

The Crittenden Press.

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MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 22, 1906.

NUMBER 43.

PRIMARY ON JUNE 9

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF FIRST
DISTRICT SELECT DATE

A Call Meeting to Be Held in Princeton
April 7, 1906

OLLIE M. JAMES WILL BE NAMED

Paducah, Ky., March 15.—A precinct primary has been called by the Democratic executive committee of the First congressional district, to nominate a candidate for congress.

The committee met at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the parlor of the Palmer house. The chairman, Mott Ayers, of Fulton, called the meeting to order and a call of the roll disclosed the following members present: R. L. Smith, Clinton; C. S. Nunn, Crittenden; Peter Seay, Graves; J. B. Trail, Livingston; W. A. Berry, McCracken; Conn Linn, Calloway; Clarence Smith, Lyon. The following proxies were held by Committeeman Nunn, John H. Stevens, Caldwell; W. R. Hazelwood, Carlisle; J. H. Coleman, Calloway and J. Frank Ladd, Trigg.

On motion of Mr. Barry, L. V. Armistrouff editor of the News-Democrat, was chosen secretary, and Mr. Berry, of McCracken, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved by the Democratic committee of the First congressional district of Kentucky, that a primary election is hereby called to be held in the counties of this district on the 9th day of June, 1906, to select a nominee of the Democratic party, to be voted for at the November election 1906, to represent said district in the Sixtieth congress; said primary election to be held according to law, and

"Be it further resolved, that the executive committee, Mott Ayers, is to ascertain the least possible cost of holding said primary and furnish said information to the candidates who inform him of their desire to enter said race, and said candidates are to defray in pro rata the expenses of holding said primary and are to pay same over to the executive committee, Mott Ayers, on or before the 3rd day of April, 1906; and

Be it further enacted, that, if by the 3rd day of April, 1906, there is but one candidate who has paid his entrance fee into the primary hein called, and announced his candidacy for said nomination, then, in that event, the executive committee of this district is to declare said primary off, and call the committee of the First congressional district together on April 7, 1906, at Princeton, Ky., to nominate the candidate who is the only one entering the said primary.

"All persons who supported the regular Democratic ticket at the November election, 1904, and all persons who become 21 years of age between said election of 1904 and 1906, shall be entitled to vote in said primary."

On motion of C. S. Nunn, the meeting at Princeton was called for 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Before adjournment, R. L. Smith moved that, in view of the fact that the chairman of the committee, Mott Ayers, has been mentioned for fire marshal, an office created by the present legislature, the committee endorse his candidacy. Mr. Smith put his motion, and it was adopted unanimously. The committee then adjourned.

There is at present no announced opposition to Ollie James, the congressman, and there is a small probability of any other making the race this time.

The congressional bee is buzzing in a good many top pieces, however, and two years hence the campaign promises to be lively with candidates.

Marriage License

C. J. Lamb and Miss Will Gass.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre Entertain

On St. Patrick's Day, March 19th, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Sayre entertained at euchre complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Ramey, of Hackensack, N. J.

Seldom has such an elaborate reception been given in the city as this was.

Green, the color scheme of the day was carried out to perfection, the interior of the beautiful home being lined with pot flowers and evergreens. Attached to the score cards of the gentlemen were tiny pipes of white with green coloring, while the ladies were decorated with four leaf clover design, hand painted.

The first ladies' prize was won by Miss Leaffa Wilborn, being an elegant pair of dressed kid elbow gloves. Miss Mattie Henry won the second ladies' prize, which was a cut glass olive dish, and the consolation prize was won by Mrs. Geo. Roberts, a beautiful four leaf clover pin.

First gentleman's prize was won by Mr. R. F. Haynes, a bridge whist score set, bound in leather. Second was won by Capt. Haase, and was a silver watch case. The consolation prize being a pipe, was won by Mr. Sam Gugenheim.

The refreshments were the daintiest of the season, and were such that would satisfy the taste of the most pronounced epicure. First course consisted of lobster Newburg, served in cases; chicken salad with cherry mince, pickles, sandwiches and coffee; second course, ice cream with pistachio berries, green fairy stick candy and cake with icing of green. In the ice cream mold was a dainty silk Erin flag of Ireland, which was very unique.

The guests were Judge and Mrs. Gordon, Madisonville; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grayot, of Smithland, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gugenheim, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mesdames J. H. Tonkin, A. H. Cardin, Tom Clifton, Emma Hayward; Misses Lillie Cook, Leaffa Wilborn, Mattie Henry, Ruby James, Kittie and Fanny Gray, Lizzie James, and Messrs. Geo. Madden, Rob Cook, Capt. Haase, W. D. Baird, R. J. Morris, Will McElroy, and the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Ramey.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Marion to Have a Troupe Next Season
on the Road.

The production of "Union Depot" at the Opera House last Friday night was a grand success. Home talent was utilized entirely and to not mention each of the actors would be eminently unfair, if any were mentioned, because they were all "stars." Indeed it is questionable if any play was ever put before the footlights in Marion which was enjoyed as heartily by every one present, and many were heard to say when the curtain went down, "Oh! pshaw, is it over." "I could watch that till midnight," and similar expressions, and it could be plainly seen by the most casual observer that every one there was delighted. The "play" developed the fact that Marion has talent for the stage and already local capitalists are figuring on putting out a troupe next season. In the near future propositions may be expected by all the "stars" for an engagement next season, to extend from New York to San Francisco, and probably around the world.

Appointed Pension Clerk.

J. C. Bibb, a former Marion boy who has been clerk in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., has been appointed to a clerkship in the local pension office at Louisville.

AMERICAN RAILROAD

TO SPAN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT
WILL BE CONSTRUCTED

The Capital to Back the Enterprise Has
Been Provided

BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

If the plains of several millionaires are carried to completion, it will yet be possible for those who dread the perils of the deep to travel by rail to Paris or even to Hongkong. In fact Yankee enterprise promises soon to girdle the earth with iron rails, so that the Patagonian may board a Pullman sleeper in Cape Horn, at the extreme of South America, and journey uninterruptedly for nearly twenty thousand miles to the Cape of Good Hope, at the Southern end of Africa. Everywhere the world over the Yankee promoter is at work bringing every other country nearer his own.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie hopes to live long enough to see the completion of his pet project, the Pan-American Railway, which he is financing. When completed a connected line of railway will exist between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Valparaiso, Chili. The New York drummer may begin a journey by rail through the Pan-American countries that will take him ten thousand miles before he reaches the furthest town on his route. Encountered by Mr. Carnegie's optimism, a Denver company has incorporated for fifty million dollars and propose to build an extension to the Pan-American Railway, from Seattle to Behring Straits. The agents of the company are now in Russia seeking permission from the czar to tunnel the Straits and continue their railway to a junction with the Trans-Siberian railway system; which project, if ever completed will place the railway systems of Europe, Asia and Africa in direct communication with those of America.

The Pan-American Railway has already made considerable progress in fact half of the distance between New York and Buenos Ayres is now spanned by iron rails, and Mr. Carnegie's engineers report that about five thousand miles will remain to be constructed, at a cost of about two hundred million dollars. When the railway is completed it will be just twice as long as the trans-Siberian system.

James G. Blaine was the father of the Pan-American Railway scheme, but, after our government had spent half a million dollars on surveys and actual work was about to begin, Mr. Blaine died and the project fell into innocuous desuetude under the Cleveland administration. Again, under Roosevelt, however, the Pan-American Railway moves forward. At the Congress of the two Americas, held recently in the City of Mexico, the United States Government was asked to begin the work, the South American delegates promising that their home governments would aid. Mr. Carnegie offered to assume all preliminary expenses, and our President promptly appointed a commissioner to visit the heads of the South American republics and secure their cooperation.

Mr. Cassatt, now President of the President of the Pennsylvania system, which is to form the first link in the New York to Buenos Ayres Railway, was chairman of the first Pan-American Congress in 1890, that decided on the construction of the great railway that would bind together the two Americas.

At present it is possible to travel

nearly four thousand miles by rail from New York to Guatemala, and the point in Peru where the Southern journey may be resumed. American engineers, however, are building rail ways above the clouds in Ecuador, and the Panama project is causing capital to flow toward the isthmus for the construction of railways both north and south from our great inter-oceanic ditch. Few there are, however, who expect to see the Pan-American Railway running through trains for at least a decade to come, as the construction or the missing links along the ridge of the Andes will entail unparalleled engineering achievements, and even when the railway is completed the locomotives will have to haul tank cars over hundreds of miles of desolate waste where water may be secured to feed the boiler. Not only that, but the air in those high regions is so rarified that passengers whose lungs are not of the toughest may have to stop in half way altitudes for days before they can dare to traverse up to the greater heights.

The run of ten thousand miles from New York City to Buenos Ayres, will occupy some seventeen days, if the trains maintain an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour, which is far better than the present trip, that entails a journey by boat to London or Hamburg to catch the fast European steamer for South American ports. By the time the Pan-American trunk line is completed however, it is more than probable that electricity will be the motive power, and ten days from San Francisco, Chicago or New York to Buenos Ayres may not be too much to hope for.

Mexico, owing to exceptional railway facilities sends us nearly three fourths of her exports, and draws on us for a proportionate amount of her imports. We buy over a hundred million dollars worth of Central and South American exports annually, and sell them not half as much as they sell us. It is hoped by Mr. Carnegie and his fellow promoters, that when the two hundred thousand miles of railway in the United States are connected with the twenty-one thousand mile system of the southern continent, that our country, instead of Europe will control the trade of South America, and that the two continents may become one in common interests.

If Mr. Carnegie and the Alaska railroad promoters both succeed in their pet projects, America will become the center of the commercial world, with direct railway to every large city on each of the five great continents, and it is more than likely that another decade will witness the completion of the round-the-world railway.

Mining News

The Schofield-Spees Mining Co. are going to install an Ingersoll-Rand steam drill at their mine near Carrsville, this spring, and hope to be able to sink their main shaft at least 100 ft. deeper this summer. They are working a drift under the bluff at the 60-foot level, and the mineral is getting better in quality and also greater in quantity at every blast. They propose to sink the main shaft to the depth of 500 feet, and run a drift every 50 feet. That they will do this there is no doubt as the mining facilities are on the ground and they have the money behind the venture to make it a success. Every department of the business will be increased and improved the coming summer. The mine house will be remodeled and expert miners will be employed.

Geo. W. Stone Elected Councilman.

At last meeting of the city council, Councilman Joseph Bourland tendered his resignation and it was accepted. G. W. Stone was elected to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Stone recently moved here from Kelsey, and will make a fine councilman.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

LAWMAKERS PASSED 157 OUT OF 808
BILLS

Appropriated \$558,495, New Capitol
50 Per Cent

MANY BILLS LOST IN A HURRY

Frankfort, Ky., March 19.—Out of the 808 bills introduced into the two branches of the general assembly, for the session which closed last Tuesday, 157 passed safely through the two houses and were sent to the governor for his signature. The members of the house led with 511 bills, nine less than were introduced last session. The senate offered 297 as its quota to the mass of contemplated new laws. Few of the 157 bills that finally passed got through before the last ten days, when the committee of rules took control of both the house and senate. Many of the senate bills were killed in the house, and, in return, the senate killed many of the house bills.

Of the bills that passed the general assembly, house bill No. 1, the revenue measure, was the most important, of course. It was the work of two years on the part of a senate commission appointed to draw a bill brought more committees appointed, and caused more contention than any other measure before the general assembly. It wound up by causing an extra session of the legislature. It is safe to say that not in years will an attempt be made to pass another such bill. The wisdom of including all the revenues law of the State in an omnibus bill is seriously questioned, because it is open to attack from so many points. The great need of a revenue bill has been manifested from the beginning, and as a consequence those charged with the passage of the measure have had troublesome days and sleepless nights. Before the committee of the house felt safe in reporting the bill they practically rewrote the bill, so numerous was the amendments, but they adhered to the general outline of the commission which drew it. The house members, after working over it for about ten days, sent to the senate again, almost a new measure, and what has followed is known to all readers of newspapers.

Following is a schedule of the appropriations:

- \$50,000 for two normal schools.
- 500 traveling expenses state supt. of schools.
- \$20,000 kitchen and hospital at Feeble-minded institute.
- \$5,000 State Historical Society.
- \$1,000 state superintendent public printing.
- \$250,000 to complete capitol.
- \$2,000 for Lincoln Tablet in Hodgenville.
- \$2,400 for state fire marshal.
- \$1,195 debt state national bank.
- \$1,500 Kentucky Title company.
- \$25,000 state geological survey.
- \$2,000 to Daniel Boone monument.
- \$20,000 state board of education, forestry, and immigration.
- \$6,000 railroad commissioners.
- \$800 governor's private secretary.
- \$68,000 improvements at Frankfort penitentiary.
- \$6,800 for Confederate home sewers, reservoirs, etc.
- \$5,000 for Kentucky institute for education of the blind.
- \$2,500 for new laundry at Eastern Ky. insane asylum.
- \$35,000 improvement at Western Ky. insane asylum.
- \$1,200 increase in prison commissioners' salary.
- \$14,300 for the deaf and dumb asylum.
- \$8,700 for board of control.

The total amount of appropriations is \$558,495.

Spring Term of Circuit Court.

The March term of the Crittenden Circuit court convened Monday with Judge J. Fleming Gordon on the bench, and Hon. John L. Grayot, prosecuting.

As the day was very unfavorable only a small crowd was in town. The Judge occupied the forenoon session Monday in delivering his charge to the grand jury and court then adjourned. There are no cases of great importance to come up at this term, but the regular routine is being followed and many cases disposed of.

In the case of commonwealth vs. U. G. Kent. His bond was forfeited and he was fined \$40 and costs. Same against Lewis Armstrong, fined \$20 and costs.

The charge of grand larceny against Oscar Kirby was reduced to petit larceny and he plead guilty and was given 30 days in jail.

The same against Lonzo Belt was dismissed.

Same against R. B. Curry, breach of peace, fined \$10 and costs.

Same against Wm. Plow, fined \$50.

Same against R. P. Trail, fined \$40.

Coming Home.

We clip the following from the following from the Denver (Col.) Daily News:

"John T. Franks, of 1628 Lincoln avenue, whose old home is in Marion, Ky., says he will go back to Kentucky in June. 'I want to see the people whom I have known since childhood,' he said, 'those who have been my friends through evil as well as good, who have honored me with positions of trust, and those whom I know to be my friends not from selfish motives but from motives of brotherly love that warm the hearts of all true Kentuckians. I long to see my old Kentucky home, the old home farm upon which I grew to manhood, the house which my father built in the woods when I was a mere boy, the old cave spring with its sparkling waters, and surrounded by massive sugar trees, from which we made the real maple syrup in the early spring time.'"

KILLED BY A TRAIN AT WHEATCROFT

Charles Perkins Run Over By a Train and Killed.

Wheatcroft, Ky., March 15.—Charles Perkins, a coal miner, of this place was run over near Baker's mines last night by an Illinois Central train and only fragments of his body were found on the scene of the accident. Perkins had been at Clay all day, and was on his return home when he met with his terrible fate. He had been intoxicated during the day, and it is thought that he fell into a cattle guard and was unable to get on his feet again.

Engineer Haffey stated that he did not know the man was on the track until the engine had done its fatal work. Only small fragments of Perkins' remains could be recovered and had to be picked up and carried away in a basket.

Perkins was about fifty-five years of age, and had been a resident of this place only a short time, having moved here from Providence, a few weeks ago. He is survived by a widow and several small children.

Mrs. Lucy Hunter-Holmes-Self Dead.

Mrs. Self, wife of Rev. I. B. Self, died Friday at her home in Long Beach, Cal. Mrs. Self was a daughter of the late Thomas Hunter, of Princeton, Ky., to which place the body will be taken for interment. As Miss Lucy Hunter she was the belle of her home town. Her first husband was the late Henry Holmes, who will be well remembered by many of our citizens, as will be his former wife also.

THE KENTUCKY VALLEY RAILROAD

Now in Operation.—Passenger Service Was to Begin Wednesday.

[Providence Enterprise.]

The last spike on the main line of the Kentucky Valley railroad connecting Providence with the Illinois Central railroad system, was driven on February 28th, and the road was put in operation for freight traffic on Thursday, March 1st.

Regular passenger trains will be put in operation Wednesday, March 21st, and all passenger trains will run over the I. C.'s tracks from Wheatcroft to Blackford, and thus give through connection from Providence to Blackford, connecting with all the trains of the Illinois Central at that point.

The construction of this road was commenced in July last, by the Wheatcroft Construction company, consisting of Irving H. Wheatcroft, and a long time business associate, J. B. Arnold, who have together built a number of railroads in this country, and the line was surveyed, located, maps filed, the company incorporated and grading on the road commenced, all within a week. The line has been previously surveyed, some two or three weeks before, and most of the right of way secured, but at that time the people of Providence did not take the proper interest in the matter and for the time being it was dropped.

The new railroad is laid with 65 pound steel rails, on standard ties, and all bridges and structures are made of ample strength and capacity to carry the large new 100,000 pound capacity steel cars now being made and used by most of the big railroad systems.

The length of the main line track from Providence to the depot at Wheatcroft is ten miles, and from Wheatcroft to Blackford five miles, with the passenger fare forty-five cts. to Blackford and 30 cents to Wheatcroft.

Mr. Wheatcroft, together with his Secretaries, Messrs. Edwin C. Ruff and E. W. Buchanan, will operate the road from the general offices of the company at Providence, and we understand that they still have several positions open for which appointments have not yet been made.

President Wheatcroft brought his magnificent new private car, "Kentucky" to Providence over the new road a week ago, and the passenger coach for the Kentucky Valley arrived at Wheatcroft on Wednesday, and will be put into service at once. The new passenger coach of the Kentucky Valley is a modern large new combination coach, sixty-four feet in length and mounted on six wheel Pullman trucks, and is a credit to any new road.

The management of the Kentucky Valley have made an arrangement with the American Express company and express offices will at once be established.

Icy Limb Means Death.

Princeton, Ind., March 15.—J. T. Gresham and Otto Smith, Southern railroad brakemen, were swept from the top of a freight train near Duncan Hill, on the east end, and early today by an ice laden limb of a tree which stood near the track.

Gresham was knocked between the cars and ground to pieces. Smith fell clear of the train and though he was not mangled was probably fatally injured.

The men were on top of the train near the caboose end and did not notice the cars would not clear the over hanging tree limbs and were caught before they could drop to the roof of the car.

Gresham was married and had two children. Both men were taken to New Albany, Ind. When the brakemen fell from the moving train the engineer was signaled and he brought his train to a standstill and the crew hastily picked up the remains of Gresham and the body of Smith and placed them in the caboose.

TRIPLETS BREAK UP POOR MAN'S HOME

The Father Calls on Police for Help and The Family Scattered.

Utica, March 15.—The arrival of triplets at the home of William Cobb a ten dollar a week foundry laborer, has proved not a three-fold blessing, but a rock upon which the home has come to wreck.

With wife and five children, the eldest eleven, to feed and clothe on his scanty earnings, Cobb had all he could do before the sixth, seventh, and eighth arrived to keep hunger out of the home. So when the stork was about to come the father could not stop work nor was there a doctor or nurse to help when the clumsy bird fluttered the small, ill kept tenement in which the family lived.

Cobb works at night in the foundry and at midnight one of the older children came and told him that the stork had come.

"Boy or girl?" asked the father.

"Girls, both of them."

With sinking heart the man started home, when another of the children rushed in and announced the arrival of the third girl.

Cobb then decided that the stork's visit was a serious proposition, and his head swimming he rushed to the telephone and told the police there was trouble at his house over three new arrivals. Mistaking the message to mean that a trio of burglars had broken in the captain dispatched a squad of officers.

When the policemen arrived they asked if they should arrest the triplets for entering the house in the night time, or if Cobb wanted his wife arrested for conspiracy. Cobb explained that he hadn't called the police but had expected the captain to send medical assistance and also a nurse.

The policemen looked about the house and found the stork had alighted amidst such distressing poverty and shiftlessness that sanitation and charity demanded a new home for the brood. The mother and triplets were removed to the Charity Hospital and the rest of the family bundled off to an orphan asylum.

As soon as the triplets are able to stand the move, they will be sent to the St. Joseph's Infant Home, and the mother will be sent to the county almshouse unless she convinces the authorities that she can provide for herself.

Mrs. Cobb, dangerously ill, thinks her other children are being cared for at home by her husband's mother, and she says she will keep all of her children together when she goes out.

The authorities are expecting a rumpus, when the mother recovers, because she insists that her husband's ten dollars a week is sufficient to care for the family and she will not listen to the home being broken up.

The triplets have not been named yet, and at the hospital they are designated as Nos. one, two and three, according to their weights. The smallest weighs three and one half pounds. They are all thriving, independently of the mother, who sees them once a day.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Hears Shot that Ends Life.

Frankfort, Ind., March 15.—Dr. Ellison Dixon, a prominent dentist of this city, 32 years of age, called up his fiancée, Miss Bessie Buchanan at Indianapolis, yesterday afternoon, and while talking with the young woman over the long distance telephone committed suicide by firing a bullet into his head. Dr. Dixon had been ill and insomnia is supposed to have unsettled his mind.

Dr. Dixon killed himself while holding the receiver of the telephone in one hand, and the report of the revolver was plainly heard by Miss Buchanan at the other end of the line.

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.

Public Sale!

Saturday, March 24th, 1906

—AT—

KELSEY, KENTUCKY.

We will sell the following property: 2 Buggies, 2 Wagons, 4 Horses, 3 Milch Cows, 15 Head of Cattle, Lot of Hogs, 3 Cook Stoves, 1 Piano, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Sewing Machines, etc.

Terms Cash.

S. R. BOYD, COBB NEEL, CHARLES CRIDER.

Wife Shoots Husband.

Noblesville, Ind., March 14.—My God, Mr. Sheriff, Fred has nearly killed me, and I believe I have killed him." With these words on her lips Mrs. Fred Lube ran into the sheriff's residence at 4 o'clock Monday morning. Lube had returned home an hour before. He and his wife quarreled and he knocked her down three times. He struck her on the side of the head with a big chunk of iron. Regaining her feet she procured a revolver and shot at Lube five times, one of which fractured the tenth rib and will probably prove fatal, if any complications set in.

Draughon's Chain of 26 Colleges.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of Draughon's Practical Business Colleges located at: Paducah, Ky., Evansville, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., El Paso, Texas, Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, Waco, Denison, Texas, Oklahoma City, O. T., Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Fort Smith, Ark., Muskogee, I. T., Kansas City, Mo., Ft. Scott, Kans., Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., incorporated \$300,000.00 capital. Seventeen bankers on Board of Directors. Draughon's chain of Colleges secure positions for those who take the guarantee course or refund every cent of money paid for tuition. For catalogue address J. F. Draughon, Pres't., at any of the above places.

Papers Unite.

Smithland, Ky., March 14.—The Livingston Democrat has been sold to R. Reed, editor and proprietor of the Smithland Banner, who will consolidate the two papers. The last issue of the Democrat was published today. There is some talk of a Republican paper being started here by the present county administration forces.

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

Letter from Arkansas.

BONO, ARK., March 14.—EDITOR PRESS: We have had a warm, rainy winter; rained so much last summer that we almost lost our crops, and it is still raining. But we will soon be able to find employment, for the fish are scattered out in the muddy woods in the muddy water and we can go fish hunting. Sometimes we shoot them two or three feet long. There are lots of ducks and small game.

Two men here this winter caught and sold \$130 worth of hides in one month; but it takes one who understands the business.

Mr. Editor the Kentucky Orphans Home has, I understand, a way of giving the little ones under their care to any responsible person who will take them, thus scattering them all over the state. Now I think this ought not to be done; some of them will get good homes, but some will get almost anything else but a good home; Now this has been done; the poor little orphans entrusted to the state home and then scattered to the four winds, so to speak, and be raised more a servant than a member of the family. I have known so many orphans who have been raised in this way, and instead of a kind word get a cuff.

I earnestly hope the one who rules the universe will never let one of my little ones enter the State Orphan's Home while the present system of farming out the children in that institution prevails.

A. L. SULLIVAN

The Breath of Life.

It's a significant fact that the strongest animal of its size, the gorilla, also has the largest lungs. Powerful lungs means powerful creatures. How to keep the breathing organs right should be man's chiefest study. Like thousands of others, Mrs. Ora A. Stephens, of Port Williams, O., has learned how to do this. She writes: "Three bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery stopped my cough of two years and cured me of what my friends thought consumption. O, its grand for throat and lung troubles." Guaranteed by Woods & Orme, druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Endorse Gen. Wood.

Washington, March 15.—A cablegram from Gen. Wood regarding criticisms of the recent battle of Mount Dijo; on the Island Jolo, together with correspondence between the President and Secretary Taft, on this subject, was made public today. Gen. Wood's cablegram was in answer to one sent to him at the direction of Secretary Taft, who called attention to the criticism, "wanting slaughter of Moros," and asked him to send all the particulars. General Wood's reply denies that there was any wanton killing, and says a considerable number of women and children were killed in the fight because they were actually in the works when assaulted. That Moro women wore trousers, and that children were used as shields.

The reply was sent by Secretary Taft to the President, with a note in which the Secretary says that General Wood's cablegram seems to show to him clearly that the unfortunate loss of life was wholly unavoidable, to which the President replies that Gen. Wood's answer, "is, of course, entirely satisfactory."

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

Furniture at Live and Let Live Prices

I have a new and complete line of Furniture which I am now offering at prices within reach of everyone

Bed Room Suits, Iron Beds, Chairs, Dining Tables, Stand Tables, Odd Dressers Chiffoniers, China Closets.

I also carry a complete line of Coffins and Caskets

Burial Robes, Dresses, Slippers

The Only Licensed Embalmer in the County

Pictures and Picture Moulding FRAMES MADE TO ORDER

R. F. DORR - Marion, Ky.

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Machinists

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

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

Horse Shoeing a Specialty
MARION, KENTUCKY.

Farmers and Merchants Bank

TOLU, KENTUCKY

Capital Stock \$15,000. Surplus & Undiv'd Profits \$2000

Offers you safe and convenient mode of handling money. We will exchange payable in all parts of America. Time Lock Burglar Proof Safe. Every accommodation consistent with safe banking will be extended our patrons. We will appreciate your business.

P. B. CROFT, Pres., W. E. DOWELL, Vice-Pres., EDWARD SMITH, Cashier

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. H. Grove on Box 25c.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges.

CATALOGUE FREE. Add. J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres.

Chain of 26 Colleges. Inc. \$300,000.00 Capital. Estab. 18 years.

POSITION \$50 per month GUARANTEED or money refunded, or you may pay tuition out of salary after graduating. No vacation. Enter any time. In thoroughness and reputation D. P. B. C.'s are to other

Bus. Colleges what Harvard University is to Academics. 7,000 students annually. Indorsed by business men from Me. to Cal. Cheap board.

HOME STUDY Contract given to refund money, if after taking our HOME STUDY Study by mail, you are not satisfied. Write for prices.

Paducah, Ky.
Evansville, Ind.
Saint Louis, Mo.
Nashville, Tenn.
Knoxville, Tenn.

HAS IT OCCURRED TO YOU WHY

So many wheat flaked foods have come and gone? Lack of quality of course. The richness that is distinctively noticeable in Cream Crisp gives it a taste quality unequalled. This accounts for growing business.



Start now and get full value for your dime. Ask your Grocer and accept no substitutes.

For Sale: The Judson Bettis place on Court street. A bargain. S. M. Jenkins.

Local Time Table I. C. Railroad

NORTH BOUND

Leave Marion 7:05 am	Arrive Evansville 10:00 am
Leave Marion 1:27 pm	Arrive Evansville 4:15 pm
Leave Marion 3:00 pm	Arrive Evansville 5:45 pm
Leave Marion 11:30 pm	Arrive Evansville 12:15 am

SOUTH BOUND

Leave Marion 5:35 am	Arrive Princeton 8:00 am
Leave Marion 11:40 am	Arrive Princeton 1:15 pm
Leave Marion 3:00 pm	Arrive Princeton 4:15 pm
Leave Marion 7:15 pm	Arrive Princeton 9:30 pm

G. B. Burhans Testifies after four Years.

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

FOR SALE—
blacksmith tool
cheap.
C.
Phone 83-3.

By Rev. J. E. PRICH
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS

LESSON XXIII.
This week and next our daily readings are all from John's Gospel. As the S. S. lessons are from the Synoptics, we have no S. S. lessons these two weeks.
DAILY MANNA.

- Sunday, March 25, The people seek Christ, Jno. 7:14-13.
Monday, March 26, Christ's teaching at the feast, Jno. 7:14-31.
Tuesday, March 27, Attempt to arrest him, Jno. 7:14-32.
Wednesday, March 28, Discourse on living water, Jno. 7:33-39.
Thursday, March 29, Division of sentiment in regard to Christ, Jno. 7:40-44.
Friday, March 30, The officer's report, Jno. 7:45-52.
Saturday, March 31, Dispersion of the people, Jno. 7:53.

HELPS TO STUDY.
His brethren urged him to go to the feast, but there remained so much for Jesus to do in establishing the kingdom of God, especially, perhaps, in the training of his disciples, that he felt that the time for exposing himself to danger of death had not arrived. Evidently he regarded his life as having a definite task.

V. 15: "Letters" here means, not rudimentary knowledge, but rabbinical learning.
V. 17 teaches that perception of the truth of his teachings comes to any man who honestly endeavors to do God's will as far as he perceives it. It was their unwillingness to follow the light they had that made the Jews unable to appreciate Jesus.

It is worth noticing that in v. 48 we have evidence that Jesus had as yet no open followers among the rulers of the Jews.

The feast of the tabernacles was celebrated in the 7th month (Sept.-Oct.) and marked the close of the fruit harvest. It also commemorated the journey from Egypt to Palestine, and therefore the people lived in booths. It lasted for a week, and on each day were great numbers of sacrifices. By the time of Jesus the feast also included, among other ceremonies, the bringing of water from Siloam to the temple, where it was poured as a libation on the altar. This was taken by Christ to typify the Holy Spirit. They also lighted the four great candelabra in the Court of the Women. The week of festivities was followed by a day of "holy convocation."

- THE TEACHER'S MOTIVE.
I. Necessity of true motives.
1. The motive determines the moral quality of the action.
2. Right motives give power and assurance to the teacher.
3. Right motives are permanent in their influence.
II. True motives.
1. Constraining love of Christ. (2 Cor. 5:14; Jno. 21:15-17.)
2. A desire to grow in grace and knowledge and in closer fellowship with Christ by teaching his word.
3. Sympathy with the perishing, the sinful, the ignorant, the young, the tempted, and love for them. (Ex. 32:32; Rom. 9:1-3; 1 Thess. 2:8.)
4. Desire to glorify God. (Jno. 17:4; Col. 1:16; Rev. 4:11.)

THE TEMPLE TAX.—As a ransom for his soul unto the Lord, every Israelite was to pay half a shekel yearly, from 20 years old and upward, the rich not giving more, the poor not giving less, for the service of the tabernacle (Ex. 30:12 etc.; 1 Chr. 24:6). This half shekel was the tribute which our Lord was asked if he paid (Mt. 17:24). Its value was about 30 cents. The way in which it was spoken of shows that it was an established and well-known custom. The time of payment seems to have been from the 1st to the 10th of March.

STRUCTURE OF BIBLE.—The Bible is a depository of precious truths. Its 66 books are called the Canonical Scriptures to distinguish them from other books which were rejected as apocryphal. The Jews classed their sacred books, our Old Testament under three heads—Law, Prophets, Psalms. Jesus observed this division (Mt. 11:13; Lk. 20:42.)

APOCRYPHA.—The Apocrypha consists of the Jewish historical and semi-sacred writings between the prophecy of Malachi and the coming of Christ. It was chiefly written in Greek. Its general object was twofold. First, it was intended to fill gaps in Jewish history or thought, to strengthen the Jewish mind from attacks from without, and to extol the dignity of Israel. Secondly, to show that the deeper and purer thinking of heathenism in its highest philosophy supported the fundamental teaching of the Old Testament. The Apocrypha was always held in less esteem than the canonical books, was not read in public worship, and is generally left out of our Bibles. The following are the apocryphal books: 1 Esdras, 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, The Rest of Esther, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Epistle of Jeremiah, The Song of the Three Children, The Story of Susanna, The Idol Bel and the Dragon, The Prayer of Manasses, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees.

- TOPICS FOR STUDY.
1. The dispersion. Imperialism and the state Religion.
3. Breakdown of Romanism.

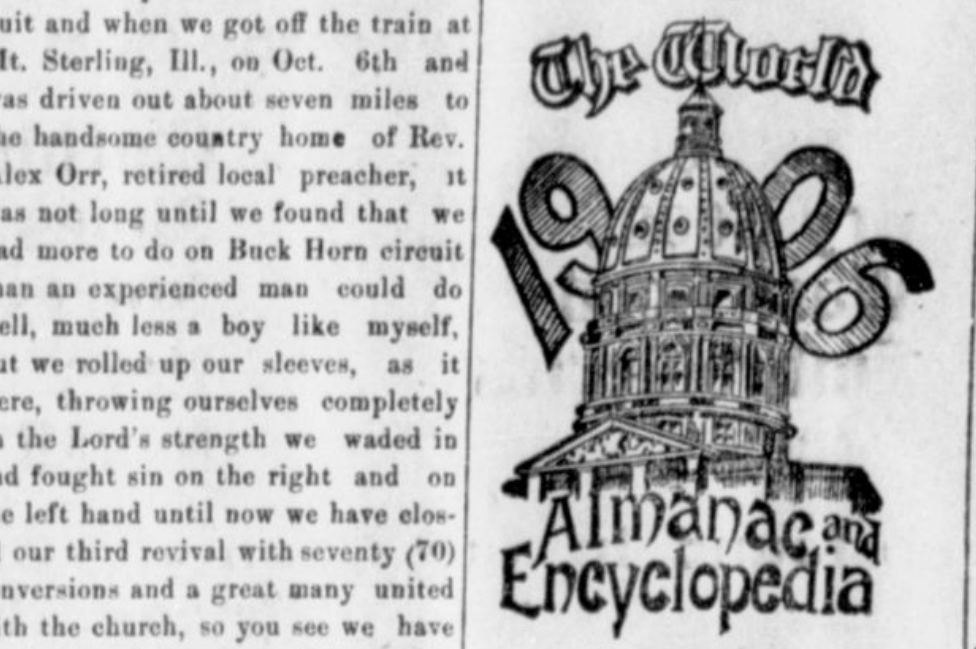
- SEARCH QUESTIONS.
1. What was the main subject of Jesus' teaching at the feast of Tabernacles? 2. What argument does he use to justify his right to do good on the Sabbath day? 3. Should there ever have been any need for such argument? 4. How does Jesus distinguish between himself and his enemies? 5. Give the various arguments used by the Jews at this time in favor of and against the Messiahship of Jesus. 6. Had there ever been a prophet from Galilee?

- GENERAL QUESTIONS.
1. Relate the conversation between Jesus and his brothers. 2. Why did Jesus seem to hesitate to go to the feast? 3. What evidence is there that his brothers did not believe in him? 4. How does Jesus compare the importance of himself and them? 5. Describe the feast of Tabernacles. 6. Why did not the Jews believe that Jesus was the Christ? 7. What more recent ceremonies had been incorporated into this feast? 8. Why are true motives in teaching important? 9. Mention some true motives. 10. Describe the temple tax. 11. What can you say of the structure of the Bible? 12. What is the Apocrypha? 13. Of what value is it?

FOR SALE—One set of blacksmith tools. Will sell cheap. C. T. CLARK. Phone 83-3. Salem, Ky.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Producing Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Letter From Illinois.
BUCK HORN, ILL., March 12th, 1906.—Ed Press: Enclosed you find \$1.00 for which you will please send to me the Crittenden Press one year.
When we left Paducah you was sending the Press to us and we are ashamed to say that we neglected to have you informed of our change. On Sept. 24th (last) the Illinois Conference, of the M. E. church south, appointed me pastor of Buck Horn circuit and when we got off the train at Mt. Sterling, Ill., on Oct. 6th and was driven out about seven miles to the handsome country home of Rev. Alex. Orr, retired local preacher, it was not long until we found that we had more to do on Buck Horn circuit than an experienced man could do well, much less a boy like myself, but we rolled up our sleeves, as it were, throwing ourselves completely on the Lord's strength we waded in and fought sin on the right and on the left hand until now we have closed our third revival with seventy (70) conversions and a great many united with the church, so you see we have not lost much time in the five months. The truth is our lives have been so completely engrossed in this work that we have hardly taken time to write mother, but now that our meetings are over for a while our thoughts go back to the home and Press and if you will forgive us this time we will try to let you know next time.
I forward you a copy of the Democrat Message, Mt. Sterling, Ills., on the last page you find in the Buck Horn items an account of the Buck Horn revival and wife's birthday dinner. If it is not asking too much I would be glad if you would publish it in the Press as we have not time to write to all our friends and a great many who do not know where we are. Sincerely yours,
C. L. HICKLIN & WIFE.
[The copy of the above named paper has not been received.—Ed.]



THE 1906 World's Almanac and Encyclopedia
Is on sale all over the United States
It is a volume of nearly seven hundred pages and sells for 25c. Sent by mail 35c.
A Reference Book of unusual value almost indispensable to any man of business, or in the professions. It contains information on more than 1000 timely topics and presents over 10,000 facts such as arise daily for answering.
Election statistics, agriculture, financial, educational, railroads, shipping, etc., etc., through all the list of topics where new figures are most valuable. 35 columns of index.
Send for this "Standard American Annual." Address THE WORLD, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

Do Not Be Imposed Upon.
Foley & Co., Chicago originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. Woods & Orme.

INDIAN TERRITORY
Are you thinking of coming southwest? If so you should by all means visit the Indian Territory. Remember that we are just now on the eve of statehood and there is no richer spot upon the face of the earth than this; no country that offers as many inducements to both capital and labor. If you desire to acquaint yourself with the new country write to-day for the Indian Territory Business Guide. It tells you about the wonderfully cheap lands, laws governing same, and just how they can be secured. 200 pages of solid information. The book will be mailed to any address upon receipt of one dollar.
Western Publishing Company
Potomac, Indian Territory.

Wanted.
Local representatives to handle the sale of our new Unrivaled 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 \$200 to \$500 in every county. Address Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Clears the Complexion.
Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. Orino is much superior to pills, aperient waters and all ordinary cathartics as it does not irritate the stomach and bowels. Woods & Orme.



Famous at home for Generations past; Famous now all over the World.
For sale by Eberle, Hardin & Co. Marion, Ky.

Nunn & Tucker
HOUSE FURNISHERS
See Our New
Bed Room Suits
Sectional Book Cases
Dinning Room Suits
Chiffoniers
Reed Rockers
Carpets
Rugs
Parlor Suits
Rockers
Iron Beds
Sideboards
Writing Desks
Matting

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

Sale Notice!
I WILL ON
Wednesday, March 28, 1906

At my residence 11-2 miles northeast of Marion on the Morganfield road, sell to the highest bidder the following described property:

All my Farming Implements, Wagon and Harness, Buggy and Harness, Mowing Machine, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 Cows and 1 Calf, 4 Yearlings, 5 head of Sheep, 150 bushel of Corn, 1 good buggy Horse, 2 good work Mules.

TERMS: All sums under \$5.00 Cash in hand, over \$5.00 note with security before property is removed payable in 12 months.

Jos. Hurst.

Roosevelt to Run Again.
Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—Judge Alton B. Parker passed through this city today returning to the north. In an interview the former presidential candidate said:
"I am convinced, so far as I am personally concerned, Roosevelt will ask for the nomination of the republican party for a third term. In spite of the fact that when his nomination in 1904 was an assured fact, he made the statement that under no consideration would he again be a candidate. I believe that Roosevelt has all along intended to again ask for the nomination."

Dangers of Pneumonia.
A cold at this time if neglected is liable to cause pneumonia which is so often fatal, and when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened, making them peculiarly susceptible to the development of consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia. La Grippe coughs yield quickly to the wonderful curative qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar. There is nothing "just as good." Woods & Orme.

Afflicted With Rheumatism.
"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Addington, I. T., "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments." If troubled with rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

WANTED:—District Managers to post signs, advertise and distribute samples. Salary \$18.00 weekly, \$3.00 per day for expenses. State age and present employment. IDEAL SHEAR CO., 39 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Nice Home For Sale.
A nice home of 160 acres for sale situated on Salem and Crittenden Springs road, two miles west of Marion; good house of 5 rooms, 2 barns, 2 cisterns, 2 cellars, fine spring, good tenant house, 10 acres timber, good mineral prospects.
J. W. JENNINGS, Marion, Ky.

For Sale.
Scholarship in Draughton's Business College, Nashville, Tenn. Apply to S. M. JENKINS.
CALIFORNIA.
Beware the Signature of

Crittenden Press 1906-03-22 seq-4.jpg

To Comply With Your Wants

IS OUR EARNEST DESIRE, AND OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AND SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

Do you Want to Dress Well at Small Cost?

If come and examine our line of **BENCH TAILORED** and **HAND FINISHED SUITS** for Men and Boys. **STERLING** in worth, **PERFECTION** in quality and workmanship

Fine Dress Goods and Waistings

To appreciate these Fabrics you must see them

Carpets
Druggets
Rugs
Mattings
Lace Curtains
Window
Shades

HAVE YOU TRIED Lion Brand Shirts and Collars

If not, why not? There's none better

EXAMINE OUR LINE OF
Hats and Caps

Embroideries
All-overs
Laces
Swisses
Handkerchiefs

Good Shoes

Are not hard to find if you will call for

W. L. Douglas

FOR MEN

And Duttonhofers for Women

YOU WILL GET THE GOOD ONES

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS AND A PLEASURE TO PLEASE

TAYLOR & CANNAN

J. F. DODGE, Salesmen
C. W. LAMB,



R. J. Morris, dentist.
Vegetated Calomel never gripes.
Vegetated Calomel never salivates.
Take your eggs to Hicklin Bros.
Bourland & Haynes, Fire Insurance
Good meat at 8c per pound.
GILBERT & SON.

Frank Wyatt, of Fredonia, was in the city Saturday.

R. J. Morris dentist. Office over Marion Bank.

Ed McFee left for New Mexico Tuesday.

Frank Crayne and family have moved to Kansas.

Have good fertilizer to go on wheat beds.
W. L. ADAMS.

Walter Johnson left Tuesday for Dallas, N. M.

We want your chickens, eggs and butter.
GILBERT & SON.

Miss Anna Eliza Johnson has gone to New Mexico.

Clear load of flour to sell.
Hicklin Bros.

Bank James left Tuesday for Sheridan, Kansas.

Push bread every day.
Morris & Yates.

Alma Agee and family left Tuesday for Selden, Kan.

Maile Cruce and wife left Tuesday for north-west Kansas.

Senon earth, Chase & Sanborn's and coffee.
Morris & Yates.

Dr. C. L. Reiter, of Kelsey, was in the city Wednesday.

Our new brand of graniteware.
Hicklin Bros.

and Mrs. R. B. Smith spent Monday with relatives in Paducah.

Chochran left Tuesday for his home. His brother, John, is in the city.

Sanitary Shop. Clean dishes each customer.
METZ & SEDBERRY.

Female Missionary Society with Miss Essie Boston April 7th.

Angil Elgin attended the funeral of her mother last week and returned home.

China, glass and queensware at low prices.
Morris & Yates.

at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. Benjamin Andree.

The Willis Tower is at Depot street. Fine neighborhood.
S. M. Jenkins.

R. J. Morris dentist. Office over Marion Bank.

Geo. Jacobs and family left Tuesday for Selden, Kan.

Coffee 15c per pound.
GILBERT & SON.

Harvey Hunt, son of Obe Hunt left Tuesday for Selden, Kan.

Your flour is all right Hicklin. Jim Head Moore.

Jesse Olive, of Eddyville, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Headquarters for seed potatoes.
GILBERT & SON.

Don't forget to call on Mrs. Love when you get ready to buy hats.

19 pounds Granulated sugar for \$1.00.
GILBERT & SON.

J. R. Holder and son, of Dycusburg, were in the city Wednesday.

Calvin Frailek, wife and children left for Caruthersville, Mo. this week to locate.

Hicklin, we have been having the best bread we have had in a long time.
Marshall Weldon.

Geo. Deboe, son of Mrs. Henry Young, left Tuesday for Sheridan county, Kan.

Mrs. Julian Ainsworth and baby have returned from a visit to her sister at Providence.

For a good smooth clean shave, go to the "Palace Barber Shop" opposite the post office.

METZ & SEDBERRY, Proprietors.

Master Clarence Newcom was in the city last week to visit his little cousin Robbie Moore.

FOR SALE!—A Stephens sporting and hunting rifle, a bargain.
S. M. JENKINS.

Master Bassett Newcom, of Repton, was in the city Friday night the guest of his aunt Mrs. Frank Dodge.

We will sell you Marion flour as cheap as you can buy off brands.
GILBERT & SON.

T. J. Yandell, the cashier of the Marion Bank, was detained at home several days recently with the lagrip.

Senator P. S. Maxwell came down from Frankfort last week and spent several days. He returned Sunday afternoon.

Herbert Whitney, of Water Valley, Miss., was in the city Saturday and Sunday the guest of his father-in-law R. F. Dorr.

Gus and W. F. Summerville left Tuesday for Cross Plains, Tenn., to attend the burial of their sister, Mrs. Stringer, who died there Monday.

Hot and cold baths at Metz & Sedberry's shop—open until midnight on Saturday—Everything neat and clean.

Perey Noggle, of DeKoven, was in the city Sunday and Monday. His family will occupy the cottage recently purchased of J. M. Persons.

A good smooth shave is a delightful thing and makes you feel like a new man. Give us a trial.
METZ & SEDBERRY.

Opposite post office.

Meal 15c per peck. GILBERT & SON.

Coffee, the best in the south.
Morris & Yates.

Mrs. Love invites you to come and see her hats whether you buy or not.

Patrik Woodside and family left Tuesday night for Washington to locate.

Robt. Hodges, of Paducah, was here visiting his family Sunday and Monday.

Hicklin, your "straight grade" is as good as Marion patent.
Jerry Daugherty.

J. O. Smithson, of Carversville, passed through the city last week enroute to Greenville.

Geo. Cochran, of Nashville, Tenn., is here. He was called home by the illness of his brother John.

Mrs. Love has the most extensive line of millinery she has ever had. Her opening will be March 28.

Mrs. Eugene Love will have her opening beginning March 28. She will display a handsome line of patterns, ready to wear hats, etc.

Born, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock to the wife of Herbert Whitney, a fine boy. Grandpa Dorr says he is the finest kid that ever struck town.

John Cochran has been confined at his home for a week or more with a serious attack of pneumonia and his family feel quite solicitous about his condition.

Mrs. L. C. Kuykendall and children left Tuesday afternoon for New Mexico to join her husband who is located there and much pleased with the country.

Miss Leaffa Wilborn has returned from a two week's visit to friends in Louisville and Leitchfield. While at the latter place she was the guest of Mrs. L. S. Rodgers.

Henry Wilson has opened a shoe shop in Givens meat shop next door to Nunn & Tucker and will do all kinds of repairing on boots and shoes in a first class manner.

J. A. Graves, of Dycusburg, the local representative of the J. T. Polk Canning Co., lessees of the Dycusburg Cannery, was in the city on business Saturday.

Mrs. Rutledge Newcomb was in the city Friday to attend the performance of the "Union Depot" at the opera house. While here she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moore.

Marion F. Pogue was in the city Monday. This was his first visit since the Legislature convened. He returned to Frankfort Monday to resume his duties as assistant clerk of the house.

Rev. J. R. McAfee returned Friday from Greenville where he attended the Missionary Institute which was a grand success. It was presided over by Bishop Hendrix, of Kansas City.

FARM FOR SALE.—The James Couch place, 14 miles east of Marion; comfortable house, barn and stables; fruit trees and plenty of stock water; a bargain.—C. J. Haury, Marion, Ky.

The Ladies Aid dinner given last Monday for the benefit of the Presbyterian manse was a decided success and was liberally patronized. The net proceeds being over \$25 which gratified the ladies of the church very much.

G. W. Lawson, wife and daughter, of Hawesville, have arrived in the city and have rented a cottage on East Bellville St. from Albert McConnell and will locate here. Mr. Lawson, it will be remembered, purchased the timber on J. L. Travis' farm and he has come to have it cut and marketed.

Rev. J. A. McCord, of Forest City Ark., preached at the Baptist church Saturday evening and Sunday to large and appreciative audiences. His wife accompanied him and while here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Weldon. They left for their home in Arkansas Tuesday.

FOR SALE.—The John Reed property on Depot street. Also several other houses and lots in Marion, ranging from three to twenty-five hundred dollars, on easy terms or exchange for farms. Will take good pair of horses or mules on one.

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT,
132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

DYCUSBURG.

Miss Mayme Steele is visiting relatives in Luka.

Miss Ada Dycus spent last week with friends in the country.

T. E. Guess of Kelsey was in town Saturday.

Mrs. P. K. Cooksey visited Paducah last week.

Misses Estelle and Marion Richards are the guest of their aunt, Mrs. W. L. Bagley of Brookfield, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Gregory visited the country Sunday.

Miss Mayme Graves is at home after an extended visit to Savannah, Tenn.

School was dismissed last week because of the teacher's illness.

Mrs. Robert Wells and little son, of Livingston county, are guests of Mrs. Mattie Wadlington.

Aunt Nancy Griffith of Seven Springs fell and bruised her arm recently.

Ed Dalton returned to Paducah Sunday.

Miss Pearl Cothran is visiting relatives in Paducah.

Mrs. Al. Daugherty is the guest of her brother's family in Ills.

Mrs. Laura Vosier, of Marion; is visiting relatives here.

Miss Nona Cothran has been visiting in Marion recently.

A HAPPY SURPRISE

Was Given Rev. and Mrs. J. Shelby Rowe Last Friday Night

The exceedingly happy surprise that came to us last Friday night in our home has obviated the necessity of the pangs of hunger gnawing at our vitals for many happy weeks to come, or of failing to observe that old maxim, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," as the good sisters of the Christian church, together with Messrs. Virgil C. Cox, W. F. Mott and J. P. Pierce, came laden with palatable comestibles enough to fill our pantry, and soap and towels enough that we may scrupulously observe the above maxim for many moons. We also received a very beautiful rug which we prize very highly, and Mrs. Rowe received a nice dress pattern and apron. The sisters and brethren who could not be present because of the inclemency of the night remembered us kindly by sending nice catables. We have some beef roast ready on demand and however forgetful we may be relative to other things, we shall say to our brother that we shall not forget the roast.

Our good sister Whitehouse through clandestine movements and shrewd tactics kept us unaware of the sweet hour to come until it came, and when our much beloved guests came she exerted herself to the utmost to have

them enjoy themselves and we verily believe she succeeded.

Now dear brothers and sisters when we put our feet upon our beautiful rug or wash our hands and cleanse them with the much needed soap, then wipe them on the beautiful towels, then we shall endeavor to breathe out invocations of our Father's richest benedictions upon the donors.

And as to the social features of the evening, why

Long, long be our hearts with such memories filled,

Like a vase in which roses have once been distilled;

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,

But the scent of the roses must hang 'round it still.

J. S. ROWE & WIFE.

Marion Marble Works.

Why will people go elsewhere to buy tombstones and monuments when they can save money by buying at home, and at the same time you will be encouraging home industry and thus be patronizing those who patronize you. We handle nothing but first class material and a high grade of workmanship is our speciality.

HENRY & HENRY.

Senator Utley Here.

Former State Senator N. W. Utley, of Eddyville, arrived in the city Tuesday to attend to some cases he has in court.

For Sale.

Pure whole wheat Graham Flour, 35 and 70 cents a bushel.

MARION MILLING Co.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Orme
Druggists
and Fresh
Carefully
at all
day or
it.
FUMERY
Articles, Soaps,
Books, Tablets,
Pins, Pencils
& ORME
n, Kentucky.

Bennett & Bennett,
(Successors to Hughes & Hughes)
Agents for the Farm
Department of the
Continental Fire Insurance Co.
For Crittenden, Livingston
and Lyon counties.

All persons having insurable prop-
erty should protect it from the rav-
ages of fire, lightning and tornadoes
when they can do so at such a low
price. Write or phone these gentle-
men and your business will be prompt-
ly attended to. Phone 225, Marion,
Ky., or No. 92, Smithland, Ky.

Dr. M. Ravdin,
Practice Limited to Diseases
and Defects of the
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
Suits 16 and 17, Arcade
Building. Glasses Fitted.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Champion & Champion,
Lawyers,
MARION, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in all the courts of
the Commonwealth. Special atten-
tion given to collections. Office in
Press Building, second floor, Room 6

Lumber AND TIMBER
FOR SALE.
Also a Few Mineral
Properties.
A Good Saw Mill For Sale
W. A. DAVIDSON,
Phone 1. LEVIA, KY.

F. W. NUNN
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OUR NEW YORK WEEKLY LETTER

Princess Gowns—Part of Alice Rose-
velt's Trousseau Purchased in New
York—Oriental Art the Craze—Dis-
played in Jewelry, Combs, Etc.

By RENE DEVERAUX.
Of course every one is interested in
Alice Roosevelt's trousseau, not only
because she is the president's daughter
and the most talked about girl in the
United States, but because her cos-
tumes have always stood for what is
correct and smart.

Of that part of her outfit which was
purchased and made up in New York,
two of her evening gowns, one pink,
the other pale green, are of satin broche
and are on princess lines.

Her wedding gown, which is of
course, the most important item of a
bride's trousseau, is of white satin
broche, the pattern of which is wreaths
of flowers and was designed by Miss
Roosevelt herself. The silk was woven
in American mills, and the pattern was
destroyed after the required number of
yards was finished. The style of the
gown is an empire princess, with an
elaborate court train and a yoke of
beautiful old lace which was worn by
Miss Roosevelt's mother, as was the
fall of lace which edges the yoke and
which completes the elbow sleeves.

Her traveling dress of tan broad-
cloth trimmed in velvet, chiffon and
soutache braid is also a princess model.
A striking yellow satin evening gown,
severely plain, with a pointed bodice,
has an effective design of silver spangles
outlining the low corsage and the
bottom of the skirt.

A fetching little dinner gown of pom-
padour silk is one of the prettiest

The morning star, an iron ball stud-
ded with spikes and fastened by means
of a chain to a short handle, was mock
used in medieval times as a military
weapon. It was exceedingly formidable,
for when thrown it could not easily
be avoided or dodged, the chain per-
mitting it to curve around the arm or
over the shield. It was confessedly
needed after a common cactus which
grows in every part of Italy.

Chinese Mandarin coats now so much
in vogue

gowns in the wedding outfit. This ex-
quisite silk, with its delicate pastel
shades, is one of the most popular of
the spring fabrics.

Another dinner gown is a black net
over tulle, with a full skirt and el-
bow sleeves.

Perhaps the most unique article of
Miss Roosevelt's trousseau is an ex-
quisite hand embroidered Japanese ten
gown made from a shawl presented to
her by the empress of Japan. Among
her negligees she also numbers several
Chinese coats and Japanese kimonos,
splendid with rich silk and gold em-
broidery.

This craze for the oriental has quite
captured feminine fancy, and the most
gorgeous Japanese kimonos, Chinese
mandarin robes and the short three-
quarter Chinese coats, hand embroidered
in gold and brilliant silks, ranging
in price from \$20 up into the hundreds,
are in great demand. They have even
been pressed into service as open
coats, and at the theater their rich col-
oring stands out in artistic relief among
the white, gray and more somber hand
conventional theater wraps.

The Chinese coat shown in the sketch
is of bright crimson silk elaborately
hand embroidered in gold. The band
edging it is of old blue shades of silk
and gold threads on a lighter blue
ground, finished with a narrow white
band scattered with tiny pink and
green flowers. It is fastened at the
neck and at the right side with tiny
gold buttons and frogs of red silk cord
and is lined with white china silk.

While this is quite an expensive crea-
tion, its simple shape renders it de-
lightfully adaptable and practical for
home manufacture, and out of plain
silks applied or hand embroidered
or of soft and artistic Japanese crepe
the clever home dressmaker can fashion
a stunning negligee at small ex-
pense.

It is in the new jewelry necessities
and bangles, however, that oriental art
reigns supreme. One sees the most
fascinatingly beautiful black combs,
belts, necklaces, bracelets and ring-
lets richly enameled and carved in Arabian,
Persian, Chinese, Egyptian and Syrian
designs. They are all so exquisitely
beautiful and alluring that the fair
shopper seldom can resist their charm.

Even my lady's toilet table reveals in
the mysterious cold creams, powders,
perfumes and soaps of the orient, and
her modern Marcelled locks give out
the subtle scent that was perhaps part
of the toilet of some beautiful Egyptian
princess thousands of years ago.

Our readers may have any question
concerning the above or fabrics answered
by Rene Deveraux, the fashion expert, by
addressing Rene Deveraux, P. O. Box 30,
Madison Square, New York, enclosing
stamp for reply.)

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for it soon. Make use of the low prices
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BROADWAY, NEW YORK



THE above picture of the
man and fish is the trade-
mark of Scott's Emulsion,
and is the synonym for
strength and purity. It is sold
in almost all the civilized coun-
tries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct
it would be a world-wide calam-
ity, because the oil that comes
from its liver surpasses all other
fats in nourishing and life-giving
properties. Thirty years ago
the proprietors of Scott's Emul-
sion found a way of preparing
cod liver oil so that everyone can
take it and get the full value of
the oil without the objectionable
taste. Scott's Emulsion is the
best thing in the world for weak,
backward children, thin, delicate
people, and all conditions of
wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
409-415 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK
20c and 50c. All druggists.

The Morning Star.
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ded with spikes and fastened by means
of a chain to a short handle, was mock
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MENTAL ATTITUDE.

It Has Much to Do With Winning
Success In Life.

The mental attitude which we al-
ways hold toward our work or our aim
has everything to do with what we
may accomplish. If you go to your
work with the attitude of a slave who
goes lashed to his task and see in it
only drudgery; if you work without
hope, seeing no future in what you are
doing beyond getting a bare living; if
you see no light ahead, nothing but
poverty, deprivation and hard work
all your life; if you think that you
cannot expect anything else than that
which you look for.

If, on the other hand, no matter how
poor you may be today, you can see a
better future; if you believe that some
day you are going to rise out of hum-
drum work, that you are going to get
up out of the basement of life into the
drawing room, where beauty, comfort
and joy await you; if your ambition is
clean cut and you keep your eye steady-
ly upon the goal which you hope to
reach and feel confident that you have
the ability to attain it, you will accom-
plish something worth while. The di-
rection of your effort will follow your
eye. If that looks up as well as on,
you will climb.

That one quality of holding persist-
ently the faith in themselves and never
allowing anything to weaken the be-
lief that somehow they would accom-
plish what they undertook has been the
underlying principle of all great
achievers. The great majority of men
and women who have given civilization
a great uplift started poor and for
many dark years saw no hope of ac-
complishing their ambition, but they
kept on working and believing that
somehow a way would be opened.
Think of what this attitude of hope-
fulness and faith has done for the world's
great inventors—how most of them
plodded on through many years of dry,
dreary drudgery before the light came,
and the light would never have come
but for their faith, hope and persistent
endeavor.

What if they had listened to their
advisers! Even those who loved them
tried to beg them to give up the fool-
ishness of chasing their lives into that
which would never be practical or use-
ful. We are enjoying today thousands
of blessings, comforts and conveniences
which have been bequeathed us by
those resolute souls who were obliged
often to turn a deaf ear to the plead-
ings of those they loved best as they
struggled on amid want and woe for
many years.—Success.

Christmas.
Negroes consider Christmas day the
best in the year for a wedding.

Christmas was first celebrated as a
feast of the Christian church about the
year 190 A. D.

At Cullinst, in Ireland, the game of
kannam, a sort of hockey, is played on
Christmas day.

A leaf from Christmas decorations is
preserved in Yorkshire as a remedy
against toothache.

Scottish servants each endeavor to be
the first to draw water from the well
on Christmas morning.

It is an old Irish superstition that
gold should not be paid away on
Christmas day nor silver lent.

Christmas day at Cape Town is usually
celebrated with picnics. The tem-
perature averages 82 degrees.

On Christmas morning in Norway
every gateway, gate or barn door is
decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on
a tall pole in order that the birds may
eat from it their Christmas dinner.

To Make a Canary Sing.
Generally any kind of soft, brilliant
noise will tempt a bird to sing. A can-
ary hung in a kitchen will usually
start his song if he hears, say, the ring-
ing of a frying pan. We utilize special
devices to tempt the shy singer, who
is perhaps rendered the more back-
ward by finding himself in novel sur-
roundings. For this purpose we em-
ploy whistles and song organs, which
artificially reproduce the "songs" of
the roller. This latter method is found to
be "irresistible" when all other plans have
failed. The bird feels apparently that
he is being challenged and forthwith
responds to the challenge by pouring
forth the best of his song.—London
Post.

Vulcan.
Vulcan, the god of ancient black-
smiths and metal workers, was lame
in consequence of a pretty hard fall
he had in his early days. Jupiter and
Juno had a row, and Vulcan sided
with his mother, against the old gen-
tleman, who promptly kicked him out
of heaven. He fell for a whole day
and lay on the island of Lemnos,
broke his leg and received as severe a
shaking up as though he had tumbled
down an elevator shaft. Esculapion
set his leg, but having only just recov-
ered a diploma did a poor job, and for a
long time Vulcan went on a crutch.

All at the Head.
Glass stands first of elastic sub-
stances, pearl is the heaviest of animal
substances, mercury is the heaviest
liquid, the heaviest woods are pome-
granate and lignum vitae, cork is the
lightest wood, and platinum is the
most ductile metal, capable of being
drawn so fine as to be invisible.

He Will See Them.
"A prominent oculist says he never
saw a pair of perfect eyes," said the
woman who reads the newspapers.

"That," replied Miss Cayenne, "merely
proves that the prominent oculist
was never in love"—Washington Star.

The way to fame is like the way to
heaven, through much tribulation.—
Sterne.

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT

A Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Gout,
Sprains, Wounds, Old
Sore, Corns, Bunions,
Galls, Bruises, Contracted Muscles, Lame Back, Stiff Joints,
Frosted Feet, Burns, Scalds, etc.
AN ANTISEPTIC that stops Irritation, subdues Inflam-
mation, and drives out Pain.
PENETRATES the Pores, loosens the Fibrous Tissues,
promotes a free circulation of the Blood, giving the Muscles
natural elasticity.

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED
CURED SCIATIC RHEUMATISM

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

THREE SIZES: 25c, 50c AND \$1.00
BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE
Ballard Snow Liniment Co.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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

LIFELESS RIDERS.
Thrilling incidents called from the
Horrors of War.

A veteran of the British army in In-
dia once saw a strange sight on a bat-
tlefield. As he tells the story a squad
of cavalry had been held in reserve
under cover of a field battery and an
infantry regiment. The artillery duel
had ended. The assault of the enemy
in overwhelming numbers had been re-
pulsed by the steadiness of the infan-
try. While a cloud of smoke hung over
the field the cavalry received an order
to charge with drawn sabers.

The troopers started in close order for
the enemy's line. Midway they met a
destructive fire from earthworks in
front of them and from the woods on
their flank. A young cavalryman, with
his sabre drawn, was shot in the heart
while leading in the first file. The horse
halted, swerved to the right and turned
back, but the rider kept his seat with-
out flinching. The other troopers went
on, carried the earthwork by storm,
rode at full gallop after the retreating
force and converted defeat into rout.

The dead trooper meanwhile was re-
turning with white face and with the
blood streaming from his wound. Un-
der his nerveless hand the horse re-
ceived neither check nor leading and
made its own way toward the infantry,
which was now advancing rapidly. As
the smoke lifted the soldiers saw the
solitary rider coming, with one hand in
a death grip upon the saddle, while the
other still held the sword rigidly
clamped.

It was a sight never to be forgotten—
the galloping horse, with the dead cav-
alryman still mounted and looking grim
and fierce. It was not until the rider
had gone fifty yards from the spot
where he had been killed that he rolled
off the horse.

A similar story is told of Captain No-
lan, who delivered the fatal blundering
order for the charge of the famous Light
brigade. He was seen on the field of
Enslin, riding from the hills where
the staff officers were drawn up to the
quarter where the brigade was station-
ed. The charge began, and what was
left of the brigade returned in broken
groups.

At last Captain Nolan was seen gal-
loping rapidly toward the center of the
field. He was firmly seated, straight as
an arrow and riding well. Suddenly
the horse swerved and the rider toppled
over.

The officers who were nearest rushed
forward, but when they lifted him from
the ground they found him lifeless.
Like the Indian soldierman, he had been
shot and instantly killed, but his horse
had carried him safely across the field
out of the reach of the pursuing Cos
sacks.

A Mother's Retort.
Dr. Breckenridge, a well known
American clergyman, and his two
brothers, also of the same profession,
one day paid a visit to their mother.

"Do you not think, mother," said he,
"that you ruled us with too rigid a rod
in our boyhood? It would have been
better, I think, had you used gentler
methods."

The old lady straightened up and
said, "Well, William, when you have
raised up three as good preachers as I
have, then you can talk!"

The old lady straightened up and
said, "Well, William, when you have
raised up three as good preachers as I
have, then you can talk!"

Horseless Carriages in 1645.
In one of the letters of Grail Pail,
written in 1645, the learned bibliophile
says: "It is true that there is here
an Englishman, the son of a French-
man, who proposes to make carriages
that will roll from Paris to Fontaine-
bleau without horses in a day. The new
machine is preparing in the Temple.
If it should succeed there will be a
great saving of hay and oats, which are
at present extremely costly."

Many persons have an objection
riding in elevators, or, more prop-
erly speaking, this objection should be
ed as a feeling of dread or fear. It
according to the superintendent of
big office building in Philadelphia
safest place for a person to be in an
elevator—that is, statistically speak-
ing, in the set of elevators for which
statistics have been kept by the
tendent there has been an average
transportation of 2,400,000 persons
year for seven years, an aggregate
16,800,000, and of this number but
one person has been injured, and the
jury did not result fatally.—Bath
Post-Express.

A Famous Widow.
One of the most famous widows
antiquity was Agrippina, the wife
Germanicus. During the life of
her husband she attended him in his
campaigns and shared his labors.
Suspecting that her husband had
poisoned, she had his presumed
dever assassinated and was
soon after treated with such
by Tiberius that she was driven
despair and starved herself to death.

Tradition Defied.
The bull had just entered the
shop. "Here," he remarked, "I
knock tradition entirely
backing from the place where
women as jarring a saucer, be-
cause the route to the stockyards is
his way." Philadelphia Ledger.

Breaking the Record.
Small Brother (emphatically)
grandfather, Harry broke the
college record! Grand-
father, I declare, that boy is always
something! What will he do
or will he have to get a new

A Ghostly Find.
On March 14—
two fishermen, F.
William Sennett, with
to pieces by charge
were found today
abandoned coal chute
on the Mississippi river, between
Alton, Ill.
Steffen has been ar-
rested.

For Sale.
Hacks, 15 to 15½
years old and up, good
orders, 1 saddle and ha-
rness, 16 hands high, will
be sold for
JNO. C. HARRIS
Hampton,

FOUGHT THREE DAYS TO SAVE STEAMER

Steamer British King Goes Down With
Twenty-Three Men Aboard.

Boston, March 14.—Suffering mental and physical, and numerous acts of heroism in saving life rarely equalled in the record of tragedies of the seas, attended the loss of the Phoenix Line steamer British King, which on Sunday last, in a raging Atlantic storm, foundered about 150 miles south of Sable Island, and carried to death twenty-seven members of the crew. Thirteen men were rescued from the sinking vessel by the Leyland Line steamer Bostonian, bound from Manchester to Boston, and eleven by the German tank steamer Manhattan, Rotterdam to New York. Five others who had been drawn in the vortex into which the British King was engulfed, were picked up from a frail bit of wreckage by the Bostonian which they had grasped after a serious struggle, for life in the whirlpool. The Bostonian arrived here this afternoon, and the details of the disaster became known.

CAPTAIN DIES OF INJURIES.

Capt. James O'Hagan of the British King, died on the Bostonian, from the effects of terrible injuries received in trying to save his vessel.

Two life boats from the Bostonian were crushed to atoms and the volunteers crewed who manned them were thrown into the high running seas while engaged in the work of rescue but all were safely landed on board the steamer.

When the first lifeboat was lowered from the Bostonian the small craft was swept against the stern of the big ship and destroyed and several of the seamen were bruised and maimed yet despite the boisterous condition of the sea, the volunteers were rescued by lines thrown out from their steamer.

THREE DAYS OF STRUGGLE.

For three days her Captain and crew, working against unconquerable odds, had tried to prevent the destruction of their ship. The wind finally increased to a hurricane and carried away the deck railings of the steamer, and the deck cargo of oil barrels washed into the sea. Some of the hatches were torn open, and great volumes of water poured into the ship's compartments, disabling the engines and soon the ship became utterly helpless. Realizing the necessity of quick action Capt. O'Hagan himself went into the hold and tried to repair the worst damage.

It was while doing this that a barrel of oil fractured one of his legs in two places. The injury was so severe that a piece of the bone protruded through the flesh. Despite this he continued to direct the efforts of the crew.

At the end of the three days when the hands had labored ceaselessly and without rest and with but little food, the Bostonian and the Manchester in Philadelphia sighted and to these Captain O'Hagan displayed the signal of distress.

The British King sailed from New York last Wednesday with a miscellaneous cargo and some fifty head of cattle bound for the port of Antwerp.

A Ghastly Find.

St. Louis, March 14.—The dead bodies of two fishermen, Fred Hentz and William Sennett, with their faces and hands to pieces by charges from a dynamite mine, were found today lying near the mouth of the Mississippi river, between Granite Point and Alton, Ill.

Steffen has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the mine.

For Sale.

Jack, 15 to 15½ hands, 4 years old and up, good color, good, I saddle and harness on 16 hands high, will sell for \$100. JNO. C. HARDIN, Hampton, Ky.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. Sold for over 60 years.

This is the first question your doctor would ask. "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at:
HAIR VIGOR,
HAIR CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

For Boys.

Boys be industrious; the world wants earnest workers. God never intended one to be idle. The more work you do the sweeter will be your sleep and brighter and happier your holidays. Take off your coat and kick up a dust in the world. But we would not repress your buoyant spirits or shut you out from all that is glad and happy in the beautiful world. We would like to pass an ordinance for each neighborhood to have a large play ground, where the boys could meet at least once each week, and enjoy a holiday. We would have it just as pleasant as it could be made, shaded by lovely trees, plenty of soft grass, to tumble on and sing birds overhead.

This will be so much nicer for our boys than loitering on street corners. We would have the old fashioned games our grandfathers played, and all modern improvements for developing the muscles. But, listen boys, we would not have any pastime you would blush for your parents and sisters to witness, such as scorching every high and noble aspiration, degrade the soul and prepare the way for many of the sins that now corrupt society. We would not have that lovely spot desecrated by an oath.

Blind Tigers.

Salem, Ky., March 14.—Blind tiger operators are receiving harsh treatment in this town. Three men convicted of selling liquor without a license were heavily fined two being confined in the county jail in default of bond. The prisoners are David Smith and Lon McCandless, who are serving out fines aggregating \$340, in five cases, receiving \$100 in one case each and \$60 each in four other cases.

"Cotton" Ramsey was fined \$60, but he furnished an appeal bond and will carry his case up.

The citizens are aroused against the practice and have employed attorney C. W. Clarke to prosecute the violators of the law. He assisted J. W. Joiner, the Commonwealth's Attorney.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mothers and Boys.

Of all the love affairs in the world none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely dutiful affection! I mean the love which makes a boy gallant and courteous, to his mother, saying to every body plainly that he is fairly in love with her.

Next the love of a husband nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to turn out badly who began by falling in love with his mother.

Any man can fall in love with a fresh faced girl, and the man who is gallant with a girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover of his mother in her middle age is a true knight who will love his wife as much in the serene and yellow autumn as in the daisied springtime.

CONDEMNED AS FOOD

NEARLY EVERYTHING WORTH EATING HAS BEEN UNDER A BAN.

From the Days of Adam There Has Been Not Only Forbidden Fruit, but Forbidden Meats and Vegetables. The Peculiar Belief of "Totemism."

From the days of Adam and Eve to the present time there has been not only forbidden fruit, but forbidden meats and vegetables. For one reason or another people have resolutely refused to eat any and all kinds of flesh, fish, fowl, fruits and plants. Thus the apple, the pear, the strawberry, the quince, the bean, the onion, the leek, the asparagus, the woodpecker, the pigeon, the goose, the deer, the bear, the turtle and the eel—these, to name only a few eatables, have been avoided as if unwholesome or positively injurious to health and digestion.

As we all know, the Jews have long had a hereditary antipathy to pork. On the other hand, swine's flesh was highly esteemed by the ancient Greeks and Romans. This fact is revealed by the many references to pig as a dainty bit of food. At the great festival held annually in honor of Demeter roast pig was the piece de resistance in the bill of fare because the pig was the sacred animal of Demeter. Aristophanes in "The Frogs" makes one of the characters hint that some of the others "smell of roast pig." These people undoubtedly had been at the festival, known as the Thesmophoria, and had eaten freely of roast pig. Those who took part in another Greek mystery or festival, known as the Eleusinia, abstained from certain food and, above all, from beans.

Again, as we all know, mice are esteemed in China and in some parts of India, but the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Jews abhorred mice and would not touch mouse meat. Rats and field mice were sacred in old Egypt and were not to be eaten on this account. So, too, in some parts of Greece, the mouse was the sacred animal of Apollo, and mice were fed in his temples. The chosen people were forbidden to eat "the weasel and the mouse and the tortoise after his kind." These came under the designation of unclean.

But people have abstained from eating kinds of flesh which could not be called unclean. For example, the people of Thebes, as Herodotus tells us, abstained from sheep. What is the matter with mutton chops? Then, the ancients used to abstain from certain vegetables. Indeed, the Romans sneered at those Egyptians who did not dare to eat onions, leeks or garlic, and yet the Romans themselves were superstitious about what they ate or what they should avoid eating.

In his "Roman Questions" Plutarch asks, "Why do the Latins abstain strictly from the flesh of the woodpecker?" In order to answer Plutarch's question correctly it is necessary to have some idea of the peculiar custom and belief called "totemism." There is a stage of society in which people claim descent from and kinship with beasts, birds, vegetables and other objects. This object, which is a "totem," or family mark, they religiously abstain from eating. The members of the tribe are divided into clans or stocks, each of which takes the name of some animal, plant or object, as the bear, the buffalo, the woodpecker, the asparagus, and so forth. No member of the bear family would dare to eat bear meat, but he has no objection to eating buffalo steak. Even the marriage law is based on this belief, and no man whose family name is Wolf may marry a woman whose family name is also Wolf.

In a general way it may be said that almost all our food prohibitions spring from the extraordinary custom generally called totemism. Mr. Swan, who was a missionary for many years in the Kongo Free State, thus describes the custom: If I were to ask the Yaka people why they do not eat zebra flesh, they would reply, "Chibila"—i. e., "It is a thing to which we have an antipathy," or, better, "It is one of the things which our fathers taught us not to eat." So it seems the word "bashilang" means "the people who have an antipathy to the leopard;" the "bashalamba," "those who have an antipathy to the dog;" and the "bashilanzulu," "those who have an antipathy to the elephant." In other words, the members of these stocks refuse to eat their totems, the zebra, the leopard and the elephant, from which they take their names.

The survival of antipathy to certain foods was found among people as highly civilized as the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. Quite a list of animals whose flesh was forbidden might be drawn up. For example, in old Egypt the sheep could not be eaten in Thebes, nor the goat in Mendes, nor the cat in Bubastis, nor the crocodile at Ombos, nor the rat, which was sacred to Ra, the sun god. However, the people of one place had no scruples about eating the forbidden food of another place, and this often led to religious disputes and bad blood.

Among the vegetables tabooed as food by the Egyptians may be mentioned the onion, the garlic and the leek. Lucian says that the inhabitants of Pelusium adored the onion. According to Pliny, the Egyptians used to swear by the leek and the onion. Juvenal pokes fun at those who thought it a sin to eat them. He exclaims, "Surely a very religious nation and a blessed peace where every garden is overrun with garlic!"

The survivals of totemism among the ancient Greeks are very interesting. Families named after animals and plants were not uncommon. One Athenian genus, the Ixiodae, had for its ancestral plant the asparagus. We may be sure that this plant was tabooed as food to every man, woman and child of the Ixiodae.—New York Post.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c. Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Starving to Death.

A device important to railroad men has been invented and patented by George M. Ayles of New Albany for many years an engineer on the Southern and the old Air Line railways, now engineer at the New Albany federal building.

The invention of Mr. Ayles provides for a continuous rail for main tracks, doing away with the frogs that have heretofore been necessary in connecting sidings with the main tracks, hence the device is known as the "frogless switch."

The utility of Mr. Ayles' invention is readily conceded by railroad men, and it is believed it will obviate frequent railroad wrecks caused by cars rolling from side tracks onto the main line.

The mechanism is operated from a switch stand, the movement to throw the switch for the siding also controlling the continuous rail. On account of an accident in the Edwardsville tunnel, a few miles west of New Albany, which happened two years ago Mr. Ayles was forced to retire from railroading.

The redistricting bill.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—The Republicans of the House and Senate are determined to resist to the last the legislative redistricting bill passed by the General Assembly, and to that end a redistricting committee has been formed to employ counsel to test the matter in the courts.

As soon as the bill receives the signature of the governor the courts will be appealed to, and it is stated that not only this bill, but the last legislative redistricting bill measure, under which the present Legislature is operating will be tried out.

The committee claims that they can secure the best legal talent in the state and that it will a fight to the finish.

No Indian Uprising.

Vinita, I. T., March 16.—Marshal Darrough reached Vinita this afternoon, from Spavinaw and said the reports of trouble with the Cherokee Indians has been exaggerated. Darrough has just arrested fifteen full-blooded Indians on the charge of harboring and assisting the Wickliffe boys. These Indians were brought to Vinita. The Wickliffe's had not been encountered when sheriff Darrough left Spavinaw early today.

A battle is anticipated with the Wickliffe gang before they are captured.

WANTED:—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods. Salary \$75.00 per month; \$3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. S. ATLAS BLOCK, Chicago.

Salvation Army Congress.

Chicago, Ill., March 15.—The first annual Western Congress of the Salvation Army opened in Chicago today, to continue one week. While the Congress is primarily for the purpose of bringing together about six hundred of the officers of the organization for the discussion of spiritual advice, socialistic questions and other questions pertaining to the work in the West, a number of public meetings have been held.

LOTICE!

Lost, March 11th, between the Watson graveyard and the Ada Florence mines, a small grip containing some small clothing of a child. Any one finding it please notify me at Lola, Ky. The finder will be paid for his trouble. BERRY DAVIDSON.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
(Gives and restores the hair.)
Prevents a luxuriant growth.
Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color.
It is a scalp disease & hair falling.
25c. and 50c. at Druggists.

Starving to Death.

Because her stomach was so weakened by useless drugging that she could not eat, Mrs. Mary H. Walters of St. Clair St., Columbus, O., was literally starving to death. She writes: "My stomach was so weak from useless drugs that I could not eat, and my nerves so wrecked that I could not sleep; and not before I was given up to die was I induced to try Electric Bitters; with the wonderful result that improvement began at once, and a complete cure followed." Best health tonic on earth. 50c. Guaranteed by Woods & Orme druggists.

A Mass of Ice.

Chicago Journal: The largest mass of ice in the world is probably the one which fills up nearly the whole of Greenland, where it has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to now form a block of about 600,000 sq. miles, in area and average a mile and one-half in its thickness.

According to these statistics the lump of ice is larger in volume than the whole body of water in the Mediterranean, and there is enough of it to cover the whole United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a layer about seven miles thick. If it were cut into two convenient slabs, and built up equally upon the entire surface of Wales, it would form a pile more than one hundred and thirty miles high. There is ice enough in Greenland to bury the entire area of the United States a quarter of a mile deep.

A Favorite Remedy For Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by Woods & Orme, the leading drug store in Western Kentucky.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The Following Have Paid or Renewed their Subscriptions Since Last Report.

W. G. Conger, Tribune
H. H. Moore, Salem
H. Lee Upton, Louisville
W. C. Overby, Paducah
W. D. Greer, Paducah
J. L. Smith, Delaware
H. M. Cook, City
S. B. Cromwell, Henderson
S. H. Holoman, City
Wash. C. Cruce, Murphysboro Ill
J. R. Ryan Jr, Salem
T. A. Bugg, Crider
J. O. Dixon, City
Gus Vaughn, "
R. H. Moore "
R. Lee Rankin, Fords Ferry
A. L. Sullivan, Bono Ark.
O. L. Bass, Peusacola La
C. L. Hicklin, Buckhorn Ill
Jas. Kirk, Tolu
J. O. Smithson, Carrsville
A. P. Love, Sheridan
R. S. Elkins, Mattoon
J. T. Dempsey, Roduey
R. C. Cardin, View
C. Y. Haynes, Gunnison Miss
Percy Noggle, DeKoven
W. E. Curry, Fords Ferry

"To Cure a Felon"

says Sam Kendall of Phillipsburg, Kan., "just cover it over with Bucklen's Arnica Salve and the salve will do the rest." Quickest cure for Burns Boils, Sores, Scalds, Wounds, Piles Eczema, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands Sore Feet and Sore Eyes. Only 25c at Woods & Orme's drug store. Guaranteed.

Nice fresh groceries at Morris & Yates.

—NAPOLEON'S ESCAPES.

Reckless of Danger, the Great Soldier Was Often Wounded.

In reply to the question in what engagements he considered himself to have been in the greatest danger of losing his life Napoleon once said, "In the commencement of my campaigns." Indeed, if further proof were demanded to show that he did not spare himself at Toulon it is only necessary to add that during the ten weeks of its siege Napoleon, in addition to a bayonet wound in his thigh, had three horses shot under him, while at the siege of Acre during the expedition to Egypt he lost no fewer than four in the same manner.

During the last days of his life, when captivity, disappointment and sickness had well nigh completed their work, it is said that the agony of his fatal disease drew from him on many occasions the pitiful cry of, "Why did the cannon balls spare me?"

During his long military career Napoleon fought sixty battles, while Caesar fought but fifty. In the early part of his career he was utterly reckless of danger while on the battlefield, and this spirit of fearlessness contributed largely to the love and esteem in which he was held by his armies. There was a curious belief among the English in Napoleon's time that he had never been wounded, and indeed the report was current that he carefully if not in a cowardly manner refrained from exposing himself. Nothing could be more contrary to the truth, for he was in reality several times severely wounded, but as he wished to impress upon his troops the belief that good fortune never deserted him and that, like Achilles, he was well nigh invulnerable, he always made a secret of his many dangers. He therefore enjoined once for all upon the part of his immediate staff the most absolute silence regarding all circumstances of this nature, for it is almost impossible to calculate the confusion and disorder which would have resulted from the slightest report or the smallest doubt relative to his existence. Upon the single thread of this man's life depended not only the fate and government of a great empire, but the whole policy and destiny of Europe as well.

Market Report.

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

CATTLE.

Extra good export steers	\$4 50-5 00
Light shipping steers	4 25-4 50
Choice butcher steers	3 75-4 35
Common to medium	2 75-3 00
Choice butcher heifers	3 10-3 60
Fair to good	2 50-3 00
Common to medium	2 25-2 50
Choice butcher cows	3 00-3 25
Common to medium	2 00-2 50
Good to extra stock steers	3 00-3 50
Good to extra bulls	2 75-3 15
Choice veal calves	6 50-7 00
Common to medium	3 00-4 00
Coarse heavy	2 50-3 00
Choice milk cows	35 00-40 00
Medium to good	20 00-30 00
Plain common	10 00-20 00

HOGS.

Choice pack. & butchers	4 70-5 35
Medium packers	4 15-5 35
Light shippers	4 50-5 25
Choice pigs	4 90-5 00
Light pigs	4 75-5 00
Roughs	3 50-4 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

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

GRAIN.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	\$0 92
No. 3 red and longberry	90
CORN—	
No. 2 white	47½
No. 2 mixed	47
OATS—	
No. 3 white(new)	35½
No. 2 mixed (new)	34½

MARKET BASKET.

BUTTER—Packing 15c per lb.; good country 17-18½c; Elgin 28c in 30 lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 29c.
POULTRY—Hens 11c per lb.; roosters 5c per lb.; spring chickens 10c; ducks old 9c, young 12c; turkeys 14c.
EGGS—19-20c. case count; dandled 21-22c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Goods That Will Tempt the Purse String!

IS THE KIND WE ARE OFFERING THIS SPRING

Goods are judged by the good one derives from them. The goods we have been bringing before the public have proven to the people that each and every article we offer is a bargain in every sense of the word. Come and see what we offer you!



Shoes For Men

Our shoes are not the best in the world, but just as good, and a little better than the ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoe.

Introducing New Spring Footwear

We are now displaying our line of 1906 Spring Footwear. It's that different look and feel—characteristic of good footwear—that places our Shoes in a class by themselves.

Our \$2.50 Shoes

Are very effectively and attractively after the styles in \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes. This is the finest and most attractive selection of Shoes we ever displayed at any one price, and are not growing extravagant when we say they are the best to be had anywhere at \$2.50.

White Canvass Slippers for Girls



Corner Main and Salem Streets

Spring Dress Goods

Bear Silk, French Silk Mull, Albatross, Eolienne, Crepedecline, Henriette, Batiste, Mohair Suitings, Nuns Veiling, Toilduword and Silk Gingham

Trimmings and Notions

Women who do not on pretty dress trimmings should see our new spring assortment. It's the handsomest and most varied we have ever displayed.

White Goods

Linen from 15c to \$1.00; Persian Lawns, India Linens, Long Cloth, English Nainsook.

Carpets Rugs Matting Lace Curtains

Ladies Muslin Underwear Corset Covers Ladies Shirt Waists and Skirts Ladies Belts, Pocket Books A beautiful line of Ribbons Umbrellas and Parasols Gloves, long elbow, black, white and other colors Ladies Fancy Collars Ladies Fancy Combs Laces and Embroideries All kinds of novelties G. D. Corsets

Mens Hats

Pants, Shirts and Underwear

TIGER BRAND SHIRTS FOR MEN

Millinery

We are doing ourselves proud with our new Millinery. We are showing the finest, most attractive and fascinating assortment ever brought to Marion. Many creations here that are entirely original and exclusive, in addition to the bewildering assortment of the new spring chic spring shapes. All are reasonably priced.

Opening March 28

March 28th we place on sale a beautiful line of hats in shapes that will be most favored this spring

The range of prices does not indicate the real value of the hats on sale. We wish to make this department the most popular in Marion and are quoting prices to accomplish this end.

Our early purchases in Eastern markets have given us the command of exclusive early styles in Marion

All Advantage

may be secured by an early inspection of our offerings, as we are already taking extensive orders and will be glad to have yours.

Every woman in Marion knows that the growth of our business has been phenomenal. Did you ever pause and ask yourself the simple question: "Why this phenomenal growth?" If that question is in your mind permit us to answer it by saying that the secret of our success lies in the merchandise itself. All lovers of artistic articles for women to wear realize that they would be skipping the main chapter of an interesting book if, when studying the new styles, they would miss our opening.

Mrs. A. S. Cavender.

SEVEN SPRINGS

Revs. George Summers, of Levas and J. C. Kinsolving and wife, of Emmaus, were guests of Mose Patton and wife Saturday night.

Misses May and Marion Travis, of Emmaus attended church at this place Sunday.

Mr. Jim Patton and wife of Caldwell Springs, and little Guy Brasher of Kuttawa, were here visiting relatives this week.

Mr. Burnet Asbridge had a hog go mad this week.

Matt Patton and family of the Elm Grove section, were here visiting his father's family last Saturday and Sunday.

Hurrah for the dog tax law! we are in favor of it, and think it is a good thing, as there are too many dogs in the country, unless they were more serviceable.

Burnie Patton of this place visited his aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Kinsolving, near Emmaus last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Peck, of near Emmaus, are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, which arrived at their home March 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have been married six years and this is their first born. Mother and babe are doing well.

There was a singing at Mrs. Kitty Sunderland's Sunday evening.

Mose L. Patton and wife called at the home of Mr. Ed. Peck Thursday evening.

Edge Brasher of Caldwell Springs was through this neighborhood last Friday.

Miss Lillie Brown, of this place, visited relatives near Emmaus, last week.

Burnie Patton was in Salem last Friday.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's T. stiles will Tonio. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteful form. No cure, No pay. 50c.

STARR.

To our Friends in the West—Dear Cousins: We have seen all your letters, personal and public, with delight, and we are always pleased to hear from you all and to know how that you are doing well. We notice that you are having a nice social time occasionally and we want to say that the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" brought back to memory many fond recollections. And now we want you to sing it again, and we and when you get to the choruses, make it loud and strong and remember you all have many relatives and friends back in that Old Kentucky Home. Hoping to hear from you all soon and often through the Press by personal letters.

About sixty of the old and young people met at Will Crayne's last Saturday night and had a pleasant time singing and talking.

Messrs. Noble Hill, John Aicklin, John Sutherland and Leonard Hubbard were out last week and we had a "hog killing time."

The carrier is in sight and I must close. Will try to write you more regularly in future.

LOLA.

We are having a fine protracted meeting here being conducted by Revs. Dees and Wise.

Mr. Wm. Bishop, sheriff of this county, was here last week.

Lots of wild ducks on the market; Ain't this bad weather?

Herbert K. mper of Carrville vicinity, is visiting friends here.

H. G. Fisher has a fine upright piano for sale cheap.

Uncle Tom Robinson has been very sick but is improving.

Mrs. Ada Bryant will close her school at Pleasant Ridge this week.

Lots of mud in this section, but people will travel.

Mrs. Annie Johnson is on the sick list.

Mr. Arthur Williams' family were visiting friends and relatives here Sunday.

IRON HILL.

P. H. Deboe attended church at Sugar Grove Sunday.

Luther Givens, recently of Missouri, is once more treading Kentucky soil.

John A. Wood returned to his farm in Oklahoma recently.

Marion McConnell of Marion was a guest of friends in this vicinity Sunday.

M. K. Givens has sold his fine horse to parties in Arkansas.

A number of the boys attended court Tuesday in the overshoe case.

The case in Esq. Hodges' court Saturday between Babb & McChesney was decided in favor of McChesney.

Rev. Oakley preached an impressive sermon Sunday at Sugar Grove. The congregation has employed him for another year.

Mack Sutton, of Crayneville, was in this section Tuesday.

LEVIAS.

Sunshine after equinox.

Spare the peach trees a little longer.

Complain about the roads.

Robert Guess and wife of Pineknayville, visited J. B. Carter's family Sunday.

Miss Addie Carter entered school at Salem this week.

James B. Franklin is still no better.

Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Mr. J. B. Carter must now be added to our sick list.

Mrs. M. E. Barnes of Salem visited here last week.

Miss Mary Morgan of Marion, is

visiting her parents here for a few days.

W. J. Franklin has rented the Williams place near Fords Ferry and will move there during the crop season.

We are going to Chas. LaRue with these eggs and chickens. He has such a pretty line of spring goods.

John L. Harpending of Berry mines has gone to Louisville this week on business.

Miss Lelia Carter has gone to Marion, having accepted a position in the millinery establishment with Mrs. Lola Davidson.

Clarence Branham and wife rejoice over the arrival of a new girl at their house.

We are glad our county judge has stopped the heavy hauling on Marion and Salem road while the ground is so wet. If that had been done earlier our road would be in better shape now.

CHAPEL HILL.

Our precinct is still on gaining ground.

Mr. T. J. Yandell has sold to the Paducah Heading Co. a fine lot of white oak timber.

Miss Ina Hillyard of Fredonia, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Albert Walker of this place.

Mrs. M. G. Jacobs is in very poor health. She is not able to do her own work.

Mr. T. M. Hill sold to Bennett Walker of Marion a good horse on Monday.

Mr. Will Ward bought a fine Jersey milk cow from John Cochran for \$21.50.

Mr. Robert Elkins one of our old comrades and a Chapel Hill boy, has lived all around and in Chapel Hill, and is very much welcomed in our midst, was at church Sunday.

Bro. Thompson filled his appoint-

ment at Chapel Hill Sunday and will continue our pastor.

Some of our good women of Chapel Hill have had a lot of young chickens hatched off in this month, and instead of knitting the little ones stockings for the little ones feet they have devised another plan to save them from freezing; they have taken an iron vessel and put fire in it, and placed in their coops and it serves them all right.

NEW SALEM.

Every one complaining; no work being done.

Lau Harpending spent Sunday with his father's family.

Harris Austin visited relatives in Illinois last week.

The worst March in years.

Some disease among the sheep in this section; few get well.

The public road from Salem to Marion is simply impassable and will remain so as long as the heavy freight is allowed to be hauled in the winter. We have a law compelling men or companies who cut up a road to become responsible for it. It is but a matter of time when we will have to have a passable road from Salem to Marion or the Salem people will do their freighting from the river which would mean many dollars loss to Marion; travel is almost suspended on this road.

The present outlook is for a late and backward spring, which means extra work for man and beast.

Nearly every one on the road has a phone. It is a nice thing to call up your neighbor and have a chat after supper.

When we get the other telephone lines up we will feel quite cityfied.

Mules and hogs are as good as bank paper in this section.

Rev. King's last appointment at New Salem the last 4th Sunday; we

understand the church will endeavor to secure his services for another year.

We have no representative from this section on either panel of the present jury.

The robbers have come but no spring yet.

How about the fruit crop? Is it safe?

The raid in Salem last week on the tiger was worse than Carrie N. and her little hatchet.

If a fellow gets snake bit what will he do?

John L. Harpending left Monday for Nashville; he will go from there to Salida, Colo., to do his annual assessment work on some mining claim he has in that state and will be absent thirty days.

WESTON

Wonder if king cold has come to stay this time?

Miss Stella Sturgis, of Babb, Rock, Ills., is guest of her brother Mr. Dink Sturgeon this week.

Mr. Tom Lamb and family are guests of Ed. Anderson this week.

Mrs. Rosie Frazier, of Caldwell Springs, has come to see her mother, Mrs. G. P. Wilson who is ill.

Mr. Geo. Utley, who has purchased the C. E. C. Travis property, is preparing to run a henery.

Matchen says he would like to see the man who is old enough to have ever seen such weather as this March.

Mr. Geo. L. Rankin and daughter Margaret were in Evansville shopping.

The mumps are still raging; roads are bad and still getting worse.

FOR SALE—A pair of good mules; also a pair of young mules, years old, unbroken. S. M. Jones.

to be allowed to vote.
a tall, slender Quaker girl
her seat and, followed by
marched out of the convent.
The leader was Susan B.
It was her first rebellion
in order of things which
monopoly of power. She
set about organizing the
New York State Temperance
society, which was the real beginning
of her life's work in
social reform. The theme has ever been
the same for the sexes.

Time has dealt gently with her. She still stands stately and erect, and her step is as the vigor and elasticity of most women many years her junior. Her memory is undulled by age, all of her faculties seem to retain the keenness which made her such a power in the prime of her life. Her interest in the world's affairs is unabated, and her mind is attuned to every movement having for its object the betterment of mankind.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
Leader of Woman Suffrage Movement Who Has Just Celebrated Her Eighty-sixth Birthday.

Time has dealt gently with her. She still stands stately and erect, and her step is as the vigor and elasticity of most women many years her junior. Her memory is undulled by age, all of her faculties seem to retain the keenness which made her such a power in the prime of her life. Her interest in the world's affairs is unabated, and her mind is attuned to every movement having for its object the betterment of mankind.

Secretary Root's impassive attitude, which was so remarkably effective in this case, is all the more notable, in view of the flood of excited protests that have come to Washington from associations of farming, manufacturing,

A boat, and snow trail saucer has been constructed which overcomes both difficulties, for its screw propeller or fan works, not in the water but in the air. Driven by a motor, the fan whirling in the air sends the boat along at a good rate of speed.

Curara one of the deadly poisons, and that with which South American Indians anoint their arrow heads, has been found very helpful in the treatment of hydrophobia.

ning way back, with two and three porch verandas facing the South to catch the sea breeze. Quaint old carvings are on the doors which are also splendid with great brass knockers. The view is fine and expansive, including Charleston Harbor, Fort Sum-

(Continued on next page.)

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heads, filled with the freshly cut fruit. To one who has always lived in the North, the colored part of the community, would be the most interesting feature of this southern city. On every corner were groups of men and boys, sunbathing in their pockets, lolling in the hands of their mothers, or in the hands of laundry women carrying big baskets of laundry work on their woolly heads, and pickaninnies rolling and tumbling everywhere. I reached the steamer well satisfied with my sight of Charleston and at 2 P. M. we left the Harbor. The remainder of the day was bright and although cool, we stayed on deck until dark. We passed close to Fort Sumter, so quiet and deserted, that it was difficult to realize that the first note of war was sounded from that spot nearly half a century ago.

The St. John's in Florida.

The next day was bright, warm and beautiful, and at 7 A. M. we entered the St. John's River in Florida, with its low banks, entirely devoid of interest. Reaching Jacksonville in the morning we drove all over the city, saw the large new hotels, and some handsome dwellings and the built-up district over which the big fire had swept. We took the train for St. Augustine—one of the dreams of my life was to be realized—and rode for more than an hour through woods of the long leaf pine, and the scrub palmetto, then behold! the bay and the quaint old city. State Senator S.—who was in my husband's company during the war, met us with his carriage, and his hospitality was so imperative, that we could not accept. He owns a pretty place a little out of the city on San Marco Avenue, where we spent a pleasant evening with him and his wife, and the next morning he drove us all over the old town, past the superb hotels, the old Spanish houses—the oldest is 300 years—through the narrow streets, the narrowest five feet wide, to the barracks, and along the beautiful bay, while beyond Anastasia Island lay the ocean.

Palms and Tropical Fruit.

"The Plaza" overlooking the bay, teems with tropical growths, palms, bananas, oranges, tree ferns, agaves, and many things I did not know. At the end stands the old slave market.



COURT OF HOTEL ALCAZAR

SLAVE MARKET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Then we drove to the Ponce de Leon, where Senator and Mrs. S.—lunched with us. This hotel is a vast Moorish Palace covering acres of ground. One enters through a massive iron gate, a flight of steps leads to a veranda on either side, with a large open court in front, filled with tropical growth bordered with verbenas, mignonette, geraniums and roses in full bloom. In the centre of this paved court, a large fountain is fed by bronze frogs and turtles, while the basin flashes with splendid gold fish. A few steps lead to the main veranda, the floors of which, and all the corridors, are flawless marble. The rotunda, rising to the roof, is superbly carved in antique designs of oak, while marble fire places contain huge lighted logs resting on the massive brass andirons. Very large paintings, which are masterpieces, hang on the second floor of the rotunda. The immense dining hall in the centre of the building must be seen to gather any conception of its splendor. The frescoing on the walls and ceilings beggars description. Each side of the room is enclosed in glass, and the guests gaze out upon the open grounds, green as in summer time. The pillars in this room are wonders of architectural beauty.

Fairy Land Scenes.

The furnishings are magnificent, in gold, pale rose tints and pale blue. The mantels are veritably a thing of beauty; it is of white carved wood and rich pieces of Mexican onyx, with clock set in the onyx and with huge brass andirons. The cost must have been thousands. We came here in the evenings to listen to the fine music in the rotunda, and the court looked like fairy land, lighted with many colored scintillant globes hidden among the fountains. It was a charming scene. The Alcazar opposite the Ponce, on the other side of the beautiful square, filled with all green plants, is a charming hotel, built of concrete; the Ponce is concrete with trimmings and coverings in terra cotta. The Alcazar surrounds a very large court filled with flowers, in the centre of which is a large fountain always playing; windows open on a port, and a walk extends all around the court. The first floor is used for stores, where tempting goods are displayed, across the street from the Alcazar is the Cordova, with a small lighted court in the office, filled with plants and palms, and beyond, a small open court where I saw my first banana plant with ripening fruit. The parlors are furnished in oriental designs and dark rich colorings. Massive carved wood, wonderful mantels, brass tables, bronzes of rarest workmanship—and a thousand things I haven't the space to mention—on everywhere meet the eye. These three hotels with their wealth of beauty, are a rare sight. In my next letter I will take you to Anastasia Island and further south in this land of flowers.

HISTORY OF RAIN DROPS.

AS TRACED FROM THE STORM TO THEIR FINAL ENGULFMENT IN THE OCEAN.

Uncle Sam's Extensive Work in Investigating the Water Supply—Great Subterranean Rivers—Pollution of Domestic Water.

The history of the rain drops and the snow flakes from the time of their formation till they merge with the ocean, to be again evaporated and repeat the process, is oftentimes a long and tedious one. Some of the rain of course falls back into the ocean; but much finds a temporary abiding place on the tops of high inland mountains, and enjoys a year or more of travel and usefulness before it finally reaches its old mother ocean. The Government is devoting considerable energy to the accumulation and dissemination of facts concerning the behavior of water from the time it reaches the earth as rain or snow until it joins the ocean or great navigable rivers. Public appreciation of the value of this work has steadily increased, and urgent demands for its extension have come from all sections of the country. The work includes the collection of data relating to the flow of surface streams, researches on the location and movements of underground waters,—great subterranean rivers which move with deliberation—and the investigation of the physical character of these waters, such as hardness, color, turbidity, etc. The sources and effects of the pollution of municipal water supplies have also received much study.

Measuring the Stream's Flow.

As a means of obtaining reliable records of stream discharge in the important river basins of the country, approximately 800 gauging or measuring stations are maintained by the Government. The records furnished by these stations are used by manufacturers and investors in planning the development of water power, by municipalities in studying problems of water supply, and by irrigators in determining the acreage which can be reclaimed from desert conditions and the crops which can safely be planted. They are also of great importance to engineers who obtain from them data for the study of many problems, such as the relation between rainfall and run-off, the effects of forests upon stream flow, the occurrence and control of floods, etc.

Throughout the eastern part of the United States the surface waters have great value as a source of cheap power, and the demand for steam-gauging data is constantly growing as manufacturing enterprises are developed. In densely populated sections, problems of water supply and sewerage disposal have also become urgent and are often complicated by the fact that cities not only draw their supply of water from convenient streams, but in many cases empty their sewerage into them as well. In such thickly settled regions even small and insignificant streams must be utilized to their fullest capacity. In the Central States underground as well as surface waters are used for both industrial and municipal purposes.

RELIC OF BULL RUN.

A Small Monument Erected on the Spot at the Time of the Battle.

This rude little monument stands on the bloodiest section of the Bull Run battlefields about one thousand yards northwest of the crossroads at Groveton. The site of the monument is by the bankside of the "old railroad cut." Before the civil war a railroad was projected to run from the Manassas Gap Railroad at Leesburg, Va., northeast to Leesburg, crossing Bull Run at Sudley Springs. The railroad was graded with a succession of "cuts" and "fills," from Gainsville to Sudley, a distance of about three miles. No ties or rails had been laid when at the outbreak of the war work stopped. In the second battle of Bull Run, Jackson took up his position along the line of railroad. Back of Groveton the line ran through a long low hill and this "cut" was in the center of the Confederate line. Here the effort to dislodge Jackson was most stubborn and thousands of Union soldiers fell in the unsuccessful attempt. After Appomattox, when the Union army was on the march back to Washington, many of the troops returned by way of the old Warrenton turnpike which runs through these bloody fields. The bones of the Union soldiers who fell there had not at that time been exhumed and taken to Arlington. The returning veterans paused long enough to erect and dedicate this monument. It stands in the woods in an isolated place and very few persons ever visit it.

Herschel a Great Musician.

It may not be generally known that Herschel, who in spite of all obstacles became the greatest of astronomers, was a most brilliant musician as well, and in his earlier life taught music and was the proprietor



HERSCHEL.

and manager of the famous Bath Orchestra.

During the last half of the seventeenth century while Herschel was winning undying fame, there flourished more great men than in any other equal number of years during the two centuries.

A partial list includes the names of Benjamin Franklin, Fox, Flax and Burke, the great English baronets; Hume and Gibbon, the great historians; Watts, the inventor of the steam engine; Sheridan and Garrick, the play actors and writers; Gainsborough, West and Reynolds, the painters; Voltaire, the French author and critic; Paine, the French atheist; Blackstone, the greatest of legal authorities; Goldsmith, the poet; the Duke of Wellington, George the Third of England, and our own immortal Washington.

HOTELS FOR WOMEN NEEDED.

Crying Need in New York City, Declares President of Little Mother's Association.

"There are only three ways open to the New York working girl whose wage earning capacity is \$5 a week and who is dependent on herself for support—she may starve, go to destruction, or commit suicide," Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mother's Association, said at the convention of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

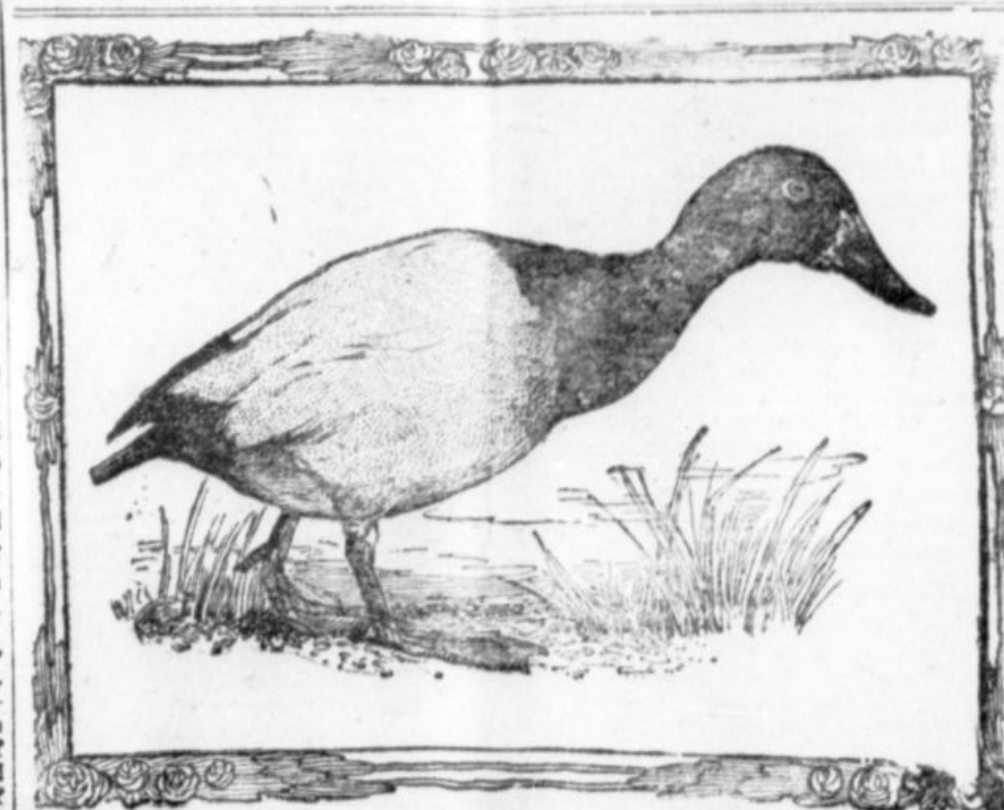
"The crying need of New York City," continued Mrs. Burns, "is Mills hotels for working women."

"There are 255,732 wage earning women in New York. These figures do not include the women in various professions. Of these wage earners 22,708 are saleswomen. Their earnings average \$5 a week. A woman can barely live on that and keep herself respectable. The women and girl boxmakers number 3,094. This is the poorest paid trade in the city. Three dollars a week is the average wage paid. No woman can support herself on such a sum unless she lives in her parent's home and pays no board."

"New York must give these girls and women respectable, comfortable living places within their means. It remains for the Federation of Women's Clubs to make some strong organized effort to start this thing. It will be no trouble to establish these cheap, comfortable hotels once we can convince people of the need."

The Dead Sea of America.

The Great Salt Lake, Utah, has a length of seventy-five miles, a width of thirty-five miles, and a circumference of 291 miles. It includes six islands, the largest having a length of sixteen miles and a width of five miles, with a peak rising to the height of 2,000 feet above the level of the lake. The water is of such density that persons can float in it easily; its density is exceeded only by that of the Dead Sea. The waters of the Great Salt Lake are gradually receding from the shore line.



THE FAMOUS CANVASBACK DUCK.

Deception in the preparation of our foods not only is the stock-in-trade of the manufacturer, but large hotel keepers are guilty also. Wise, indeed, is the man who can tell when he is eating canvasback duck. There is apparently but one way to distinguish the canvasback, and that is by the celery flavor imparted to its flesh. The celebrated ducks of the Chesapeake region and those of Wisconsin are noted for this flavor, the former living almost entirely on an aquatic weed known as wild celery, and the latter upon the extensive celery fields of the Wolverine State. And yet the owner of the hotel saves money when he has the common duck fed and fattened on celery, served on the table its flavor is the same as the wild bird.

A GIANT SUGAR BEET.

O'Shannassy Raps a Marvel Through Accident.

"That story of a Cinderella going to the ball in a pumpkin," said O'Shannassy, "isn't a circumstance that's happened out me way in Colorado with sugar beets. Now ye moind, a sugar beet sometimes grows big, an' th' bigger ye grows thim th' more money ye are shure t' get from th' factory. I'll let er go clane thro' t' farm down by th' Ganneson, and all th' ither farms in th' State gate t' dith a' far as size av shugar beets was consarned. Why, don't ye know that th' wather av thot river is richer in sthrong likid manure, an' whin I uses it for argyatin' me farm, somehow ither I do be afther straplin' down me plants, they grows so quick."

But, 'twas lasht year thot somethin' remarkable happen'd on me farm 'way off in wan corner. Why, don't ye know somehow ither a shugar beet sate got mixed wid th' soil an' grow'd so quick wid th' rich argyatin' Ganneson wather thot I didn't get th' chance t' athrap it down. Yis, sir, an' whin it got so big I says t' myself, 'ays I, I'll let er go clane thro' t' 'Chinn'. I'm goin' t' see jist how big th' bloomin' bate kin grow. An' would ye believe it, whin th' toime came t' gather in th' crop, 'tho I hated t' do it, it took nearly me lasht 'int buyin' fove hundred pounds av dilimite t' blow thot bloomin' thing out er th' groun'. An' th' 'twas a slight t' see. 'Twas split into big pieces, an' nuybur Smith was so good as t' bring over his saw mill an' we riged up his raserline injin an' by best mornin' had cut up thot bate into thirty-foot slabs. Now, I only owned five times and nuybur Smith had three, so we had t' go t' me ither naburs until we had thirty-three double team wagons filled up t' tops wid road shugar bate planks. I can tell ye we was th' gran' sight whin we drove up t' th' factory at Rocky Ford."

"Well, whin th' factory people wint ahead an' made th' shugar from thot bate, they found it phwat ye call a 'Shugar Content' as high as forty-five per cent. Ye know ordinary bates are good whin they give twenty per cent shugar and the Agricultural Department calls the coefficient of purity in thot shugar was somethin' gran'. Faith, didn't th' factory people complain atterwards thot their customers found fault wid th' shugar made from th' bate (they made two car loads from th' I believe) because 'twas so watery? 'Twad so watery thot half a teaspoon would swaten a quart av coffee. 'Yis, sir, an' th' factory people didn't want th' poolp, after they had taken th' shugar out av it, rottinin' in th' buildin' an' bein' as they didn't have th' room t' store it outside, they paid me fove dollars th' load t' haul it away, which made I did. Now, phwat did I do but take th' stuff back t' me farm an' put it in me twelve silos. Thim I scours th' country an' buys up 2013 head av cattle, wid th' money I gets from th' factory people, an' fattens thim up on th' poolp. Thim I ships thim back t' Chicago, after I'd fatten'd thim, an' I gets two toime as much as I pays for thim. 'Not countin' th' money I gets from th' b'ate an' th' cattle, I tell ye I made money th' next spring furnishin' argyatin' wather t' me naburs from th' river. I made out av th' I hold th' bate made in th' groun'. I tell ye argyatin' is a success in Colorado. This year I be goin' to plant more bates."

Come aroun' some time an' I'll tell ye how I onet lived in a wather-melon growed on me farm. 'Tis a faine story."

To Rouse by Phonograph.

Clocks are now being made which instead of striking them, make the hour through an ingenious application of the talking machine. The inventor has made clocks with speaking discs of various kinds to serve as alarms. You can be awakened by the vigorous crowing of a cock or the sound of a well-known voice. They are arranged to call out in various degree of modulation, some loud enough to rouse the soundest sleeper. As alarm clocks, they should in time supersede all others, for the dial can be changed as often as the fancy dictates, so that the sleeper will not become so familiar with the call as to continue his slumber, as often happens in the use of the ordinary clocks with bells.



THE ANGLE LAMP

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The Law of the Frontier

By ARTHUR PATERSON

Calhoun, Lenoir County, New Mexico, was a town of one hundred and fifty people. This included the saloon bums, of whom there were a score, and the stock-raisers of the neighborhood numbering a dozen. These ranchmen, with one of the store-keepers, were the only inhabitants with much pretense to respectability. The bulk of the population being cow-boys, herdsmen, rough-riders, and their friends.

Calhoun was a cattleman's town. In this warm May weather Jephson's saloon bubbled over with cow-boys. They were a mixed lot, representative for the most part of every grade of blackguardism. Here and there, however, you might find an American, and even more frequently an Englishman of good upbringing, who had drifted into the whirlpool of cow-punching as some men drift to sea before the mast, through inclination, possibly for a wild, unconventional existence. An Englishman, of this class, one May morning, swung himself out of his saddle at Jephson's to fortify nature with a whiskey on his way south. He was the son of a manufacturer in Lancashire, England, and his brothers were being educated for the Army and the Church, while he, John Ogden, the eldest, twenty-one years old this day, was a wanderer on the western prairies, earning a living as a "cow-puncher."

John Ogden had done fairly well. He was not without self-control and living in a land where all men went about armed to the teeth, he had kept his temper so far, and had never been in serious trouble. The bar was crowded at Jephson's today, and it was some minutes before John could get his drink. When served, he withdrew to a table and sipped at his whiskey slowly. He was very tired, having ridden forty miles that day and herded cattle most of the preceding night, so that he felt drowsy and languid. Near him were

what his soul craved, and he advanced to the bar, where, with the prize-winning intention of concealing a great man, invited the Sheriff to drink. It was a serious blunder—not that Lassiter had the least objection to accepting whiskey from anyone, even a Mexican at ordinary times, but today he was on his dignity, and the attitude of his neighbors forbade conversation, even inviting aggressive measures. Finally, to complete José's discomfort, he inadvertently trod upon the officer's foot.

"What the h—l—" roared the Sheriff furiously, and as José stumbled back with an apology, he struck the wretched youth a heavy blow in the face.

"Take that, to teach you manners, greaser."

The boy reeled backward, blood flowing freely from nostrils and mouth, and bedabbling his precious new clothes. A shout of approving laughter greeted the exploit. But José was not a coward.

"Caramba!" he gasped, "you big dam devil!" He reached for his knife, then shrank back at a threatening movement from two of his neighbors. "Not that," said one gruffly. "Hit him back like a man."

The Mexican cowered in helpless rage. "Diabolo! How hit him? He big as mountain bear!"

"What's that?" said Lassiter, the elementary instincts of his nature now fully aroused by the applause of the crowd. "Call me a bear, would you? Clear away, boys. I'm going to pound the stuff out of the skunk."

He advanced with an oath, and the Mexican cowered behind the stove. Upon this the bums sprang out of the way, taking their chairs with them. But there was still John Ogden. He did not move, except to rise to his feet with a flushed face, and to quietly lay his empty glass on the table. He was not a tall man, but squarely and

the crowd stared and swore softly with wonder, while the prescient bummer licked his lips.

Ogden knelt by the sheriff, unfastening the collar of his coat. His own position was now a very delicate one, and he knew it. If the Sheriff had paid, his adversary would pay with his life for the punishment he had inflicted. Apparently, however, the man had no friends, for not a soul except the landlord and John himself troubled to find out whether he was still alive.

Nothing, as it happened, was seriously wrong with Lassiter. He was "knocked out" and severely bruised and would be marked for weeks, but a stiff glass of brandy speedily revived him; and his shooting irons were removed from him. A few minutes later Ogden was remounting to continue his journey, with a pleased countenance and somewhat sore knuckles. As he swung into the saddle, he was accosted by the Mexican.

"Senor, where you vamos now?"

"Why?"

"You will never come near Calhoun City night time? No. That Sheriff kill you?" John smiled.

"His funeral might come first. Still, you must wait, my boy."

He smiled, and with the impulse of a good natured man, extended his hand. "Adios amigo," he said.

The Mexican's face shone. "Ah, gracious Senor, I never forget!" A month later the spring round-up was over, and John Ogden was a free man, with \$100 in his pocket, preparing to take summer holiday. This he decided to spend in Calhoun City. The reason which drew him to Calhoun was one which he would not even own to himself—homeliness. The railroad had now reached the town, and it was said, had brought a cargo of people from the East decked out in the glories of civilization, and John longed to see anything that would remind him of old days. So to Calhoun he went straight away, and to Jephson's. There, on the second day, he met the Sheriff, and a pleased light came into Lassiter's crafty eyes as at the sight of something he had wished to see for a long time.

"Hev a drink," he said cordially. "My turn now. Order yourself."

Ogden did so, his right hand within easy grasp of his revolver. But no move was made against him, and after close observation of the man he came to the conclusion that none would be made. Burt Lassiter was a coward.

This matter cleared up, John settled down for a game of cards. He was generally a lucky player, but tonight everything went against him, and he lost twenty-five dollars. This was bad, but what was worse was a suspicion that he had been cheated. He could not prove it, and he took his bad luck in silence, but such an experience is never conducive to sweet temper, and John, when he woke next morning, after a restless night, was in a very moody and uncharitable mood. What should he do? go for his mail? He strode over to the post-office at once and asked for letters.

Slade, the postmaster, was sweeping out his room. He, too, was a queer-tempered man. A lean, wiry Yankee, with a wrinkled face like a monkey's and a high-pitched voice.

He took no notice of John's request, except to say sharply:

"Come in an hour."

Now considering the mail-bag was at that moment reposing on the counter at the back of the room, this was a little hard. John stood quite still for a minute, his wrath rising within him, then, without deigning to speak again, he strode to the bag and, breaking the seal, prepared to scatter its contents upon the counter. Before he could do it the postmaster flew at him like a wild cat, and snatched the bag from his hands.

"Ye cow-punching devil, you. If there was a shred of law in this God-forsaken place, I'd have ye arrested for robbing the United States mail. As it is, you'll—"

But he got no further, for John's temper had boiled over, and, catching the little man by the back of the neck, he shook him until he was black in the face, then tossed him like an empty sack to the other side of the room. Slade was up in a moment drawing a revolver, John did the same, more quickly, but he did not fire. The postmaster only carried a little nickel-plated pistol five inches long, a mere toy beside Ogden's great army Colt.

"Put it up," said John quietly. "This thing is not worth a life." He lowered his own pistol as he spoke, when from behind there came a sharp "ping" of a rifle bullet, and the postmaster staggered against the wall, falling upon his face dead. At the same instant John felt hot iron touch the back of his neck, and a voice, Burt Lassiter's said curtly:

"Hands up!"

(Continued next week.)

Shakespeare on Insurance.

I have heard you say honor and policy. —Measure for Measure.

Plague of your policy. The policy of those crafty, swearing rascals. —Troilus and Cressida.

The policy grows into ill opinion. —Henry VIII.

Did not my brother Bedford tell his wits To keep by policy what Henry got? —Henry VI.

Or else this brain of mine Hunts not the trail of policy so sure As it hath used to do. —Hamlet.

Of Albany's powers heard you not? 'Tis so, they are afoot. —King Lear.

Believe me not, yet I do not; I confess nothing nor I deny nothing. —Much Ado About Nothing.

Heart-sorrowing peers That bear this Mutual load of moan. —Richard III.

There is division, Although as yet the face of it be covered With Mutual cunning, 'twixt Albany and Cornwall. —King Lear.

Men and men's fortunes I could frankly use. —Timon of Athens.

An Old Joke Verified.

Said Tom to Bill, "Pray tell me, sir, why is it that the devil is in spite of all his naughty ways Can never be unwell?"

Said Bill to Tom, "The answer's plain To any mind that's bright. Because the Imp of darkness, sir, Can never be imp-o-light."

MARILLA RICKER.

Wealthy Woman Lawyer Who is Friend of the Penitentiary Prisoner.

Fifty years of her life spent in helping others to freedom. That is the record upon which Marilla Ricker, one of the greatest women philanthropists of the country, may look back upon as long as she lives.

Keen knowledge of the law, a supreme sense of justice and money to spend where and when she will, are the three things which have helped Mrs. Ricker to open the gates for thousands of accused persons and permit them to go again into the light of the world for another try at life.

Fra Elbertus, that interesting man whose picturesque haunt at East Aurora is a garden spot, has said that "Justice is a commodity and the price is high." Not so where Mrs. Ricker is concerned. The unfortunate man or woman who finds himself or herself in the prisoner's dock and calls for aid from this public spirited woman may pay if the money is there; if not, Mrs. Ricker sees the case through, goes on to the next one with never a thought of the unpaid justice bill.

In the long fifty years during which Mrs. Ricker has worked un-



MARILLA RICKER

ceasingly for the acquittal or release of accused persons she has known every class of criminal from the murderer down to the tough brought up for petty larceny. She has known gamblers and thieves, great and small; women of the streets and men about town, but for all of these she has found place in her heart and her promise to "see them through" has done more for many a man and woman than the services of a hundred clergymen.

Mrs. Ricker does not pray with her clients. She brings to bear that great common sense in which at that time sound argument rather than religious praying does more for the cause of a criminal in the dock and brings to the court's mind a clearer insight into the case right then before him.

Mrs. Ricker has a unique personality. She is tall, rather mannish, wears her iron grey hair short and by her ready wit, infectious laugh and clear insight makes everybody about her forget that she is a "woman lawyer."

Her permanent abode is Washington and in that city she has worked unceasingly for forty years. Publicans and sinners will go far out of their way to do a favor for Marilla Ricker, the one who of all in the vast army of wealthy women devotes her time and money toward freeing the unfortunate. Mrs. Ricker believes in freedom. It makes no difference whether or not the person she is defending is guilty or innocent. She is working for his freedom and means to get it.

Her husband, (Fra Elbertus) wrote of her recently: "Marilla—who is Marilla Ricker. Crank? I think so. Wheel? By all means. Bughouse? Beyond a doubt. Everybody who knows her loves her; those who do not love her do not know her. And there are plenty of people who do not know Marilla Ricker because their mental processes run on a totally different schedule from hers. They are not on her wire. I once heard her quote the prayer of St. Augustine: 'O God I thank Thee that thou hast sent fit not to allow me to be tempted this day beyond my strength to resist.' The life business of Marilla Ricker has been to be a friend to the friendless—to be a friend even to those who were not friends to themselves."

Beautiful Heads of Hair.

If beautiful hair were commonly seen, it is certain that poets would not go into ecstasies about it, but many a pretty face has a very meagre crown.

One most fortunate girl is Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Root and it is strange that some enterprising maker of hair restorer has not tried to use her picture as an "after taking" testimonial.

Her dark brown locks are of a silky quality seldom seen in curly hair, and when loose reach within a foot of the ground. She usually wears her hair braided and wound closely around her head.

Some people contend that in arranging the hair a la mode, it is better to have meager strands rather than thick coils; women, however, still judge the "crowning glory" by quantity rather than quality.

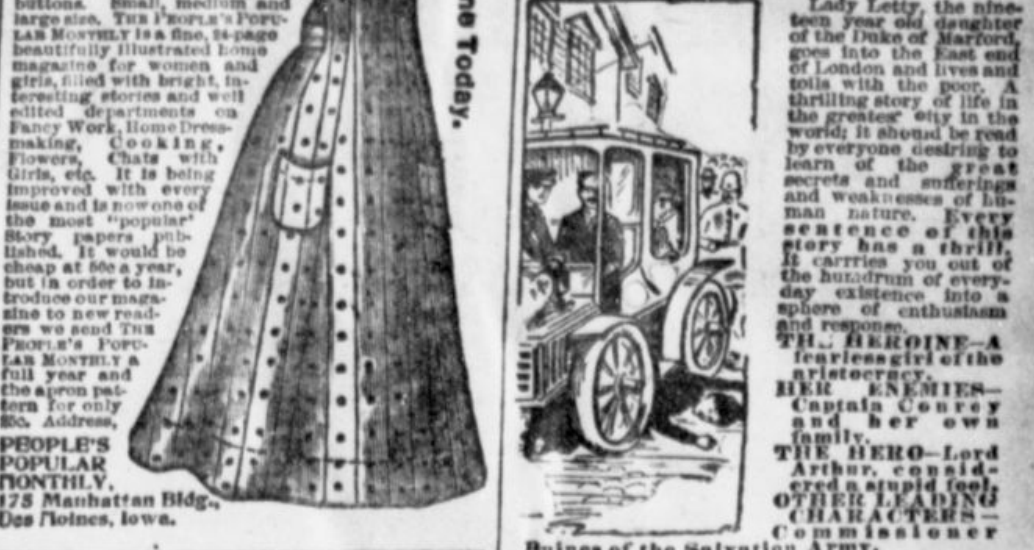
Baroness von Sternburg has hair that many an actress has envied. It is Titian red, curly and abundant. She wears it in the low Greek coiffure, without adornment of any kind.

Niagara river in its course from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, falls a distance of 627 feet.

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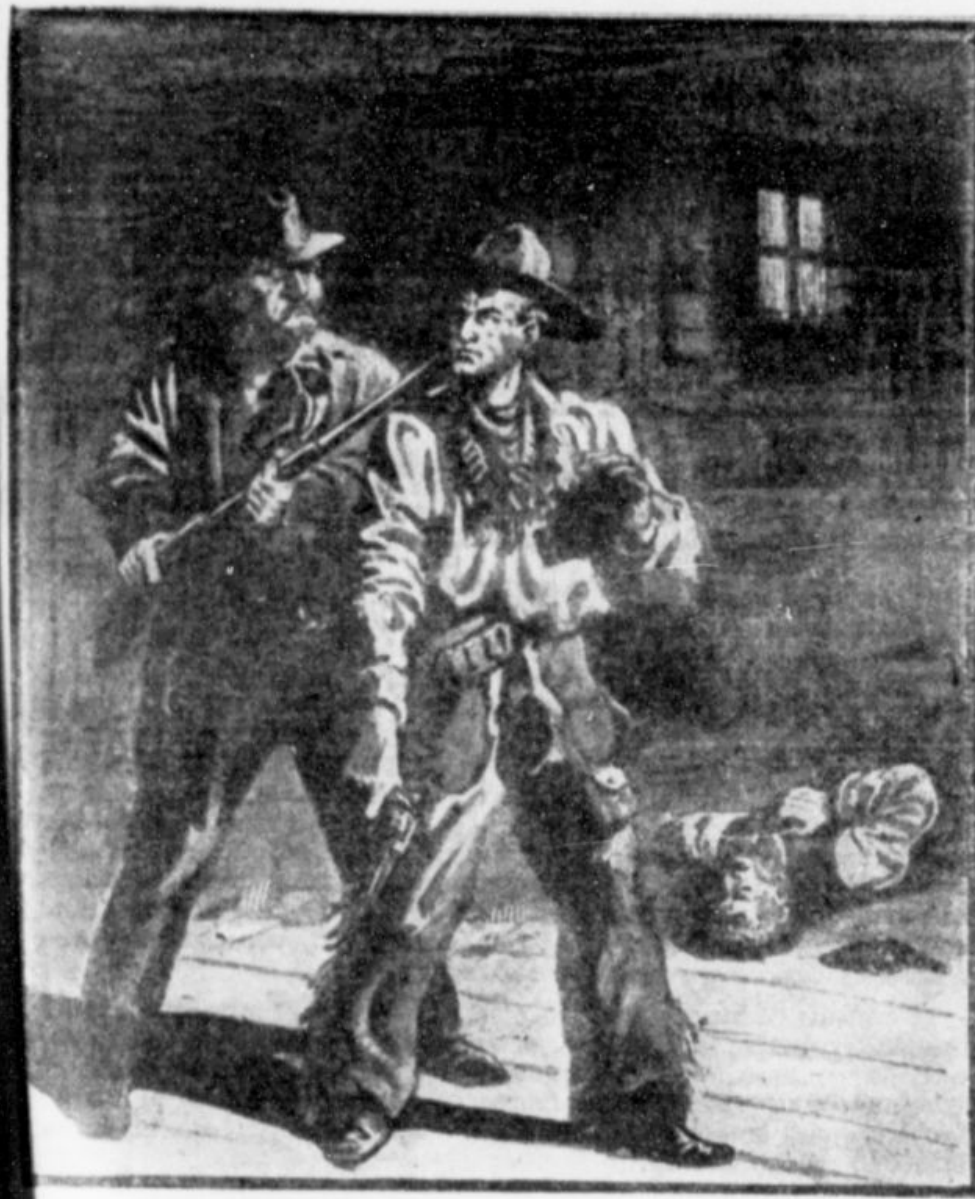
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JOHN FELT HOT IRON TOUCH THE BACK OF HIS NECK

saloon bums, their feet ornamented with the top of an unlighted stove. The door of the saloon opened, and a man swaggered up to the bar. One of the bums pointed back at him with his thumb.

"That's him, Sammy—the new Sheriff," he grinned.

"Sanderbach's choice. Burt Lassiter is the biggest tough in town."

"Naturally, he's friend of the Sheriff."

John laughed, and then reeled into silence, while John looked at the man who had aroused his interest. He was tall, broad and with long heavy face, thick lips, deep brows, coarseness and

his eyes were written in every line of his face, and his eyes small, restless and together, contained a suggestion that made the Englishman involuntarily.

He did not notice Ogden. He was looking at the familiar face.

Swinging-door opened again to admit another man, who stood a moment about him, nervously flicking his eyes at the Sheriff and glancing at the full dark eyes and

features of a Spaniard and the immediate features of an Indian. The crowd was a complete

backlash, gaudily ornamented and deeply fringed. His

face also new, was bound with a band of yellow and green, and

he looked rather over his left ear.

His face was polished, his spurs

of large size, and, being

of steel, jingled like bells as he

of the sight of the

there was a general growl

among the cowboys, and the

Calhoun been a wise man he

have none elsewhere to assuage

and indulge his passion for

But José was not wise, nor

particularly sober, he

had a small legacy, some six

dollars, and a portion of his

burial in his pocket. Work

was out of the question;

he play with the white man



DESTROYING GOPHERS.

Methods Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Pocket gophers would be most formidable animals were they enlarged to the size of the prehistoric dinosaur. Their teeth are huge in proportion to their heads and their bifurcated front claws are strong, sharp as eagle talons and extraordinarily long. The gopher however is a little animal; yet because of his abundance and exceeding industry, he becomes more than a nuisance—a menace in fact—to many farming communities.

Pocket gophers infest all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, and the greater part of Mexico. All the species live underground in ramifying tunnels, and all bring to the surface quantities of earth, which is heaped up in the shape of mounds. The habits of these animals are everywhere much the same.

Throughout their range pocket gophers are very destructive to crops, much more so than moles. They eat the roots of fruit trees and in this way sometimes ruin whole orchards. They eat both root and tops of clover, alfalfa, grasses, grains, and vegetables, and are especially harmful to potatoes and other tuberous crops. In addition to all this, they throw up innumerable mounds of earth in meadows, pastures, and grain fields, which cover and destroy far more of the crop than is either eaten by the animals or killed

are active, all the animals should be destroyed by the first application of the poison.

Trapping Pocket Gophers. Trapping is a successful method when followed intelligently and persistently. It is especially adapted to small fields, orchards, and gardens, where only a few of the animals are present; but in the case of large areas that are badly infested, the method involves too much labor.

For trapping, an ordinary No. 0 steel trap may be employed but there are a number of special gopher traps on the market that are better adapted for general use. In using the ordinary steel trap, the first step is to make an opening in the main tunnel. The trap should then be sunk so that the jaws are level with the bottom of the runway and lightly covered with green clover or alfalfa or grass, or even loose soil, care being taken that these do not clog under the pan, or trigger. No bait is required. The holes should be just large enough to receive the trap and should be covered so as almost to exclude the light.

Carbon Bisulphid. Carbon bisulphid has been employed for killing pocket gophers, and under favorable conditions its use is recommended. If the burrows are extensive

TYPHOID FEVER ON THE FARM.

C. J. Blanchard, U. S. Geological Survey.

"More than 40 per cent. of the farm wells so far examined in this State have been found to be polluted." This is a significant statement made by the director of a State Board of Health laboratory, in which several thousand well waters have been examined. It helps to explain why the death rate from typhoid fever is greater in the country than in the city.

It is a popular notion of city folk that a vacation in the country is a safeguard against all the diseases to which the flesh is heir; physicians recognize this when they send their patients away from the city. The country life is unquestionably the ideal one; the popular cry "back to nature" has a large measure of justification, yet there are thousands of people who return from such an outing consumed with typhoid fever. Why should this be true?

Typhoid an Index to Water Purity.

A century of experience has shown that the typhoid rate in any place is a good index of the purity of the water supply at that place. Therefore, when we find that the typhoid rate in the country is higher in the aggregate than in the city, it can be fairly assumed that country water supplies are not as safe as city supplies, and this in spite of the fact that many of our city waters are notoriously bad. The state from which the above mentioned testimony comes is a typical one so far as its proportion of rural population is concerned and that there is no reason to believe that if the matter were investigated in other states, the conditions of farm wells would be in any degree superior.

In connection with its investigations of the character of water supplies, the United States Geological Survey has noted repeatedly that typhoid fever is continuously prevalent in many rural sections. In some cases this condition has been maintained for so many years that it is accepted by the communities as one of the ordinary incidents of life and becomes a matter of general comment only during periods of especial virulence. The facts are, that there are comparatively few farm wells located at points not subject to local contamination.

Farmer's Swear by Their Wells.

It is commonly observed that nearly every farmer believes in the purity of his well water, especially if the well has been in use for generations. The fact that his grandfather believed the water to be pure is sufficient evidence for him to defend the well, even though his family be devastated by typhoid fever. It is sometimes the case that a well is used even after its taste and odor ought to be sufficient to demonstrate that it is polluted. A notable instance occurred not long since, in which a certain farmer could not use the water from his well if it were drawn up by a pump, but if a

thoroughly typical of conditions which may be found repeatedly in rural districts. It is probable that typhoid fever will prevail in the country as long as the habit is common of sinking a well in a convenient, rather than in a safe place.

Curing Persimmons.

From a report recently prepared by Daniel G. Fairchild, an explorer of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that persimmons as they are eaten in Japan are as firm in texture as a Northern Spy apple, free from astringency, and of a delicious flavor. They are not allowed to ripen to the squashy consistency of the fruit as it is eaten in America. Investigations as to Japanese methods of curing persimmons show that the Japanese put the persimmons in sake (Japanese beer) casks as soon as the casks are emptied. The heads of these casks are immediately replaced and the persimmons are left in them 5 to 15 days, according to weather conditions, the persimmons are cured and can be removed and marketed, keeping in a firm, edible condition for a long period.

Forcing Rhubarb.

Experiments have shown that the most satisfactory results in cultivating rhubarb, are attained by growing the roots from seed and forcing when the plants are one year old. Drying the roots has been found to have the same effect as freezing. Either drying or freezing serves the same purpose as a long rest, which is otherwise required, and the product is more vigorous.



FORCED AND UNFORCED RHUBARB

When thus grown in darkness the leaf blade is greatly reduced, the green color is wholly absent, the texture is more crisp and delicate, due to a lessened development of woody fiber, the skin is much thinner than when grown in light, the water content is increased 6 to 10 per cent., and the flavor is generally improved. Rhubarb thus grown commands a fancy price.

Strong Light Injurious to Plants.

Strong light has been found in some instances to hinder the growth of pollen tubes of plants. This is thought to be the reason why tomatoes and cucumbers do not bear fruit in mid-summer in Arizona. Strong direct sunlight in summer also prevents the plant leaves from assuming the usual green color. Thus, strawberry plants in Arizona are yellow for about three months in summer even when grown under shade of cheese cloth. When grown on the north side of a dense shade of sorghum or cotton the plants remain green and dense all summer and are probably the most vigorous in the garden.

Telephones in the Forests.

The usefulness of the telephone becomes more and more apparent as its territory of operation is extended into remote corners of the globe. Nowadays, the traveler in the heavily wooded sections of the north country is amazed when he sees how the march of progress has extended in the shape of telephones in the forest.

Telephones in the forest are in the city, where the steps it saves could sometimes be compensated for by the use of the automobile, the electric car, or the fast express, it is far more useful in the forest, where are none of these conveniences, and where the canoe or bateau is the common vehicle of travel. In logging operations the telephone now plays a most important part. The dams along the river are built not only to hold water against a time of drought but also to control the flood, so that the river flow may be properly regulated. To this end a considerable crew of men is kept at the dams all the time, to open or close the gates on short notice. Before the telephone came into use, instructions to the dam crew were conveyed up or down the river by relays of men, stationed at frequent intervals along the banks, and the message was shouted from one to another.

The telephone lines are being extended every year, and it will not be long before telephones are almost as common in the woods as they are in the city. Recently the telephone has been called into use to aid the wood wardens in fire fighting in the northern and western forests.

Fooled by Cleveland's Double.

A large man with an impressive face and bearing a striking resemblance to an ex-president of the United States walked into the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening and registered as follows on the hotel book: "Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J." Two or three bell boys fell over one another in an endeavor to pick up the guest's baggage and the clerk smiled hospitably and searched for his best room. This was a luxurious apartment with a double bath. The guest accepted it, took his key, and then, turning to the register scratched off his signature and wrote: "F. L. MacElroy, Lafayette, Ind." "Just a bet," he explained to the astonished clerk. "I manage to double my salary this way. I have tried it successfully on every hotel from New York to San Francisco. I'm a traveling man."

Mr. MacElroy secured a more modest apartment, after which he went out to collect his bet.

James Lick, founder of the great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, was far from San Jose, California, was in early life a poor Pennsylvania Dutch piano-maker.

Because of the growing scarcity of good match timber, matches are being made in vast numbers of paper rolled spirally and dipped in wax or stearine.

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Items of Interest.

A man, to be perfectly proportioned, should weigh, stripped, 30 lbs. for every foot of his height.

Making rag dolls is an industry in which many women are employed. The doll is popular with children and sells well in department stores.

Great herds of elephants range the Abyssinian country drained by the Upper Nile. Menelik, the King of Abyssinia, recently sent President Roosevelt one of the longest elephant tusks in existence.

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THE POCKET GOPHER.

by having the roots cut off. These mounds also prevent close mowing, so that much of the hay crop is lost, while the pebbles they contain often break or injure farm machinery. The loss due to gopher mounds in the clover and alfalfa fields in some of the Western states has been conservatively estimated at one-tenth of the entire crop. In many of the fertile valleys where gophers abound they are by far the most formidable of the farmer's animal enemies.

Pocket gophers may be destroyed by poison, by traps, and by the use of carbon bisulphid.

Poisoning Pocket Gophers.

Poisoning with strychnine is the most effective means known for killing these little animals, and, as it involves the least expenditure of money and labor, the Biological Survey recommends it for general use. As a rodent poison to be used by farmers, strychnine has several advantages. Its action is sure, its deadly character is known to most persons, and its bitter taste is an additional safeguard against mistaking it for a harmless drug. Strychnine sulphate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juice of vegetables used as bait. To disguise its bitterness so that rodents may not be deterred from eating the bait, sugar is often employed, or the strychnine may be mixed with its own bulk of commercial saccharine. A sugar syrup poisoned with strychnine may be used with excellent results. It is prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended), the cereal being steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using, corn meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture. Dry crystals of strychnine also may be used. They are introduced by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

The prepared baits are placed in the underground runways of the gophers and are conveniently handled with a spoon. A stout dibble is used to make holes into the runways. Having located the runways by use of the dibble, it is moved from side to side to make the soil firm about the hole, and then withdrawn. A piece of the poisoned potato or raisin or a teaspoonful of the poisoned corn is dropped into the hole which is left open. Some farmers prefer to cover the holes, but the experience of the Agriculture Department is against such practice.

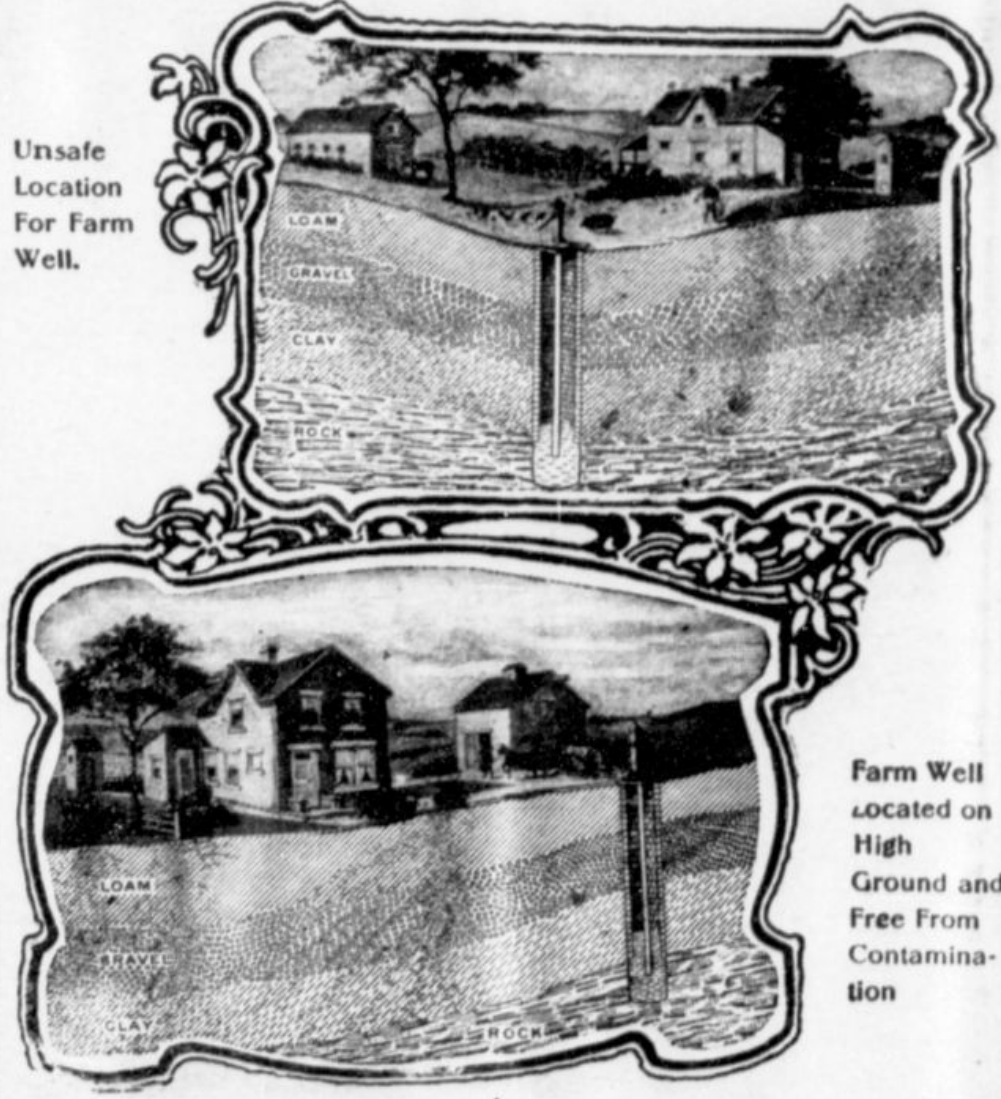
By this method little labor is necessary, and the operator soon acquires skill in finding the runways. The bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds. If placed in the laterals, the animals are likely to cover it with soil or throw it out without finding it.

A skillful operator can go over 20 to 40 acres of badly infested land in a day, and, if the work is carefully done at a time when the pocket gophers

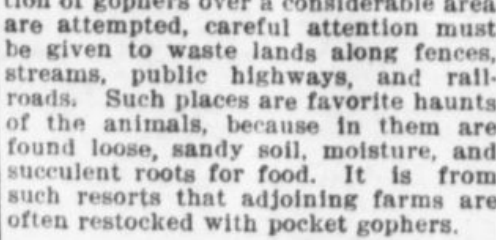
or the soil dry, the gases are dissipated so rapidly that a large quantity of the liquid is required to kill the animals and the method becomes too expensive. If, however, the burrows are simple and the soil moist, bisulphid may be used successfully. For pocket gophers an ounce of the liquid for each burrow is sufficient. The carbon bisulphid is poured over a bunch of cotton, rags, or other waste material and this quickly pushed into the burrow, which should be closed at once.

Co-Operation Necessary.

Any farmer may readily rid his premises of gophers by the use of poison or traps. Unless, however, the entire community unites in active and intelligent co-operation on the destruction of the animals, the cleared area will be sooner or later invaded from neighboring premises, and the work of destruction must be repeated. Co-operation only will effect a radical cure. When



Unsafe Location For Farm Well.



Farm Well Located on High Ground and Free From Contamination.

co-operative efforts for the extermination of gophers over a considerable area are attempted, careful attention must be given to waste lands along fences, streams, public highways, and railroads. Such places are favorite haunts of the animals, because in them are found loose, sandy soil, moisture, and succulent roots for food. It is from such resorts that adjoining farms are often restocked with pocket gophers.

There are 21,000 colored school teachers in the United States—7,700 men and 13,300 women.

Blind horses never err in choosing their diet when grazing. Their sense of smell guides them infallibly in the selection of food.

The caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, is re-covered every year with damask sent by the Sultan or Khedive. A single covering has, on occasion, cost \$75,000.

well sweep were used and the water taken from the surface, no disagreeable features were noted. It was found upon examination that the sink drain which had been in use for generations passed close to the well and a large part of the drainage emptied into it. This organic matter settled to the bottom of the well and became putrid. Whenever the pump was used the water containing this foul matter was drawn from the lower part of the well, while that obtained from the top by means of the well sweep was above the contamination and did not give evidence of disagreeable odor or taste, although it contained in solution a large amount of filthy matter. The deplorable feature of this situation is that it requires in the majority of cases only the exercise of common sense in the selection of a point at which a safe well may be sunk.

The accompanying illustrations show safe and unsafe well locations. That showing the improper location is