sick, James R. Franklin and Miss Ethel Price.

Robert Gues and wife, of Pineknayville, attended church and visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Susan LaRue, of Salem, attended church and is visiting children here this week.

A New Year has come, filled to the brim with peace on earth, good will to man; to each his portion of life and health, enough to share of this modest wealth, what shall I do with these bright days, loaded with opportunities others to raise? Take from your unfeeling care here, Dispel the darkness, dry the tear.

Fred Love and family are visiting friends in Marion this week.

Miss Gracie Taylor spent the holidays with friends and relatives here.

The Pain Family

You know them; they are numerous, and make their presence felt everywhere. The names of the family are Headache, Toothache, Earache, Backache, Stomach ache, Neuralgia, etc. They are sentinels that warn you of any derangement of your system. When the brain nerves become exhausted or irritated, Headache makes you miserable; if the stomach nerves are weak, indigestion results, and you double up with pain, and if the more prominent nerves are affected, Neuralgia simply makes life unendurable. The way to stop pain is to soothe and strengthen the nerves. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do this. The whole Pain family yield to their influence. Harmless if taken as directed.

"I find Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills an excellent remedy for overcoming headache, neuralgia and distressing pains of all sorts. I have used them for the past seven years in this capacity with the best of results."

MRS. JOE MERRILL, Peru, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit, if it does not return your money.

25 cents, 50 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Les Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

EAST MARION.

Mrs. W. C. Walker and little son, Master Earl, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. P. A. Walker.

Myrtle Glass, the little daughter of John Glass, is at present on the sick list.

Miss Nellie Wheeler left Monday for a visit to Henderson.

Mr. Silas Guess lost a fine horse this week.

Mr. McConnell, of Cresswell, has removed to Cresswell, and moved into the Woodside property. He will remove to Kansas soon.

Mr. Ezra Walker, of Mayfield, visited in East Marion New Years.

I have been taking the Press for twenty-seven odd years. Brother Jenkins just send it on.

Mid-Winter Term.

At Lockyear's Business College, Evansville, begins Jan. 2. The largest and most successful commercial school in the Central West. Over 200 students enrolled. Nine teachers. Fifty typewriters. Expert penmen. Students assisted to positions. Hand some new catalogue sent free. Write for one today.

HURRICANE.

(Delayed Letter.)

We will come with the new year and try and give you the news.

Eulie Threlkeld has moved to his farm near Crayneville.

Herman Phillips is in bad health; he has stomach trouble.

Billy Barey has moved his store on the road near James McConnell's.

H. L. Threlkeld, wife and son Master Eugene, spent the holidays in Marion.

All are well pleased with our new preacher, Bro. Boggess.

Little Robt. Hamilton, son of Mr. Josh Hamilton, is out again after a spell of pneumonia.

Owen Threlkeld and wife were entertained at the home of Mr. H. B. Phillips, Dec. 28th, and at Mr. A. L. Threlkeld's, on the 29th, and on the evening of the 29th left for their home in Missouri.

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UNDERSKIRTS:

24c—Cambric, umbrella ruffle, with hem stitching.

29c—Cambric, umbrella ruffle, with torchon lace edge.

NIGHT GOWNS:

29c—Cambric, low neck, with hem stitching.

39c—Cambric, square neck, embroidered insertion and cambric ruffle.

DRAWERS:

19c—Cambric, umbrella cambric ruffle, torchon lace and lace edge.

24c—Cambric, tucks and embroidered ruffle.

CORSET COVERS:

15c—Cambric, V shaped neck, lace insertion, heading ribbon and lace edge.

19c—Cambric, French style, wide lace edge.

24c—Cambric, V shaped neck, tight fitting, two rows embroidery edge.

39c—Cambric, low neck, back and front trimmed with two rows of Maline lace insertions, heading ribbon and lace ruffle.

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BEST OF KING EDWARD.

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LEADER, SPENDS SEASON
IN LONDON."Egypt House", Isle of Wight
Furnished Floors of Famous Man-
Persian Carpeted to Please
Whim.

Potter Palmer, social censor
and has been of society in Chi-
cago is numbered among the few
American women who have really and
genuinely penetrated to the inner circles of
the society in England.
She hears every day of Mrs. This or
that who has set the social world
in London agog, but few of this vast
society ever do more than receive an
invitation or two to affairs which are
means the entertainments of the
Royal set.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, however, is a
woman whose social position is as-
sured and has been for a number of
years. To know her is the open res-
ponse to the most exclusive houses in
London, and so when she went
last summer and announced
her intention of staying for the re-



MRS. POTTER PALMER.

stata season at Cowes, it meant one
of the distinguished American woman
to be admitted to the King's circle.
Mrs. Potter Palmer never does
things by halves, and this was never
more thoroughly demonstrated than
when she arranged the marriage be-
tween her niece, Miss Julia Dent
and the Russian Prince Can-
cunense. It was one of the most bril-
liant matrimonial achievements the
social world has ever known, and, un-
like so many similar affairs, the union
was turned out to be a supremely
happy one.

When Mrs. Potter Palmer deter-
mined to join the social colony at
Cowes last year she leased the his-
toric Egypt House in England's fa-
mous beauty spot, the Isle of Wight.
Everybody who is anybody in English
society goes down for the regatta sea-
son, for the King is sure to be there,
and society flocks at the royal heels.
This recalls that the interior of
Egypt House is a splendid example of
a simple luxury which prevails in so
many old English houses. Several
years ago it was leased by Consuelo
Duchess of Manchester. The
queen is one of the oldest friends of
Mrs. Palmer, and during the season
she was mistress of Egypt House
and was the King's hostess on more
than one occasion.

The Duchess had the old place done
up in anticipation of the King's com-
ing and all the floors were highly pol-
ished and covered with expensive rugs.
Majesty was escorting the Duch-
ess to dinner one evening when he
stepped on the polished floor and nar-
rowly escaped getting a bad fall. For
instantly the King was angry and
ordered the Duchess that he detested
shod floors and would never again
be a house where they prevailed.
The following day to take meas-
ures of all the floors in Egypt
House, and when the King again vis-
ited the Duchess there he found every
inch of carpet and corridor carpeted in fine
red effects. The King laughed
heartily and apologized for his bad tem-
per on the previous occasion by say-
ing, "You are very good, Duchess. You
are not as young as I used to be."
Since that time polished floors
have been tabooed by the English
royal set.

In Russian Dungeons.

of Russian severity who
were immured in the grim
cells of St. Peter and Paul, in St. Pe-
tersburg, as it is resembling a
prison.

utterly sunless, are
dark and silence. Not a
word is spoken among the hapless pris-
oners being carried on
chairs. Prisoners com-
municate with each other by knocking
on their cells, so many
times. But even this
is prohibited by the authorities,
and is punished in the practice
of the prison.

short, the prison reproduces all
the horrors of the dungeons of ro-
mantic olden times, cold and
dark. The fortress, in-
deed, is spoken of in Russia
as a prison, for imprisonment
is a matter of less than being buried
alive.

one. It was asked by her Sun-
day school teacher, "What was the
name of the man who was buried
alive?" "The name of the man who
was buried alive," she answered,
"was the name of the man who was
buried alive."

FITZHUGH LEE'S VIEWS.

Once Told General Howard Southern
Defeat Would Work for Good.

In March, 1896, I had the pleasure,
recently remarked an official of the In-
dian Department, of traveling in com-
pany with the "Indian party" from
Washington City on its way to Car-
leisle, Pa., to attend the annual com-
mencement exercises of the Indian
school there.

With the party, which included
some members of both houses of Con-
gress and a few officials of the Indian
service, were the fearless, forcible
Fitzhugh Lee, and that knightly
Christian soldier, Major-General O. O.
Howard.

Naturally the two old veterans,
serving on opposite sides of our coun-
try's most desperate war, found much
in common to talk over and discuss;
and were together during the entire
trip.

I had the good luck to be included
in their conversation from time to
time, and heard much that was in-
structive and entertaining.

From present events their conver-
sation drifted back to the heroic days of
the civil war, and they fought over
again many of its battles. Then they
recalled old days at West Point, when
Howard was an instructor and had
"Fitz" as his pupil.

"Do you remember," said General
Howard, "the time at the Point that I
induced you to attend chapel serv-
ices?"

"Yes," answered General Lee, "but
I didn't go for the services, I went for
you."

Again their conversation was about
the war, and its decisive battles, and
to the wonderful changes since those
tragic days of '61.

They had discussed the industrial
conditions of the country, and General
Lee seemed unusually well informed
as to the needs and opportunities of
the South.

"Do you know," he said, "the next
decade will witness an industrial re-
naissance for us. We are just begin-
ning to get an influx of Northern cap-
ital and push; and we are learning that
we can get along without the negroes."

"Yes," assented Howard, whose
thoughts seemed still to cling round
past events, "it's all the result of that
fight at Gettysburg."

"I don't know as to that," responded
General Lee, "but I wish you would
tell me how 'you' came to win that
battle."

"Well," said the gentle Howard, "I
didn't win it, Fitz, God did."

"Yes, General," Lee answered, "I
know you went up into the steeple of
that old church at Gettysburg for some
purpose, but I didn't know it was for
that."

Lee gazed for some time out of the

NEW SHERIDAN STATUE.

OHIO ERECTS MONUMENT AT A
COST OF TEN THOUSAND
DOLLARSStriking Figure of the Cavalry Lead-
er as He Appeared in the Later
Years of His Life, But Not as He
Looked During the War.

The dedication of a statue of Gen-
eral Phil Sheridan at Somerset, Ohio,
on Nov. 2nd, revives interest in the
career of the great cavalry leader of
the Union armies. The state of Ohio
erected the statue, an equestrian one
and there his birth was recorded,
which will stand in the public square
of the quaint old village in which
Sheridan lived as a boy. It was al-
ways believed prior to his death, that
Sheridan was born in the village. He
and his family allowed the impression
to remain as there was some hope
that he might be nominated for Presi-
dent. Sheridan himself was always
proud to call himself an Ohio man.
When he died his relatives admitted
that he was not even born in this
country, but on a ship when his par-
ents were en route from Ireland.
They settled first at Albany, N. Y.,
and there his birth was recorded.
However it was in Somerset that he
grew up, a quick alert little Irish lad
whose greatest delight in youth was
to await the coming of the stage that
he might ride the horses to water.
His old mother used to tell in her da-
dling years of Phil's great love for
horses and how hard his father used
to whip him for riding over horse he
could find to mount.

Early Cavalry Training.

That early love of horses stood Phil
in good stead when he entered the
cavalry arm of the service and fitted
him for the famous "Sheridan's Ride"
to the battle of Winchester. Sheridan
began as a clerk in the village store
and was sent to West Point by a con-
gressman who hoped to catch the
Irish Catholic vote. Alas, the con-
gressman was beaten, but he gave the
nation a great soldier and in later
years when the man was in trouble,
Sheridan came to his relief in a grate-
ful manner. The mother of Sheridan
almost outlived him and died at the
age of 90 retaining her faculties to the
last. He visited her often and she
was never so happy as when she told
all her neighbors "My Phil is com-
ing." He gave her a nice little home
on the edge of the village, and under
a great tree that stands in the yard.
Speeches have been made by the first
President Harrison, by Sherman,
Tom Corwin, Garfield, Hayes and Mc-
Kinley. The father of Sheridan lived



THE SHERIDAN STATUE.

car window at the flying trees and
wheeling landscape. His thoughts
seemed far away. Then, without look-
ing at Howard, he said, "Well, I'm
d—n glad, General, that you licked
us. It was the best thing that could
have happened for the South."

Where Age Brought Wealth.

A proud father in a western town,
who has a number of daughters of a
marriageable age, in speaking of the
qualities of the girls, said to an ac-
quaintance that while he loved each
of them very much, he would like to
see them comfortably married. "I have
a little money," he said, "and they
will not go penniless to their hus-
bands."

There is Mary, twenty-five years
old, I shall give her \$1,000 when she
marries. Then comes Bet, she is more
than thirty-five, and she will get \$3,000,
while the man who takes Eliza, who is
more than forty, will receive \$5,000
with her.

The acquaintance after some few mo-
ments of serious thought, wanted to
know if he had any daughters fifty or
sixty years old.

THE YOUNGEST SENATOR.

Burkett, of Nebraska, Who Defeated
Wm. J. Bryan for the Toga.

From the farm furrow to the Sen-
ate is the somewhat remarkable
record of the youngest member of that
body, Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska.

To be elected a Senator is considered
a distinction worthy the ambition of
any American youth; to be the "baby"
member of the greatest of legislative
bodies is a higher distinction, and es-
pecially as in the case of Mr. Burkett,
where the race was a hot one, and his
opponent an able and renowned an-
tagonist, no other man than William
J. Bryan.

Out in Nebraska, says Edgar C.
Snayder, of the Omaha Bee, who is fa-
miliar with state politics, there has
been in the past a number of long
drawn out senatorial duels. The
people were not only dissatisfied with
conditions, but they were determined
to stop it. They concluded to direct
the action of the legislature.

Nomination by the People.

The newspapers took up the matter
of a popular nomination very ener-
getically, and the plan was suggested
of having a state convention nominate
a candidate for United States Senator,
and instruct their legislative nominees
to vote for him when the legislature
met. Of course, there was opposition
to the plan in certain quarters, for it
materially interfered with the desires
of the "bosses" who had controlled
Nebraska politics for many years, and
Burkett was not exactly to their liking.
The opposition, however, did not de-
velop any great amount of strength,
and Mr. Burkett was unanimously de-
clared the choice of the Republicans of
the state for Senator, to succeed Sena-

SENATOR ELMER J. BURKETT,
of Nebraska.

tor Dietrich, and, of course, Republi-
can nominees for the legislature were
pledged to carry out the action of the
state convention.

Hot Contest With Bryan.

William Jennings Bryan was the uni-
versally accepted candidate against
Burkett, supported by the Democrats,
Populists and Free-Silver Republicans.
The fight was thus narrowed down to
one between Mr. Burkett and Mr.
Bryan for control of the legislature.

Which one would be senator was de-
pendent upon the political complexion
of that body. The campaign, extend-
ing over a period of about five months,
was exceedingly virile, and there was
plenty of uncertainty to make it in-
teresting, and at times almost bitter.

Mr. Burkett, like his distinguished
opponent, is of even temperament,
slow to anger and plenteous in that
brand of good nature that never wears
off; and so whatever may have dis-
turbed others, it can be said that noth-
ing harsh or bitter ever passed be-
tween them personally.

Roosevelt's great popularity made
the state surely Republican, so far as
the electoral ticket was concerned, but
Mr. Bryan's popularity and his force
as a campaigner made the outcome as
to the complexion of the legislature
one of doubt and uncertainty. Then,
too, there were local conditions that
were not advantageous to the Republi-
cans.

These were the conditions confront-
ing Mr. Burkett when the campaign
of 1904 opened. Mr. Bryan, brilliant,
shrewd and resourceful as he is, took
advantage of every mistake of the Re-
publicans, and he went into the cam-
paign determined to elect a Demo-
cratic legislature. He strove mightily;
he held meetings in almost every dis-
trict; he completely covered the state
with a special train, and made from
five to eight rear-platform speeches a
day, arousing as he always does, great
enthusiasm. But Mr. Burkett was also
present at the meetings, and he is a
convincer, and he visited every por-
tion of the Commonwealth.

Genius for Organization.

Probably one of Burkett's chief at-
tributes in his genius for organization.
As a result of the marshaling of his
forces, the legislature was elected with
even one of the three members in the
Republican and only nine Republican
members of the House. The legis-
lature met and in just six minutes
elected Mr. Burkett a Senator.

IN TROPICAL ARIZONA.

DESERT SANDS BEING TRANS-
FORMED INTO VERDANT
FIELDS AND ORCHARDS.Country Was Once Inhabited by an
Ancient People—Only Ruins Left to
Indicate a Teeming and Prosperous
Population.

Swinging gently in one's hammock
beneath wide spreading fig trees load-
ed with luscious fruit, and breathing
the nostrils the fragrance of a
field of Peruvian clover mingling with
the almost tropical bloom about me, it
is indeed hard to believe that this very
spot, only a few years ago, boasted
naught save the horned toad, the
Gila monster and the rattlesnake. A
suspicion of a scent of desert sage
wafted on a summer morning's zephyr
awaits in one a realization that, just
beyond this fair oasis, gaunt desolation,
weird and mysterious, stalks
wide under relentless skies of brass.
All these thoughts and others are
yours when you drop into Phoenix
or Mesa, or any of the little oases in
the Salt River Valley, after the long
hot ride across the burning sands
which intervene between it and El
Paso, Texas. You are glad to feast
your eyes on the green verdure which
seems to spring suddenly from out
the sere desert.

An Almost Tropical Climate.

Phoenix, beautiful in a garb of
tropical luxuriance, with wide aven-
ues shaded by magnificent palms or
shapely umbrella trees, with pleasant
homes almost hidden by vines and
flowers, bids you welcome.
Many of her pioneers and her best
citizens came here to fight a last bat-
tle with that dreaded scourge, the
White Plague—tuberculosis—and
they welcome their fellow sufferers
to their cheeks and new hope to their
hearts, and is reflected in the welcome
which greets the stranger at their
gates to-day.

Ours is usually termed a new coun-
try, yet in Arizona one views the re-
mains of a civilization that flourished
as long ago as the eighth or ninth cen-
tury, and mayhaps as ancient as that
of the first. There is an irrigation can-
nel, deep and wide, cut from the solid
rock by a race which lived in the
Salt River valley—no man had
learned the use of metals. On the
bank one finds a broken stone axe,
mute evidence of the wonderful pa-
tience of a people of whom history
records nothing save this sign of skill
in engineering and irrigation. Van-
ished are they into the misty
past so long ago that the

years. Thousands of acres of vines
and orchards perished miserably and
the desert once more began to en-
croach upon the cultivated fields.
With a courage born of experience
with arid conditions, a sublime faith
in their chosen field, the people brave-
ly tried to meet misfortunes and to
overcome them. It was a hopeless
struggle. Salvation, though near, was
just out of reach. The great floods
which came each year, sweeping away
bridges and tearing out canals and
ditches, could not be utilized because

GIANT CACTUS OF THE SALT RIVER
VALLEY.storage necessitated an expenditure
beyond the means of the people.

Once Lair of Geronimo's Apaches.

Far up in the San Francisco Moun-
tains, once the rendezvous of the
Apache outlaw Geronimo, and his
band of murderers, Salt River and
Tonto Creek come together in Tonto
Basin and flow into a deep and nar-
row canyon. Near the entrance to
this gorge the Engineers of the Re-
clamation Service are building the
Roosevelt dam, one of the highest
in the world. From bedrock to top
it will be 275 feet high, or about half
the height of Washington monument.
It will be of rubble masonry, and in
its construction will require 230,000
blts. of cement. When completed it
will store 1,400,000 acre feet of water,
or sufficient water to cover that many
acres one foot deep. Once full, it
will insure sufficient water to cover
200,000 acres in the valley with five
feet of water, the amount needed to
produce a full crop. The people are
pledged to pay \$3,600,000 in ten years
for this work. To-day only 100,000
acres are irrigated under present sys-



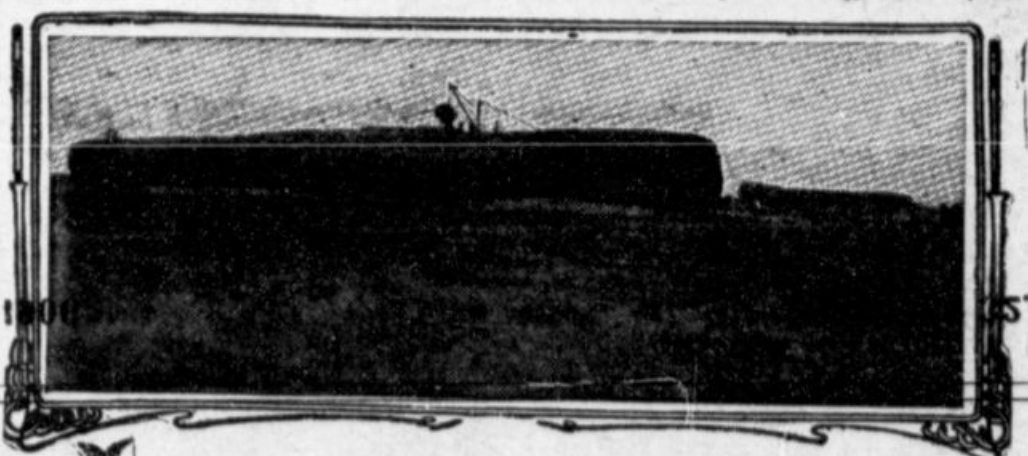
SCENE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

An Irrigation Ditch Runs Through the Town.

oldest legends of the oldest Indian
tribes convey to us no word of an in-
dustrious race of husbandmen who
carried the waters of the Salt River
upon the desert and made it to
blossom. What dreadful catastro-
phe overwhelmed them? What cruel
fate overtook them and swept them
from the face of the earth? Ask of
the desert, which quickly returned
to claim its own and obliterated under
its drifting sands the long lines of
canals and ditches and the wide
spaces of green. It answers not.
Centuries passed, and then the Anglo-
Saxon came to battle with the des-
ert. As his great steam shovels swept
aside the sands, behold he found his
ancient lines crossed and recrossed by
the ancient ditches or following them.
So great were the returns from ir-
rigation in the valley, it was but nat-
ural that the old canals should be
widened and lengthened and new

tems. The Roosevelt dam will double
the acreage. It will also furnish 10,
000 horse power, which can be used
for pumping water from underground
sources where the supply is known to
be large. Some of the power will be
conveyed electrically to the San Carlos
Indian Reservation, and water pump-
ed from wells may restore to the Pima
and Papago Indians the lands which
are now worthless, and change a tribe
now almost wholly nomadic into their
former condition of prosperous agri-
cultivists.

Thirty miles of wagon road up the
rugged Salt River canyon have been
completed, a cement mill at the dam
site is turning out hundreds of barrels
of fine cement daily, saw mills are
cutting big timbers, brick yards are in
full blast; thirty miles of power canal
now furnishes 4000 horse power for
all constructive purposes, telephone
lines, electric lights and water works
are completed, a city of 1,000



HUGE ALFALFA STACKS

ditches constructed. With the
timeliness and ever character of the
desert, the great power of the sun
undertaken.
There came a day when the sup-
ply could suffice. Periods of
unusual and protracted drought fol-
lowed each other for a number of

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

HOW THE RATE MAKING QUESTION STANDS BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY.

Interstate Commerce Commission Bill is Administration Measure—The Foraker Bill and the Elkins Bill Alternatives.

After its usual little flurry of business before Christmas, followed by the holiday period, Congress is now ready to settle down to the serious work of the session. Probable debate looms up large on the Panama Canal question. Of these the railroad question is undoubtedly the most important, at least it is the newest subject, and while no legislation may be desired on the other issues, if a railroad rate bill is to be passed, it is the announcement of the leaders and the President, practically unlimited debate will ensue. It has been stated that the House would likely act promptly, as it did last year, but it is something of a problem as to what will be the procedure in the Senate. The Interstate Commerce Commission rate bill appears to have taken the place of the Esch-Townsend bill of last session. Technically there is to be no Administration bill, which designation was accorded the Esch-Townsend measure, but with the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in hearty accord with the President, it is understood that the Commission's bill contains the basis of the Administration's demands.

On the other hand, the Foraker rate bill and the Elkins bill are the principal alternative measures before Congress. The issues, then, would be thus joined, and the two houses would likely struggle with it for a large portion of the session, with the probability that in the end a compromise would be reached. This contemplates some modifications of the President's measure, which will not necessarily mean defeat for him or give him cause for embarrassment. It is conceded, even by those who are avowedly supporting President Roosevelt's railroad rate policy, that he is too staunch a partisan to embroil his party in dangerous strife on the verge of a general Congressional election that will be fraught with unusual importance to other policies which the President heartily desires should be carried out as Administration measures backed by a practically solid Republican support. Tariff revision, or "readjustment" is one of those policies which is said to be close to the Presidential heart, and a new and practical assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, particularly with relation to such threatening muddles as that in Santo Domingo, is said to be another.

Protests From Shippers.

A rather peculiar development of the railroad question is the action of great numbers of large shippers who theoretically are the very ones who should favor stringent rate legislation, but who are vigorously expressing themselves as adverse to radical action. Since Congress met, great numbers of letters and protests have been received from shippers all over the country, declaring that they are adverse to giving the rate-making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to any other political tribunal. The protests coming from shippers to members of Congress are very effective, since the shippers are usually among the most influential men in Congressional districts. The situation is full of possible complications and changes, the only apparent developments thus far being a less radical public view of railroad matters, which is being reflected in the more conservative attitude on the part of the thoughtful Members of Congress and Senators. There seems to be a growing recognition of the fact that the subject is one of intricate and complex conditions which make final action inadvisable without a very full understanding of what the practical effect of any proposed legislation would be, not only upon transportation interests, but upon the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who constitute the shippers.

Democrats to Support President. There has been such a stampede of Democratic Representatives and Senators to the support of "any rate bill which the President may want" on the ground that any rate bill is good Democratic doctrine, that many of the President's political advisers are warning him that he may be in the position of having to dodge an alliance with the Democrats, which is exactly what the President does not want.

While it is generally believed that the House will promptly pass the "Administration" bill, yet Speaker Cannon said not long ago that while it was impossible to say what Congress would do, he felt convinced that the House would not again pass the Esch-Townsend bill. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission bill is a much more radical measure than in every way is more far-reaching. Whether this is to be made the basis of a compromise or whether the President will insist that a commission appointed by him shall be invested with this plenary power of constitutional government—legislative, judicial and executive—is a matter of some conjecture.

In connection with the foreign and domestic policies above mentioned, it is said alike by friends and critics of the President that he is facing a crucial period, not only in his own career, but also in that of his own party. Party harmony, too, the end of continued party control, is known to be quite as inspiring a motive with President Roosevelt as are those great social, political, and industrial reforms with which his fame is linked, hence, those who believe they best understand the President, temperamentally, and also appreciate his patriotic zeal no less than his robust republicanism, are firm in the conviction that rather than endanger his party by an obstinate insistence upon the enactment of legislation that exactly embodies his ideas, he will accept the best compromise of the railroad question, confident that the American people, who gave him the amazing majority of 2,600,000 votes last year, will continue to hold him in esteem that has been accorded to no man of his time.

RESPLENDENT DIPLOMATS.

Grand Display of Jewels at President's Reception to Foreign Representatives.

President Roosevelt's reception to the diplomatic corps, Thursday evening, January 4th, was one of the most brilliant functions the White House has ever presented.

The foreign diplomats and their secretaries and attaches, in rainbow-hued attire, their breasts bedecked with gold, silver, enameled and jeweled grand crosses; their gold hilted swords, sashes, belts and gay colored chaplains, were resplendent living pictures of chivalry's romantic age.

Courteous, yet dignified, these representatives of knightly gallantry and gentleness charmed the vast assemblage with their speech and manners.

French, by long usage, is their official and social language. But many diplomats speak all the Latin tongues and the others of continental Europe.

The White House echoed the speech of nearly all civilized nations. The diplomatic corps' unfailing appreciation of the ladies, their clever ban-



DIPLOMATIC DECORATIONS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

quets, brilliant repartee and strong, often amusing accent, appeal to the fair sex and make their society much sought.

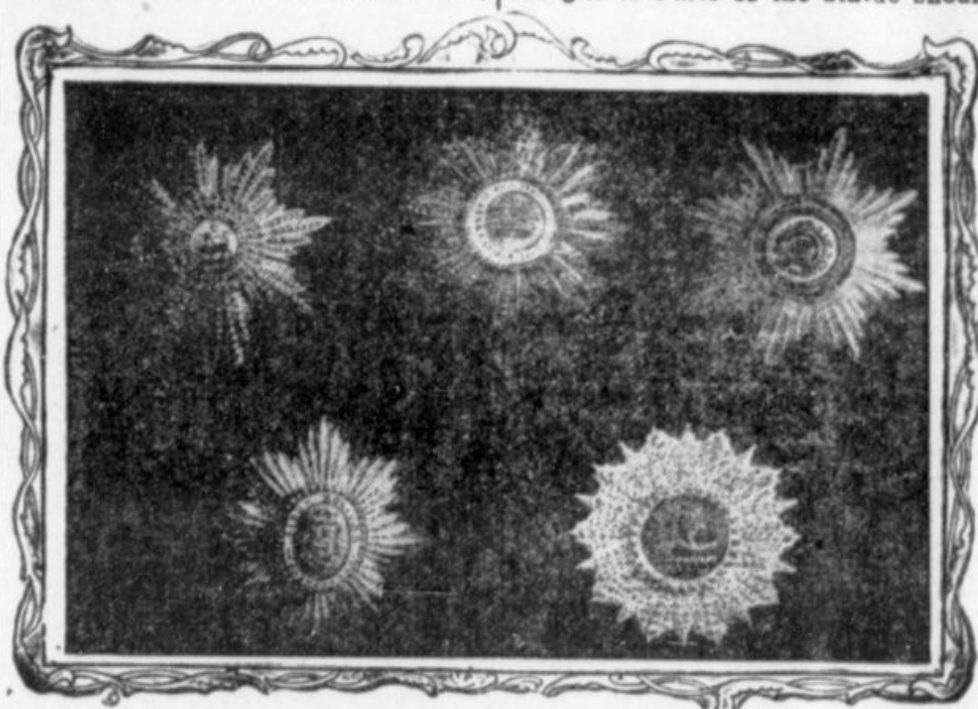
Social intrigue was exhausted in the efforts to secure invitations to this never-to-be-forgotten reception.

Ambitious mothers with eligible daughters were especially eager to have their fair ones adorn the galaxy of beautiful women and gallant men. The beauty and brilliancy of the diplomats' gold and jeweled grand crosses is best seen at this reception. Here are given illustrations of some of the decorations which delighted the eyes of President Roosevelt's guests.

The Order of St. Stanislaus.

The newly appointed Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen, was decorated with the famous Polish Order of St. Stanislaus, founded in 1705 in honor of Poland's patron saint by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. In 1815 Emperor Alexander confirmed the order, and Tsar Nicholas, in 1831, united it with the Russian orders. Russian priests are excluded from the order. It is one of the few to which a pension is attached, which does not detract from its popularity.

The order decorates Russia's most distinguished soldiers and statesmen,



JEWELS OF DIPLOMATS.

Persia, Venezuela, Italy, Russia, France.

among them M. Witte and General Kuropatkin.

The Persian minister was bedecked with the grand cross of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion founded in 1808 by Shah Feth-Ali, and the highly cherished decoration of that monarch. It is bestowed for conspicuous military or civil services to Persia. In its centre is seen the rising sun and the lion rampant, Persia's emblem.

As Worn by Weyler. Spain was represented by her accomplished diplomat, Senor Don Luis Pastor. In the centre of his order is the white enamel cross and the once powerful crest of Leon and Castile, surmounted by the Spanish crown. "Al merito militar" (For military merit) is inscribed around the crest. General Valeriano Weyler, the former "butcher," Captain General of Cuba, wore it as his great emblem of valor.

Portugal's Royal Military Order of Christ, founded in 1517 by King Denis I, was displayed by the Viscount de Alte, the literary Portuguese minister. The cross, in a field of white enamel, is surmounted by the pierced crown of thorns. The decoration grew out of the

Inquisition and is conferred for distinguished civil and religious services. The Order of the Crown of Italy, founded in 1808 by King Victor Emmanuel, ornamented several of the Latin diplomats. The Italian ambassador, Mayor des Planches, who also wears it, is absent. It is Italy's most cherished military decoration. The Order de la Conception of Villavieja, founded in 1818 by King John VI of Portugal, is a famous decoration. The monarch's crest adorned the centre surmounted by the Portuguese crown in jewels.

Founded by Pope Gregory XVI.

The Grand Cross of Saint Gregory the Great, worn by several diplomats, was founded in 1861 by Pope Gregory XVI. It is conferred for political services without religious distinction. The great pontiff's vignette in gold is in the centre. It was prominent among the Latin orders. The Order of Charles of Spain, founded in 1771, by that monarch, is worn by King Alfonso XIII, others of the royal blood and distinguished statesmen. It has been conferred on several European diplomats and was one of the most beautiful seen at the White House. Cipriano Castro, Venezuela's turbulent President, lavishly dispenses the famous order. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, worn by Don Augusto Pulido, Venezuela's diplomat.

Conferred Upon Admiral Walker.

This order was instituted by that country's Congress in 1825, and is the only South American chivalric order. It was conferred on Rear Admiral John G. Walker, late of the Panama Canal Commission. Venezuela's crest and a vignette of the great Liberator ornaments the centre with the motto "Libertad."

Honduras, only order is "Santa Rosa," created by her Congress in 1868 to commemorate the regeneration of Honduras.

"The Order of Glory," founded by Achmed Bey, of Tunis, in 1837, is bestowed by France for distinguished valor and patriotism. It adorned several of the attaches. A beautiful relic of Spanish judicial distinction is seen in the two raised shields on the cross representing the scales of Justice; and Spain's coat of arms, surmounted by her crown. It is worn by that country's great jurists, one of whom was present at the diplomatic reception.

The orders of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America date from the earliest days of knightlyhood to the present time. They are beautifully hand wrought in solid gold, silver, jewels and enamels.

The coats of arms, sovereign crests and mottoes of the respective countries are inscribed upon the crosses. The decorations, made chiefly in Paris, Vienna and Berlin, are rarely seen in this country except at the reception of the President and on occasions when the diplomatic corps are officially present at state functions. The average diameter of the grand crosses seen in this article is three to four inches and their weight from two to four ounces. The regal splendor of the diplomats, taken as a whole, adorned with these brilliant decorations on uniforms of gold and silver braid and buttons, was beyond words, palling into insignificance the modest attire of our own democratic official "full dress" attire.

Paris Statue of Franklin. The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin on the 17th of January has brought to light the regard with which philosopher and statesman is esteemed, not only by Americans, but by foreigners as well. The memory of Franklin, as first minister of the United States to France, is much revered in the capital of that country, and it is quite fitting that the first statue to him in a foreign clime should be unveiled in Paris.

As early as May 23 last Mr. John H. Harjes, at present the resident member in Paris of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., forwarded an offer to Paris officials of a bronze statue of Franklin. While it was originally intended that the gift to Paris of the statue should

come from the citizens of Philadelphia, this plan made little progress and it was soon abandoned, so that the statue is the bounty of this firm. The statue is a replica of the one now standing in front of the Philadelphia post-office, the only difference being in the size of the pedestal supporting the figure. Although there was but a short time in which to construct the bronze figure, there was no delay in casting and forwarding the figure to Paris in time for the dedication on the anniversary.

The original Franklin statue in Philadelphia was a gift to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, at a cost of \$10,000. As Related of Beecher. Said a great Congregational preacher to a hen, "You're a beautiful creature." Now the hen just for that, laid an egg in his hat. And thus did the Hen reward Beecher.

Fifteen million pounds of honey are produced in Australia annually.

STATUE OF SACAJAWEA.

Story of the Indian Maiden Who Piloted Lewis and Clark—Result of Woman's Work.

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, Ore., wrote a book on a very old subject, but she treated it in another way. This book, "The Conquest," was the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, with which every school child is familiar, but she brought out a most refreshing incident showing the invaluable services rendered the expedition by one woman.

A number of women of Portland, Ore., banded together under the name of the Woman's Club, felt in duty bound to honor the memory of that one woman, Sacajawea. Mrs. Dye was elected president of a Sacajawea Statue Association. With woman's wit they found various methods to acquire the necessary \$7,000 to erect the statue. Even with all the money procured the association found itself in a quandary until Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, through the generosity of her husband, came to the rescue with the copper for the casting. And this latter gift was by no means inconsiderable, for it means nearly ten tons of pure copper, not to speak of the expenses for smelting and shipping the ore across the continent.

And after all it was but fitting that this statue should be erected, for had it not been for Sacajawea, the Lewis and Clark expedition would never have lived to bring under the American flag



MRS. EVA EMERY DYE.

that vast and rich country drained by the Columbia River.

Sacajawea, when but thirteen years old, was stolen from her people—the Shoshones—and became a slave to the Dakotas. They treated her well, however, and at the age of eighteen they sold her to a French fur trader, Charbonneau, who made her his wife, promising that he would, in time, take her to her own people. Shortly after this the Lewis and Clark expedition, with its motley band, came along, making their winter quarters in that section which is now the southern part of the Dakotas. The expedition needed a guide, and Charbonneau, learning of this, told his wife that by guiding the party she would have a chance to find her own people. She offered her services to the pioneers, which were accepted; Charbonneau was hired as cook.

During the winter, while the party was making preparations for moving forward next spring, Sacajawea gave birth to a boy baby; yet, not to be deterred in her hope of again being united to her people, and with her baby on her back, she led the party over the rugged mountains to the head waters of the Columbia.

Before reaching the end of the journey the explorers came across the tribe from which the Western heroine had been stolen. Her own people endeavored to persuade her to remain with them. Sacajawea had given her word to guide the men to the Pacific Ocean and she was not to be swayed from keeping her promise. This is the story which Mrs. Dye has set forth in "The Conquest." All through the book is full of little incidents of the bravery of the woman guide, how she saved the band from annihilation at the hands of an unfriendly Indian tribe, the leader of whom was her brother. Mrs. Dye brings out into the light the story of Lewis and Clark themselves, in which they give Sacajawea the credit for having saved their lives and having made possible the success of their expedition.

And so this country now gives recognition to her services through the agency of woman. A statue has been erected to a woman through the aid of woman. Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, was the designer. Mrs. Dye and her woman friends procured the funds for the monument and a woman contributed the necessary metal.

They Read the Senator's Lips.

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, conducted a remarkable kindergarten class in lip-reading by deaf mutes in his committee room in the Capitol the other day. His pupils were half a dozen youngsters of both sexes from the Philadelphia Home for Training Deaf Children in Speech, an institution supported by Miss Mary Garrett, who has devoted her life to the work. Miss Garrett wishes to broaden the scope of the institution by turning it into a sort of national normal school for the instruction of teachers in the art of lip-reading. With this object in view, she is seeking an appropriation of \$100,000 from Congress, and her visit to Washington with a half dozen of her pupils was to interest Senator Knox in the project.

She told the Senator what she had accomplished with totally deaf children, mostly taken from the slums, who had been committed to her charge and educated in reading the lip movements.

IT COSTS 10¢

HEALTH IN THE HOME

IT'S WORTH \$10

What is it that you most want or most value in your life? Isn't it good health or something you must have good health to get? What then is good health worth to you? What would you give to avoid a day's sickness, after the sickness had come? "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure." If you will read the health page in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine every week for one year, and follow its teachings, you will never need to be sick or to pay doctor's bills. What would that be worth to you? Wouldn't it be worth ten dollars? Of course it would. We all know that. Well, you can save \$200 by reading Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine for one year. The Magazine will cost you just ten cents. No more—No less!

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MORPHINE

Free Treatment Until Cured. My treatment is the only absolute specific and cure for drug habit. I use only one that contains the vital principle. I will treat any drug habit free until cured. Write today. State kind and quantity of drug used. Dr. Waterman, Suite B, 14 Lexington, Av., N.Y.

Facts and Fan. "He that is diligent in business shall stand before Kings," quoted the stern father to his wayward son. "Well, dad," said the young hopeful, "I'd rather sit behind a desk."

Beautiful Cleopatra gazed moodily out of the window. "Oh, Great Queen," faltered the slave, "knowest thou then the number of days thou hast yet to spend here?" "No," responded Cleopatra, "bring me anadder and let me figure it out."

Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which was carved 124 heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to the popes and kings by their mitres and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for \$15,000.00.

A Gascon officer on hearing of the boastful exploits of a prince who claimed to have killed six men with his own hands, explained disdainfully, "That's nothing, the mattress upon which I sleep is filled with the whiskers of those whom I have slain."

Walking down town this morning, I saw a darkey pushing his hand cart filled with kindling wood. A dandelion of like hue met him and a coquettish conversation ensued, when suddenly, with a fine flourish, the darkey took from the cart a large piece of his master's kindling and handed it to her. She received it with a seductive smile and a toss of her head, covered it with her apron and departed, while I murmured, "A dark transaction resulting in light weight."

"Even a dead tree may have its graft."

Kirk's AMERICAN CROWN SOAP

James S. Kirk & Company CHICAGO, ILL.

It 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 12 1/2 and 50 lb. pails.

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As Related of Beecher. Said a great Congregational preacher to a hen, "You're a beautiful creature."

Now the hen just for that, laid an egg in his hat. And thus did the Hen reward Beecher.

Fifteen million pounds of honey are produced in Australia annually.

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POISONOUS PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

From time to time send in complaints to the Department of Agriculture that not only their stock, but even farm hands, have been sickened and killed through the presence of some poisonous plant on their farms. Frequently have these complaints arrived at the department that officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under the direction of Mr. Frederick V. Coville, the chief botanist, are now making extensive experiments to ascertain the exact elements causing this damage.

In order to aid farmers in the detection of the most common plants found on their farms, the department has issued a farmers' bulletin, No. 86, entitled "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States." This gives in detail full descriptions of the plants, the symptoms of the poisoning, and in many cases antidotes for the relief of men or animals taking in the poison. It would be well for all agriculturists to keep a copy of this pamphlet among their ready reference books. The officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry are only too glad to furnish this most valuable farmers' bulletin to all who may apply.

Destructive to Live Stock.

Probably the most destructive poisonous weed in the United States is the loco; the damage is so extensive that during the period between 1881 and 1885 the State of Colorado paid out over \$200,000 in an endeavor to exterminate the weed.

The foliage of the loco weed is not the agent which imparts the poison to live stock grazing upon land impregnated with it, it is the roots and stalk which contain the poison. Animals under the influence of the stimulant go through antics as though they were intoxicated, their eyes become glassy, they sprawl around in maulin fashion until, with sheer exhaustion, they fall to the ground in a stupor. The effect of the poison is not acute, but in its slow progress simulates diseases caused by bacteria, worms or other parasites. The stages of a locoed animal are recognized by officials of the



WHITE LOCO WEED.

department; the first, lasting several months, is a period of hallucination with defective eyesight, during which the animal may cut all sorts of capers. Once acquiring a taste for the loco plant the stock refuse every other kind of food until the second stage is ushered in. This second stage is a lingering period of emaciation characterized by sunken eye-balls, listless hair and feeble movements. The animal dies, as if from starvation, in periods ranging from a few months to one or two years.

Various States have attempted to adopt measures for the eradication of the loco weed, but so far these attempts have not met with much success. Colorado, a number of years ago, offered a reward of so much per ton for quantities of the loco weed brought in for extermination. The Mexican growers, with great thrift, started in to farm and raise loco weeds. One of the prime reasons for failure to eradicate this weed by State action has been the inability to properly identify the loco plant. In some States it has been one weed which has caused the poison, and in others an entirely different species has resulted in live stock destruction.

Experiments in Poisoning.

However, the Department of Agriculture is now making experiments with various poisonous plants of the West, injecting the subtle poisons into sheep, cattle and guinea pigs, and studying every symptom, until it is hoped that some measures may be adopted by stockmen to prevent loss through eating of the loco.

But it is not only the West that is complaining to the Department of Agriculture on account of the presence of poisonous plants, for there is no section of the country which does not abound with some form of plant life which is either an irritant or poisonous character. New Jersey recently reported a few cases where children were poisoned by water hemlock. Oregon loses cattle every year through one species of cicutia. Familiar to us all is the action of poison ivy. While it is irritable to human beings, it has no apparent effect upon animals, horses, mules and goats eating its leaves with impunity. A number of people are immune to its action, but some lose their resistant power in middle life; others have been known to attain immunity only through considerable exposure to the poison ivy.

Deadly Mushrooms.

The meadows and pastures of many



50 BULBS

Will grow in the meadows and pastures of many farmers. A big collection of flowers and plants for sale. HILLBURY NURSERY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

homesteads teem with mushroom growths, some of them edible and others deadly poison. Among the latter class the farmer has to contend with two species, the fly amanita, or, as some call it, the fly killer, and the



ARNICA.

death cup. The former has been used in Europe for hundreds of years as a fly poison, and in Asia it was formerly used as an intoxicant. Cattle are poisoned by this species as well as men, and it is supposed that the flesh of live stock so poisoned is rendered unwholesome. The death cup is not quite so large as the fly amanita and is not so attractive in appearance to the inexperienced and experimenting epicure. A large number of cases of poisoning have been attributed to this fungus; in most of them it was supposed to be edible, and in a few instances the mere handling of the plant caused serious trouble.

The bulletin above mentioned goes on to describe the common poisonous weeds and plants of the country, some of which are thriving in abundance in the East, West, North and South, and it is believed covers the weeds which bring harm to the farmer of every section. The following is the list of plants described in the bulletin:— Fly amanita, mushroom, death cup, fly amanita, false hellebore, pokeweed, corn cockle, dwarf larkspur, Wyoming larkspur, purple larkspur, choke cherry, woolly loco weed, stemless loco weed, rattlesnake, caper spurge, snow on the mountain, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, red buckeye, water hemlock, Oregon water hemlock, poison hemlock, broad-leaf laurel, narrow-leaf laurel, great laurel, staggerbush, branch ivy, Jimson weed, black nightshade, bitter-sweet, sneezeweed.

To Shorten Moulting.

The various state experiment stations have been devoting considerable time and attention to one feature of poultry raising, which has been a stumbling block in the way of obtaining the greatest amount of profit out



SHOWY MILKWEED.

of the business. When a hen moults she stops laying eggs and no amount of persuasion can induce her to again commence doing business until she is ready. The California Experiment Station has been making tests with the object of shortening the moulting season of laying fowls. Hens usually commence moulting in the early fall and the plan of the California Station is to hasten this time into early summer. This is accomplished by a method of light feeding, followed with heavy feeding. The egg-laying is stopped and moulting is brought on by a one-half reduction of the supply of nitrogenous food, meat, middlings, and the like. The hens, under this plan, stop egg-laying and go to moulting. In about a month, it is claimed, the moulting process is all finished and then the ordinary feeding is resumed; the hen then begins to lay eggs early in the fall. The experiments of the station have not been concluded, so that it is still unsafe to say whether or not the new method will prove practically successful.

Came as a Shock.

Flossie—"Mamma, were you at home when I was born?"
Mamma—"No, dear, I was at grandma's, in the country."
Flossie—"Wasn't you awfully surprised when you heard about it?"

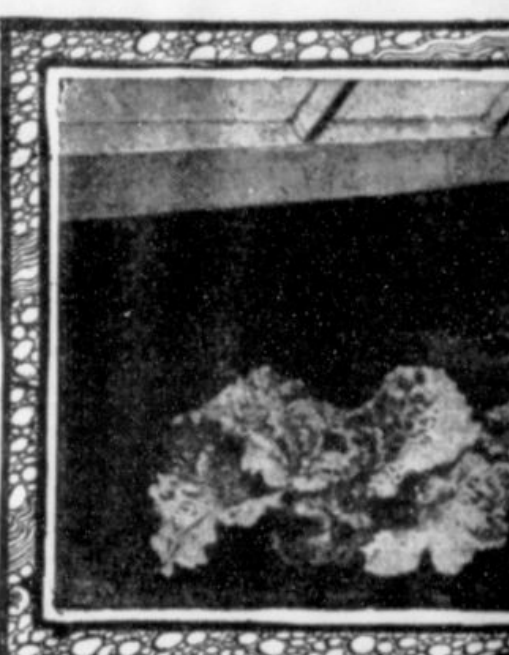
Why is a ragged boy like a minister near the end of his sermon? He's tore'd his close.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," boasted Blueblood, "but it isn't generally known."
"That's all right old man," said his friend. "I'll never tell. You can't help what your ancestors did!"

Breeding Sturdy Lettuce.

Through the process of "forcing," owners of greenhouses are able to produce crops, weeks and months before they could arrive at maturity through natural courses. In addition the crop is made to develop far more rapidly and to attain proportions such as nature could not accomplish. From \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of lettuce alone is "forced" in the United States each winter. Greenhouse gardeners in an endeavor to "get rich quick" have failed to note that this forcing was weakening their stock until now the weak lettuce often becomes so diseased in the greenhouse that it is by no means rare for a gardener to lose an entire crop of greenhouse lettuce by a disease to which these overstrained plants are particularly liable.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in order to correct this evil, has been working for two seasons on this subject and has at last succeeded in obtaining a crop of winter lettuce plants immune to the lettuce disease. At the same time the plants are of large size and capable of developing as early as the most specialized of winter lettuce. This work has involved much time and the sacrifice of thousands of plants. Seed of healthy winter lettuce was planted, and at the proper time the plants were crossed with wild lettuce—a species free from disease. Millions of seeds of these cross-bred plants were sown in beds—a thousand in each—and out of each thousand two or three of the largest and best were taken, while the rest were destroyed. From these extra



Eight Weeks Growth From Seed of New Hybrid and Standard Variety.

The New Lettuce Grows Very Rank.

large early and fine heads another crop was raised, and it is from these that seed will be furnished to the greenhouse men of the great cities. It is believed that through this work will be saved from ruin the winter lettuce industry, which for the last three years has been threatened with extinction.

Secretary Bonaparte, Farmer.

About 15 miles from Baltimore is the farm of Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the Navy. Before he became the head of the Navy Department, Secretary Bonaparte used to spend six months of the year on his farm. He arose daily at 5.30 and always took a look over the place before breakfast. After breakfast he would drive into the city, arriving usually about the time people were getting out of bed.



HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Bonaparte has never expected to make a fortune out of his farm, but simply supports it as a means of recreation.

Smile, a sign of happiness; miss, the cause of much happiness. Hence the expression, a miss is as good as a-m-i-n.

The temperature in the Sahara Desert often rises to 150 degrees in the daytime and sinks below freezing point at night.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian Spring."—Bacon.
"And he that does one fault at first And lies to hide, makes two."

MOOSE IN NATIVE WILDS.

ANTLERED KING OF AMERICAN FOREST ABOUNDS IN REMOTE NORTHWEST REGIONS.

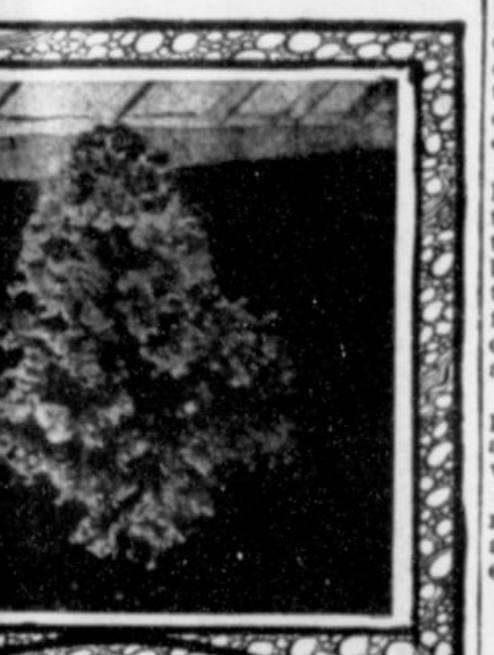
Senses Developed to Remarkable Degree—Feed Partly Under Water in Summer—Many Bulls Killed in Fratricidal Battles.

Few people have any conception of the astuteness of the moose, said a successful hunter who is exceptionally well acquainted with the habits of this splendid game animal, in speaking of a recent trip. They possess a keenness of scent and hearing that is almost beyond belief, and an intelligence that is seldom credited to them by any one except those who have devoted considerable time to studying them and their ways.

In the section of the country where we were the larger part of our stay moose were exceedingly plentiful, and we had the finest opportunity to observe their actions. We followed them from one place to another, endeavoring not to frighten them and all the while noticing them very closely.

In the mating season, which commences around September 20 and ends about the middle of October, the bulls are exceedingly vicious, while the cows are timid and seek the deepest forests, being easily frightened. It is my opinion that the males kill many of their mates at this time.

The cows soon betake themselves to some island, in order that they may not be disturbed by wolves or other wild animals. The moose calves are about as homely and unsightly as anything I have ever seen. Their heads are nearly as long as their bodies, and when they are three or four weeks old they weigh about 100 pounds.



To Keep Egg Records. The Maine Experiment Station has published a description of a nest box which is claimed to be simple and inexpensive, and certain in its action, for use where it is desired to keep a record of how hens are laying, in order to weed out the poor ones of the flock. The station has used these nests in experiments undertaken to establish breeds of hens that shall excel as egg producers. A description of this box, and how to make it can be found in farmers' bulletin No. 114, of the Department of Agriculture.

The calf and its mother remain together for about nine months, the mother, of course, providing food and shelter for the younger animal. But after that length of time has elapsed she will try to get away. In order to do this she will often travel miles upstream, so as to leave no scent, and, as a rule, she succeeds in accomplishing her purpose.

The bulls have a peculiar grunting sound by which they call to the cows. A man can imitate the call after long practice, but not so perfectly as to deceive them. The only way in which this ruse can be successfully carried out is to make your call at the same time that the moose make their noise. In this manner I have called them under the branches of the tree in which I have been sitting from distances as great as a mile or more.

The males also have an odd habit of striking their antlers against trees, making a sound that rings clear as a bell, after which they bellow long and loud. On a quiet night they can be heard miles away. This appears to be their mode of expressing defiance and challenging a rival to contest.

Antlers No Handicap.

It is astonishing to see them go through the woods while bearing their immense branching antlers. They calculate the distance between two trees to a nicety and hardly ever strike a branch. But perhaps the strangest part of this performance is that this does not seem to retard their speed in the slightest.

In the summer they seek the water, where they will not be pestered by flies, and stay there during most of the warm weather. As they are not built to reach the grass with their jaws, being very high in the forequarters, they feed on lily pads, roots, watercress and moose maple during the summer. The watercress grows chiefly in deep water, and to reach it the moose dive in depth, leaving only their heads visible. They stay under from a minute to a minute and a half, and usually do their diving at night. When they have filled their large jaws they proceed to sort out such parts as they want and eat them leisurely.

When autumn approaches they take to the rocks and high places, where they live on yellow birch and white willow tops. They stand on their hind legs to reach the top of a birch tree fifteen feet above the ground, snap it off, and then pull off the young shoots. In the winter they sustain themselves on lichens, ground hemlock and white cedar.

When the snow becomes deep and the temperature is far below zero, they herd together in some dense cedar swamp and trample down the snow. Often as many as sixty gather at one time in this way.



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It is nearly 48 inches long, made from black fur, has six full, bushy tabs, very latest style, and it will be more than enough to keep you warm. We know you will say it is the most elegant thoroughly good fur you have ever seen. Nothing similar to this scarf has ever before been offered as a premium. It will give you years of satisfactory wear. It gives a woman a dainty effect to the wearer's appearance. The only reason we can offer them is we had a large number of them made up for us by one of the large furriers during the season when trade was quiet; this is the only reason we are able to offer such an expensive premium. We hope you will take advantage of our offer without delay. This is an extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated by any other reliable concern. We trust you will not let this opportunity pass. It costs you nothing to get this fur. Address:

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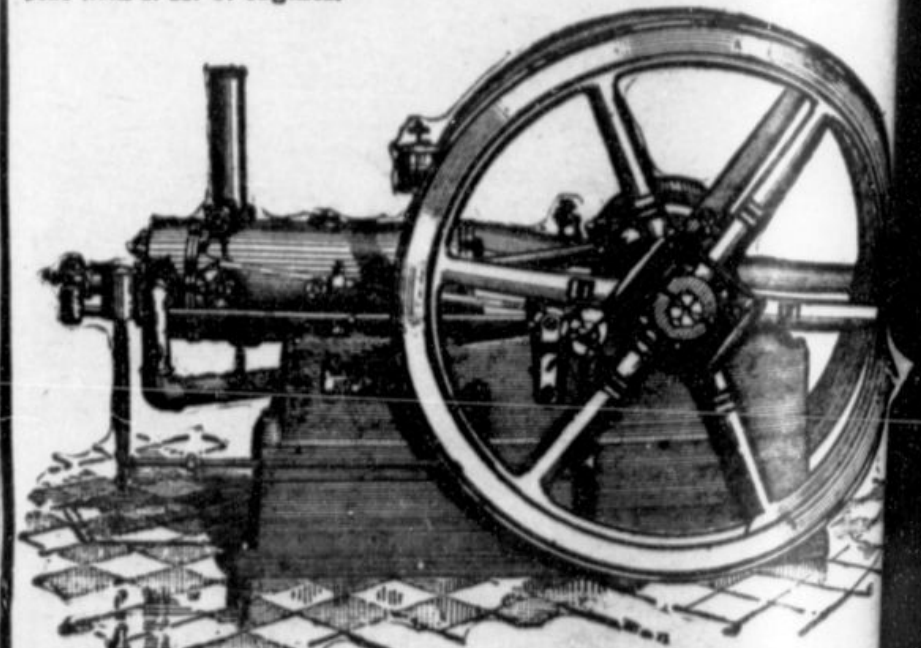
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