The Crittenden Press.

VOL. 28. MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 6, 1906. NUMBER 28.

MAY EXTEND THEIR LINES TO MARION

L. & N. Getting Into I. C.'s Territory

BRANCHES ARE CONNECTED

Getting Even for Illinois Central Railroad's Nashville Line.

WILL ENTER A PRODUCTIVE FIELD

The Louisville Courier Journal of Sunday, Dec. 2nd, 1906, contained the following:

Altho local Louisville and Nashville representatives decline to have anything definite to say in regard to their proposed lines and lines already in process of building in Western Kentucky, it is evident after several of these small extensions are made that connections will have been achieved which will give the L. & N. a line of about 250 Miles in length from Louisville in a southwesterly direction toward Paducah. At Paducah another connection will be made with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, which is controlled by the Louisville and Nashville.

While there is no northern outlet from Paducah at present save thru the Illinois Central lines, the strongest competitor of the L. & N. railroad, rumor says that the Big Four soon will commence the building of an extension of its line from Harrisburg, Ill., to Metropolis, on the Ohio river, which is nearly opposite Paducah. This would give Northern competition as an outlet for freight, which the L. & N. wants now, and would want more if the line from Louisville thru the coal and mineral regions were built.

So long as the Illinois Central confined its operations and extensions to Western Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, the Louisville and Nashville railroad was not much concerned, but when it invaded Nashville, the sacred and heretofore undisputed territory of the L. & N., then a spirit of revenge began to show itself. This apparent spirit of revenge has been fired again by the Illinois Central building a line from Jackson, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., tapping the great iron fields on which the L. & N. has almost had a monopoly.

The Illinois Central has been reaping a rich harvest from the coal fields thru which it runs in Western Kentucky, and especially in Crittenden and Livingston counties, where it has had a monopoly on hauling all the output of the lead, zinc, fluorspar and other fine ore beds that are being so extensively operated in Crittenden and Livingston counties, and which appears to be inexhaustible.

The Louisville and Nashville people are working quietly but steadily on a number of small spurs or short lines which when linked together will make a splendid line of road, tapping the richest coal fields in Western Kentucky. The L. & N.'s St. Louis and Nashville line, which runs thru the State from Henderson to Guthrie, tapping the Hopkins county coal regions, is one of its best paying lines. Considerable coal is handled on its line from Owensboro to Russellville, where it connects with the Louisville and Memphis line.

The Louisville & Nashville, having operating connections with the Henderson Route would have a line in its proposed western road extending already from Louisville to Fordsville, Ohio county. The present branch from Irvington on the Main line of the Henderson Route to Fordsville through Hardinsburg is not what is known as a paying branch. The Louisville & Nashville is backing the building of the line from Madisonville to Hartford, county seat of Ohio county. The work is progressing finely. By the building of a line ten or twelve miles long from Hartford to Fordsville a line will be given direct from Louisville to Madisonville, touching the St. Louis and Nashville line. The territory from Madisonville to Hartford is one continuous coal bed.

Already the Louisville & Nashville owns a short line from Madisonville to Providence in Webster county. It is now backing the building of a line Providence to Morganfield, county seat of Union county, which is rich both in coal and agriculture. It will invade the sacred territory of the Illinois Central. From Providence L. & N. can build twenty-five miles or more road and enter Marion, the county seat of Crittenden county the center of the zinc, lead and fluorspar industries of Kentucky. This again would give a direct line from Marion to Louisville, a distance about 200 miles. Twenty-five or thirty miles further would take the Louisville & Nashville through Smithland, the county seat of Livingston county, and then on to Paducah, the metropolis of Western Kentucky.

In this section such a line, besides opening up a vast territory rich in natural resources, would work a great detriment to the now exclusive business of the Illinois Central. Whether or not the Louisville and Nashville could secure Northern connection out Paducah, the road would tap its own Northern line at Madisonville. What makes the proposed line feasible is the fact that the L. & N. is preparing to double-track its line from Henderson to Nashville. Owing to the numerous and long sidings on this line the work will not be such a stupendous task.

Another probability is brought to light when the spur from Morganfield to Providence is finished by the Louisville & Nashville. From Morganfield fifteen miles west on the Ohio river is found Shawneetown, Ill., where the L. & N. now has a line which starts from its main St. Louis line at McLeansbora, Ill. The line from Morganfield to Shawneetown would tap the greatest and richest corn-producing belt in the State, as well as rich coal beds. Such a road would be a great feeder, though a bridge would never span the Ohio at Shawneetown, which has often been talked of.

A Miraculous Escape.

Maj. F. M. Clement, the well known citizen of the View vicinity, who is as straight as an arrow, notwithstanding the fact he is a grandfather, (although a youthful one) still delights in boyish pranks and like the proverbial boy, sometimes gets into trouble. A few days ago the Major was "projecting" some way with a dynamite cartridge and hit it with a hammer thinking it was not loaded and would not explode. It did explode with a terrific force, throwing particles in every direction. About ten pieces finding lodgment in the Major's physiognomy, and one piece struck between the ball of his eye and his nose, which shows what a narrow escape he made from losing one of his eyes. Dr. Cook was summoned and picked out all the pieces of the shell from his face and altho the wounds bled profusely and were quite painful no complications, such as blood poisoning, which was feared, have arisen and the Major is almost well again and no doubt will enjoy Christmas as much as ever.

J. L. Rankin & Co, sucessor to Rankin & Pickens have a nice clean stock of groceries, at as low a price as you can buy the other kind.

IN SOCIETY

That Marion excels in all she undertakes, no matter in what department of life, is given up as an undisputable fact by the knowing ones. The enterprises which lead in their particular line have been exploited from time immemorial in the PRESS. For years the ladies have been giving teas, afternoon receptions, morning luncheons, noonday banquets and in fact everything which their cunning could devise to excel what the last fair entertainer had invented. These little rivalries excite each fair hostess to search her culinary knowledge for something to entertain and please her guests when it rolls around to her time to invite the "club." "Something different dont you know from what Mrs. So-and-So had."

But it was left for Mrs. J. H. Orme to think of the forlorn, neglected members of Marion society of the sterner sex and to give them a banquet—of course, to please her husband, that prince of good fellows, Huston Orme—every item of it prepared by her own hand. Could there be a greater accomplishment? Has it not been said, and truly, that the road to man's heart is smoothed considerably by pleasing his appetite. When last Friday evening the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Orme was thrown open to some of his friends and those who attended entered the banquet hall the scene was one long to be remembered. The guests were seated at two tables and comprised a few of Mr. Orme's neighbors and close friends. After benediction, the first course of oyster cocktail, salad, olives and crackers. The second course consisted of birds on toast with French peas and scalloped oysters on the side. Third course was of turkey with gravy and oyster dressing, creamed potatoes, hot biscuits and coffee. Thy fourth course was of New England pumpkin tarts, pickled peaches and stuffed dates. Fifth course consisted of brick ice cream in tinted layers with cake and confections made at home. Sixth course, crushed ice smothered in champagne. Nothing was lacking, everything was perfect and everyone realized for the first time probably that the ladies are excusable entirely for going to these entertainments every time they get an opportunity.

NOTES OF THE BANQUET

Baird and his "bonny bride" were toasted to a finish.

McElroy and Clifton picked at Baird all the time. Sour grapes.

There were several toasts and many calls for the hostess who prepared the banquet, but she did not appear.

Capt. Haase was "at home" when the champagne was served. He was the only one who seemed to be used to it.

When the platters of birds were brought in some one remarked that Huston must have struck a covey out hunting the day before.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gugenheim have issued invitations to a euchre party to be given Thanksgiving evening in the parlors and reception rooms of the New Marion Hotel in honor of Miss Lena Donakey, who on the following Thursday will become the bride of Mr. Wm. D. Baird. The hours are from 8:30 to 11:30 and Marion society is assured of a delightful evening, as Mrs. Gugenheim is a most gracious hostess and will be assisted by Miss Blanche Haase, a society belle, of Wheeling, W. Va. Refreshments will be served and that everything will be elegant is a foregone conclusion.

[We regret above item was omitted in our last issue, for which it was intended.]

LATER.

Among those who accepted Mr. and Mrs. Gugenheim's hospitality were Mesdames Geo. Roberts, Jno. Wilson, R. F. Haynes, A. Cavander, H. H. Sayre, H. A. Cameron, Watt Lamb, Alf. Cardin, Judson Bennett, E. H. James, Milton Schwab; Misses Leaffa Wilborn, Kitty Gray, Fanny Gray, Dell Barnes, Blanche Haase, Mattie Henry, Lily Cook, Lizzie James, Ruby James; Messrs. H. H. Sayre, R. F. Haynes, R. D Drescher Will Clifton, Ira Pierce, Will McElroy, Geo. Roberts. John Wilson, Dr. Stilwell, Rob Cook, Capt. Haase, Judson Bennett, Milton Schwab, Mr. Sanders, Murray Sanders, Chastain Haynes.

Ladies first prize was won by Miss Blanche Haase, and was a silver jewel case. Gentleman's first prize won by Mr. Geo. Roberts, was a box of cigars. The lone hand prize was cut for by Mrs. R. F. Haynes and Mr. Geo. Roberts, the former winning it. It was a lovely scarf pin. The consolation prizes, a dainty basket and a miniature turkey full of fancy candy were received by Miss Leaffa Wilborn and Mr. H. H. Sayre. Candy and salted nuts were served during the game and a dainty luncheon consisting of chicken salad, sliced turkey, pickles, sandwiches, wafers and coffee, was served at the card tables. Music was furnished by the Marion string band.

Masked Men Destroy Two Tobacco Factories.

Princeton, Ky., Dec. 1.—For over an hour last night Princeton was in the hands of 300 masked men, who destroyed the tobacco stemmeries of J. A. Steger and John Orr, in addition to several other buildings, causing a loss of between $75,000 and $100,000. The stemmeries which were destroyed were closely identified with the Tobacco Trust, the Steger factory being practically controlled by the Gallaher Limited and the Orr stemmery by the Imperial.

The property loss is as follows: The Steger tobacco factory stemmery building and fixtures, $15,000; insurance $9000.

150,000 pounds of tobacco, insured.

J. G. Orr, tobacco stemmery, building and fixtures, $20,000; partly insured.

250,000 pounds tobacco.

F. G. Wood, residence, $1,100; insurance office and fixtures, $1,000; insurance $300.

Clay Coon, residence, $1,000.

J. G. Wood, residence, $1,000; insurance $700.

The night riders took possession of the water works, the telephone service, the telegraph offices and even the court house in order to prevent anybody from tolling the bell, and disarmed all policemen and kept the firemen within their headquarters. Over two thousand shots were fired, and the daring citizen who stuck his head out of the window quickly withdrew it to the accompaniment of a whiz of bullets and a positive order to get back.

Our Sick.

Miss Nannie Dean who is suffering with pneumonia, is reported much better.

Little Miss Fannie Blue is recovering slowly from an attack of scarletina.

Miss Sallie McConnell who has suffered several months with an abcess in her head is not improving as her family would like for her to.

Mrs. Hutchen, wife of Walter Hutchen, who has just recovered from a spell of typhoid fever, is now sick herself with malarial fever. Her mother, Mrs. W. A. Hale, of Uniontown, is here attending her.

Bob Robinson Remembared By The Elks.

The Benevolent Protective order of Elks is as it is often said composed of the best people on earth, In times of sickness, in the death of our loved ones when one needs friends and often finacial help, then the benefits of the order are felt, and in kindly remembering its members who have been call hence is another way in which they let their light shine. An illustration of this is shown here every year. About thanksgiving time when a beautiful floral offering is sent here for Bob Robinson's grave. This year was no exception, they never forget. Saturday night the fluwers came, and on Sunday they were tenderly and lovingly placed on the grave by some of the members of the order here.

C. S. Nunn will leave soon for Colorado to spend Christmas with Mrs. Nunn. He expects to return home before New Years day.

MARION HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL REUNION

Held at the School Auditorium on Thanksgiving Evening—Good Program

Marion High School Reunion was given Nov. 29th and a most excellent Thanksgiving program was rendered. The expression class was well represented and added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

The members of the debating society that were in the Morganfield-Marion debate delivered their addresses which were especially good and did credit to each one.

The most amusing feature of the evening was the school paper, "The Lightning Bug." Rich and rare were the jokes of Mr. Elzie Wring, its editor-in-chief.

Music was scattered throughout the program, both instrumental and vocal, which was especially enjoyed.

At the close of the program delightful refreshments, consisting of punch, cake and various kinds of fruits, were served.

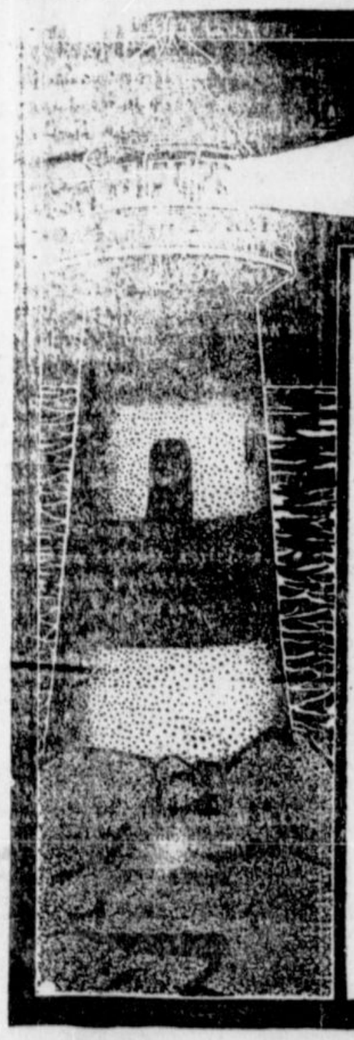
All spent a most enjoyable evening and realized that altho the High School is small they are doing good work and both pupils and teachers are very much interested.

Dance At New Marion.

The young men of the city gave an informal dance to the young ladies Friday night at the New Marion Hotel, among those graced the occasion with their presence were: Jno. Wilson and wife, W. O. Tucker and wife, Ernest Carnahan and wife, Sam Gugenheim and wife, Mrs. A. H. Cardin: Misses Leaffa Wilborn, Edna Cole, Pearl Doss, Ruby James, Kittie Gray, Verna Pickens, Ida Hill, Hilda Schwab: Messrs. Rob Cook, Ira Pierce, Will Clifton, Bruce Babb, Will McElroy, Will Clark, Authur Moore.

The music was by the Marion string band and was excellent. The occasion was a most delightful one to all present, and the dancing continued until the "wee sma hours."

Dont forget that J. N. Boston keeps rubber roofing, building paper and the largest stock of builders' hardware, such as locks and hinges in town.



AVOID ALUM

AN UNSEEN DANGER IN FOOD

TO GUARD SHIPS against the unseen dangers at sea, the United States Government maintains lighthouses.

To guard your home against the unseen dangers of food products, the Government has enacted a pure food law. The law compels the manufacturers of baking powder to print the ingredients on the label of each can.

The Government has made the *label your protection*—so that you can avoid alum—read it carefully, if it does not say pure cream of tartar hand it back and

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder—a pure product of grapes—aids the digestion—adds to the healthfulness of food.

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I DON'T LIKE WIND !

IF YOU want to get Goods from a place where satisfaction is guaranteed, COME HERE ! Money back if the Goods don't suit you.

NO SKIN GAME NOR FAKE SCHEME!

None but the Best For the least Money

Suits $2.75 to $15.00, any and all Sizes and Kinds

Yours truly, (and its no LIE)

Sam Howerton,

KELSEY, KENTUCKY

BEST SHOES ON EARTH

IGH ART CLOTHING Never Gets Out Of SHAPE

This is the store that clothes a whole family when You have a limited amount of money to spend.

None of them will have to go without anything if you work and spend your money here.

LAST WEEKS ITEMS

The Following Items Were Unavoidably Crowded Out Last Week.

Mrs. M. C. Gettings left for Kuttawa Tuesday.

Arch Oliver, of Frances vicinity, was here Tuesday.

Mrs. Emily S. Vaughn returned from a three weeks visit in Kansas, Tuesday.

R. E. Moore and wife, of Sheridan, were the guest of his father R. D. Moore Monday.

W. L. Venner and D. A. Moore attended the funeral of Parret Hinman at Evansville Tuesday.

Greaser Biford is now a dude shoe-shiner of the first class. He even parts his hair in the middle.

G. M Yancey, Henry Bennett, W. L. Bennett, all of Dycusburg, were here attending circuit court Tuesday.

Mrs. Jas. M. Freeman and daughter Miss Murriel, attended the funeral of Parret Hinman at Evansville, Ind., Tuesday.

Albert McNeely, wife and baby who visited in the city this week, left on the after noon train for their home in Princeton.

Mrs. Thos. Griffith who has been on a visit to her brother Rufus Witherspoon, in Kansas, returned home Tuesday evening.

...an Elgin, of Louisville, who has been the guest of his parents Rev. and Mrs. Virgil Elgin, left Tuesday night for his home.

Mrs. Mary Black and son Richard Sharp, were in the city Tuesday. Mrs. Black was enroute to visit her niece Mrs. Thos. M. Butler, at Fredonia.

Miss Ida Hill who has been staying at Chas. Loyd's millinery emporium at Fredonia has returned home to remain for the thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Summerville were in the city Wednesday. They recently entertained a party of bird hunters from Lexington at ther hospitable home at Mattoon, Ky.

Mrs. E. A Deer, of Kirtlin, Ind., arrived Tuesday at noon to visit her brother J. R. Fazier, on Walker street. This is her first visit to Marion and the first time her brother has seen her in five years.

J. R. and John Vaughn, of the Crook Creek section, were here Tuesday to meet their mother who was en route home from a visit to her daughter Mrs. Rufus Witherspoon at Emporia, Kansas.

J. R. Frazier and his family have been affected more than their share recently. He and his good wife have been sick with tonsilitis, and two of his children have had scarlet fever, all are now on the road to recovery, and Mr. Frazier feels thankful that one member of his family Lord Byron, escaped being sick.

Mrs. J. A. Farmer who is visiting her son Luther, in Owensboro, had the misfortune to fall on the church steps breaking several small bones and ligiments in her right foot. She is confined to her bed as a result of the injury which is quite painful.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know what he will say; for doctors have used this cough medicine over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, bad coughs, and influenza. It has done me great good, and I believe it is the best cough medicine in the world for all throat and lung troubles." ELI C. STUART, Albany, Oregon.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. Just one.

Miss Nannie Moore is the guest at their country home of W. T. Terry and family this week.

Marion Clark has returned from Ardmore, Indian Territory., and will make his home here in the future.

Edward Southers the sage of Bradford will give his master-piece "If I were the Devil" at the school auditorium Tuesday Dec. 11th, 1906, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Dr. F. S. Stilwell left this week for Louisville and a trip east. He will be gone a week. The office will be open and some one in attendance until he returns.

Mrs. J. Seth Henry left this week with her three little sons, for Ardmore Indian Territory, to visit her sister Mrs. Lawrence Cruce.

Children's

favorite tonic is White's Cream Vermifuge, the cure for worms and all children's diseases. It not only kill the worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests. Its action on the child is mild and leaves him in a healthy condition. Joe Daniel, Surmac, Tenn, says that he gave one of his children White's Cream Vermifuge when the doctor thought it had colic, and from the first dose the child passed 71 worms. Sold by Woods & Orme

Real Estate Transfers

W H Moore, three adjoining acres of land in East Marion, $2,100.

D E Allen to Eld. Dalton, lot in Dycusburg. Consideration, $18.25.

Mrs Ellender E Crayne to J F Darroh, lot in Crayneville. Consideration $25.

M R Deboe to D E Brisbe, parcel of land, $200.

J W Funkhauser to C E Thomas, two tracts of land, $300.

John Woodall to Harry F Haynes, 103 acres, $700.

C E Weldon to Rufus Robinson, lot in Weldon addition, $75.

J W Givens to James M Freeman, lot in Crawfords addition, $575.

Ellen Ashbridge to Albert Glass, one-half interest in 87 acres, $550.

J S Ainsworth to C E Donakey, one-half interest in transfer business, $1500.

An Alarming Situation

frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of Stomach and Bowels. Guaranteed by Woods & Orme, Druggists. Price 25c

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

Messrs John L. Grayot and W. F. Grayot came up Monday. Mrs. John L. Grayot accompanied Mr. Grayot here and will remain till the last of the week. Mr. W. F. Grayot will be here several days before returning to Frankfort. They are the guests at the Clark House.—Livingston Banner.

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Mr. J. W. Harris, of Tolu, Ky., accompanied by D. A. Mantz and another gentleman, went to Grafton, Ill., Sunday to receive a new boat, built for Mr. Harris, who proposes to run it as a daily packet between Tolu and Paducah. The craft is 50 feet in length by 9 foot beam, and is guaranteed to make ten miles an hour.—Herald Enterprise.

???

Mr. William Grayot and brother John, were here yesterday en route to Livingston county on a hunt. The former is Assistant Secretary of the State at Frankfort, and the latter, Commonwealth Attorney for the Princeton judicial district. They spent several hours here with their sister, Mrs. John K. Hendrick.—Paducah Register, Nov. 18th.

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Mr. Blackman Lee Stevens, of Smitfield, N. C., and Miss Della Kevil, of Marion, Ky., were quietly married in Richmond, Va., on Monday afternoon, November 26th, 1906, Rev. R. M. Maxey, of the M. E. church, officiating.

The bride was handsomely gowned in a brown tailor-made suit with hat and gloves to match. The groom wore the conventional black.

A automobile party for seeing the beauties of the "capital city" of the Confederacy was tendered the wedding party after the ceremony.

After an extended western trip Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will be at home to their friends at Smithfield, N. C., where Mr. Stevens is a successful business man.

The bride is an accomplished young woman and has won the love and confidence of all who knew her.—Richmond, (Va.) Exchange.

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Mrs. Ed Moore had the misfortune to get her hand and arm badly burned last Friday morning by hot grease. For several hours the pain was very intense. She is still suffering more or less from the effects of the burn.—Glenns Graphic.

???

Judge Nunn, of Frankfort, is in Madisonville and will remain here until after Thanksgiving. The Judge has so many friends in this town and county that he feels it incumbent on him to make them occassional visits.—Glenns Graphic.

What's

worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of Rheumatism use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured" A positive cure for Sprains, Neuralgia Bruises, Contracted Muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to. A D M Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction I always keep it in the house" Woods & Orme

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York

50c and $1.00
All Druggists

The Christmas Joy of the Lonely Heart.

While the earth abides there will always be lonely hearts whose loneliness is increased by the general good-fellowship of the season. Sorrow has a way of lifting the latch and coming, an unbidden guest, at some time or other, into every life. One day all is brightness, the next the world is dark. Among those who are keeping Christmas this year there are some who have to rise above the personal grief in their determination not to cloud the sunshine of others. How may they best succeed? By the old-fashioned way that leads heroic feet over rough roads and shows that every turn a shrine where one may stop and worship. The shrine is not visible to all travelers; from some it is hidden, but those who stop there to pray behold within it a cross, and they wreathe the cross with flowers. They are lonely themselves, to drop the metaphor, but they do not inflict their sadness on their friends. They invite children to visit them, they carry comfort and cheer to the aged and the inform. Although their own lives seem shorn of blessing they take pains to be blessed in their ministry.—Margaret E. Sangster in Women's Home Companion for December.

Closing Out at Cost!

Having decided to close out my stock of General Merchandise at this place at COST and less I will sell you

GOODS FOR CASH

Cheaper than they were ever sold in Crayneville.

Anyone looking for a Good Stand for business can get a bargain from me by buying the whole stock.

All who owe me on account or by note, will please call and settle same at once as I need the money to pay my bills. Yours,

J. F. CANADA,
Crayneville, Ky.

DR. F. S. STILWELL

:: :: DENTIST :: ::

Plate Work a Specialty

Office Over Marion Bank.

MARION, KY.

"It Didn't Hurt a Bit" Residence Phone 179. Office Phone 85

J. H. Orme' President
John Wes Lamb, Vice-President
R. I. Nunn, Sec-Treas
Albert McConnell, Gen. Mgr

Marion Milling Co.

Takes the lead when it comes to first-class Flour and dont you forget it. See!

YOU MUST TRY OUR
"ELK" Best Patent
"Crown" Straight Grade

WHY IMPORT OUR PRODUCT?

Where is there another mill in Western Kentucky that only makes 50 per cent. of their wheat into Patent Flour

SIGHT US!

We cannot be downed in price or quality, and then we know how to treat you; we show our customers every courtesy.

Yours for more trade,

The Marion Milling Company.

Attend
LOCKYEAR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
"A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION"

LARGE ATTENDANCE
NINE TEACHERS
FIFTY TYPEWRITERS
LESSONS BY MAIL
SEND FOR NEW CATALOG

That's It! ! !

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist, 25c, 50c. Sold by Woods & Orme

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
Will Surely Stop That Cough.

Crittenden Press 1906-12-06 seq-2.jpg

PROGRAM.

FOR THE

MUSICALE

To be Given at the Marion High School Auditorium

Monday Evening, December 10.

Miss Ida Cole ..... Soprano
Miss Ada Zellar ..... Pianist
Miss Nina Dale Park ..... Cellist

1. Sonate, cello and piano ..... Edward Grieg
   allegro agitato
2. Vacal—Angel's Serenade, with cello obligato ..... Braga
3. Piano { a. Prelude / b. Valse, E minor ..... Chopin
4. Cello { a. Calm as the Night ..... Bohm / b. Elegie ..... Mossenet / c. Sherzo ..... Van Goens
5. Vocal, Flower Songs { a. Violets / b. Morning Glory Song / c. The Pine / d. Forget-me-Not / e. The Seed's Song ..... Woodman
6. Piano { a. Romanza, F sharp ..... Schumann / b. Polish song ..... Liszt
7. Cello, Cantabile ..... Cui
8. Vocal { a. Sylvia ..... Schubert / b. Springtide (with cello obligato) ..... Becker

On Monday evening, December the tenth, Marion will be most fortunate in having brought to her talent that is recognized by critics to be most artistic. The program will appeal to all, old and young, even those who are not music lovers and claim they do not understand music for,

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With melting air or martial, brisk or grave;
Some chord in unison with what we hear,
Is touched within us, and the heart replies."

There is nothing on the program heavy and fit only for the musical artist, but is a carefully selected lot of gems and bids all who are care-worn to come, for such "music washes away from the soul the dust of every-day life.

"The man that hath no music in himself
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erabus:
Let no such man be trusted."

This is the way Shakespeare in his "Merchant of Venice" stamps a man without appreciation for music.

The talent is brought from Cincinnati and each one is an artist, bearing wide reputation. The concert is given under the auspices of Dr. F. S. Stillwell and Miss Lillie Cook for the benefit of sixth grade of the Marion Graded School.

Lifeorama of Destruction of San Francisco

Halton Powell's Lifeorama will be shown at the Opera House three nights, commencing Dec. 6th. The earthquake is depicted all in life motion. The falling of the sky-scrapers will be made realistic by noise effects. A ton of rock and iron will be used for this purpose. The city in flames, the crumbling walls, the excited populace fleeing from the city, a trip through Golden Gate park and all those terrible scenes caused by earthquake will be shown on canvas in moving pictures as they took place. This part of the show lasts twenty-five minutes.

PROGRAMME.

Hon Nick Carter captured the counterfeiters.
The Cowboy's Revenge.
The Escaped Lunatic.
The Chicken Thief.
Opera, Faust in Colors.
Mr. Blue Beard.
The Lost Child.
Mrs. Blue Beard, etc.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly drive the poison from the system and thus afford relief. A week's treatment for 25c Sold by Woods & Orme

A Kentucky Girl at Hymen's Alter.

Married—at the Christian parsonage, North Yakima, Nov. 5, 1906, Mr. Edward Taylor, of Toppenish and Miss Myrtle E. Jacobs of Zillah; Rev. Morton officiating

Thus joined together for weal or woe two of the most popular young people of this section of the Yakima valley. The groom is well and favorably known in Toppenish and vicinity for his sterling worth—sobriety, industry and is of good character. The young lady is of superior grace and culture.

The Review adds to the wish of many friends: "Long life and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor—Toppenish Review.

The Next Attraction

Edwin "Cyclone" Southers, the Inimitable "Florida Cracker," the "Scrubpalm Philospher" and "Sage of Bradford," will appear at the School Auditorium Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th, 1906, in his masterpiece, "If I were the Devil;" Query: What would You do if You were the Devil?

Dr. Southers has been before the public continuously for over thirty years, appearing in every civilized country and some countries that were not civilized. His lectures have been internationally celebrated for their realism, striking truths and grim humor. They have been extensively copied by others who fain would "follow in his wake" He is favored with a personal magnetism and delightful charm possessed by few other lecturers on the platform.

Edwin "Cyclone" Southers stands alone, pre-eminently, in his marvelous breadth of survey, matchless and incomparable oratory, grim, cynical and Mephistophelean humor, and soul-stirring powers of description.

Dr. Southers asks the question: in speaking of Devils: "What would you do if you were the Devil, and (in your opinion) what is the 'Boss' Devil."

Dr. Southers devotes only a few weeks out of each year to the lecture platform and owing to this fact Marion is indeed fortunate to secure him even for one lecture and those who are fortunate enough to hear his masterpiece will receive a treat such as they never before heard. Don't forget the place and date; the School Auditorium, Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th, 1906.

Makes the Liver Lively.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup gives permanent relief in cases of habitual constipation as it stimulates the liver and restores the natural action of the bowels without irritating these organs like pills or ordinary cathartics. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. Woods & Orme

CHAPEL HILL.

Silas McMurry and wife, of Repton, were guests of Charles Clement's family Saturday and Sunday.

John Asbridge and wife, of Jackson school house vicinity, were the guests of W. H. Bigham and daughter Sunday, and Sunday night.

About half of the tobaco in this vicinity, has been stripped, and some delivered and all are very well pleased with their average to the acre.

Corn in this community is turning out well, some are through gathering.

Some of our boys have killed hogs in this precinct, and they have already begun to look greasy about the face.

Wheat is looking well in this part of the vinyard, but a very small crop has been sown.

already some tobaccobeds have been burnt. Look out boys who are you going to sell to next time.

About half of the tobacco crop has been bought up in this country at a good price.

Will Ward and family will move to Evansville next year.

E B DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, at whose laboratory Kodol is prepared, assure us that this remarkable digestant and corrective for the stomach conforms fully to all provisions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law Sold by Woods & Orme

Toppenish, Wash., Nov. 11 1906. Editor PRESS, Dear Sirs:—Yours received, also our Press for another year. We Kentucky folks are always glad to hear from our friends east. The Press is welcomed and each Tuesday brings it to our homes.

MRS. THOS. C. HILL.

Open the bowels—DeWitts Little Early Risers are recommended and Sold by Woods & Orme

LEVIAS

A hog killing time.

We are glad to report our sick as improving, viz, Dr. Davidson, Masie Threlkeld and Curtis Allison.

Mrs. Sarah Hayden, of Salem, is visiting relatives here this week.

Dr. Pope, of Louisville, was here last week looking after his mining interests.

Mrs. Pennie Hollowell and Ross Fox, of Shady Grove, visited their brother, Dr. Fox Saturday and Sunday, returning home Monday.

The entertainment by the school Wednesday night was quite a credit to the teacher and school, but the order was a shame and disgrace to the community. Even professing ladis were disorderly. Better not see the stage as to be seen out of place. We are glad to say however they were not "girls" and the house was too much crowded for accomodations.

A. LaRue and family spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Salem.

Mrs. Alda Wolford and children, of Salem visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Addie Boyd, of Salem, greeted friends here Thanksgiving en route to the Teachers Association at Princeton.

Abb Henry and wife, of Marion, attended the entertainment Wednesday evening.

...NEW...
BLACKSMITH FIRM

We have purchased the Jas. Gilbert Blacksmith shop and have opened for business under the firm name of

James & Lanham

We will add new and up-to-date tools and machinery and in addition to doing a generrl line of blacksmithing, will be prepared to repair Boilers, Engines Pumps and other work not heretofore done in Marion. We have

An Expert Horse Shoer

A. M. Hillyard. Shoeing 80c.
We guarantee all work and solicit your business.

W. B. JAMES
W. R. LANHAM
MARION, KENTUCKY

ATTENTION

If any of my work has proven unsatisfactory during the past three years please call at my office at once
Very respectfully,

F. W. NUNN
Dentist
Office
Rooms 3 and 4 Jenkins Bldg.
MARION, KY.

BELLVILLE BEND.

Farmers who were not through gathering corn, have been damaged by the back water.

Miss Effie Brown has come to spend the winter with her sister Mrs. Rebecca Travis,

Several from here attended church at Shady Grove Sunday.

There will be speaking at Hood school house Tuesday night, Dec. 4.

Johnnie the twelve year old son of John Semore, died suddenly at his home Saturday morning while at breakfast, of paralysis. He was a bright inteligent boy and loved by all who knew him, he will be sadly missed in school and Sunday school where he was a bright active scholar. And we sypathize with the bereaved family in this their great sorrow, and may they realize that their loss is his eternal gain.

J. A. Wood who is here on a visit from Oklahoma. visited relatives here last week.

CRAYNEVILLE.

According to rumor there will be a wedding soon.

Hog killing is the order of the day.

Bro. Oakley add Bro. McAfee will give a lecture on temerace Tuesday night.

The train killed a fine cow for W. H. Oldway Thursday night.

Mark Pierce and Auburn Maxwell, of Salem, were the guests of J. C. Carleton's family Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Dunn's family have moved to Marion Saturday.

There was a good crowd at Sunday school, Sunday evening.

W. B. Brown will tend some of J. A. Ordway's land next year.

Tobacco is being stripped and delivered.

Prayer meeting every Thusday night.

Mr. Haynes has moved to uncle John Woodall's farm.

Mrs. Nora Moore is visiting J. O. Tabor's family.

An Alarming Situation

frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of Stomach and Bowels. Guaranteed by Woods & Orme, Druggists. Price 25c

TO POLICY HOLDERS
OF THE
German Insurance Co
OF FREEPORT

Upon presentation at this office we will endorse all policies of the German of Freeport and give a guarantee that the contract will be fulfilled as expressed in the policy.

This guarantee will be made good by the

Royal Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL

Examine all your policies and if any are found to be written in the German of Freeport forward here at once.

Geo. M. Crider & Co.
MARION, KY.

ARTIFICIAL WARMTH.

Its Use an Inherited Habit and a Sign of Luxury.

With the big, restless, energetic world outside of this tropical belt, however, the matter of keeping warm is ever present, troublesome and expensive, throughout half of each passing year.

As a matter of fact, the world of humanity dwelling in stoveland never has been in all the ages really and comfortably warm in winter. It is largely our own fault. Mankind is the only animal which employs fire in the effort to survive the cold of the winters. The hardy lower animals do not need it, however much their luxuriously enervated representatives, the dog and the cat, may enjoy it when they have a chance.

Ancient man only got himself rid of his provident coat of hair and his sufficent latent heat when he began to loaf around the family cooking stove and absorb the intoxicating comfort of artificial warmth. This faraway ancestor is responsible for the fact that the present day human being, outside of the belt aforesaid, is obliged to keep close to a thermometer registering nearly or quite 70 degrees F. from October to May, besides which he must needs wear extra clothing. This also is an inherited habit.

A traveler west once asked a half naked Indian in midwinter how he managed to stand the weather. The Indian replied: "Your face no got a coat. It no cold. Indian face all over." —National Magazine.

VIRTUE IN COPPER.

The Metal Is a Death Dealer to All Disease Germs.

"Copper is a marvelous preventive of disease. If we returned to the old copper drinking vessels of our forefathers, typhoid epidemic would disappear."

The speaker, a filtration expert, took a copper cent from his pocket.

"Examine this cent under the microscope," he said, "and you will find it altogether free from disease germs. Examine gold and silver coins, and you will find them one wriggling and contorting germ mass. Yet copper coins pass through dirtier hands than gold and silver ones. You'd think they ought to be alive with micro-organisms. But no. Copper kills germs. Diphtheria and cholera cultures smeared on a copper cent die in less than two hours.

"They have many cholera epidemics in China, but certain towns are always immune. These towns keep their drinking water in great copper vessels. Travelers have tried to buy these vessels, for they are beautiful, but the villagers will not sell them. They have a superstition that their health and welfare depend on their retention. I wish all superstitions were as true and salutary as that." —Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Joke Was on the Students.

When Dr. Nathan Lord was president of Dartmouth college he used to drive about in a dilapidated, old fashioned contrivance. The students became tired of seeing the concern and, though Dr. Lord knew of this, he clung to the old calash. One night a group of the young men hauled the thing out of the shed where it was kept, took it several miles down the road toward Lebanon and hid it in a spot where it was concealed by dense foliage. They were just about to depart, well satisfied with the tiresome job, when the curtain which completely enveloped the front of the calash was suddenly pushed aside and the well known face of President Lord appeared. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "you may draw me back again."

Homes Under the Ground.

In the salt district in Cheshire, England, the brine has been pumped so continuously out of the earth that the land has settled very considerably. The houses naturally sink with the earth, and in some of the streets in Northwich only the roofs are visible. The houses are inhabited, although the rooms are underground. In a great many cases additional stories have been added, so that by living in the upper rooms the residents may have some light and air. The roadways sink, too, but are kept up to the proper level by the government.

He Laid.

"Don't waste your time in clipping off the branches," said the woodman to his son, "but lay your ax at the root of the tree." And the young man went out and laid his ax at the foot of the tree, like a good and dutiful boy, and then he went fishing. Truly there is nothing so beautiful as filial obedience. —Strand Magazine.

One View of It.

"But if she makes all her own dresses I should think she'd be a good wife for you. It shows she's industrious and sensible."

"Not for me, thank you. It simply shows how poor her father must be."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hit It.

"You can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in, Mr. Highcollar," said little Johnnie.

"I haven't an idea in the world, Johnnie."

"That's it. You guessed it the very first time."

The Difference.

Tell a women her face is her fortune and she is complimented. Hint to a man that his cheek is his most valuable asset and he is likely to get mad. —Chicago Record-Herald.

He who reads only what pleases never grows very learned.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Discontented Deer

A deer once became dissatisfied with his lot. His home was on a high plateau, which was well covered with woods and broken by beautiful streams which fell in bubbling cascades at the edge of the plateau to the valley below.

"That is a beautiful valley," declared the deer one day as he stood and looked at the pretty landscape spread out

HE STOOD AND LOOKED AT THE PRETTY LANDSCAPE.

before him, but many hundred feet below. "How I should like to live there, and yet it is impossible for me to climb down the steep sides of this immense precipice. Just now I saw a little sparrow who had been twittering in a bush at my side spread his wings and swiftly fly down, down, down, to the meadow on the bank of the valley stream. Why should not I fly?"

And the foolish deer thought so long on this subject that he actually became possessed of the idea that he could fly.

"Here I go," he cried at last; "here I go to the velvet meadows and the cool shade of yonder valley!"

Then he plunged forward into the air.

Well, there isn't anything more to tell about the deer, but it may be said that on that selfsame day the jackals of that beautiful valley had a feast of boneless venison such as they had never enjoyed before.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

THE KING OF BEASTS' MISTAKE

"I've just been told," said the lion to his wife, "that I'm the king of beasts."

"And so you are," replied his wife. "The only pity is that you do not conduct yourself as a king should."

"What shall I do?" asked the lordly lion.

"Well, in the first place, you should dress like a king," answered his wife.

Thereupon the lion went out and proceeded to get what he thought would be the proper clothes for a king.

WENT OUT TO SHOW HIMSELF OFF.

He dressed himself up in the best he could get and then went out to show himself off among the animals.

"Hello, Leo!" cried Mr. Hippo. "What does this mean?"

"Why, I'm the king of beasts, and these are my royal garments," answered the lion, looking proudly down at his clothes.

Mr. Hippo leaned back and laughed loud and long.

"The king of beasts, indeed," exclaimed he. "Well, you may have been before you went crazy, but now that you have dressed yourself up in those things you are no more than a king's fool. You are neither beast nor man. My friend, you've made a mistake."

So the lion went home and thought it all over and finally beat his wife for giving him such bad advice.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Crittenden Press 1906-12-06 seq-3.jpg

NEW YORK CHURCHES.

Trinity and the Land It Occupies Value [illegible].

Trinity [illegible] at $12,500,000 [illegible] the land occupied by the church. It is in the most valuable part of New York, if not in the most valuable division of property in the world.

St. Paul's church is valued at $5,500,000.

Grace church, at what was once described as the head of Broadway, is valued at $950,000.

The First Presbyterian church, on Fifth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, is valued at $750,000.

St. Mark's church, on Second avenue, an old landmark in that neighborhood, is valued at $275,000.

The Marble Collegiate church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, is valued at $1,000,000.

The Church of St. Paul the Apostle (the Paulist church), at Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, is valued at $700,000.

The West Presbyterian church, on West Forty-second street, is valued at $450,000, St. Thomas' at $1,700,000 and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, 9 and 11 West Fifty-ninth street, at $1,000,000.

The valuation of the Temple Emanu-El is $1,530,000, of St. Patrick's cathedral $1,000,000, of the B'nai Jeeshurun synagogue $300,000, of the Temple Beth-El, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, $1,300,000, of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, $700,000 and of the Christian Scientist church, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth street, $300,000.—New York Sun.

PRACTICAL PICTURES.

Odd Parlor Ornaments and a Very Substantial Dinner.

There is a practical minded millionaire who has invented a substitute for valuable pictures which it is hoped will not commend itself to others. He has had a large number of bank notes framed, and these are hung upon the wall where the pictures should be.

In the drawing room is one frame that contains a bank note for £100,000, and he says: "There is the money in case I find a picture which is sufficiently valuable to pay that price for it. Meanwhile the note tells its own tale and saves me from explaining to my visitors that 'this picture cost so much,' as most other rich men do.

"The chief pleasure of these collectors appears to arise not from the beauty of the work, but from the cost of it; then why not have checks or bank notes for a large sum hung on the walls, as I do? Besides, I find that it is much more interesting to my visitors, for most of them look long and carefully at the bank notes who would but glance at the work of art."

This eccentric man gave a dinner on the same principle. In the soup plates there was no soup, but sovereigns; for fish were served five-pound notes, for game checks and for sweets shares in a thriving company, and there was not a guest who did not enjoy this entertainment more than any he or she had ever before been present at.—London Truth.

Dean Swift on Spelling.

Dean Swift roundly denounced the poets of his day who had introduced the "barbarous custom of abbreviating words to fit them to the measure of their verses." Swift instances "drudg'd" and "disturb'd" as mortal offenses. The custom so introduced had begun to dominate prose. Another cause—borrowed, Swift suggested, from the clipping of coins—which he held had contributed to the maiming of the language, "is a foolish opinion advanced of late years that we ought to spell exactly as we speak; which, besides the obvious inconvenience of utterly destroying our etymology, would be a thing we should never see the end of."

Risks in Railway Journeys.

The idea that the man who goes on a railway journey takes his life in his hand and is rather more likely than not to meet with an untimely death at the first curve the train negotiates is scarcely borne out by the fact that the chances against any one passenger meeting his death on the railway are 30,000,000 to 1. This immunity from disaster reflects considerable credit upon the companies, but still more upon the drivers and signalmen, whose skill and care are the main factors in the safety of the passenger.—London Court Journal.

Reason.

Reason, reason as much as you like, but beware of thinking that it answers to everything, suffices for everything, satisfies everything. This mother loses her child. Will reason comfort her? Does cool reason counsel the inspired poet, the heroic warrior, the lover? Reason guides but a small part of man, and that is the least interesting. The rest obey feeling, true or false, and passion, good or bad.

Taking Him Down.

"Brittick was pleased to say that my pipe had few equals as a bit of real art," remarked young De Riter.

"He said even more than that," said Pepper.

"Indeed?"

"Yes," he added, "and positively no inferiors."—Exchange.

Carelessness Somewhere.

Gladys—Mamma can't see anybody today. She's upstairs with the new baby. You see, they sent her a girl when she'd ordered a boy, an' she's so disappointed she's sick.—Puck.

The men who go through life with chips on their shoulders always avoid meeting the right man. — New York News.

DYCUSBURG.

Mr. Cambie Clifton, salesman for a leading house in Kuttawa, spent Thanksgiving at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clifton.

Mr. Owen Boaz has rented the old Yancey homestead and will remove from Salem to this place. He will open a grocery here.

Mrs. Nellie Hard was in town one day last week.

Mrs. Harry Bennett and family spent Thanksgiving in town.

Mrs. Carrie Humphries, of Frances, is the guest of friends here.

The "Gate City" is at the canning factory landing while her barges are being filled with tomato cans. It is said that Mr. Polk realized a handsome profit off of the renting of the factory.

Miss Pearl Ramage has returned to Kuttawa accompanied by Miss Nona C. Thorn.

Mr. Ed Dalton has his handsome grocery building completed and rented to E. G. Brown.

J. C. Griffin and P. K. Cooksey were in attendance at Marion circuit court.

The Graves family, Messrs. J. A and Herbert Graves and Misses Cora and Lilly were called to Salem to attend the illness of their uncle, the venerable Richard Shelby who expired at his home Nov. 22, and was buried at Salem with distinguished Masonic honors, on the following day.

On Thanksgiving Miss Annie Majors and Mr. Lewis Smith were married. Many extend congratulations.

Miss May Travis and Mr. Ed. Perkins, of Frances, accompanied by Mr. Mr. McCline and Miss Emma Patton passed through Dycusburg Thanksgiving enroute to Kuttawa where Miss Travis and Mr. Perkins were united in marriage. The contracting parties are attened by many good wishes.

November 22nd, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ed Ramage, Hes Simmons, aged twenty-five years died after an illness of several months. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Ora Simmons, and three small children. Universal sympathy is felt for the bereaved.

Master Lon Bennett, son of Mr. H. B. Bennett, of Dycusburg, has entered school at Marion. The faculty there will find him one of the brightest pupils in attendance.

Miss Ivy Perry, of Koon was in Dycusburg Saturday telling her friends good-bye preparatory to going to Paducah with her mother and sister, Miss Lillian who will remove to that city this week. After New Year Miss Ivy will go to San Francisco, Cal., for the benefit of the climate and spend the winter with her aunt who resides there.

Miss Rosa Smith and Mr. Ed Baker, both of Clay, were married Thanksgiving at Evansville. The bride is a grand-daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, Sr., and has many relatives and friends here.

Mrs. W. B. Grove, and daughter, of Livingston, visited in Dycusburg, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith and little daughter, of Tylene, visited in Dycusburg Saturday.

School was dismissed for the observance of Thanksgiving.

Miss Cora Graves is at home after a few days pleasant visit in Marion, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Emma Hayward and her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hayward.

On account of the indisposition of her mother, Mrs. P. K. Cooksey, Mrs. T. L. Phillips has assumed charge of the domestic affairs of her mother's home.

Rev. Virgil Elgin, of Marion, delivered a lecture pending the coming whisky election at the Baptist church Tuesday evening to a large and appreciative audience.

A "pound supper" given by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Padon at their country home in honor of their daughters, Misses Jessie and Emma, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the young people. It was a farewell occasion at the farm as Mr. Padon is bringing his family to town to reside for the advantages of school and church. They will occupy the cottage owned by Mrs. Fannie Graves Shelby.

Mrs. Mattie Wadlington spent Thansgiving at Koon, the guest of Mrs. Moreland.

Miss Maymie Steele, is in Salem, paying on extended visit.

Miss Minnie Cassidy left last week for a visit of some length to her niece, Mrs. Laleene Sikin, of Clifton, Tennessee. She was accompanied as far as Paducah by Mrs. Mayme White who returned via Kuttawa after shopping in the city.

Mrs. C. H. Richards is in Marion for an indefinite stay.

Born—To the wife of Mr. Newman Decker a sixteen pound boy.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O'Brian, a son.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup drives out the cold and stops the cough. Contains Honey and Tar. Free from any opiates. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Pleasant to take. Sold by Woods & Orme

NEW SALEM.

Mrs. Nancy White, and Mrs. Allen Watson, are sick and under the care of a doctor.

Miss Jennie Binkley, of Pinkneyville, spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harris Austin.

Miss May Austin is visiting her grand parents at Pinkneyville.

Mrs. Tom Burklow spent part of last week the guest of relatives at Pinkneyville.

Everybody and his uncle killed hogs last week.

Some of our farmers are through stripping their tobacco, but say the buyers wont let them deliver it.

What are the people to do for timber. In a few and a very few years the county will be barren of any timber.

A protracted meeting has been in progress at Tyners Chapell the past week, conducted by Rev. Hazlewood, of the M. E. church.

Bird hunters are having a rather hard time this season getting lands to hunt on. Under our present law it is rather a risky business.

George Kinsolven, of Emmaus, spent Sunday in this vicinity.

Lou Harpending, of Salem, spent Sunday with his parents.

The mining prospects grow brighter every day in this section.

SHADY GROVE.

Charlie Terry, of Repton, was here Sunday, visiting friends and relatives.

George Brown, of Piney, was here Monday on business.

Dr. Nunn, of Marion, was through here Wednesday.

Henry Brown and Harrison Thomason, of Iron Hill were here Wednesday.

William Paris and H. Crowell went to Blackford Tuesday.

Leonard Crowell had a fine mare to die Wednesday night with blind staggers.

J. L. Gardner, of Piney, was here Wednesday on business.

Tom Walker, of Iron Hill, was here Tuesday.

Benjamin Drennan, of Iron Hill was here on business Wednesday.

Alfred M. Dowell left Wednesday for Hopkinsville to visit his sister-in-law.

Ray Towery and Jim Joyce went to Blackford Tuesday.

Mack Horning of Providence, was here Wednesday looking after business.

William Wallace, of Iron Hill, passed here Wednesday.

IRON HILL.

John Butler has moved to the Tribune neighborhood.

Mrs. Ida Morse has had some improvements added to her residence.

John Birchfield, has moved to his farm in this community.

G. D. Kemp made a trip to Dawson last Tuesday.

Will Deboe has moved to Blackford and J. C. and Sherman Curry have moved to the Deboe farm.

Mrs. J. M. Walker is visiting her son, Edwin Walker, at Blackford, who has been seriously ill.

Mrs. Florence Hardin is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. Her husband has just homesteaded a quarter section of fine land near Texico, New Mexico, and she will start west in a few months.

Mrs. Annie Lemon and Miss Ruth Morse are visiting their aunt, Miss Nannie Dean north of Marion, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Eula McConnell killed a catamount one night last week near the Uncle Johnie Clark Spring. He has the animal's pelt and will exhibit it to any doubting ones.

Mrs. Allie Paris, of Charleston, Mo., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sallie Wood, here.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brown visited their uncle, Alac Woody near Mattoon last week.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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Puzzle Picture

Will Coal "Go up" or "Come down," and how much?

Answer: Our Prices are always right, Our coal is always right—because we handle the very best on the market. "Call us up" and get a load. You'll never have occasion to "Call us down." Yours for coal satisfaction,

Sutherland Coal & Transfer Co.

'Phone No. 200. Marion, Kentucky.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

10 Rooms, Newly Furnished, Centaally Located, a $2.00 House, Good Town and Alright. Reason for selling—Am going west. Will sell for Cash or on 3 or 5 years time. A BARGAIN. Call on or address

D. W. Stone, TOLU, KY.

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Marion, Kentucky.

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HEARTS and MASKS

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BY HAROLD MACGRATH

AUTHOR OF THE MAN ON THE BOX ETC.

"Dicky? Never! I should always be thinking of paper collars."

"I wish I were witty like that!"

She snuggled down beneath the robes.

An artist's model, thought I. Never in this world. I now understood the drift of her uncle's remark about her earning capacity. The Alice Hawthorne miniatures brought fabulous prices. And here I was, sitting so close to her that our shoulders touched; and she a girl who knew intimately emperors and princesses and dukes, not to mention the world-rich. I admit that for a moment I was touched with awe. And it was beginning to get serious. This girl interested me marvelously. I summoned up all my courage.

"Are—are you married?"

"No."

"Nor engaged to be married!"

"No. But you mustn't ask all these questions."

"How would you like to ride around in a first-class motor-car the rest of your days?"

She laughed merrily. Possibly it was funny.

"Are you always amusing like this?"

"Supposing I were serious?"

"In that case I should say you had not yet slipped off your fool's motley."

This directness was discouraging.

"I wonder if the ten of hearts is lucky, after all," I mused.

"We are not in jail. I consider that the best of good fortune."

"Give me your card," said I.

She gave me the card, and I put it with mine.

"Why do you do that?"

"Perhaps I want to bring about an enchantment,"—soberly.

"As Signor Fantoccini, or as Mr. Comstalk?"

"I have long since resigned my position in the museum; it was too exciting."

She made no rejoinder; and for some time there was no sound but the music of the bells.

Finally we drew up under the colonial porte-cochere of Hollywood Inn and were welcomed by the genial Moriarty himself, his Celtic countenance a mirror of smiles.

"Anything in the house to eat?" I cried, shaking the robes from me.

"Anything ye like, if you like cowld things. I can hate ye a pot of coffee on the gasolene-burner, and there's manny a vintage in the cellars."

"That will be plenty!"—joyfully, helping Miss Hawthorne to alight.

"Sure, and ye are from the Hunt Club!"—noting our costumes. "Well, well! they niver have anny too much grub. Now, I'll putt ye in a little room all be yersilves, with a windy and a log fire; cosy as ye plaze. Ye'll have nearly two hours to wait for the cars from the village."

We entered the general assembly-room. It was roomy and quaint, and somewhere above us was the inevitable room in which George Washington had slept. The great hooded fireplace was merry with crackling logs. Casually I observed that we were not alone. Over yonder, in a shadowed corner, sat two men, very well bundled up, and, to all appearances, fast asleep. Moriarty lighted a four-branched candelabrum and showed us the way to the little private dining-room, took our orders, and left us.

"This is romance," said I. "They used to do these things hundreds of years ago, and everybody had a good time."

"It is now all very wicked and improper," murmured the girl, laying aside her domino for the first time; "but delightful! I now find I haven't the least bit of remorse for what I have done."

In that dark evening gown she was very beautiful. Her arms and shoulders were tinted like Carrara marble; and I knew instantly that I was never going to recover. I drew two chairs close to the grate. I sat down in one and she in the other. With a contented sigh she rested her blue-slippered feet on the brass fender.

"My one regret is that I haven't any shoes. What an adventure!"

"It's fine!" Two hours in the society of this enchanting creature! It was almost too good to be true. Ah, if it might always be like this—to return home from the day's work, to be greeted warmly by a woman as beautiful as this one! I sighed loudly.

Moriarty came with the chicken and ham and coffee.

"If ye would like, it won't be a bit of trouble to show ye George Washington's room; or"—with inimitable Irish drollery—"I can tell ye that he dined in this very room."

"That will serve," smiled the girl; and Moriarty bowed himself out.

His departure was followed by the clatter of silver upon porcelain. Of a truth, both of us were hungry.

"I was simply ravenous," the girl confessed.

"And as for me, I never dreamt I could be so unromantic. Now," said I, pushing aside my plate, and dropping sugar into my coffee, and vainly hunting in my pockets for a cigar, "there remains only one mystery to be cleared up."

"And what might this mystery be?" she asked. "The whereabouts of the bogus Haggerty?"

"The bogus Haggerty will never cross our paths again. He has skipped by the light of the moon. No, that's not the mystery. Why did you tell me you were an impostor; why did you go to the cellars with me, when all the while you were at the ball on Mrs. Hyphen-Bonds' invitation?"

She leaned on her elbows and smiled at me humorously.

"Would you really like to know, Signor? Well, I was an impostor." She sat with her back to the fire, and a weird halo of light seemed to surround her and frame her. "Mrs. Hyphen-Bonds accidentally dropped that invitation in my studio, a few days before she sailed for Europe. I simply could not resist the temptation. That is all the mystery there is."

"And they still think you were there rightfully!"

"You are no longer mystified?"

"Yes; there is yet another mystery to solve: myself." I knew it. Without rhyme and reason, I was in love; and without rhyme or reason, I was glad of it.

"Shall you ever be able to solve such a mystery?"—quizzically.

"It all depends upon you."

"Mr. Comstalk, you will not mar the exquisite humor of our adventure by causing me annoyance. I am sure that some day we shall be very good friends. But one does not talk of love on eight hours' acquaintance. Besides, you would be taking advantage of my helplessness; for I really depend upon you to see me safe back to New York. It is only the romance, the adventure; and such moonlight nights often superinduce sentimentality. What do you know of me? Nothing. What do I know of you? Nothing, save that there is a kindred spirit which is always likely to lead us into trouble. Down in your heart you know you are only temporarily affected by moonshine. Come, make me a toast!"—lifting her cup.

"You are right," said I. "I am a gentleman. But it was only consistent that, having been the fool, I should now play the ass. Here's!"—and I held up my cup.

But neither of us drank; there wasn't time.

For the door opened quietly, and in walked the two men we had seen upon

"This Is Romance," Said I.

entering the inn. One of them gently closed the door and locked it. One was in soiled every-day clothes, the other in immaculate evening dress. The latter doffed his opera hat with the most engaging smile imaginable. The girl and I looked up at him in blank bewilderment, and set our cups down so mechanically that the warm amber liquid spattered on the table-cloth.

Galloping Dick and the affable inspector of the cellars stood before us!

CHAPTER VIII.

"The unexpected always happens," began the pseudo-detective, closing his hat, drawing off his gloves and stuffing them into a pocket. "As a friend of mine used to say, it is the unexpected that always surprises us. We never expected to see these charming masquesaders again, did we, William?"

"No, sir," said William, grinning affably, "we didn't. The gentleman was very nice and obliging to me, sir, when I was in the cellars."

"So I understand. Now," continued the late Mr. Haggerty, with the deadly affability of a Macaire, "I beg of you Mr. Comstalk, I beg of you not to move or to become unduly excited. Physicians tell us that excitement wastes the red corpuscles, that is to say, the life of the blood."

"Your blood, sir, must be very thin," I returned coolly. But I cursed him soundly in my mind. William's bulging side-pocket convinced me that any undue excitement on my part would be exceedingly dangerous.

"William, you can always tell a gentleman," said the chief rogue admiringly. "A gentleman always recognizes his opportunities, and never loses his sense of the balance of things."

"And he is usually witty, too, sir," William assented.

The girl sat pale and rigid in her chair.

"What do you want?" I demanded savagely.

"For one thing, I should like to question the propriety of a gentleman's sitting down to dine with a lady without having washed his face. The

The Master Rogue Lighted a Cigarette.

coal-dust does not add to your manly beauty. You haven't a cake of soap about you, William, have you?"

"No sir." William's face expressed indescribable enjoyment of the scene.

The girl's mouth stiffened. She was struggling to repress the almost irresistible smile that tickled her lips.

"In times like these," said I, determined not to be outdone, "we are often thoughtless in regard to our personal appearances. I apologize to the lady."

"Fine, fine! I sincerely admire you, Mr. Comstalk. You have the true spirit of adventure. Hasn't he, William?"

"He certainly has, sir."

"Comes to a private ball without an invitation, and has a merry time of it indeed. To have the perfect sense of humor—that is what makes the world go round."

"Aren't you taking extra risk in offering me these pleasantries?" I asked.

"Risks? In what manner?"

"The man you so cleverly impersonated is at the club." I do not know what prompted me to put him on his guard.

The rogue laughed lightly. "I know Mr. Haggerty's habits. He is hustling back to New York as fast as he can. He passed here ten minutes ago in the patrol, lickety-clip! He wishes to warn all pawnbrokers and jewelers to be on the lookout for me to-morrow. Ten thousand in a night!"—jovially.

"A very tidy sum, sir," said William.

"A fourth of which goes to you, my good and faithful friend."

"Thank you, sir," replied William. Two cooler rogues I never wish to meet!

"But wouldn't it be well, sir, to hasten?" asked William.

"We have plenty of time now, my son."

"You have not entered this room," said the girl, her terror slipping from her, "simply to offer these banalities. What do you wish?"

"What perspicacity, William!" cried the rogue, taking out a cigarette case.

"I don't know what that word means, sir, but as you do, it seems to fit the occasion proper enough."

"It means, William, that this charming young lady scents our visit from afar."

"I had a suspicion, sir, that it might mean that." William leaned against the wall, his beady eyes twinkling merrily.

The master rogue lighted a cigarette at one of the candles.

"Pardon me," he said, "but will you join me?"—proffering the handsome gold case.

I took a cigarette and fired it. (I really wanted it.) I would show up well before this girl if I died for it. I blew a cloud of smoke at the candle-flame. There was a sparkle of admiration in the girl's eyes.

"Mr. Comstalk, my respect for you increases each moment." The rogue sat down.

"And to whom might this handsome case belong?" I asked, examining it closely.

"Oh, that has always been mine. There was a time,"—blowing rings at the candelabrum,—"when I was respected like yourself, rich, sought after. A woman and a trusted friend: how these often tumble down our beautiful edifices! Yes, I am a scamp, a thief, a rogue; but not because I need the money. No,"—with retrospective eyes—"I need excitement, tremendous and continuous,—excitement to keep my vigilance and invention active day and night, excitement to obliterate memory.

"But we can't do it, my friend, we can't do it. Memory is always with us. She is an impartial Nemesis; she dogs the steps of the righteous and the unrighteous. To obliterate memory, that is it! And where might I find this obliteration, save in this life? Drugs? Pah! Oh, I have given Haggerty a royal chase. It has been meat and drink to me to fool the cleverest policeman in New York. Till yesterday my face, as a criminal, was unknown to any man or woman, save William here, who was my valet in the old days. I have gone to my clubs, dined, played billiards; a fine comedy, a fine comedy! To-morrow William and I sail for Europe. Miss Hawthorne, you wear one of the most exquisite rubies I have ever seen. Permit me to examine it."

NOVEMBER TERM CIRGUIT COURT CLOSED

Resolutions by the Bar and Court Officials Complimenting Judge Ward Headley

THE FOLLOWING CASES DISPOSED OF

The November term of the Crittenden Circuit Court closed Saturday after two weeks session was presided over with signal ability and credit to himself by the Hon. Ward Headley, of Princeton. Below we give the findings in each case which shows that much business was transacted and the docket cleared of many cases. That the Judge pro tem pleased the parties concerned is shown by the resolutions which we publish and which were signed by the officials of the court and the members of the Marion bar.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Marion Bar Association held in the circuit court room at the call of the President L. H. James, the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas, the said Hon. Ward Headley, of Princeton, Ky., has just completed the November term 1906, of the Crittenden Circuit Court as special Judge; and,

Whereas, the said Hon. Ward Headley has discharged the duties of the high position with signal ability, perfect impartiality, and with the utmost courtesy to the members of the bar, litigants and officers of the court:

Now, Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the members of the Marion bar and officers of the court, tender to Judge Headley our sincere thanks for his uniformly kind and patient deportment while presiding over the court, and beg to assure him of our high personal esteem and great admiration for his legal ability and his kindness and impartialty continuously displayed during this entire term of the court. And we trust that our acquaintance with him, so auspiciously begun, may ripen into years of friendship.

Be it Further Resolved, That these Resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, upon a page set apart for that purpose, and that copies of same be delivered to the county papers of Crittenden and Caldwell counties, with the request that same be published, and a copy also delivered to Hon. Ward Headley.

L. H. James, President; Champion & Champion, J. G. Rochester, W. J. Deboe, R. L. Moore, Jno. A. Moore, A. C. Moore, Wm. H. Clark, J. W. Blue, Jr., Ollie M. James, Jas. A. Moore, A. H. Travis, Jailer; Jno. G. Asher, Committee.

COMMONWEALTH DOCKET.

The following cases were continued

Same vs J. R. Green, trespass.

Same vs Shade Holder, breach of peace.

Same vs same, carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

Same vs Ira Sullivan, selling liquor to a minor.

Same vs Ira Sullivan, selling liquor without a license.

Same vs Charley Cook, cutting another in sudden heat.

Same vs Fred Gaines, carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

Same vs Bob Pogue, breach of peace.

Same vs E. K. Pool peddling without license.

Same vs same, same.

Same vs National Fertilizer Co., failing to file statement.

Same vs Fred Gaines, breach of peace.

The following were settled.

Same vs Clyde Woody, on appeal.

Same vs same, same

Same vs same, same

The following were compromised.

Same vs Illinois Central R R Co., failing to sound whistle, etc.

Same vs same, same

Same vs same, same

Same vs Central Telephone Co., creating a common nuisance.

EQUITY DOCKET.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1906.

Boston & Paris vs J E Chittenden, etc. Court of Appeals.

James Lane vs Leoha Lane. Dismissed.

The following cases were continued

Henry M. Daniels vs John Daniels.
J W Bettis vs H A Hodge.
W C Rice vs Lizzie Harris.
Josephine Duncan vs W F Duncan.
Annie L Orme vs Prince Pickens.
J M Swinsy vs Robt Belt, etc.
C J Pierce vs L F McCage.
Harry Watkins vs C H Omer.
J W Blue, Jr vs E T Robinson.
D C Roberts vs J P Reed, etc.
Carrie Threlkeld, admx., vs Foster Threlkeld, etc.
Geo M Travis, etc., vs T V Hill.
J A Graves vs W T Graves, etc.
Emaline Turk vs W A Parfitt, etc.
Mrs E H Porter vs J. C. Funkhouser, etc.
J N Todd vs J H McDowell.
M F Pogue, etc., vs Henry Adams.
W T Mitchell vs K B Mitchell.
M G Jacobs vs R H Enoch.
Rosella Saunders vs Jno. Saunders
Ellis Pool vs Arlander Pool.
Lena B Powell vs Rudell Elder.
J N Todd vs J R McKinney.
S S Brown vs Ed E Squiers.
Eva Curberley vs Joseph Curberley.
C Byford vs Alice Byford
Alto Moss vs Will Moss
J L Turley vs J C Alexander
Massillon Engine & Thresher Co., vs Jas Writtenberry, etc.
C S Nunn vs Frank Posey, etc.
C S Nunn, adr., vs Ruth Guess, etc.
James T. Skinner, etc., vs Farmers and Merchants Bank, etc.
Dixie Buchannan vs W H Buchannan.
Geo R Simpson vs A J Grant.
Bigham Masonic Lodge vs Mrs Electa M Frisbee.

The following were settled.

M. F. Pogue, Assignee, etc., vs W. Pogue, etc.
Mary J Black, admx., vs Alice Towery, etc.
D B Kevil, etc vs W H Clark.
Thomas J Jones vs Malissa Jones.
J C Towery, etc vs Sarah Kemp.
J H Travis vs J P Reed.
L H James, etc., vs J F Moore, etc.
T M George vs Al Kirk, et al
L F White vs D M Boyd.

Judgment was rendered in the following cases.

Wm W Plumblee vs Sophia Plumblee
Cordelia Cannada vs J M Cannada.
R W Wilson vs Mary Fowler, etc.
Sallie Tharp vs Jessie Tharp.
Marion Shoemaker vs Fleming Akers
Alice Myers Beavers vs Tom Myers, etc.
Annie E Lemon vs Macy Lemon etc

ORDINARY DOCKET.

NOVEMBER TERM, MONDAY SEVENTH DAY NOVEMBER, 26, 1906.

H F Easley, vs W D Tudor. Demurred.

The following were continued.

R. R. Pickings vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.

J. E. Stevenson, administrator vs. W. H. Locket.

M. C. O'Harro vs. W. C. O'Bryan.

Ada Robinson vs Illinois Central railroad company.

J. G. Rochester, administrator vs. B. E. Vinson & Company.

Same vs. Same, same.

Wm. S. Birchfield, vs. The Royal Fraternal Union.

R. H. Kemp, etc., administrator, vs. W. S. Kemp, Jr.

Same vs. same, same.

Willis E. Jolly & Co., vs. J. W. Morgan.

Sullivan Machine Co., vs. Adams & Pierce.

Marion Coal of Kentucky vs. Theodore R. Troendle.

Hasting Industrial Co., vs. W. H. Harp, etc.

John Tinsley, vs. Marion Mineral company.

Annie E. Rhodes, vs. J. A. Graves, etc.

Annie E. Rhodes, vs. S. H. Casidy, etc.

Theodore R. Troendle, vs. Coal & Coke Co.

Jacob Mitchell, vs. D. C. Roberts.

Mayer Bros. & Co., vs. T. H. McReynolds.

C. Harris, vs. I. C. R. R., Co.

T. R. Troendle, vs. Marion Coal Co., of Kentucky.

Thompson Wilson & Co., vs. T. H. McReynolds.

J. L. Ladd, vs. Robert Boyd etc.

John G. Martin, vs. I. C. R. R. Co.

Newton Jones, vs. I. C. R. R. Co.

Alf Doom, vs. M. A. Cassidy, etc.

H B Hoover, vs Lee Line Steamers.

Eskew Bros, vs J W Wilson.

Judge Hoover, vs J H Bettis etc executors.

A H McNeeley, etc, vs I C R R company.

Elza Clement, vs W E Boaz.

Griffin & Wells, vs O H Scott, etc.

T H Robinson, vs A F Franklin.

Ira C Hartzell, vs Andrew J Hartzell.

W D Crowell, administrator vs John F Crowell, etc.

W. D. Crowell administrator vs I P Orr, etc.

W D Crowell administrator vs J E Crowell.

The following were settled.

H. H. King, vs. Nannie J. Michall.

J. W. Givens, vs. D. [illegible] Murphy.

M. F. Pogue, vs. Bankers Union of the World.

Jesse Tharp, vs Mrs E H Porter.

Nannie Newbill, vs Herbert Pruce.

Harry Bennett, vs R M Peak.

Farmers Bank, vs Richard Mills.

Judgment was rendered in the following cases.

J. R. Green, vs. Arthur Nunn.

J. V. Hayden, vs. J. R. McKenny etc.

Merrit Manufacturing Co., vs. Mrs. Plur.

T A Frazer, vs G W Horning.

Green & Sons, vs W B Binkley.

Walter A Wood Host Machine Co, vs Jas Writtenbisog etc.

Wm Towler, vs J E Travis.

J O Dixon, vs Wm Johnson.

I N McCormick, vs I C R R Co.

EQUITY APPEARAECES.

I J Hill, vs Emma Hill. Dismissed.

The following were continued.

Wm Wheeler, vs Lily Wheeler.

M E Croft, vs J A Rogers, etc.

Cochran & Baker, vs John S Woodall, etc.

J A Wheeler, etc, vs J H Bittis, etc.

Burt Craynd, etc vs Linnie Dorroh, etc.

The following were settled.

J P Pierce Guar, vs Joseph Hurst.

W B Wilborn, vs The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md.

A H Reed, vs Marion Zinc Company.

R L Moore, vs T H Cossitt, etc.

W B Yandell, vs Mary Hill, etc.

J V Hayden, vs J C Kinsolving, etc.

Henry Watson, vs J J Croff etc.

W D Crowell, administrator, vs Orr, etc.

Judgment was rendered in the following cases.

A R Hughes, vs Newton Jones.

Lucy Flanary, vs Dock Flanary.

J C B McMicaw, vs H S Gilbert.

S Kahus Sons, vs A A Deboe, etc.

W H Clark, vs W H Mann.

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FOR MEN

YANDELL-GUGENHEIM COMPANY

The Crittenden Press

S. M. JENKINS Editor and Publisher.

Entered as second-class matter June 26th, 1895, at the postoffice at Marion, Ky., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies mailed	.05
1 month mailed to any address	.15
3 months " " "	.25
6 months " " "	.50
1 year " " "	1.00
5 years " " "	5.00

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1906

Owing to lack of space, part of the President's message will be left out till next week.

Narrowness of mind causes stubborness. We do not believe what is beyond that which we see.

All our dignity consists in thought, therefore let us contrive to think well, for that is the principle of morals.

"Who is the great man? He who is strongest in patience. He who patiently endures injury and maintains a blameless life, he is a man indeed.

The first duty we should teach ourselves is to do unflinchingly each and every duty that devolves on us. Sometimes these seem crosses and are many times a trial but duty well done soon becomes a pleasure in performance.

JUST $0, $0!

It takes much labor and many different kinds of material to print a new paper and it takes money to pay for these things. When an editor has a list of subscribers that always pay up, he has no trouble in making both ends meet.

The ways of this world are uncertain but when an editor is supported it is almost a certainty that the paper will appear regularly. An editor usually is generally sought when some one wants an article printed free gratis and roundly cussed when he does not do it, and when a pay job is wanted it is taken to a job printer that is independent of the paper.

We like to favor our subscribers and will do so if they will favor us with their work that we can realize some money from.

As we said before it takes funds to run a bright, newsy and up-to-date newspaper like ours. We hope from our few remarks that you will catch the drift of our words and skip our meaning. $ $ $ $.

A man who slanders secretly his neighbor should be shunned. He is like a cup of poison with cream on the surface, in any community, and sooner or later is discarded by all true men.

The Dycusburg Cannery has closed this season of 1906, by shipping last Thursday the remainder of its output which during the season, has amounted to 8000 cases of two doz. cans each, making almost 192,000 cans, and 175 barrel of pulp for catsup and 5000 gallons of chili sauce. It is quite gratifying to the manager to know that only one can out of 200 put up, failed to keep, whereas the first year 12 out of each 200 spoiled, which proves that the business has been well managed and is perfected. The cannery employed about sixty people during the season, and was under the management of J. A. Graves, this year, who represented the lessee J. T. Polk Co, of Greenwood, Ind.

To the Public

Having bought Mr. Paris' interest in the planing mill and his interest in all accounts due, I want to thank my friends for their liberal patronage to us, and to so many for standing by us and giving us their support and influence. While I realize that none of us are infallable, I want to say I have made a special effort to please the trade and we extend our most sincere thanks for their indulgence. We further want to say that any business we may have of yours in the future will be looked after with the greatest of care and appreciation.

Now a word to those knowing themselves indebted to the firm. We would like to emphasize the fact that we will need every cent due us, so I may be able to settle with Mr. Paris for his interest, according to promise.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain As ever yours,

J. N. Boston.

RETIRES FROM PLANING MILL.

Mr. O. H. Paris has sold his interest in the planing mill to J. N. Boston his partner. The business will be continued as usual. Mr. Paris is not settled as to what he will engage in but will not remain idle long.

For all the Christmas dainties, go to Jas. L. Rankin & Co. Fresh candies, nuts, fig, dates, raisins, citron, evaporated peaches, apricots and prunes. And in fact every thing good to eat.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

C. S. Nunn left Wednesday at noon for Denver, Colo., to spend the holidays with his wife who has been there several months, for the benefit of her health.

John and Ellen Asbridge, of Jackson neighborhood, were the guests of Harrison Bigham and daughter Sunday nsght, in the Chapel Hill neighbor hood.

The first quarterly meeting, of the Methodist churen will be held Dec. 9 and 10 by Rev. Dr. Lewis, preaching morning and evening, every one especially invited to hear Dr. Lewis.

FOR SALE—175 acres of land lying near Tribune, Ky., will divide to suit purchaser, good improvements low price, easy terms. Write at once to Collins Waller, Morganfield, Ky.

"Nor love thy life, nor hate: but what thou livest live well: how long or short, permit to heaven" Your teeth are what you live with. Dr. F. S. Stilwell Dentist over Marion Bank.

Geo. H. Crider and his esteemable family have gone to Canyon City, Texas. They left Tuesday, Mr. Crider and each one of his family will be missed very much here and we hope they will have health and prosperity.

Mrs. T. J. Nunn left for Frankfort Sunday, after spending Thanksgiving with her children here. Judge Nunn who visited last week at Madisonville has also returned home, joining Mrs. Nunn at Nortonville.

To my friends and the public in general, having sold my interest in the planing mill to my partner J. N. Boston, I desire to thank every one who has extended us their patronage and to request them to continue same with my successor. O. H. Paris.

Marion, Ky., Dec. 1st, 1906.

Reports are coming in from all parts of the county where over flows took place about damaged corn in the botoms. It is a very rare occurrence that our rivers over flow their banks this time of the year, and consequently many of our river bottom farmers were not prepared for this unexpected rise.

Mrs. Phil. Deboe has immortallized even the rocks of old Kentucky. She recently returned to the blue grass state from Arkansas where the family lived for a few months. Some one asked her if she was glad to get back to Marion, she said yes unhesitatingly and by way of emphasis added that the rocks in old Kentucky were to her more beautiful than flowers in any other state. In fact she said every rock in Marion looked to her like a rose bush and in full bloom at that.

A move is on foot to have an arc light placed at the I. C. depot to be used during arrival and departures of all night trains. This would make the town loom up much brighter to strangers anc would be worth its cost to the city. A cities lights are one of its best advertisements.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Akin, of Princeton, were the guests of Hugh Hurley and wife on south main street Sunday. They returned home on the evening train accompanied by their little daughters, Mary Lou and Amanda, who had been the guests of their sister, Mrs. Hurley, for several days.

The music and singing at the Presbyterian church, last Sunday morning was exceptionally good. The anthem "Learn of Jesus Every Day" the choir was rich and sweet. The "Duet, "Some Time Some Day" by Mrs. J. W. Wilson and Miss Kittie Gray was beautiful, and was well rendered, a good musical program always add much interest to the service.

Dr. C. K. Crawford, of Louisville, a professor in the Louisville Theological Seminary, preached at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. He arrived Thursday and was the guest of Rev. Andres and wife at the manse on West Salem street. Dr. Crawford assisted at the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. Andres.

A party of mining capitalists interested in the "Albany Mining Co," and other properties near here were in the city Monday. The members of party were Messrs. J. Walter Baird and J. M. Molsenbacher, of Muncie, Ind., L. M. Weller and P. Whitsett, of Columbus, Ohio. They went by carriage to the different properties in which they are interested and spent several days in the field.

"A Correct Life and its Influences," was the subject of Rev. Elgin's sermon at the Methodist church Sunday night. It was directed especially to the young men, a large number of whom took advantage of the opportunity of hearing the distinguished minister, and all who were so fortunate as to hear it were well paid for their attendance.

For Sale—My farm three miles north of Marion on the Fords ferry road. 90 acres. Twenty acres in timber, 70 acres tilable, 7 acres in grass, orchard, residence three rooms in fair repair, new stables, barn, under good fence, spring, pond, wells, and plenty of stock water.

P. C. Gilbert.

Farm for Sale.

Farm near Hardin, Ky. for sale. Good land, good buildings and cheap. Write to Collins Waller, Morganfield, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dial gave a dinner Thanksgiving day to the Baptist ministers of the city, among their guests were Revs. T. C. Carter and family, E. B. Blackburn and wife, U. G. Hughes and wife, J. H. Butler and family, T. A. Conway and J. S. Henry. A beautiful feast was spread and a good old fashioned hospitality was dispensed.

Miss Carolyn Harris returned from Corydon Monday after noon. She was obliged to give up her place in the Marion Graded School and go home two weeks ago on account of a serious spell of sickness. During her absence Miss Milderd Hayne's had charge of the young Americas and managed them splendidly. Miss Harris has now resumed her place in the school room.

Our young friend Geo. Ordway, of Crayneville, is now in the employ of the Rock Island R. R. Co, at Jericho, Texas. He writes us under date of Nov. 28th, am well pleased with Texas, a fine country to make money and an ideal climate, let the good old Press come on, am always glad to get the news from old Crittenden, best regards to you.

Geo. G. Ordway.

When Madam Slenderpole, announced last Sunday morning that she would not attend Sunday school and church that day, there were a good many questions and surmises in the home of a good natured M. D. who resides on Wilson avenue. One of the children who was named for the sunny south-land venttred to spell out the reason on her fingers for her elder sister and this is what she spelled L-A-Z-Y of course she did that while her gifted actress mother was not looking and listening, but a little bird told the Press about it.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hendel Sayer entertained a few friends at dinner on Thanksgiving day, in honor of the Rev. Benjamin Andres and his bride. Covers were laid for ten, and the dinner which was served in five courses, would have done credit to the table of King Edward himself, as it comprised of many delicacies denied to many less fortunate than the guests on this delightful day. The host and hostess who are never happier than when giving pleasure to others will be rememberbered long and pleasantly by each one of their guests.

A Home Made Happy by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

About two months ago our baby girl had the measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had two doctors but no relief was obtained. Everybody thought she would die. I went to eight different stores to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me and failed to get it, when one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so and our baby is alive and well today.—Geo. W. Sewell, Holly Springs, N. C. For Sale by Woods & Orme

The Press and weekly Courier Journal one year for $1.50.

CLOSING OUT AT COST!

Our entire stock of Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Tinwsre and Graniteware must be sold by January 1st, 1907 as we will make a change in our business. We also have a

Big Stock of Christmas Goods

which we must move for CASH at LOW PRICES.

Hicklin Bros.

BRING THE LITTLE ONES

We have XMAS PRESENTS For Old and Young that will be Useful and Ornamental

The Best Selected Line of HOLIDAY GOODS

In the City to Select from

HAYNES & TAYLOR

SOME THINGS to YOUR OWN INTEREST!

There are many things that you probably contemplate buying during the Holidays and we will try hard to make it to your Interest to do your Christmas shopping with us

Especially in

Clothing!

Our Stock is Large and Complete in every Particular and

Whether in Suits for Men and Boys, Extra Pants, Overcoats or Cravenettes,

We will give you

High Quality

AND

Low Price

Protect your own intersts by examining

Our Line.

New Line of "Lion Brand" Shirts and Collars Suspenders Ties and Handkerchiefs

OUR

CLOAK

AND

Fur Sales

have been the greatest we have ever had and we contribute it solely to the High Class, New Style, Low Priced Goods we have shown.

Don't Fail To Look

Before Buying

New Things in

Dress Goods and Waistings

Do you want the Best

SHOES?

If so come and examine our Line.

W. L. Douglas
For Men

Duttenhofers
For Women

Red School House
For Children are the best

Shawls------Fascinators

Underwear---Hosiery

Direct from the Mills

Carpets--Rugs

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS AND A PLEASURE TO PLEASE

TAYLOR & CANNAN

MASONIC TEMPLE

PERSONALS

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building.

Hot coffee at Haynes & Taylor.

Mr. I. F. Threlkeld, was in town Tuesday.

Come in and look over our line of toys—Fohs.

W. F. Brown, of Iron Hill, was in the city Monday.

J. R. Steinman was at the Hotel Crittenden Tuesday.

Mrs. Lester Terry, of the Mounds vicinity was here Tuesday.

Mrs. Zack Terry, of Hebron, vicinity was here Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Moore returned to Hopkinsville Sunday evening.

Stewart's pictures are all good, he retouches his work.

Jas. A. Hill, of Chapel Hill, was in the city Thanksgiving day.

Miss Conyer, of New Salem, was visiting her parents Tuesday.

Mrs. Jim Henry left Tuesday for Ardmore, Indt., to visit relatives.

Miss Maud Finley, of St. Charles, is the guest of Miss Maud Hurley.

Call on J. L. Stewart and see the fine photos he will make you for Xmas.

John H. Scott, of Linton, Indiana is contracting in this conuty for timber.

Busts, nic-nacks, cups and saucers and lamps, and in fact every thing at—Fohs.

Chas. Clement has returned from Amarillo Texas and is much pleased with his trip.

If you want something nice for Christmas, go and have Stewart to make your pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Riggin, of Madisonville, arrived last week to spend Thanksgiving.

WANTED—White shucked corn Will pay the highest market price.
MARION MILLING CO.

Caleb Stone who has been visiting friends and relatives in Hughey, Lyon Co., has returned home.

Mr. Wm. Glenn and wife, of Eddyville, spent thanksgiving with their daughter Mrs. W. T. McConnell on Walker street.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Fancy hand painted china at Fohs.

J. L. Rankin & Co., fine groceries.

Henry Bennett, of Dycusburg, was here last week during court.

Pictures and medallions in large astortment, Woods & Orme.

The firms which get the business are those that advertise in the PRESS.

There will be preaching at Chapel Hill church on next Sunday at 11 a. m.

Dont forget to see J. N. Boston when needing anything made of wood.

Miss Minnie Hoover, of Sheridan, is the guest of Miss Subie Murphy, of this city.

J. B Croft, of Tolu, was in the city last week. He lost some corn by the overflow.

Remember the concert December 10th for the benefit of the sixth grade in the public school.

Fancy china and glass ware make good Xmas presents, we handle them
Fohs.

Dr. W. T. Daughtery has moved to the Glenn house on Salem street opposite Gus Taylor's.

Patience is a plant that grows not in all gardens. Dr. Frederick S. Stilwell over Marion Bank.

W. D. Baird and his bonny bride will occupy the Gugenheim cottage opposite the court square.

A. L. Alley and C. M. Gray, of Salem, were here Friday shipping stock to the Louisville market.

Miss Katie Carter, of the Levias section, was in the city last week visiting relatives.

Mrs. T. J. Nunn, of Frankfort, arrived in the city to spend Thanksgiving with her children here.

Four Barred Plymoth Rock roosters for sale. Phone 176.
MAURY BOSTON.

Stewart will make you a picture of yourself on cloth which you can wash and iron, and it wont fade out.

When you think of groceries, think of J. L. Rankin & Co., they are as near you as your telephone.

"He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone." Get your teeth fixed by Dr. Frederick Stilwell Dentist over Marion Bank.

"Men deal with life as children with their play, who first misuse them, cast their toys away" Dr. Frederick S. Stilwell the Dentist, asks you to consider this.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Hot chocolate at Haynes & Taylor.

A complete line of dolls and other toys for girls and boys. Fohs.

Mrs. Susan Glenn will spend holidays with relatives in Livingston Co.

J. F. Flanary has returned from a business trip to Frankfort and Lexington.

Woods & Orme have everything for the holidays and will gladly show you.

Miss Ina Nunn, the daughter of E. L. Nunn, of Rodney, is attending school at Danville, Ky.

Robt. Foster and wife, of Vicksburg, were the guests of Geo. Foster and family several days last week.

Take your butter and eggs to Jas. L. Rankin & Co, and get the top price for fresh goods.

Cleve Wolf arrived Wednesday from Berea to spend Christmas with relatives and friends.

Blanke's Selebrated Peaberry coffee at Jas. L. Rankin & Co, north side court square.

Some people fuss and fume about their groceries, the others trade with J. L. Rankin & Co.

No hunting or fishing on my farms. Tresspassers will be prosecuted.
A. H. CARDIN, View, Ky.

Rev. J. R. McAfee, of Louisville, arrived Monday night and is shaking hands with many old friends.

When you want good reliable groceries, call on J. L. Rankin & Co. R. E. Pickens general salesman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Orme left Tuesday for a trip in the south. They go first to Rosswell New Mexico.

Mrs. Rose Mayes, of the Caldwell Springs vicinity, was here last week the guest of her mother, Mrs. Flanary.

Miss Fronie Stembridge, of Blackburn vicinity, was the guest last week of her cousin. Miss Della Stembridge.

Miss Florence Harris has returned from Henderson county where she spent Thanksgiving with friends and relatives.

Mrs. D. E. Woods, of St. Louis, was entertained this week by Mrs. R. F. Haynes at her home on north College street.

When in need of lumber, shingles laths, windows and doors, call on J. N. Boston. He has them at the right prices.

Lon Bennett, of Dycusburg, son of Henry Bennett, a well known citizen of that place, is attending the Marion Graded School.

Woods & Orme fine box candies and choice confections.

Prof. Victor G. Kee spent Thanksgiving, and several days last week at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mrs. Kit Loyd, of Fredonia, who received a paralytic stroke not long since came down to be treated by the osteopath.

E. H. James was here last week to prepare to move his family and house hold goods to his new home Kuttawa.

J. L. Rankin & Co, the Salem street grocery firm will treat you right and give you good values at all times

Jim Rankin has fresh groceries, and will make close prices. He pays the highest market prices for country produce.

Rob Hoover who recently returned from Mo. accompanied Miss Subie Murphy, of this city, on a trip in the vicinity last Sunday.

Robt. Hoover and brother Hugh Hoover and Mack Thomas have all recently returned from south east Mo. for the hollidays.

Geo. Conditt, of Mounds, was in the city Sunday, to hear Dr. C. K. Crawford, of Louisville, at the Presbyterian church.

Edna Clark, of the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, is attending the Marion Graded School, and is staying with Mrs. Judson Bennett.

Marion Clark has returned from Ardmore Indty. and has rented the residence near the depot, formerly occupied by Will Crawford.

Acrowd of young people spent a most pleasant time with Miss Maud Hurley Monday evening, in honor of her visitor, Miss Finley.

Mrs. Green Jacobs, who is suffering with tuberculosis, is reported no better and her friends feel very solicitous about her. She is the daughter of Wm. Loyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Riggin, of Madisonville, arrived on Wednesday of last week to spend Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. Q. M. Conyer,

D. B. Kevil the Dawson miller and capitalist, was in the city to spend thanksgiving with his parents Mr and Mrs, J. Bell Kevil.

Call on Stewart early, and get your picture made on cloth, to make sofa pillows, satchet bags and fancy work for Christmas.

Go to Dr. Geo. W. Stone and have you eyes tested, and glasses fited. He will see that you see or glasses changed without additional cost.

When tired try hot beef tea at Haynes & Taylor.

Chas. Mays, of Fredonia, was here Thanksgiving day to visit his uncle J. F. Flanary. He was en route to Sturgis to visit some friends there.

Mrs. F. W. Nunn and dhildren returned from Corydon Saturday after noon, after spending a few days visiting her parents and other relatives.

Blanke's Jaraette is the best coffee on the market, a trial will sconvince you, ask some of our lady customers.
Jas. L. Rankin & Co.

Will McElroy returned to Nashville Tuesday morning to fill a vacancy caused by the death of one of the salesmen in the house he works for.

J. O. Brown was in the city Frinight. He came over from his home in Tolu to take the Initiatory degree in the I. O. O. F. Lodge, a flousishing young lodge of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Weldon and children have retured from a visit to Raymond Babb and family at Salem. They went to spend Thanksgiving and remained until Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stevens, of Smithfield, North Carolina, and Mrs. D. E. Woods, of St. Louis, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jenkins Tuesday evening at 6 dinner.

Mrs. J. A. Farmer and Miss Addie Franks returned from Owensboro Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Farmer has partially recoverd from the accident which crippled her, but is yet compelled to use crutches.

Mrs. D. E. Woods, of St. Louis, arrived Thursday morning to spend Thanksgiving and a few days with her parents J. Bell Kevil and family on Depot street.

Santa Clause informs us that he will leave a lot of good things at our store for the little folks.
J. L. Rankin & Co.

Lee Orme, of St. Louis, the well known stationery salesman was in the city for thanksgiving, and until Tuesday the guests of mayor J. W. Blue on Wilson avenue.

Miss Millie Eaton who was with her sister Mrs. Eugene Love in the millinery business the passed season, is spending a few days in the country visiting her parents Rev. E. M. Eaton and wife near Salem.

On account of lack of space for our holiday goods we will for the next week offer cloaks at unprecedently low price, come quick before all are gone. MRS. A. S. CAVENDER.

Miss Carrie Moore arrived from Hopkinsville to spend Thankgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Moore on south main street. She was entertained Sunday at dinner by Charles Moore on Walker street.

Woods & Orme are as usual opening a large line of holiday goods. Their store is alway the central point of interest when Christmas shoppers start out, and already throngs are there daily and nightly making purchases for Christmas and New Year offerings.

Lexie Hughes, son of Zeke Hughes arrived home last Thursday from North Dakota and will spend the holidays at home and return in the spring. He is much pleased with the country and says the snow, now fifteen inches deep will remain all winter. When the ground is covered there in the fall it is not seen any more until late the following spring. Lexie and his two brothers are doing well there and all are of course pleased.

EVERYTHING GOOD IN INSURANCE!

Fire — Life
Tornado — Health
Steam Boiler — Accident
Plate Glass

The Best Companies
The Strongest Agency

Bourland & Haynes

Opposite Postoffice. Telephone 32

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Metz & Sedberry.

Leading Barbers

Hot Baths, Sharp Razors, Clean Towels, Good Workmen.
Electric Massage
In The Hotel Crittenden Block,
MARION, KY.

Nelle Walker,

Stenographer and Notary Public....

Office with Blue & Nunn in Postoffice Building, Marion, 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.

JOE B. CHAMPION T. W. CHAMPION

Champion & Champion,

Lawyers,

MARION, - - KENTUCKY.

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

CANCER CURED

No knife, no pain, book free. Address
Cancer Sanitarium, Harrisburg, Ill.

F. W. NUNN

DENTIST

Office Suite 3 and 4 Press Building
MARION, KENTUCKY.

W. H. CLARK,

Attorney-at-Law.

Special attention given to collections.

Will practice in all the courts of the State and in the United States court. Office in Press Building, Room 7.

Phone 106. MARION, KY.

J. B. KEVIL,

Lawyer

Abstracting a Specialty

Office in Press Building, Room 3
MARION - - KENTUCKY.

Kevil & Co.

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Fire Insurance Agency in MARION, KENTUCKY

If you have property in the town of Marion, let them insure it. You shall have no reasons to regret it.

Office in Press Bulding, Room 5
Telephone 225.

TELEPHONES AND **Switchboards**

ALSO

Large Stock of Electric Light, Street Railway and Telephone Supplies Constantly on Hand.

Don't fail to send for latest Catalogue No. 7.

Jas. Clark Jr. & Co.
313 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Early to Bed

and early to rise, makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs S——, Columbia, Tenn, writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints, that words can't express my appreciation." Sold by Woods & Orme.

GOVERNMENT WAGES LOW.

H. T. Newcomb Gives Facts of Interest to Wage Earners.

From 1896 to 1904 the average retail cost of the ordinary articles of food used in the United States advanced no less than 17 per cent (16.96, to be more exact)—that is, the purchaser of food for a family had to pay $1.17 in 1904 for the same quantity and quality of food that $1 would purchase in 1896. These are official statistics compiled by the highly skilled experts employed by the federal government, and every housewife knows that they do not overstate the advance. Other necessities of life have advanced in cost with approximately equal rapidity.

Unquestionably wages ought, generally speaking, to have advanced somewhat in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. In private employment this has apparently taken place, the average wages per hour reported by the federal bureau of labor being 17.26 per cent higher in 1904 than in 1896 and the average weekly earnings 12.76 per cent higher. The advances thus represented are spread all over the country; they characterize every private industrial enterprise and have benefited all classes of workmen employed in private undertakings.

How is it with public employment? A few undertakings conducted under public ownership employ labor like that similarly serving private employers in the same communities, and in these cases the public rate of wages has slowly been advanced somewhat in proportion to the advance in the wages privately paid. But where any American government, municipal, state or national, is the sole or by far the largest employer of a particular class of labor the advances to meet increased cost of living have been so few that the ordinary investigator will be unable to discover a single instance.

Throughout the postal service, among the 25,000 clerical employees at Washington, in the customs and internal revenue services there have been no advances in pay to meet the rise in cost of food, clothing and shelter. The pay of letter carriers, for example, remains precisely where it was fixed twenty years ago by an act approved on Jan. 3, 1887.

The largest printing office in the world is that maintained at Washington by the government, and there the federal government employs a large force of intelligent and highly skilled workingmen. A change in the basis of payment in 1899 from the piece work to the per hour system prevents comparisons with dates prior to the change, but wages have remained stationary since March 3, 1899, although the official statisticians report that the cost of food has advanced since the rate of wages was fixed by statute fully 12.25 per cent. During the same years the wages of printers in private book publishing or job printing establishments advanced throughout the United States as follows: Compositors, male, 14.67 per cent; compositors, female, 20.30 per cent; press feeders, male, 22.41 per cent; press feeders, female, 21.27 per cent; pressmen, 11.75 per cent.—H. T. Newcomb.

DO YOU OWN A HORSE?

Electric Light Plants Are Like Horses In Some Respects.

The subject of depreciation is well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are prone to ignore that item in estimating the cost of lights supplied by municipal plants. But as more people own horses than lighting plants it may be helpful to consider depreciation as applied to horses.

You pay $250 for a five-year-old horse. That's original cost. If you borrow the money you must pay interest on it. If you don't borrow it you lose the interest you would get if you didn't buy the horse. Either way it's interest. You feed the horse, and perhaps hire a man to take care of him. That's operating expenses. You get him shod occasionally and call in the veterinarian when he is sick. That's renewals and repairs. After a few years, in spite of the best of care, the horse is no longer capable of doing the required work and is sold for $50, a loss of $200 as compared with the original cost. That's depreciation. If you haven't laid that by year by year out of the horse's earnings, you've got to borrow it to buy a new horse, and you may not find it easy to do so if you haven't repaid the original loan. That's what happens to municipal plants that don't provide an adequate depreciation fund.

Making Peter Pay For Paul.

Whether a public utility be administered by the government itself or by a private corporation, we hold that every person who uses it should be held to pay the cost of the service which he receives and that no man should be compelled by taxation or otherwise to bear any part of his neighbor's expenses for light and power, for telephone service or for transportation of himself or of his goods.

Every proposal that a municipality assume operation of all public utilities and reduce rates to persons using them, regardless of what the service may actually cost, is an attempt to force some men to bear the expenses of others, because where the outlay for operation exceeds earnings the deficit must be made up by taxation, and this we denounce as socialistic and therefore hostile to justice and subversive of democratic government.—Bourke Cockran.

Senator Sorghum In Doubt.

"Do you think that municipal ownership would eliminate graft?"

"I am not quite sure," answered Senator Sorghum, "whether it would eliminate it or simply originate a new kind."—Washington Star.

The Dodging Period

of a woman's life is the name often given to "change of life." Your menses come at long intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. The change lasts three or four years, and causes much pain and suffering, which can, however, be cured, by taking

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Refuge in Distress

It quickly relieves the pain, nervousness, irritability, miserableness, fainting, dizziness, hot and cold flashes, weakness, tired feeling, etc. Cardui will bring you safely through this "dodging period," and build up your strength for the rest of your life. Try it.

You can get it at all druggists in $1.00 bottles.

"EVERYTHING BUT DEATH

I suffered," writes Virginia Robson, of Easton, Md., "until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it."

Which of the Two Creeds do You Prefer?

CREED OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babblings? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, those who go to seek mixed wine."

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him and maketh him drunken also."

"Woe unto to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city of iniquity."

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continues until night, till wine inflames them."

CREED OF THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

At a meeting of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers of the United States, held at Louisville several months ago the following is taken from their creed.

"We believe that wines and spirits are a blessing per se, intended by an All-Wise Providence to bring health and happiness to mankind."

"We believe that their mission is to carry light into dark places, to replace mental and physical weariness with strength and laughter; to kindle the fires of brotherly love and lift men out of self and into the realm of broadest charity."

"We believe that the saloon and the cafe can, and should be, so conducted that men would not hesitate to visit them accompanied by their wives and children, and that the atmosphere of such places should be beneficial to both body and mind."

"We think that the saloon should be the workmen's club in the truest sense, and that the efforts of society should be toward developing it into such an institution."

When to go Home

From the Bluffton, Ind. Banner. "When tired out, go home. When you want consolation, go home. When you want to show others that you have reformed, go home and let your family get acquainted with the fact. When you want fun, go home. When you want to show yourself at your best go home and do the act there. When you feel like being extra liberal go home and practice on your wife and children first. When you want to shine with extra brilliance go home and light up the whole household." To which we would add when you have a bad cold go home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and a quick cure is certain. For Sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

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

News From Kuttawa.

Mr. A. Dewey, the new miller and his wife will reside in this city as soon as a house can be obtained. They come to us highly recommended and on the part of the people of our little city, we welcome them among us.

It was said that the Cumberland river was so much higher than the Ohio at Smithland and the current so strong in the Cumberland that boats could not stem the current and ascend the Cumberland during the late rise in the stream.

The Glenn bottom near the Eddyville depot is under water and about a thousand bushels of corn ungathered and still on the stalk have been destroyed. Herschel Glenn cultivated most of the bottom and his loss is very heavy.

Mr. Edgar James, manager of the new milling firm and his family will reside in this city in the near future. Mr. James has charge of the flouring mill lately purchased of Mr. Boughter and contemplates making improvements and additions to the plant. We will be glad to have him and his family as citizens. Our doors are open to Mr. and Mrs. James and the little Jameses.—Lyon County Times.

Deadly Serpent Bites

are as common in India as are stomach and liver disorders with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy. Electric Bitters, the great restorative medicine, of which S A Rivers, of Beaumont, S. C, says: "They restored my wife to perfect health, after years of Suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cure chills and fever, malaria, biliousness lame back, kidney troubles and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by Woods & Orme, druggists. Price 50c.

The Auto-Speed Maniac.

He scorched upon the highway,
He scorched upon the street;
He scorched away from rivals,
He scorched his friends to meet;
He scorched in pleasant weather,
He scorched when it was hot,
He scorched when races asked it,
He scorched when they did not.
At last, his neck he broke it,
When scorching on a bet;
And for all that you and I know,
He may be scorching yet.

Death From Lockjaw

never follows an injury dressed with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's antiseptic and healing properties prevent blood poisoning. Chas Oswald, merchant of Rensselaerville, N Y, writes: "It cured Seth Burns, of this place, of the saddest sore on his neck I ever saw." Cures Cuts, Wounds, Burns and Sores. 25c at Woods & Orme's Drug Store.

Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways. Even though the heat of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Incorporated.

THINK RIGHT--TO BE RIGHT

A MENTAL MOSAIC.

When thoughts are born,
Though they be good and humble,
one should mind
How they are reared, or some will
go astray
And shame their mother. JEAN INGELO.

Those who think must govern those that toil.

Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.

Thought, one awakened, does not again slumber.

Great thoughts, like great deeds, need no trumpet.

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

The revelation of thought takes men out of servitude into freedom.

Man is but a reed, the weakest in nature, but he is a thinking reed.

The mind conquers everything; it gives even strength to the body.

Thought can never be compared with action but when it awakens in us the image of truth.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts, and dwell a hermit anywhere.

Our thoughts are the epochs in our lives; all else is but as a journal of the winds that blew while we were here.

Thoughts may be classified as friends and enemies. Charitable, inspiring, uplifting thoughts are our friends, and discordant, malicious, life-destroying thoughts are our enemies.

Brooding over the evil that you have done will never correct that evil. Rather will it make possible a repetition of the thing dwelt on. Set your mind the other way. Think honest, pure, kind, courageous thoughts all the time, and your mind will have no time for their opposites.

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OOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

esident Deals with Some New and Important Subjects and He Also Recommends Much Legislation

KS FOR INCOME AND INHERITANCE TAX

eves Such Legislation Is Constitutional and That It Would Curb the Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions—Asks for Legislation That Will Enable Government to Appeal Criminal Cases in Prosecutions of the Trusts—Would Minimize Injunctions in Labor Troubles—His Views on the Negro Question—Promises a Special Message on Panama Canal—Cuban Intervention, Currency Reform and Many Other Subjects Reviewed.

ashington, Dec. 4.—The following is full text of President Roosevelt's age to the second session of the ninth congress:

the Senate and House of Representatives: As a nation we still continue to y a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless ation and disregard of legitimate ness methods on the part of the ness world can materially mar this perity.

congress in our time has done more work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, ever, which I most earnestly hope will complete before your adjournment.

again recommend a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to the paign expenses of any party. Such ll has already past one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they re, but let us prohibit in effective ion all corporations from making tributions for any political purpose, ctly or indirectly.

other bill which has just past one of the congress and which is urgently necessary should be enacted into is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal s on questions of law. This right s in many of the states; it exists in District of Columbia by act of the gress. It is of course not proposed in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set e. Recently in one district where government had indicted certain pers for conspiracy in connection with ates, the court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to ain rebates has been sustained by court, convictions obtained under it, two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may be in real conflict with each other, it is unfortunate that there should be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when occurs, to be solved by an appeal to gher court; and the wheels of justice blocked without any real decision of question. I can not too strongly e the passage of the bill in question. failure to pass will result in seriously

President Roosevelt.

ampering the government in its effort obtain justice, especially against ealthy individuals or corporations who wrong; and may also prevent the vernment from obtaining justice for ageworkers who are not themselves le effectively to contest a case where e judgment of an inferior court has en against them. I have specifically view a recent decision by a district dge leaving railway employees withat remedy for violation of a certain soilled labor statute. It seems an absurdy to permit a single district judge, ainst what may be the judgment of e immense majority of his colleagues the bench, to declare a law solemnly acted by the congress to be "unconitutional," and then to deny to the vernment the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

Criminal Prosecutions.

It is well to recollect that the real ficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance, while the interested parties are keenly alive to the desirability of defeating them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and tho there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased; but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much. Judge Holt, of the New York district court, in a recent decision admirably stated the need for treating with just severity offenders of this kind. His opinion runs in part as follows:

"The government's evidence to establish the defendant's guilt was clear, conclusive and undisputed. The case was a flagrant one. The transactions which took place under this illegal contract were very large; the amounts of rebates returned were considerable; and the amount of the rebate itself was large, amounting to more than one-fifth of the entire tariff charge for the transportation of merchandise from this city to Detroit. It is not too much to say, in my opinion, that if this business was carried on for a considerable time on that basis—that is, if this discrimination in favor of this particular shipper was made with an 18 instead of a 22 cent rate and the tariff rate was maintained as against their competitors—the result might be and not improbably would be that their competitors would be driven out of business. This crime is one which in its nature is deliberate and premeditated. I think over a fortnight elapsed between the date of Palmer's letter requesting the reduced rate and the answer of the railroad company deciding to grant it, and then for months afterwards this business was carried on and these claims for rebates submitted month after month and checks in payment of them drawn month after month. Such a violation of the law, in my opinion, in its essential nature, is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes which come before criminal courts constantly for punishment and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. This crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose business standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends. It was committed on behalf of a great railroad corporation, which, like other railroad corporations, has received gratuitously from the state large and valuable privileges for the public's convenience and its own, which performs quasi public functions and which is charged with the highest obligation in the transaction of its business to treat the citizens of this country alike, and not to carry on its business with unjust discriminations between different citizens or different classes of citizens. This crime in its nature is one usually done with secrecy, and proof of which it is very difficult to obtain. The interstate commerce act was passed in 1887, nearly 20 years ago. Ever since that time complaints of the granting of rebates by railroads has been common, urgent, insistent, and altho the congress has repeatedly past legislation endeavoring to put a stop to this evil, the difficulties of obtaining proof upon which to bring prosecution in these cases is so great that this is the first case that has ever been brought in this court, and, as I am informed, this case and one recently brought in Philadelphia are the only cases that have ever been brought in the eastern part of this country. In fact, but few cases of this kind have ever been brought in this country, east or west. Now, under these circumstances, I am forced to the conclusion, in a case in which the proof is so clear and the facts are so flagrant, it is the duty of the court to fix a penalty which shall in some degree be commensurate with the gravity of the offense. As between the two defendants, in my opinion, the principal penalty should be imposed on the corporation. The traffic manager in this case, presumably, acted without any advantage to himself and without any interest in the transaction, either by the direct authority or in accordance with what he understood to be the policy or the wishes of his employer.

"The sentence of this court in this case is, that the defendant Pomeroy, for each of the six offenses upon which he has been convicted, be fined the sum of $1,000, making six fines, amounting in all to the sum of $6,000; and the defendant, The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, for each of the six crimes of which it has been convicted, be fined the sum of $18,000, making six fines amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $108,000, and judgment to that effect will be entered in this case."

Evasion by Technicalities.

In connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy with criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. Of course, a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quarrel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful way; nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-fact course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, altho I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

Criticism of the Judiciary.

It may be the highest duty of a judge at any given moment to disregard, not merely the wishes of individuals of great political or financial power, but the overwhelming tide of public sentiment, and the judge who does thus disregard public sentiment when it is wrong, who brushes aside the plea of any special interest when the pleading is not founded on righteousness, performs the highest service to the country. Such a judge is deserving of all honor; and all honor cannot be paid to this wise and fearless judge if we permit the growth of an absurd convention which would forbid any criticism of the judge of another type, who shows himself timid in the presence of arrogant disorder, or who on insufficient grounds grants an injunction that does grave injustice, or who in his capacity as a construer, and therefore in part a maker of the law, in flagrant fashion thwarts the cause of decent government. The judge has a power over which no review can be exercised; he himself sits in review upon the acts of both the executive and legislative branches of the government; save in the most extraordinary cases he is amenable only at the bar of public opinion; and it is unwise to maintain that public opinion in reference to a man with such power shall neither be exprest nor led.

The best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim any immunity from criticism. This has been true since the days of the great English Lord Chancellor Parker, who said: "Let all people be at liberty to know what I found my judgment upon; that, so when I have given it in any cause, others may be at liberty to judge of me." The proprieties of the case were set forth with singular clearness and good temper by Judge W. H. Taft, when a United States circuit judge, 11 years ago, in 1895:

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticize judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxiously solicitous to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be subjected to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellow-men. Such criticism is beneficial in proportion as it is fair, dispassionate, discriminating and based on a knowledge of sound legal principles. The comments made by learned text writers and by the acute editors of the various law reviews upon judicial decisions are therefore highly useful. Such critics constitute more or less impartial tribunals of professional opinion before which each judgment is made to stand or fall on its merits, and thus exert a strong influence to secure uniformity of decision. But non-professional criticism also is by no means without its uses, even if accompanied, as it often is, by a direct attack upon the judicial fairness and motives of the occupants of the bench; for if the law is but the essence of common sense, the protest of many average men may evidence a defect in a judicial conclusion, tho based on the nicest legal reasoning and profoundest learning. The two important elements of moral character in a judge are an earnest desire to reach a just conclusion and courage to enforce it. Insofar as fear of public comment does not affect the courage of a judge, but only spurs him on to search his conscience and to reach the result which approves itself to his inmost heart, such comment serves a useful purpose. There are few men, whether they are judges for life or for a shorter term, who do not prefer earn and hold the respect of all, and who cannot be reached and made to pause and deliberate by hostile public criticism. In the case of judges having a life tenure indeed, their very independence makes the right freely to comment on their decisions of greater importance, because it is the only practical and available instrument in the hands of a free people to keep such judges alive to the reasonable demands of those they serve.

"On the other hand, the danger of destroying the proper influence of judicial decisions by creating unfounded prejudices against the courts justifies and requires that unjust attacks shall be met and answered. Courts must ultimately rest their defense upon the inherent strength of the opinions they deliver as the ground for their conclusions and must trust to the calm and deliberate judgment of all the people as their best vindication."

Sound Judgment of the People.

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgment in such matters, and above all those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the people will turn to, and tend to accept as justifiable, the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely, it is a misfortune to leave to such critics a function, right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism towards the judiciary which must be combated by every right-thinking man, and which, if it become widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

President Says Mob Law Is a Menace to the Country.

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. Gov. Candler, of Georgia, stated on one occasion some years ago: "I can say of a verity that I have, within the last month, saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob, and brought them to trial in a court of law in which they were acquitted." As Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, has finely said: "When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynches a negro charged with rape will in a little while lynch a white man suspected of crime. Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eternal protest against the mob spirit that is threatening the integrity of this republic." Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, has recently spoken as follows: "The lynching of any person for whatever crime is inexcusable anywhere—it is a defiance of orderly government; but the killing of innocent people under any provocation is infinitely more horrible; and yet innocent people are likely to die when a mob's terrible lust is once aroused. The lesson is this: No good citizen can afford to countenance a defiance of the statutes, no matter what the provocation. The innocent frequently suffer, and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white people of the south indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The respectable colored people must learn not to harbor their criminals, but to assist the officers in bringing them to justice. This is the larger crime, and it provokes such atrocious offenses as the one at Atlanta. The two races can never get on until there is an understanding on the part of both to make common cause with the law-abiding criminals of any color."

Danger of Race Hatred.

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment; for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law-abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men, and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Need for Negro Education.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportionately to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very litle; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminality. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great majority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which invites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every oher colored man or woman—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two. Great tho the benefit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

Exciting Mob Vengeance.

Be it remembered, further, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office, or in a spirit of mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynching, not only thus excite the mob, but also tend by what criminologists call "suggestion," greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of another race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself; and in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless and orderly punishment under the law is the only way by which criminality of this type can permanently be suppressed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Preaching of Class Distinction Is Severely Condemned.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trade unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogs and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper and magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, and may result in temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagog and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagog and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagogy is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

Duty of the People.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagog, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that here is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight-hour day. Until recently the eight-hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely thru the instrumentality of the bureau of labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto; for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employees; it is as desirable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

Labor of Women and Children.

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thoro investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the c[illegible]ory of those which affect in the [illegible] far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thoro official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thorogoing child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Employers' Liability.

Among the excellent laws which the congress past at the last session was a employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it cannot be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or rather the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks is duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thorogoing. The federal law should of course include employees in navy-yards, arsenals, and the like.

Investigation of Disputes.

The commission appointed by the president October 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners to inquire into, consider, and pass upon the question in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings, and award exprest the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Records show that during the 20 years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over 1,000,000 people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of $307,000,000 and to employers of $143,000,000, a total of $450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employees whose pay stopt when their work stopt, or the disastrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations, neither employers nor employees should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute, regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which cannot wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion, and yet would give a chance for public opinion to exert its full force for the right.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would of course be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analagous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Recommends Some Minor Changes in Laws Recently Enacted.

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper superivision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All

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These laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over 5,000 separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

Need of Federal Legislation.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or thru subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent. wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent. of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common-sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hardworking men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

Combinations Are Necessary.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States supreme court in the Transmissouri case and the Joint Traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded thru these associations."

This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the interstate commerce commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

INHERITANCE AND INCOME TAX.

Both of These Are Recommended by the President.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results in merely driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

Subject Needs Careful Study.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, altho only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax; tho small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of $1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 13, 1898, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of $10,000, the rate of tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax but an impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war-revenue act of 1898.

Is Income Tax Constitutional?

In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was past by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and, of course, is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income-tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

Technical and Industrial Training Is a Need of the Nation.

It would be impossible to overstate (tho it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride; with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national effectiveness. It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical industrial, scientific and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states. Nevertheless, the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter, or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far-reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far-reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile, or watchmaking, or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor as much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors; and we should have the education of the hand, eye, and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little to direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution; and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

Agricultural Interests.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to the farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker, that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity but upon high moral, mental, and physical development. This education of the farmer—self-education by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Good of Grange Organizations.

Several factors must cooperate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and cooperative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, thru associations of farmers rather than to or thru individual farmers. It is also striving to coordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational, to coordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their course relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations, and the like. A striking example of how the government and the farmers can cooperate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can and will cooperate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and Great Plains thru the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the states in which they lie, thru their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington.

I invite the attention of the congress to the estimate of the secretary of war for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an amphitheater as necessary for the proper observance of Memorial Day and as a fitting monument to the soldier and sailor dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Marriage and Divorce.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

When home ties are loosened, when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

American Shipping.

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, exprest in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be past. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of American shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard states, such as Maine, Louisiana and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the west is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky mountain states, but to all our country. If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South American ports. It is discreditable to us that our business people, for lack of direct communication in the shape of lines of steamers with South America, should in that great sister continent be at a disadvantage compared to the business people of Europe.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Amendments to Existing Laws Are Badly Needed.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from two per cent to 30 per cent.; and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States two per cent. bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any special plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

Need of Automatic System.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is from six to ten per cent., whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but two per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

The law should be amended so as to specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than $3,000,000 a month.

Philippine Tariff.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force, and have put down ladronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo-religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

Porto Rico.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens, a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship, rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have often indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska Yukon Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government $11,000,000 of revenue, and has produced nearly $300,000,000 in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering on the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars, of which the share of the United States is some $700,000,000. If this trade were thoroly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing states would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

All People Coming to Us Should Be Treated Alike.

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is, and must ever be, based upon mere selfishness, and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self-interest, any more than a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided, not by self-interest, but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others, and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Similarly, a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not the least of mere self-interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice toward its neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish—and may be wicked—to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

Hostility to Japanese.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the Middle Ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk of life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement. Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unfaltering loyalty, the splendid indifference of hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Ronins; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal; greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurse and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Thru the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over $100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Thruout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia; and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

Naturalization of Japs.

I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States government are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. The city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

CUBAN INTERVENTION.

Review of the Establishment of the Provisional Government.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban

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RHEUMATISM

CURED

The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & $1.00
Sold by all Dealers

"Sloan's Treatise On The Horse" Sent Free
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

HOGWALLOW ITEMS.

Poke Easley is cleaning off the ground in his horse lot for the construction of a pond. He will put a heavy rock foundation to it as he intends to raise some large fish next season.

A deep frost fell here this week and made the earth look very fuzzy. Tobe Moseley's rooster was caught out in it but Tobe upon the approach of the frost had presence of mind enough to hoist an umbrella over him.

Sap Spradlen has learned something else during the past few days and will have to get a larger hat.

Fit Smith is fast getting well again. On his road to recovery he will stop off at Tickville for a few days.

Possum time is here. At the big meeting Saturday the deputy constable was instructed to tie lanterns on all the possums on Musket Ridge so that it will be no trouble to find them.

After Raz Barlow taken Miss Gonia Henstep out driving in his cart some horse hairs were seen on his coat. This looked quite suspicious as Raz drove a mule.

The sun set one hour ahead of time in Flinders watch the other evening and several of our citizens were caught out in the dark without lanterns.

Fletcher Henstep has broke the record in successfully raising the smallest pumpkin. It is fully developed, having the rich, yellow color and ridges in it and is not quite as large as a buckshot. He is justly proud of it and as soon as it was full grown he hitched up his yoke of steers and hurried it to the postoffice; a corner of the room was cleared and it was put on exhibition.

The wife of Joe what's his name living in hollowing distance of Rye Straw is fixing to entertain with an owl social tonight in honor of her husband who has been dead for the past year.

Sid Hocks, Ellick Hellwanger and Raz Barlow took a small jag of Moonlight Reel Saturday night and took possession of a dance at the home of Luke Mathewsla, who lives in shooting distance of the Rye Straw grave yard. The constable was shot through the hat and had to be carried home. The Excelsior Fiddling band got excited and left the house without finishing the tune they were playing, and will play the remainder of it at beginning of the next dance.

Bat Smith is busy turning out some licker for the Chrismas festivities. It will be flavored with the rippling waters of Gander Creek and will be so strong that it will warp the letters on the jug.

When the cats are away they make hay while the sun shines.

Gam Sims looked into the cistern yesterday and saw himself in the water. He will get a ladder and go down and talk to himself today.

It is a straight lane that has no turning.

When in doubt use a fine comb.

FREE ADVICE TO LOVERS.

No, Laura, hoops are not worn any more except on barrels.

???

Kind Editor Botts: I am 23 years of age and have a girl who contends that she does not love me, yet I believe she does. What would you do about it? Q. S. N.

Well, you should not attempt to marry while you are 23, that being an ill-fated numeral. You might put her to a test, however, by attempting suicide. Go to the nearest reliable drug store and purchase a pint of carbolic acid diluted with nitroglycerine and drink it on her front doorstep. If she weeps at the funeral she loved you.

Dear Editor of Hogwaller: I have had nothing to eat for six days, and have had a intense longing for something. Can you tell me what it is?

After giving your case much thought perhaps you are hungry.

???

My finance promised to meet me at the corner in the shadow of the telephone pole last nigt at 7:18 o'clock. I waited until sunrise but she never showed up. Now why? Earnest Earnest.

Dear Ernest: We do not know as we haven't had a chance to see her since then.

Dear Editor I have a serious case. I met a young woman a day or two ago, since which time she has treated me coolly. This has terribly upset me and I cannot sleep at night as something keeps worrying me. An immediate answer is my wish. M.

Investigate the bed closely and if you find that it is not bugs or mosquitoes you are in love.

???

Nell, in eating hickory nuts always remove the shell. as they are hard to digest.

Great Relief

During that trying period in which women so often suffer from nervousness, backache, sick headache, or other pains, there is nothing that can equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They stop the pains, soothe the nerves, and give to

Women

the relief so much desired. If taken on first indication of pain or misery, they will allay the irritable condition of the nerves, and save you further suffering. Those who use them at regular intervals have ceased to dread these periods. They contain no harmful drugs, and leave no effect upon the heart or stomach if taken as directed. They give prompt relief.

"I have been an invalid for 9 years. I have neuralgia, rheumatism and pains around the heart. By using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills I am relieved of the pain, and get sleep and rest. I think had I known of the Pain Pills when I was first taken sick, they would have cured me. I recommend them for periodic pains." MRS. HENRY FUNK, R. Akron, O.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Discontented Lion

An old lion named Leo, who had lived in a circus tent for many years, grew very tired of the life he led and said:

"Here I am caged up, with only half enough to eat, and all these strange people staring at me, and the men who run this show make all of the money and have a good time too. I'm tired of it and intend to escape at the very first opportunity, find a partner and go into business for myself."

So one morning when the animal keeper opened the barred door to feed the lion old Leo gave one spring,

HE WAS FAR OUT IN THE COUNTRY.

knocked over the keeper and did not stop running until he was far out in the country, tired, thirsty and hungry. The next morning he started out to look for partners, but as soon as any of the other animals saw him they would run away in terror, never giving Leo the opportunity to tell of his wonderful plans.

After wandering about for several days without being able to find anything to eat he determined to go back to the circus, but when he reached the town the circus had left, and, as every one was afraid of Leo, some men formed a company, armed themselves and shot him on sight.

Moral.—Don't be too ambitious.—Atlanta Constitution.

Asthma Suffers Should Know This

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of asthma that were considered hopeless. Mrs Adolph Buesing, 701 West Third St, Davenport, Iowa, writes: "A severe cold contracted twelve years ago was neglected until it finally grew into asthma. The best medical skill available could not give me more than temporary relief. Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended and one fifty cent bottle entirely cured me of asthma which had been growing on me for twelve years. If I had taken it at the start I would been saved years of suffering." Woods & Orme

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 price 50c.

Following the Flag.

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines, health was the most important consideration. Willis T Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant, U S A, of Rural Route 1, Concord, N H says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines, and being subject to colds, I took Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and lung diseases." Guaranteed at Woods & Orme, druggists. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free

TO THE HOME-SEEKERS.

Any one wishing to buy realestate in the new state of Oklahoma, can get cheap lands, good titles and free transpotation by calling on F. W. MOORE, Repton, Ky.

How Diptheria is Contracted.

One often hears the expression, "My child caught a severe cold which developed into diptheria," when the truth was that the cold had simply left the little one particularly susceptible to the wandering diptheria germ. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given it quickly cures the cold and lessens the danger of diptheria or any other germ disease being contracted. For sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky

Local Time Table I. C. Railroad

NORTH BOUND

Leave Marion 702 am	Arrive Evansville 945 am
Leave Marion 127 pm	Arrive Evansville 345 pm
Leave Marion 340 pm	Arrive Evansville 630 pm Arrive Mattoon 930 pm
Leave Marion 1130pm	Arrive Evansville 150 am Arrive Chicago 930 am

SOUTH BOUND

Leave Marion 336 am	Arrive Princeton 200 am Arrive Nashville 810 am
Leave Marion 1117am	Arrive Princeton 1215 pm
Leave Marion 340 pm	Arrive Princeton 450 pm Arrive Nashville 925 pm
Leave Marion 735 pm	Arrive Princeton 835 pm At Hopkinsville 945 pm

Makes the Liver Lively.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup gives permanent relief in cases of habitual constipation as it stimulates the liver and restores the natural action of the bowels without irritating these organs like pills or ordinary cathartics. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name ORINO and refuse substitutes. Woods & Orme

No hunting or fishing on my farm. Trespassers will be prosecuted. Second notice. JOHN COCHRAN.

E B DeWitt & Co, of Chicago, at whose laboratory Kodol is prepared, assure us that this remarkable digestant and corrective for the stomach conforms fully to all provisions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law Sold by Woods & Orme

Notice to our Customers

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for Coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. Woods & Orme

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.

Notice.

Princeton, Ky., Nov. 28, 1906.

Editor CRITTENDEN PRESS,
Marion, Ky.

Dear Sir:—Will say in regard to advertisement placed in your paper several weeks ago by M. C. O'Hara, that I am still at O'Hara, Ky., (commonly known as Cedar Bluff, Ky..) and intend staying here for a number of years. I am at present doing the practice for the employees of the F. W. Katterjohn Construction Company under contract, also most the practice in the surrounding country, and will also state that the practice in the surrounding country will not justify the service of another doctor.

Yours most respectfully,
DR. JNO. R. JONES.

Will T. Hicklin

Successor to
Ordway Bros. & Guess

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

North Main St. **Marion, Ky.**

The patronage of the Public is solicited

"The Old Blue Bear and the Rabbit."

An unpublished poem by Eugene Field is a rare literary treat for both old and young. The wonderful sympathy and love for his children shows strongly in these verses from the poem published in the December number of the Women's Home Companion for the first time:

A big blue Bear came up one day
And to the Rabbit's ma said he:
I've come to take your child away
To roam the fields and woods with me."

Then Rabbit's mama said, "Oh no,
You big blue Baer, you shall not take
My little Rabbit wandering so
Unless you've lots of jelly-cake."

The Bear replied, you need not fear
To let the Rabbit go with me,
For I have lots of goodies here—
As you yourself can plainly see."

And saying thus, the old blue Bear
Back from his bag the cover threw,
And mamma saw the goodies there—
The jelly-cake and candy, too.

A Delightful Beverage
A Safe Stimulant
A Good Medicine
For sale by
Eberle, Hardin & Co.
Marion, Ky.

HOMESEEKERS

round-trip rates

TO THE SOUTH

at greatly reduced rates on the first and third Tuesday of each month, from points on the line of the

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in the North. Your home Ticket Agent will give you full particulars as to rates, conditions and train time.

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For chapped and cracked hands get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Sold by Woods & Orme

The Old Hickory Distilling Co.

MOVED UP TOWN.—On account of the city council refusing to grant us new quart license at the distillery, we were compelled to buy out a place up town or let our friends and patrons go without Old Hickory which is known to be the best, purest and cheapest in Marion. Nobody else in town has our Old Hickory. Call and see us. We have a full line of Whiskey, Wines, Beer and Cigars. Prices on Old Hickory same as at the quart house.

Billart Stand, Opposite Post Office.

Old Hickory Distilling Company,

By T. H. LOWERY, Manager.

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HEADING BOLTS AND STANDING TIMBER

White and Red Oak!

Sound Green Timber, free from knots, windshakes, checks, worm holes and other defections. Must be barked and well quartered. Also buy Standing Oak Timber for Heading Bolts, where there are available facilities for getting it ont. For Prices call on

JAS. TOLLEY, Agt.
Marion, Kentucky.

A Complete Stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Tinware and Groceries. Prices consistent with Quality.

I Buy and Sell all kinds of Produce.

Give me a call.

Chas. Larue,
The Leading Merchant, Levias, Ky.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

Parlor Barber Shop,

Walter McConnell, Proprietor

Clean Towels and Good Workmen.

First-Class Hot or Cold Baths

Press Building,
MARION, KENTUCKY.

Will Interest Many

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. Woods & Orme

A Home Made Happy by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

About two months ago our baby girl had the measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had two doctors but no relief was obtained. Everybody thought she would die. I went to eight different stores to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me and failed to get it, when one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so and our baby is alive and well today.—GEO W. SPENCE, Holly Springs, N. C. For Sale by Woods & Orme

Farm and Fireside, twice a month one year free with each subscriber of the Press. We have sent a sample copy to each subscriber.

ELECTRIC BITTERS THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS.

Have you tried the new Cream Crisp breakfast food. A ten cent package and better than many of the fifteen cent sellers. Morris & Yates.

Dr. King's New Life Pills
The best in the world.

The Last and Best Gifts of the Year

CHRISTMAS, and our Rich, Rare, and Beautiful Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS

COME AND SEE IT AND YOU WILL BE PLEASANTLY SURPRISED

A Fine Assortment Nothing Missing Everything the Newest Everything the Best Everything Up-to-Date

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS IS A POPULAR SUCCESS

It Pleases Because it is Fresh, New and Novel. It Satisfies Because it Anticipates Your Every Need It Saves Because the Prices are Right and Reasonable

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR VERY SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties

And Many Appropriate Gifts That Cannot be Here Enumerated

OUR HOLIDAY LINE IS AS COMPLETE AS IT IS FRESH AND DESIRABLE

It Contains a Great Variety of New and Appropriate Presents for Everybodys Needs

WE OFFER A SURPERB STOCK INCLUDING ONLY GOODS OF APPROVED SUPERIORITY

And Are Waiting to Meet Your Wants in the Most Satisfactory Manner and at the Fairest Prices

LEVI COOK.

Great Reduction in Prices of Cloaks at Mrs. A. S. Cavender's

MEXICO.

Mrs. W. K. Bibb returned home yesterday from Wheatcroft.

Sam Caps killed hogs Wednesday.

Ed Mott and wife returned from Marion yesterday.

Mac Hughes has quit working at the carpenters trade at Princeton and has been acting in Ed Motts place in the spar yard.

Mrs. Fannie Moore, of Sheridan, is visiting the family of Geo. Pierce.

Mrs. Sarah Hardy has recoved after a long illness.

Mr. Ed Mott and his mother, expects to go to Berry's ferry Sunday to visit Mrs. Grant Stokes of that place who is very sick.

Mrs. W. O. Wicker has been sick but is much better at present.

Mr. Jim Champion finished gathering corn.

We had a fine time at the Ward school house at Cooksville, Thanksgiving. Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Jones spread the dinner.

There was a tacky party at Mrs. Rena Rushings Thursday night. Miss Robie Rushing and Mr. Jim Terry captured the prizes.

Mr. John Meyers is building a chimney for Mr. Tom Young, Mr. Tom Nelson is still on the sick list.

Mr. P. T. Ward has gone to Princeton to attend the institute.

Milton Whitt still treats the children every Sunday.

Miss Della Myers attended the funeral of Oscar Tabor at Crayneville.

Horace Williamson and wife visited at Mace McGees Thursday.

Earl Crider left for California Friday for his health.

A tramp held Mr. Willis Crider up and demanded his money at the point of a pistol. It is supposed that he thought it was Earl as he had drew money out of the bank that day.

CAVE-IN-ROCK.

In a saloon brawl here one day last week there were several licks, two shots and great deal of loud profanity. Result, two or three skinned heads a good man with a helpless and dependent family narrowly escapes death and too or three poor men are fined, thus spending money with which they should have bought shoes and clothing for their children.

Great art thou oh whiskey?

If the Press cares to have such news as the above we can probably furnish something of the kind each week, but it is only a repetition of the old, old story which is told and retold hundreds of times every day.

Mr. Jas. Goodloe and John Tharp stayed over night in Cave-in-Rock last Friday night.

"Uncle Jim" Paris of Salem, Ky., was over on business last week.

The temperance people of Illinois hope to secure the passage of a county unit law by legislature which has just been elected.

We hope to old Crittenden, which I proudly claim as "my own, my native land" acquit himself right nobly next Friday.

MATTOON.

Mr. J. W. Simpson and Miss Lou Pickering were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony at the residence of A. L. Lucas Thanksgiving morning, before a large crowd of friends and neighbors. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

Miss Josephine Smith recited at the Thansgiving exercises. She recites beautifully.

Bert Woody of the U. S. Army is in town on a furlough.

Roy Woody, of St. Louis, is here to visit his father who is in very poor health.

Mr. Geo. B. Cook, of Greenville, Miss., is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. L. Lucas. He is a son of the late J. W. Cook.

SEVEN SPRINGS.

Newt Smith lost a good horse last week, with the blind staggers.

Phil. Trevis and wife, of Emmaus, are the proud parents of a fine ten pound baby boy, which arrived at their home Nov. 18th, it has been almost five years since an event like this has occured at that home. The parents of the babe are recieving the congratulations of their many friends on the arrival of the bonny little fellow.

Hog killing is on docket now, pork is netting a good price, from 6 to 7 cents per pound.

There are some good tobacco in this vicinity, that has not been sold. We are looking for a buyer.

Mose L. Patton sold to Phil. S. Travis last week one horse colt for $35.00 cash.

Bob Robinson returned from Salem Sunday where he has been engaged in blacksmithing at place.

John patton was in Marion Monday.

Lewis Adams sold his home place last week to Burlie Burklow for $350.

Corn corn crbis are well filed in this part.

Mary Guess was seriously burned last week.

Tom Patton has been quite sick and confined to his room for the past two weeks.

Owen Boaz, of Salem, was visiting his friends and relatives here Sunday.

Ayers Howard who has been at home on a visit to his fathers and relatives, of the Ammaus community, returned to colorado Nov. 24th. They had a family reunion at the home of his father, H. G. Howard, on Sunday before he left Tuesday. All the members of the family were present except those that had been cut off by the hand of death, such is the case in this life, when we have our family reunions, here some are missing from our family circle. There is hardly a family that the death angel has not visited, and taken some loved one from our fond embrace. But glory be to God when we get to Heaven there be no broken family there, if we live for God in this life, and we then hear the welcome applauded come ye blessed of my father inherit the Kingdom prepared for you.

Morganfield's View of it.

A large audience gathered at the Grand last Friday night to hear the debate between representatives of the Morganfield and Marion High schools.

The subject for discussion was: "Resolved, That the United States is following in the footsteps of Ancient Rome."

Morganfield took the affirmative side and Marion the negative.

Morganfield was ably represented by Mr. Paul Schmidt, Miss Verlie Coffman and Mr. Thomas Waller.

Marion was ably represented by V. G. Rochester, Miss Fenwick Wathen and Miss Annie Dean.

The judges, who were non-residents of both Morganfield and Marion, while praising the able way in which the Marion representatives defended their side, gave the decision to Morganfield. The decision of the judges as read by Mr. C. E. Sugg, of Henderson, is published below in full:

"The judges are reluctant to decide, even though they assumed the obligation with the expectation that its fulfillment would not be pleasant.

"They feel, however, that the pleasures of the evening far outweigh this one unpleasant task.

"They beg to be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity to very heartily commend the teachers who are responsible for this enterprise, and express their appreciation of the young ladies and gentlemen who have participated, and to congratulate them upon their selection by their fellow-pupils, and upon the fact that they have all acquitted themselves well.

"By a vote of two to one, we beg to say that the decision is in favor of the affirmative."

In addition to the debate, an entertaining program was rendered.

Miss Nellie Shoemaker delighted the audience with a beautiful violin solo, Miss Jimmie Noe and a sextet of school girls, captivated the audience and were encored several times, Mr. Travner Young sang a solo, and Misses Emma Noe and Grace Dyer rendered a beautiful duet.

Altogether, it was a delightful entertainment. The visitors from Marion were as pleasant and agreeable as could be, and we hope to have them with us again some day soon.—Morganfield Sun.

As Seen From Uniontown's Standpoint.

The Morganfield High school defeated the Marion High school in a spirited debate before a large crowd at the Grand opera house in Morganfield Friday evening. Each school was represented by a team of three speakers. The subject for the debate was: "Resolved, That the United States is following in the Footsteps of Ancient Rome." Morganfield had the affirmative and won out by a vote of two to one. The speakers for Morganfield were Paul Schmidt, Miss Verlie Coffman and Thomas Waller. Marion was represented by V. G. Rochester, Miss Fenwick Wathen and Miss Annie Dean. The judges were: C. E. Sugg, of Henderson, J. P. Knott, of Nashville and A. L. Sloan, of Louisville.

A large crowd of backers followed the Marion team to the opposing city and the speakers were enthusiastically applauded. A return meeting at Marion is probable in the future.—Telegram.

Local Option.

On Friday Dec. 7, the citizens of Crittenden county will vote on the question of Local Option. To my mind, this is a momentous question. That there is a revolution in the minds of the majority of the people in regard to the sale and use of ardent spirits is unquestioned. The tide of public sentiment is fast turning against the saloon. The church of God, irrespective of denominational lines, stands a solid phalanx against against it. Great corporations prohibit their employes from patronizing the saloon. A tidal wave of temperance reform is sweeping over the "New South." Georgia is a local option State except a few counties, Tennessee has prohibited the sale of liquor except in a few large cities. Texas is local option. Mississippi, North Carolina and all the Southern states are voting against the sale of ardent spirits. Even in our own commonwealth 80 counties out of 119 have voted all, or in the principal part, for local option.

We realize that the more temptations young men have, the harder it is for them to resist evil and thus to make pure, sober, upright men. It is our duty, as true citizens, to take every temptation from their pathway possible. There are good and noble men who, through the influence of associations and habits, yield to the power of strong drink. They need the temptation removed. It is our duty to remove it. "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." (Rom. 15:1).

"How shall we vote?

Can we, as citizens of Crittenden county from some sordid or selfish desire, afford to vote for the sale intoxicants, and thus put a stumbling block in the way of the growing young men of our county. Before God and a clear conscience I do not believe you can.

As one who has spent his life in your midst, as one who has a deep and abiding interest for the welfare of the county, as one who wishes to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, I appeal to you to consider this matter honestly and sincerely before you vote against local option. On the contrary, will not the noble and aspiring citizenship of this county go to the election on December 7, and poll such a vote for local option as will show without doubt that we take our stand in the trend of public sentiment and against that which blights and withers so many noble lines. JAMES F. PRICE.

Delayed Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kevill have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Della to Mr. Blackman Lee Stevens, at Richmond, Va., Monday Novemeber 26th.

The couple will reside at Smithfield, North Carolina, where Miss Kevil has been residing for some time practicing Osteopathy.

The bride is justly popular here where she was born and reared and is a young woman of strong personality, fine character and bright mind, and is one Marion will always respect and honor. Her hosts of friends here will extend her their best wishes and will hope she has won a life partner who is worthy of her.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens arrived to spend Thanksgiving with the brides parents Judge J. B. Kevil and wife. Mr. Stevens is a merchant and is prominently connected at his home town, and was congratulated here on all sides. "They say" that when Mr. Stevens asked for the hand of Judge Kevil's daughter the fact that the groom to be was a Methodist and a democrat had almost as much to do with his success as the fact that he was sober, upright and industrious. In considering all the above qualifications the Judge did not long withhold his consent.

A Deserved Compliment

The following letter is self explanatory:

Smithland, Ky., Nov. 30th.

Henry & Henry, Marion, Ky.

Dear Sirs.—Find inclosed check for the marble work done for me by your firm. Please give me credit for same. I wish to say to you that I consider the work strictly first-class in every respect.

The Material, Design, Workmanship and Prices are perfectly satisfactory. I wish to remain

Yours respectfully,

J. O. SMITHSON.

LOST.

Lost on the public road between Post Oak school house and Rays old mill one new corduroy dress coat on the after noon of Dec. 3rd 1906. Finder will please return and recieve reward. EDGAR SMITH, Repton Ky.

Lifeorama of Destruction of San Francisco

Halton Powell's Lifeorama will be shown at the Opera House three nights, commencing Dec. 6th. The earthquake is depicted all in life motion. The falling of the sky-scrapers will be made realistic by noise effects. A ton of rock and iron will be used for this purpose. The city in flames, the crumbling walls, the excited populace fleeing from the city, a trip through Golden Gate park and all those terrible scenes caused by earthquake will be shown on canvas in moving pictures as they took place. This part of the show lasts twenty-five minutes.

PROGRAMME.

How Nick Carter captured the counterfeiters.
The Cowboy's Revenge.
The Escaped Lunatic.
The Chicken Thief.
Opera, Faust in Colors.
Mr. Blue Beard.
The Lost Child.
Mrs. Blue Beard, etc.

The Valley of Quillota.

"Whoever," says Charles Darwin in his "Voyage of the Beagle," "called Valparaiso the valley of paradise must have been thinking of Quillota." Quillota is a thriving town twenty-six miles from Valparaiso in a northeasterly direction. Any person, he declares, who sees only the country around Valparaiso, barren of vegetation, would never imagine that there were such picturesque spots in Chile. "As soon as we reached the brow of the sierra the valley of Quillota was immediately under our feet. The prospect was one of remarkable natural luxuriance. The valley is very broad and quite flat and is thus easily irrigated in all parts. The little square gardens are crowded with orange and olive trees and every sort of vegetable."

According to Contract.

A man who was very miserly hoarded up his stacks of hay year after year in the hope of making double the price he was offered for them. A well known hay and straw buyer in the district one day asked the price of a stack. An enormous price was asked, which the buyer accepted.

"How about the terms of settlement?" asked the old miser.

"Well, you see," said the buyer, "my terms are to settle when I fetch the last load away."

"That's a bargain," said the miser, slapping the other's hand. The old chap watched every load go away except the last, and that the buyer never did fetch away.—London Standard.

No Salute For a Dirty Prince.

The crown prince of Germany had as a child a great dislike of being washed. The emperor tried various means to cure him, and he at last hit on the right one. The young prince came running to him one day in a great rage, saying the sentry had not saluted him as he passed.

"To be sure," said the emperor. "I gave orders they were not to salute a dirty prince, but only a clean one." The child's pride was hurt, and he took to the bath.

He Must Have Had Faith.

The church was packed, even the aisles lined with chairs. Just before the benediction the thoughtful clergyman, who loved order as he did the gospel, thus admonished his hearers: "In passing out please remain seated until the ushers have removed the chairs from the aisles."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"PICTORIAL, COLOR AND MAGAZINE SECTION"

The Crittenden Press.

Marion, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 7, 1906.

A CENTURY OF ROMANOFFS

ALEXANDER II

NICHOLAS II
CZAR OF ALL
THE RUSSIAS

ALEXANDER III

NICHOLAS I

ALEXANDER I

STORIES OF THE MODERN CZARS.

[illegible] number the modern Czars of Russia have been five. There have been [illegible] Alexanders and two Nicholases, [illegible] the Nicholas now in the midst [illegible] troubles. One hundred and [illegible] years have they ruled over all the [illegible]

[illegible] the other Czar Nicholas, who was [illegible] autocrat for thirty long troublous [illegible] beginning in 1825, belongs the dis[illegible] of being the only man who ever [illegible] the line of direction of an [illegible] railroad merely by employing [illegible] rule.

[illegible] a long time the engineers to whom [illegible] been assigned the task and the [illegible] advisers had squabbled over the [illegible] of the proposed road between the [illegible] two capitals, St. Petersburg [illegible] Moscow. At last, the emperor, sick [illegible] delay and the wordy war, ordered [illegible] ruler be brought to him.

[illegible] it, he laid it on a map of Russia [illegible] before him on the council [illegible] and imperiously drew a straight [illegible] between the two cities.

[illegible] that be the route," he said, and [illegible] the squabbling to an end.

[illegible] as the line he drew, the road [illegible] and to this day it remains [illegible] with many towns of commer[illegible] importance, that the road should [illegible] several miles distant from [illegible]

[illegible] Nicholas, as head of the [illegible] orthodox church, was petitioned [illegible] holy synod, in a memorandum [illegible] one's arm to declare whether [illegible] existence of purgatory was [illegible] doctrine. The question had [illegible] puzzling the great churchmen. [illegible] was an easy one for Nicholas. [illegible] the memorandum over, took [illegible] in hand, and "No purgatory" [illegible] he wrote on the margin of [illegible]

ALEXANDER I. AND THE SUCKLING PIG.

[illegible] I, he who burned Mos[illegible] thus contributed greatly to [illegible] downfall of Napoleon, one [illegible] on a visit to a certain military [illegible] and undertook a personal in[illegible] of each house.

[illegible] first house he and his suite [illegible] a commissariat dinner, the chief [illegible] which was a roast suckling pig, [illegible] temptingly on the table. At the second house, a similar sight met their eyes. At the third, also, and so on.

Finally, when the inspection was nearly over an attendant, Prince Volkhonski by name, grew suspicious that everything was not as lovely as it seemed, and in one house managed slyly to cut off the pig's tail and to slip it into his pocket.

At the next house, what should he behold on the table but a roast suckling pig minus a tail!

"I think," said the prince to his emperor, "that we have an old friend here."

"What do you mean?" asked the Czar.

Up to the table stepped the prince, and, pulling the tail out of his pocket, deftly fitted it to its place.

Critics agree that up to this moment Alexander I had endeavored to uplift Russia, and had succeeded wonderfully well for his time. But this evidence of petty graft was too much for him; it was the last straw. In disgust he turned the affairs of state over to Araktchejef, and, as one historical writer has put it, "the empire returned to its old routine."

PUNISHMENT THAT FITTED THE CRIME.

When Alexander II, known to history as the Liberator, came to the throne he at first busied himself constantly altering the uniforms of his troops, and thus won for himself the sobriquet, "the military tailor." Concerning this part of the Liberator's career, a prominent Russian has told the following incident:

"One day a student of one of the great crown colleges, in talking over with his comrades the reforms of Alexander II, declared that the emperor was nothing but a tailor, meaning to insinuate that he was too fond of altering military uniforms.

"These words came to the ears of the police, who carried them to the sovereign. The imprudent youth was summoned by imperial order to the palace. His parents already saw him on the road to Siberia. And what punishment do you think was inflicted on him? The emperor ordered him to be presented with a complete uniform!"

Alexander's father, the other Nicholas, on his deathbed had pleaded with his son to free the serfs as soon as he ascended the throne—and this from a Czar who had been as autocratic, and, for his day, as cruel as Peter the Great. This was in 1855.

One evening six years later Alexander, much excited, burst into his wife's salon. He held a paper in his hand and, waving it im[illegible] hotly exclaimed:

"Here is a description [illegible] treatment that a propri[illegible] inflicting on her domesti[illegible] never sleep calmly till I [illegible] to all that!"

A little later twenty [illegible] people were added to [illegible] men.

ALEXANDER'S DEATH DUE [illegible]

All the world knows [illegible] ander was blown to shre[illegible] while out driving; it is no[illegible] understood that he brough[illegible] an act of kindness.

The explosion of the [illegible] was hurled tore off the [illegible] Czar's carriage, wounde[illegible] Cossack guards and a bu[illegible] otherwise did no harm.

Even before the smok[illegible] away the Czar was seen [illegible] his carriage.

"Are you hurt?" asked [illegible]

"No, thank God," was [illegible] am untouched. Don't di[illegible] Let us look after the wou[illegible]

He was especially so[illegible] comfort of the Cossack, a[illegible] tims he ordered all atten[illegible] He was on the point [illegible] his carriage when he [illegible]

Continued on [illegible]

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to-order garments are less than the ready-made kind.

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FADS AND FANCIES.

By Minna Schatt Crawford.

The ever popular separate waist for the coming season shows a great many plaid designs, in both silk and soft wool fabrics, which are now on the ascending wave of fashion for all but the most important and dressy occasions.

These waists are made absolutely plain, or with broad tucks or other tailored effects, each side of plait at centre front, and are usually worn with a stiff collar and a trim little bow tie of dark silk. Many of the imported linen shirtwaists are in strictly tailor made effect and embroidered.

Simple models for every-day wear in nearly all cases are made with the full length sleeve, not over full, and finished with a neat little cuff of its own material. The more dressy the waist the shorter the sleeves. The most elaborate models show almost no sleeve at all—just a closely shirred puff of some six or seven inches at shoulder over undersleeves of lace, much befrilled at elbow and rather plain below. Many waists show a combination of plaid and plain fabric; this idea also appears in many of the new tailored frocks, which, when made of plain materials such as broadcloth or Panama, have insets of bias plaid strips set lengthwise in both waist and skirt. Some of these tailored suits are in three pieces, coat, waist and skirt; in these the coat is usually of one material, even when skirt and waist are trimmed or combined with the plaid.

Braids and the old-fashioned "sawtooth trimming, made of heavy satin ribbon are being much used for garnitures on both jackets and skirts. The new skirts show a return to the graceful plaited styles that are so much more becoming than the circular effects lately in vogue.

Ladies' Fancy Waist in light yellow taffetas plaited into a square yoke of cream colored Irish lace. The yoke extends across the front only, and is finished with a narrow lace band or silk edging. The collar and cuffs are of the same lace and finished with edging to match. The back has three tucks on each shoulder, stitched down for about five inches. The pattern 2101 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' plain shirtwaist without lining. The very newest idea for waists of flannel, challie, silk, madras or linen. The pattern No. 1490 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' stylish suit in garnet cheviot, serge, broadcloth, or Panama. The Poneta Jacket has a yes, and standing collar of cream white broadcloth and is trimmed with fancy braid. It is an entirely new model and destined to be extremely successful. The pattern 2155 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

The plaited skirt is a thirtten gore model, trimmed with braid. It is much easier to make and more economical in cut, especially in such materials as Panama or cashmere than some of the plaited skirts with fewer gores because of the greater ease in adjusting the plaits. It is a beautiful style for either silk or woolens. The pattern No. 2156 is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' five-gored, plaited skirt in walking length. A very desirable style for separate skirt or as part of a costume. It has the stylish front panel effect and closes with an inverted plait at back. The pattern No. 1125 is cut in sizes 22½, 24, 25, 26½ and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

To secure these patterns state size and number plainly, and enclose fifteen cents for each pattern desired. Address all communications to

Fashion Correspondent,
290 Broadway,
Room 307. New York City.

Healthy and Happy on Twelve Cents a Day.

Augustus Riley, a clerk in the War Department, seventy-four years old, declares that he spends less than twelve cents a day for his living.

"My average expense every day for five years past has been less than twelve cents," said Mr. Riley, "and I have had plenty to eat. The system requires only so much. I sleep like a baby, and at leisure I go for a several miles' stroll through the parks.

"I never get hungry; most people feel that way when their imagination runs away with them. I live on $4.11 a month and I have an itemized statement to prove it. My favorite dishes are apples, eggs and rice. I avoid meats and indigestible foods. They tear the vital organs up and put them out of use."

Riley saves 95 per cent of his salary. He is a man of strong personality and is an excellent specimen of manhood. He is not a miser, and declares he abhors the life of a recluse. He says he lives well, and he is the envy of the clerks who squander all their earnings and are heavily in debt. He never takes a drink and abhors coffee.

"I never took a drink in my life, and I have never used tobacco in any form," he said. "It is dead easy to live a life of economy and thrift, and there is no pleasure in spending all one's earnings in extravagant living. As a matter of fact, poverty forced a quiet life upon me. After being swindled out of several thousand dollars in my early life I decided to retrieve my losses and to save some money. Poverty brings good results at times. It did me good and started me on the right road.

"How do I live on so little? Why, that's simple. My restricted diet, now that I have a good salary, is simply a matter of choice. It is the healthiest and happiest way to live."

Facts From Many Lands.

A substitute for wireless telegraphy, limited, however, in its application, has been invented by an officer of the artillery branch of the United States army. Simple signals can be given by means of an enormous shutter, with slats a foot wide. These slats are painted various colors and are operated by a lever. The present high cost of the wireless system may give the shutter an important place in the signal service.

Maurice Chaulin, a French inventor, has perfected a clever apparatus for killing mosquitoes. It consists of a small lamp—electric or oil—hung between two rings, the rings being connected with tiny vertical and parallel chains. These chains are charged with a current of electricity, sufficiently strong to kill instantly a mosquito which touches any two of them at the same time. The light in the lamp, which is entirely surrounded b ythese chains, attracts these insects to their death.

"Dearest," he said, as they were at breakfast, "there is but one fault I can find with your doughnuts."

"What is it, George?"

"You make the holes entirely too small."

A CENTURY OF ROMANOFFS

Continued from first page.

be assassin, a prisoner, and, approaching him quietly, ordered his removal.

At that moment came the second explosion, which shook the whole city, and a minute or two later, when the Grand Duke Michael bent over the mangled body of his brother and asked him if he wished to be removed to a nearby house, he caught these faint words:

"Quick, home—carry to palace—there die."

CZARS AS HOME LOVERS AND HOME MAKERS.

In these last words of a great emperor stands revealed the latter day Romanoffs' love of home and family. Historians unite in declaring that both Alexander II and his son and successor, the third Alexander, in their home life were above reproach; and though Nicholas II is being damned for many things these days, even his bitterest enemies credit him with being a good husband and father, and an intense lover of his home.

The apple of Alexander III's eyes was his son George. It was pathetic to see the father, a giant in stature, with the strength of an ox, with hands that could crumple a plate of silver, tagging around after and doing the bidding of this delicate boy.

One day the two went out hunting. The lad shot a duck, which fell into what looked to be a shallow stretch of water. The boy plunged in after the game, only to find himself swiftly sinking in a treacherous bog. His cries brought his father, whose great strength enabled him to extricate his son, even after the latter had been swallowed by the bog up to his neck.

Both returned to the palace wet through and chilled, and the boy in a high fever. In the middle of the night the father wished to go to the boy's room to see how he was. The Czarina, thinking of her husband, objected, saying that the trip through the long, windy corridors to the other end of the palace would be dangerous, especially as he was still chilled from his experience of the afternoon. The Czar had never been able to stand up against the pleadings of his wife; he lay back in bed, feigned sleep, and she, thinking that she had accomplished her object, returned to her room.

A little later the Czar, clad only in a bathrobe and slippers, was quietly slipping to his boy's room. There he remained for some time watching beside the sleeping child before returning to bed.

A day or two later the chill had settled in the Czar's vital organs; how it came to do so was brought out by the doctor's questioning. And a few weeks after that the Czar was lying cold in death.

"THANK GOD FOR WORONZOFF!"

Another story of this same Czar's parental tenderness has been told 'round the world.

When Alexander traveled by rail his train was always divided in four sections, that the Nihilists would not be able to locate the section in which he was secreted and thus blow it up. But, despite this precaution, the bomb throwers did ascertain once on which section the Czar would travel, and it was promptly blown to bits.

The Czar succeeded in extricating the Czarina, his daughter and himself from the wreckage, strewn with dead and dying guards. A little group, they stood, unguarded and in the midst of carnage, on the barren steppe. Suddenly the nerves of the child gave way; she flung herself into her father's arms and sobbed out:

"Oh, papa, now they'll come and murder us all!"

And the Czar, oblivious to the probable truth of his child's heart cry, comforted her, and was discovered so engaged when protection arrived.

Alexander III was not without a sense of humor; its possession is a saving grace to a Czar even.

It was while he was Czarevitch that he assumed command of the famous Preobrajenski regiment, a portion of which recently revolted against the Czar. Shortly after he had taken command it became necessary for the names of the officers to be read to him. German name after German name was reeled off. Clear down to the letter "W" not a Russian name was read. Then "Woronzoff!" was sung out.

"Thank God for Woronzoff!" exclaimed the Czarevitch, with a dry smile and a sigh of relief.

During his fatal illness the Czarina, the present dowager Czarina, was in constant attendance at her husband's bedside. They held hands like two lovers by the hour. One day, turning to his physcian, the sick man, who had been told that death was only a question of weeks at best, exclaimed:

"I have even before my death got to know an angel."

His son, Nicholas II, said something worthy to be coupled with that at the time his first child was born.

With tears in her eyes the Czarina asked the forgiveness of her husband because it was not a boy.

"I am extremely pleased to have a little girl," he said, as he comforted her. "This child is ours, and ours alone. If a son had been born it would not have been so. He would have belonged to Russia."

It is not of record that he reiterated this sentiment as daughter followed daughter, even to the number of four. However, in this case, like father, like son. No matter how late he reached home, Alexander III would seek out his sleeping babies, kiss them, and cross himself over them. No matter how troublons the times, Nicholas II is reported to romp daily in caro-free fashion with his five children.

"What is Nicholas II?" asked Clemenceau, now grown to be the greatest one-man power in all France, when the young man ascended the throne of his fathers. And he answered his own query in these words: "Nobody knows, possibly not even himself."

Twelve years have come and gone since that day. In this time the Czar, either wittingly or unwittingly, has done and caused to be done many things that should give a good idea as to the manner of man that he is. But to-day, as yester year, the question is heard on every hand, "What is Nicholass II?" By the token of numerous widely antipodal answers it is plain that, excepting the Nicholas of the home, "nobody knows." And shall we add, "possibly not himself"?

But, for that matter, what was the other Nicholas? What the first Alexander—the second—the third?

When the people of St. Petersburg shouted for "Constantine and a Constitution"—Constantine was Nicholas' weak-minded elder brother—and naively asked if Constitution was Constantine's wife, Nicholas mowed them down with cannon and fed them to the Neva through holes cut in the ice. Yet he gave his last breath to a plea for the freedom of the serfs. His son freed them; he also turned Poland over to the mercies of Mouravieff, surnamed "the hangman." In the treatment of his family no man could have shown a tenderer, bigger heart than Alexander III. He it was who persecuted Nonconformists, Jews and Polish Catholics until the whole world rang with the horror of it all. The first Alexander was one of the three parties to the Holy Alliance, formed to stamp out the spread of republican ideas. Yet when he came to die he said: "They may say of me what they will, but I have lived and died a republican."

What is the modern Czar? A crowned Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? It is a question the right answer to which baffles the conscientious historian.

A MATTER OF MIND

By James Edmund Dunning.
(Copyright.)

The policeman I had been noticing for some minutes came across the station to where I awaited my train. He carried a printed paper.

"Where are you going, sir?" he asked me, looking to the paper and back again. I had just bought a Providence ticket, but I replied:

"Excuse me, but I'm not sufficiently decided to inform you."

He did not seem so indignant as I expected, but smiled with an indulgent kindliness which angered me.

"No offence, sir," he continued, "only—well, aren't you Mr. Martin—Gerald Martin, of Philadelphia?"

"I'm not obliged to reply to such impertinence," I said.

"No; but aren't you?"

"What?"

"Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia?"

"No!" I replied, in a way intended to settle our growing difficulty.

"I see," remarked the fellow, with amazing effrontery, because I could not understand what he could see; "then, sir, as a special favor to an officer in the discharge of his duty, will you tell me who you are?"

"A duty?" I asked incredulously.

"An important one, sir," he replied, so earnestly as to win me.

I picked up my bag to enter the Providence train. "Since you insist," I said, "I'll tell you my name is—my name—is—why—officer——"

Horrible, indeed! I could not recall it! The more I tried the less I could. It was a most astounding psychological incident. I was interested, but annoyed.

The policeman enjoyed another indulgent smile and made a sign which brought up two men; they must have been watching us. I did not find myself able to respond with sincerity to their greetings. One, a tall youngster, addressed me most familiarly. The other stared.

"I'm not Gerald Martin," I said, laughing in spite of my mortification, "and but for the rather brutal way in which you have assailed me I could not have been placed in this embarrassing position. I've been working hard of late, I think, and——"

"What's your business, sir?" queried the silent member, suddenly. They all seemed deeply interested.

"Nothing regular, you know," I replied, conscious of a sense of impropriety in such an answer, though it was the best I had. "I—I rather keep an eye on the market, and I write sometimes." That was as easy as anything.

The end of it was that we all went to call on the chief of police. I felt chagrined. They chattered at a fearful rate, and then one said:

"He has been calling himself George Marsh." My heart leaped.

"I am George Marsh, gentlemen," I cried, for it seemed to come back to me then, "and I am a lawyer by profession, though given to literature. I live in the city of Boston, at the Winterset hotel."

The young man who spoke little but looked at me hard said:

"And how long have you lived in Boston, Mr. Marsh?"

"Oh," I answered, "not—not so long, you know—not so long." Really, it seemed to me that the time was of no importance just then. They spoke in low tones, until my quiet acquaintance said:

"Mr. Marsh, we are in a very difficult situation. We cannot get out of it without your aid. I beg you will not insist on our at present informing you of the details. I want to ask you if, as a very special favor, to help persons in deep distress, you are willing to join our party and accompany us to Philadelphia, free of expense, and at a reasonable compensation for loss of time."

"How long?" I asked, wondering what was coming next.

"Two or three days—perhaps," he replied.

"Yes," I agreed; "I will go if it will do you a service—because you seem to be agitated to an extraordinary degree."

We started for Philadelphia with no delay, and I found myself in company whose agreeable manners were tempered with a respectful reticence. On nearing our carriage at Camden station I halted and said:

I insist that before going further I be

"Gentlemen, you must excuse me if I insist that before going further I be admitted to a knowledge of our errand."

The slender youth seemed fit for remonstrance; but the other, whom I had begun to like, interrupted:

"To be sure. Well, then, I am Doctor Wrangle—this Mr. Harold Martin, son of Mr. Gerald Martin——"

"My double, I suppose?" I said.

"Yes," replied the doctor, and I wondered what about his face reminded me of that policeman.

"As to our errand," he continued, "Mr. Martin most mysteriously disappeared three weeks ago. We are searching for him, and we want you—a practical lawyer with plenty of leisure, to take up the hunt as an entirely unprejudiced person. The best detectives have failed. We have been seeking a man exactly—yes, I may say exactly like you."

"You display astounding confidence in a stranger," I suggested.

"We are desperate," replied he. "Mrs. Martin is frantic with grief and apprehension. Will you allow us to put you in entire charge of the search for a sufficient period to make a study of the case?"

I got into the carriage.

At the door young Martin led the way past a pretty maid into a house set with obvious elegance. It occurred to me that the missing Martin lived well when he was at home. The doctor and I waited. Harold ran upstairs. I heard a door unlatch, and a woman's voice cried something indefinite. Then Harold broke in: "Yes, mother," he said; "we've found him."

The door closed. I found the doctor regarding me intently.

"Well, sir," he remarked, as if expecting me to say something of importance.

"Mrs. Martin was expecting me, then?" I inquired.

"Expecting you?"

"Yes—or some one in my capacity."

"Yes." The doctor led the way toward what looked like a library. "We needed you desperately."

"It's very flattering to be in such demand," I replied.

"You'll be better than Jolworthy, the police detective who has been bungling the case," returned the doctor. "He has been outrageously careless of Mrs. Martin's feelings. This is Mr. Martin's library."

"Martin lived well, anyway," I said. "A bookman, wasn't he?"

"No, a lawyer."

"A good one, then."

"Yes; good to all but himself."

"How?"

"Overwork. His last murder trial finished him."

I surveyed the room in detail. It overflowed with elegance.

"I've discovered a clew, doctor," I cried, as I stood before a ripping collection of Byzantine teapots. He was by my side instantly, all alive.

"Don't start," said I. "I've only discovered that Martin was out of his mind. No sane man could stay out of this library three successive weeks and live."

"Don't trifle, please," said the doctor, looking pained.

But my opinion of Martin was fixed. "No sane man could quit these teapots three weeks," I repeated. "No proper mind could be lured from these Mongolian ivories, or these amazing brasses, or this luxurious Thackeray; hence, the poor devil is mentally askew. Clew one for me; has Jolworthy so much?"

The doctor only pointed to the library table. "Look over his papers," he said; "his diary is there, too, at the top of the pile. He was hot over the trial, you will see."

I read aloud the last entry:

"Jury has now been out twenty-hours. My head spins. I'll walk park an hour to tone me up."

"That," I declared, "is where M went to smash."

"It is," assented the doctor, "you some way connect that jury with the mystery? Can't you mai and the walk in the park and the head mean something to you? Put self in his place, Mr. Marsh, can't

"Can't see it," I replied. "I'm Vidocq, you know. In short, I nothing out of it."

"Nothing at all!" cried young M in a despairing voice. I turned him at the door with a lady supposed was his mother. They been eavesdropping, and I did not that. I bowed formally. In spite Wrangle's detaining hand, Mrs. M a most attractive person, I must came quickly to my side and sank with her arms about me.

"My darling!" she whispered, "my love help you to see it all as

I leaped to my feet and flung the man off. Wrangle's face was an insult.

"By heaven, sir!" I cried; "if a joke, well sir," and I started door, "I don't wonder poor Martin home."

Just then the detestable Jolworth tered. I read insolent intentions eyes and met them in perfect kind

"They've enough of you, growled, savagely as I could.

He grinned insultingly.

"Oh, drop this bluff," he said makes me tired."

"Will you leave, sir, and let me my business with these people?" I manded, very angry.

Jolworthy sneered audibly. I for him. He dodged around the table. I vaulted over it. As I Jolworthy, possibly somewhat my violence, extended his vigorously. Something cracked my head, and I could do nothing fall on the floor.

It will always seem that it was long while later when I awoke. slender youth and his mother me. They looked strangely began coming back. Why, I was house. My wife and boy——

"Mr. Marsh," he said, "are ter?"

I was irritated.

"Harold," I cried, "what's the with you? Don't you know father? Who is Marsh, and what matter with my head. Helena, how all this happen? Why, Helena?"

My wife threw a towel one a bottle of camphor the other, which she shrieked in a loud cast her arms about my neck. I say what she said into my left discovered that my right ear ered with a huge damp towel.

Harold was yelling like an Infant And then that great boy kissed was angry.

"Be quiet, you silly people!" I striving to look not too deeply over such hysteria. "Now, tell the jury report?"

Harold whooped and Helena cry.

"Harold," I commanded "something has happened. Tell

"Yes," cried Wrangle, who had standing behind me all the time him, Harold, all of it—beginning three weeks ago."

I reared my son to be truthful times, but I did not believe all said. After he had done I Wrangle:

"What brought me out of it?"

"That thundering rap Jolworthy you," he answered, grinning.

"I don't know who Jolworthy I, going over to Helena and in my arms then and there; "but, or black, or whatever, I insist be invited here to dinner and best in the house be his."

But Helena did not seem to care Jolworthy.

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IN THE SHADOW OF SHAME

By Fitzgerald Molloy

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Olive Dumbarton, after the legal separation from her brutal husband, becomes a successful authoress and lives quietly with her daughter, Veronica, in Hexton Road, St. John's Wood, London. Her husband secretly returns to London and by letter makes further demands for money. Her cousin Valerius Galbraith, a man of independent wealth who has been in love with her since early youth, calls to say farewell before starting on a trip to Egypt. A fortnight later Olive Dumbarton is found in her library holding a dagger over the dead body of her husband. She is arrested and held for trial, and detectives are put on the case. George Bostock, the publisher, and Valerius Galbraith take an active interest in the investigations, and the former is shadowed by Inspector Mackworth. Angela Mezza, an Italian woman, swears to Mrs. Dumbarton and Inspector Mackworth that the murder was committed by her husband. The Inspector discovers Pietro, a model and former companion of Mezza.

"No. Pietro did not know he was in London till I told him last night."

"They were good friends."

Lorenzo said nothing, but contented himself by nodding his head by way of assent; and Mackworth, thinking there was no further information to be obtained from him, hastened away in search of the Summers street lodging house.

CHAPTER XV.

On reaching Maria Roselli's house, the number of which had been given him by Lorenzo, the inspector knocked loudly, and then impatiently waited for an answer. None came, nor did any sound of voice or movements within the dwelling indicate that it was tenanted. He rapped again with like result and then stepped into the street to view the dwelling. As he did so, the high, narrow door from which the paint had long since faded, opened, and a woman's figure stood framed in the portal.

Mackworth, eagerly observing her, saw she was tall and thin, her years about sixty, her regular features wearing a hard expression, the dark eyes cold and speculative, the face lined and wrinkled, something masculine in bearing.

"Are you Maria Roselli?" he asked, advancing toward her.

"Yes," she replied, returning the gaze.

"Then I want to speak to you."

"You can talk here," she said in excellent English.

"It is something I don't wish to say in the street."

She hesitated a moment, then drew aside to let him pass into the hall, closed the door, and ushered him into a barely furnished, uncarpeted room.

"Is Marco Mezza in the house?" Mackworth began.

"Marco Mezza?" she repeated, without surprise being noticeable in her voice or face. "No."

"Then where is he?"

"I don't know," she replied, frigidly.

"But he has been here?"

"Oh, yes."

"When?"

"Some time in September. I don't remember the date."

"I want you to tell me all you know about him."

"Why?" she asked, staring hard at Mackworth.

"I am a police officer. He may be concerned in a very serious business; you will see why I ask for him."

Mackworth saw she expressed neither astonishment, interest nor anxiety. His words left her perfectly indifferent to their inference.

"I know very little of this Mezza. He came here some weeks ago, as I have said."

"He was a friend of yours?"

"I had never seen him before. A Neapolitan living in Paris gave him my address," she answered.

"How long did he stay with you?"

"Three days. I would keep him no longer."

"Why?" asked the inspector, anxiously.

"Well, he was nearly always drunk, and then he was ill; his coughing kept my other lodgers awake at night. My house was no place for him."

"And so you got rid of him?"

"I told him he should go to the hospital."

"And he went?"

"He left here for the hospital, but I don't know if he ever went there," she answered, the same calm indifference noticeable in her manner.

"What hospital?"

"The Italian; he spoke little English."

"And afterwards—did he return to you?"

"No; he knew I would not take him."

"Have you made no inquiries for him?"

"No; why should I?" Maria Roselli asked, in her hard voice. "I have to mind my business if I would live, and I have had trouble enough in my own life without going in search of it among strangers."

"Had he any friends to see him while he was here?"

"Not one. He slept all day, because he was awake coughing all night. When he went out in the evening it was to the public house."

"Which public house?"

"That I don't know."

"And he returned alone?"

"Always."

After this the woman moved toward the door, as if to indicate the interview must end. She had neither the curiosity nor sympathy to inquire what it was Mezza had done to put the police on his track.

Mackworth, seeing she could give no more information, became impatient to reach the Italian hospital, which he knew was situated in Queen's Square. There, no doubt, he would be able to learn where Mezza had gone on being discharged, and perhaps to trace directly to him the mad deed which, no doubt, his illness and want of opportunity had prevented him from committing during the first days of his return to England.

Passing through the wide hall of the hospital, which had been the dwelling of people of fashion when Queen Anne reigned, Mackworth was shown into a reception room, and soon the door opened, and the superioress entered and bowed.

"Bueno giorno, signor," she said, in a pleasant voice.

"I am English, madam," the inspector replied.

"And so am I," she said smilingly, "but as you came to make inquiries for a patient I supposed you to be an Italian."

"The patient I came to ask about is not a friend, but a man in whom I am interested——"

"What is his name?" she asked, in a business-like manner.

"Marco Mezza."

"I remember him well."

"Pray tell me, madam, everything you know about him."

"He came here suffering from an advanced stage of pneumonia."

"Do you remember the date?"

"I can find it for you. I should think he had been sinking for some time. At all events, he had greatly neglected himself and was in a very bad condition."

"How long did he remain here?"

"He lived for about twelve days."

"Lived!" the inspector repeated. "Then he is dead?"

"Yes, he is dead."

"But, tell me, did he leave the hospital for a day—for an hour—from the time he came in until he died?"

"No; that would have been impossible. The doctor knew from the moment he saw him that Mezza was a dying man."

Mackworth's astonishment and disappointment were great. If Mezza was in the hospital on September 21, then it was not he who had murdered David Dumbarton.

"What was the date of his death?"

"I will bring you the book in which all particulars of our patients are entered," the superioress said, and she quickly left the room.

"Can it be possible Mezza is innocent?" the inspector asked himself, unwilling to root out the idea which had taken possession of his mind.

In a couple of moments the superioress returned, carrying a heavy book, which she placed upon the table.

"Ah, here it is: Marco Mezza, admitted the 8th of September; suffering from pneumonia, accelerated by drink; place of birth, Naples; age, 40; profession, violinist; address Rue Petit Maetre, Paris; date of death, 21st of September, hour, 6 p. m."

"Date of death, 21st of September."

Marco Mezza had died but a few hours before the man whose life he had threatened to take had been killed.

"Did he not send for his wife or his friends?" Mackworth asked.

"He told us on entering he had no wife or no friends in London; that he had come from Paris four days before."

"But toward the end he did not inquire for them?"

"He did not know he was dying, and during his last three days he was delirious. We sent the certificate of his death to the Italian Consul, who will forward a copy to Mezza's relatives in Naples, if they can be found. He is buried in Kensal Green."

There seemed nothing further to be known regarding this unhappy man; here was the end for him, so far as this world went. Mackworth thanked the superioress for the trouble she had taken, and left the hospital in a different mood from that he felt on entering, all his plans upset, his spirits depressed.

The man who had killed David Dumbarton was still to be discovered.

CHAPTER XVI.

On a cold and cheerless afternoon in October, with a gray and lowering sky above and a drenched and sombre world around, George Bostock took his way to see Olive Dumbarton.

Walking along the broad, soft-carpeted corridor leading to the drawing-room, he glanced toward the entrance of the study where the terrible tragedy had taken place; the study with its floor still smeared and stained with blood, its windows closed and shuttered, its furniture dust-covered, its door locked. Never had he passed it since that night which ended David Dumbarton's life without feeling a sickness of heart and physical repulsion, but now his aversion and dread were heightened, and he hurried by as if he feared something horrible might issue from its walls and bar his way to the presence of the woman he loved.

As he quickened his pace he almost overtook the servant as she opened the drawing-room door; then he stood quite still and almost breathless, gazing before him. The apartment, which was faintly lighted by a single lamp, showed him the figure of the woman he sought, seated at a table on which she had thrust out her arms, between which her head was buried. There was something so pitiful and despairing in the abandonment of her attitude that all the misery he had felt that day became suddenly accentuated, and he recognized that here lay the cause.

With intuitive delicacy he stepped back, until, the servant's entry having disturbed her mistress, the latter rose, and, turning her back to the light, prepared to receive him. Dimly seen as it was, her pallid face, drawn and haggard, with its eyes dull and swollen, its mouth quivering, and, above all, its expression of utter misery, startled him.

The hand he held in his trembled and felt cold as death.

"What has happened?" he asked, while dreading to hear her reply.

"You have not heard?" she said, in a low, broken voice.

"I have heard nothing new. Tell me what it is."

"All hope of saving me is lost."

"No, no, not that!" he cried out, fiercely, as if in defiance of the statement.

"All. That man—the Italian——"

"Has escaped?"

"Has been traced to his grave."

"Well?"

"He died in a hospital a few hours before my husband was killed," she said, striving to steady her voice.

In a second he realized what the consequences of this discovery might prove to the woman before him.

"When did you hear the news?" he asked, presently.

"This morning; the inspector came to tell me."

"And you have been alone ever since your trouble?" he said, looking at her.

"I sent for my cousin, but I suppose he was not in his rooms when my message reached him," she replied.

"But tell me about Mackworth; has he no other clew?"

"Not that I know of, at least," she answered wearily.

"He may have, though he withholds it from you," he remarked.

"Why do you think he would keep it back from me?"

"He might not wish to speak until he was able to prove his case."

"I see," she answered, a grateful look in her eyes, "you are striving to give me hope, but I cannot blind myself to the fact that circumstances seem dead against me."

Though her voice was calm, there was an undertone of pitifulness in it that appealed to her hearer more directly, more keenly, than she could have believed possible.

"No matter; it's my belief, one of two things must happen," he said, his manner growing more serious, if possible.

"And that?" she said, eagerly.

"Either the man who killed your husband will be found——"

"Or?"

"Or he will confess."

She shook her head sadly, saying:

"I fear the murderer will never be discovered; you see, all these weeks go by and no definite clew has been obtained; as for confession, that I dare not hope for."

"Why not?" he asked.

"I cannot imagine a man who would be guilty of murder sacrificing himself to save the innocent."

"But I can conceive circumstances," replied Bostock, speaking slowly and with emphasis, "under which a confession is not only possible, but probable."

"What are they?" she asked.

"A man may commit murder through a feeling of hatred or revenge, and yet shrink from inflicting a terrible blow on one who had never wronged him," he said.

"You think so?"

"Is it not a reasonable surmise? He may through moral cowardice, and in the hope that you may be acquitted of this charge without the necessity of his intervention, wait until the last moment, and then, if there are no other means of freeing you, he may speak."

She shook her head, saying:

"I cannot agree with you; a man who commits murder is not one to make such a sacrifice."

After a pause she continued, "It is so easy to imagine what we might do were we situated as others are, or were, and yet so difficult for us really to put ourselves in their places. The man who took one life to gratify his hatred or revenge, would not, I think, hesitate to see another life sacrificed to save himself from the consequences of his action."

"There may be exceptions," he answered from out of the darkness.

"There are exceptional men in the world; but I dare say they are very few," she replied.

"And I can almost realize," said George Bostock, with a force in his words that startled her, "how welcome expiation would be to a burdened conscience, and how necessary a confession might become as an escape from the infliction of an intolerable secret."

"Such things can only be known to and judged of by the guilty," she murmured.

"You mustn't give up all hope yet," he said earnestly, longing to relieve her depression.

"But my prospects look black."

"You forget the old saying, that the darkest hour is nearest to dawn."

"And you really think that my innocence may yet be proved?"

"I am sure it will," he answered, firmly.

"Sure?" she repeated, surprised alike by the words and by the tone of the expression. "How—why——?"

"Because——" he began, and then hesitated.

"Yes?" she said anxiously, her feelings wrought to intensity.

"Because, as I have said, murder will out one way or another."

Her eyes expressed the disappointment she felt at hearing him express this vague generality instead of some particular explanation.

"Is that all?" she asked, in a low, dispirited tone.

Before he could reply the bell of the garden door rang loudly through the house.

"It is Valerius," Olive Dumbarton remarked.

"I must go now," Bostock said as he rose.

She did not ask him to stay, but said: "You will come and see me again soon, I hope?"

"Very soon," he replied gravely, as he took her hand and looked into her eyes.

As he passed through the corridor on his way out he met Valerius, who, with displeasure in his prominent blue eyes, coldly regarded the publisher. They bowed as they passed without speaking.

"She loves him," George Bostock thought, as he emerged into the rain and darkness, and the depression he had felt all day grew deeper yet.

(To be continued.)

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Largest Private Estate

By the recent acquistion of a tract of 170,000 acres Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in southwest Texas, already reputed to be the largest estate in the world owned by a private individual, was increased to the immense proportions of 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 acres. This single ranch is, therefore, almost twice as large as the State of Rhode Island and contains 25,000 more acres of land than does the State of Delaware.

All this immense area, says *Harper's Weekly*, is owned by one elderly woman of simple tastes and retiring habits, who takes no active part in its management and does not even live upon the land for the greater part of the year. Her interest in the ranch is strongest during Christmas week, when, with traditional Southern hospitality, she entertains half a hundred guests in the great manor house.

However impressive the statistics of Santa Gertrudes may be on paper, the visible reality is not at all imposing. On a slight swell of ground, by no means high enough to be dignified by the name of a hill, stands the ranch house, a neat white building large enough to serve the purpose of a good-sized hotel, with detached dining-room and kitchen and abundant verandas, after the Southern style.

To the rear is a grass-bordered reservoir fed by an artesian well, an untidy barn and corral, and blacksmith shop and some shade trees. At the right is the ranch commissary, whence are drawn all the necessaries of life and as much of its luxuries as the scanty Mexican population of the ranch ever know. Beyond the commissary lies a hamlet of neat brick cottages, which house the Mexicans who are employed at headquarters.

From the upper windows of the ranch house one may look out in any direction over an expanse of level prairie fringed with mesquite, until the hazy rim of the horizon shuts out the view; and that is absolutely all. However thoroughly convinced one may be of the existence of those 2,000 square miles, or of the 80,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of horses and 2,000 goats that graze thereon, as a spectacle the largest private estate in the world is a distinct failure.

It does not take many men to run a big ranch. The total population of Santa Gertrudes, white and Mexican, men, women and children, is three hundred. If the ranch were as densely populated as Rhode Island it would have 814,000 inhabitants. Even the three hundred are scattered so that very few of them are ever seen together.

The ranch is divided into seventy pastures. On each of the largest and on groups of two or three of the smaller pastures a family lives. A small pasture, in this instance, is understood to mean 5,000 acres or so.

In the horse department a foreman and forty men have charge of a herd of six hundred Percheron and thoroughbred brood mares, but as the breeding farm occupies six hundred acres, there is no crowding.

There are never any murders or slugings, nor even a strike to add to the zest of excitement to the life of the ranch. All the employees here, as elsewhere in southwest Texas, are Mexicans, who are actually content to be faithful, industrious, honest, trustworthy servants as long as they are decently treated.

At a salary of ten dollars a month and rent and provisions they render faithful and cheerfully willing service under all circumstances, and train their children to take up their tasks where they lay them down. The old cook at the ranch house has held his post for fifty years. There is no labor problem in southwest Texas.

The only time when there is keen activity around the ranch is during the great spring roundup, when the calves are branded. There were 24,000 calves to brand last spring.

It took the corporal and his thirty vaqueros a solid month of severe toil to do the trick. Cowboys, by the way, never see anything but hard work. Their hours are from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m., or as much longer as circumstances may require, every day in the year.

Santa Gertrudes ranch was founded in 1853 by Captain Richard King, a former Mississippi river pilot, who, with his friend Captain Mifflin Kennedy, had charge of the transport service on the Rio Grande which supplied General Taylor's army during the Mexican war. Captain King's ambition was to possess the largest and best conducted ranch in Texas, but he died twenty years ago, after accumulating 300,000 acres.

The property was left to his widow, Mrs. H. M. King, who turned the entire management over to her son-in-law, R. J. Kleberg, a lawyer, who was born and brought up within one hundred and fifty miles of the ranch. Under Mr. Kleberg's management the acreage has been increased more than 50 per cent.

When Mr. Kleberg took charge of the ranch it was stocked with the usual inferior long horned native cattle. He attempted to improve the breed, but the costly blooded bulls he brought to the ranch invariably died a few days after their arrival.

Investigation led to the conviction that the fatal malady was caused by the bite of a tick, with which all cattle were infested, but to which the native cattle were immune. He invited the co-operation of the Agricultural Department in seeking a preventive. In due time a process of inoculation which was found to be almost infallible was perfected at Santa Gertrudes.

The discovery put an end to the loss of untold millions, for Texas cattle had theretofore left a trail of infection and death among their kind wherever they went in the North. Incidentally, Mr. Kleberg was enabled to breed up his cattle until all those on the ranch are now from one-half to fifteen-sixteenths Hereford or Durham.

The practical value of the discovery was illustrated last spring, when a lot of 10,000 yearling steers was sold at $15 a head, and another lot of seven hundred bull calves was sold at $40 a head. Long horn yearlings were worth $8.

Autumn Recipes.

Woodsman Stew.—Procure for this two pounds of the pieces of beef or mutton that are cheap and not desirable for roasting or broiling and cut them into cubes of one inch. Put a quarter of a pound of sliced bacon into a good sized saucepan, cook slowly until all the fat is tried out, and remove the frizzled pieces. Dust the beef with one tablespoonful of flour, throw into hot fat, and stir until nicely browned. Draw the meat to one side, add to the fat one tablespoonful of flour, mix and add one pint of boiling water; stir constantly until boiling. Add a teaspoonful of chopped onion, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar (not too sour), one teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Cover and simmer gently for one hour. Then add the grating of the yellow rind of a lemon. Cook thirty minutes. Try the meat. If it is tender, take it from the fire. Otherwise, cook thirty minutes longer. Serve with ? ? ?? ?

Hominy Croquettes.—Wash one-half pin hominy very carefully in cold water; add a quart of milk and cook in a double boiler three hours. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and the yolks of two eggs. Mix thoroughly and turn out to cool. When cold, form into cylinder shaped croquettes. Dip in egg, roll in bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

Chocolate Bread Pudding.—Soak two cups of stale bread crumbs in four cups of scalded milk for thirty minutes; melt two squares of chocolate in a saucepan over hot water. Add one half cup of sugar and enough milk taken from the bread and milk to make a consistency to pour. Add to mixture with one quarter of a cup of sugar, a one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla and two eggs slightly beaten. Turn into buttered pudding dish and bake one hour in a moderate oven ... cream.

Corn Chowder.—Pa... good sized potatoes i... slice two medium-sized ... the rows of a dozen ears ... press out the pulp. Put a ... potatoes in the bottom ... then a layer of the onion ... corn, a sprinkling of salt an... continue so until all the ... used, having the last layer ... a cupful of boiling water, c... and cook slowly on a mod... twenty minutes. Rub t... tablespoonfuls of flour ... spoonful of butter. Ad... cups of milk, stir until ... to the chowder. Stir ... fully without breaking ... Bring to boiling point, ... broken into bits, and co... five minutes more. Be... one egg with two ta... cream or milk and stir in... ment.

Delicious Supper Di... good sized tomatoes. P... hot water, remove the s... halves, press lightly t... cut each half in hal... tablespoonfuls of butt... and add two onions ch... the saucepan in a pan of ... slowly until the onion i... teaspoonful of curry po... of water. When this r... point, put in the tom... saucepan, cook o... a ... twenty minutes. While ... ing boil one cupful of ri... rice, and when dry heap ... ter of the serving dish; ... the tomatoes, which s... broken; strain the sauce ... at once to the table.

Almond Cake Without ... finely half a pound of ... which the shells, but not ... been removed. Beat tog... of seven eggs and one ... sugar until very light. ... nuts and the grated ri... Last of all, fold in th... eggs which have been ... Bake in a slow oven ...

Coffee Cakes to b... Beat four eggs in a s... them two teaspoonfu... coffee or of coffee ext... rapidly over boiling wat... ture is heated throug... Take from the fire an... ously for fifteen minu... one cup of sifted pa... fill gem tins which ha... with the cake mixture ... teen minutes in a qui... warm.

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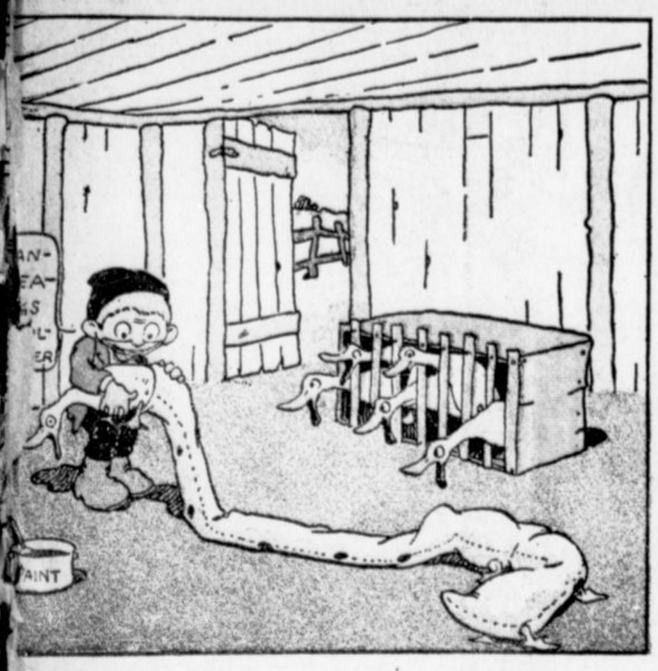

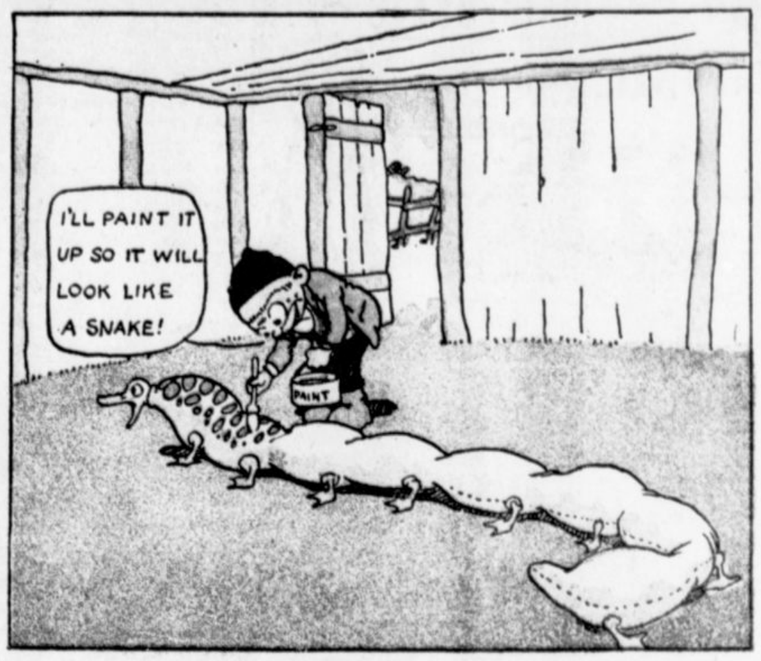

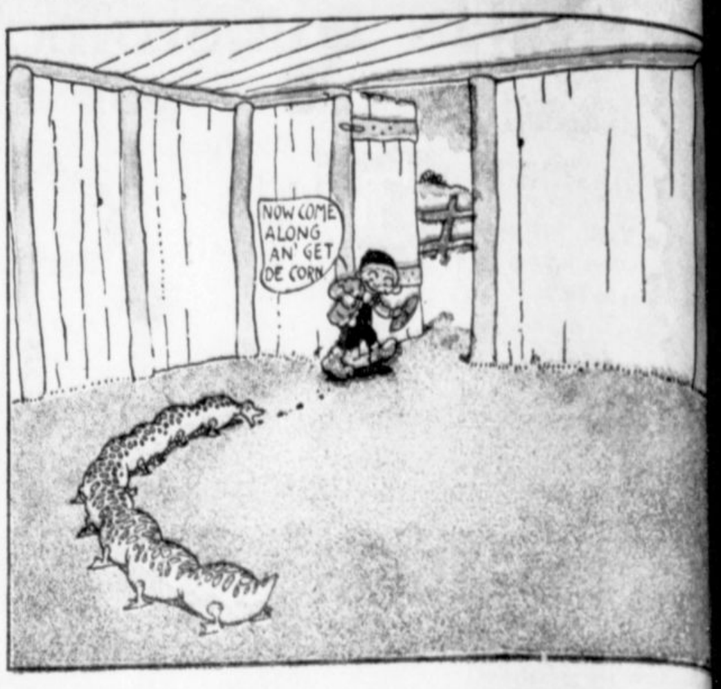

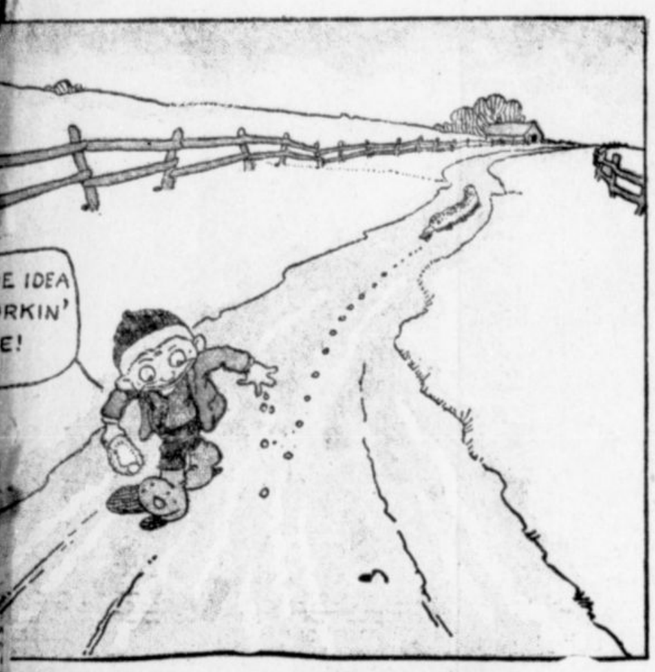

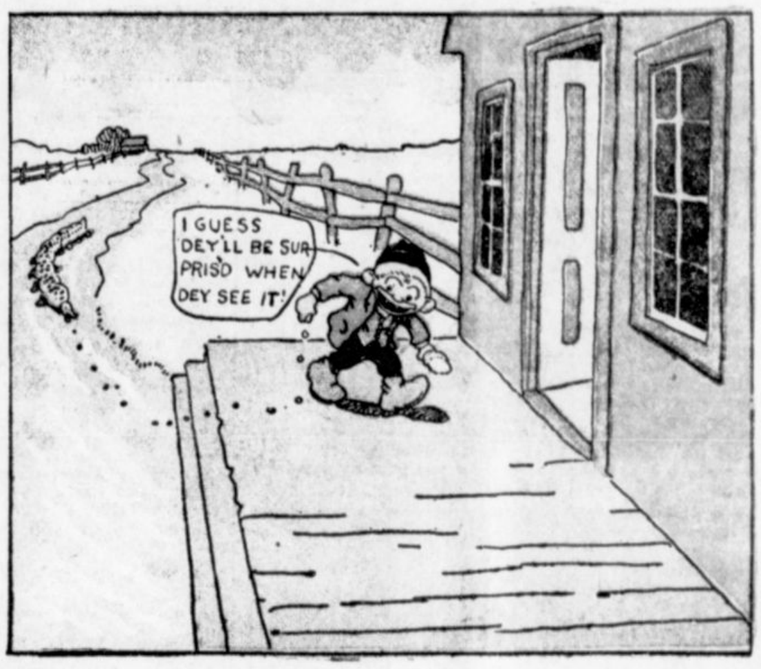

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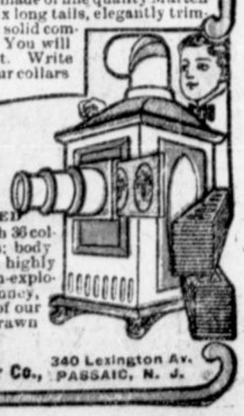
THIS HANDSOME FUR BOA for selling only 25 Ladies Sheer Hand-Drawn Linen-Finished Turnover collars at 10c. each. Our Handsome Fur Boas are good enough for the finest lady in the land. They are made of fine quality Marten Hare, full length, made with six long tails, elegantly trimmed. It is just the fur for good solid comfort and stylish appearance. You will positively be delighted with it. Write at once. We trust you with our collars to sell.



FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS LARGE IMPORTED MAGIC LANTERN, with 36 colored sliding pictures; body heavy lacquered brass, highly magnifying lenses; non-explosive lamp, patent chimney, for selling only 25 of our quick-selling hand-drawn collars at 10c. each. Write at once.

Columbia Neckwear Co., 340 Lexington Av. PASSAIC, N. J.

PAW'S METHOD.

When paw does somethink wrong, an' knows
That maw'll call him down,
He don't come home an' brave it out
An' throw the things aroun',
But he will kind o' heave a sigh.
Fer paw is mighty slick,
An' look as though he'd like to cry,
An' act as if he's sick.

It's then he talks o' business cares
Till you kin feel the gloom,
As aunty says, come down the stairs
An' settle in the room,
Till maw begins to feel a throb
O' pity fer him, so,
Instead of calling of him down
She cheers him up, by jo!

CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT.

When I was ten and you were 8,
Two years between us stood;
We used to meet by Daddy's gate—
A stolen kiss was good.

When I was 20—quite a boy,
You still were my heart's queen,
But grown of kissing somewhat coy,
You see—you're quite 16!

When I was 30, bronzed and tall,
With sweethearts, too, in plenty,
I met you at the Wilson's ball—
You told me, you were 20.

I'm 40 now, a little more—
O, Time, you ruthless bandit!
But you—you're only 24—
I cannot understand it!

ARABELLA'S DESIRE.

"I'm glad," said Arabella,
"It would be very nice,
If lions, wolves and tigers
Would eat nothing else but mice.

"Then lambs and deer and camels
Could live together free,
With no one to annoy them—
I'm sure that would please me.

"Because, to be quite truthful,
At night I sometimes dread,
That some big wolf or lion
Might bite off all my head.

"And it would be nicer,
And better for my mind,
If lions, wolves and tigers
To mice were more inclined."

A Christmas Pointer

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

For Christmas giving You Can Get

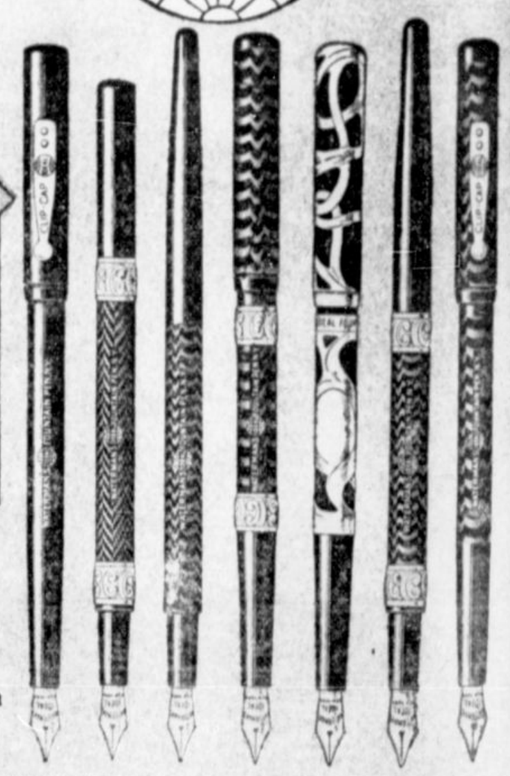
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens as low as $2.50; prices for regular styles run from that up to $10, depending on style of gold or silver mounting and size of gold pen contained in the holder.

The Clip-Cap

—for a man's pen—may be put on any holder, but adds slightly to the cost, namely: German Silver, 25c.; Sterling Silver, 50c.; Rolled Gold, $1.00; Solid Gold, $2.00.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

is the original and, therefore, the only pen that should be presented as a gift. Insist on the Ideal.



Plain Chased or Mottled, with German Silver Clip. No.	Price.	Gold Mounted, Chased No.	Net.	Plain, Chased and Mottled. No.	Net.	Gold Mounted, Chased. No.	Net.	Silver Filigree with Name-Plate. No.	Net.	Gold Mounted, Chased. No.	Net.	Chased Plain or Mottled, with German Silver Clip. No.	Price.
12 C.C.	$2.75	3	$3.50	2	$3.50	12	$2.50	12	$3.50	22	$3.50	12 C.C.	$2.75
13 C.C.	3.75	4	5.00	23	4.50	13	4.50	13	5.00	23	4.50	13 C.C.	3.75
14 C.C.	4.25	5	6.00	24	5.00	14	5.00	14	5.00	24	5.00	14 C.C.	4.25
15 C.C.	5.25	6	7.00	25	6.00	15	6.00	15	6.00	25	6.00	15 C.C.	5.25
16 C.C.	6.25			26	7.00	17	8.00	17	11.00	26	7.00	16 C.C.	6.25

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, New York.
8 School Street, Boston. 209 State Street, Chicago.
742 Market Street, San Francisco.
136 St. James St., Montreal, 12 Golden Lane, London, E. C.

If Your Town Has No Dealer, Write Direct for Information.

Crittenden Press 1906-12-06 seq-16.jpg