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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER

Register, Est. May, 1896.
Standard, Est. April, 1884.

PADUCAH, KY., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1906

VOL. 23, NUMBER 108

ALL CITIES WILL FALL

PROPHET EDMUND S. STEPHENS, OF WASHINGTON CITY.

PREDICTS EARTHQUAKES IN 1982

Says Mother Earth Is Out of Plumb, Which Causes All the Earthquakes.

THE SCIENTISTS ALL WRONG

Washington, Aug. 27.—Prepare for shocks. Prophet Edmund S. Stevens of Washington has prophesied a long series of dreadful catastrophes which will culminate in the destruction of all the cities of the earth in the year of our Lord 1982.

Mother Earth is out of plumb, according to this prophet and all the terrible earthquakes that have occurred and are yet to come are due to the fact that the earth is gradually resuming its proper position. When this stage of transition is reached there will be a new earth and a new heaven referred to in the scriptures.

Prophecy of Stevens.

The prophecy follows:

CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES.

The earth is out of its place or upright position. It is gradually resuming it. Whenever there is an accelerated or faster motion than in that period earthquakes occur. We are now in one of these periods, from Mont Pelee, 1900, to 1905. Again from 1925 to 1940 and again from 1965 to 200 A. D.

In 1982 the earthquake is of such extent that all cities of all the nations fall. From 2035 to 3144 A. D. the earth is in continual perturbation and in the latter year settles to its upright position. This brings in the new heaven and new earth.

EDMUND S. STEPHENS.

Prophet Stevens proves all his predictions by an elaborate collection of charts which are intelligible to him only.

Scientists All Wrong.

Mr. Stevens said the first creation was 11,278,237 years ago. Noted scientists have stated it at about 11,000,000 years ago. Mr. Stevens says the scientists committed a "parachronism." He said further that he had grasped this sorry scheme of things entire that Omar Khayam wrote about. He has discovered the combination of flow to measure years—no matter how far back or how far ahead—he has the combination of the safe of time.

"I have discovered the secret of the universe which has baffled scientists for all time; there is no doubt about when I say this, but I just have, and that is all."

CONVENTION OF WESTERN WATERWAYS

Will Be Held in November—Secretary Bryant to Be in Cairo September 3.

John W. Bryant, secretary of the Western Waterways association will visit Cairo on September 3, to consult with the people about holding a convention in November. It will be remembered that at the Waterways convention in Memphis several years ago, Cairo was selected as the next meeting place, but the convention was not held on account of a similar meeting at Baltimore. Now the matter has been taken up again and it is proposed to hold the meeting either in St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis. The matter has been submitted to the cities in the Mississippi valley for their choice. It is believed that Cairo can get the meeting if she desires to go after it. E. A. Smith, Capt. W. M. Williams and perhaps others are members of the association.

STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Two Marshall County Men Have Very Narrow Escape.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a buggy occupied by Thomas Sullivan and William Threat, of Marshall county, was struck by an Illinois Central train at the Benton road crossing.

Both men were thrown out and considerably bruised. One of the horses was so seriously injured that it may have to be killed.

SIMPLE LIFE

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER DEPLORES TENDENCY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"We Are Leading an Awfully Fast Life in This Country," Says the Oil King.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—It's the simple life for John D. Rockefeller, the announced today that he deplored the present-day tendency to rush headlong into everything. He said the people were leading too fast a life.

He conversed for twenty minutes with a newspaper reporter, keeping a roomful of people waiting to shake his hand and incidentally delaying the opening of Sunday school at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church. He talked of New York newspapers and joked about the heat.

Fondles the Children.

Then he hurried off to the Sunday school room and visited every class, patting the children on the back or shoulder and saying a few words to each. He did not make an address before the school as in his custom because of the heat. He thought the scholars would be glad to get out as soon as possible. He attended church after the Sunday school services.

Would Corner the Heat.

"This is really one of the warmest days of the year, isn't it?" he remarked. "I shall have to put more tubing on the upper end of my thermometer at Forest hill. I suppose the heat of today will be reflected in the headlines of the papers on the morrow," and his smile broadened as he chuckled over his little joke.

His conversation showed he was familiar with the newspapers of New York. He inquired as to their standing, the personality of their stories and discussed their policies. He said the rapid life of the Americans was reflected in the New York newspapers.

Papers Don't Suit Him.

"We are leading an awfully fast life in this country. It is simply rush, rush along. The newspapers for the most part keep pace of the times. They show the life of their readers. People live too fast. Their life is accelerated by the headlines, rush to read the paper, rush off again to read some other paper and rush to a fire. It is rush, rush all the time." Mr. Rockefeller made it plain that his ideas regarding newspapers did not run toward the big headlines.

AID ASKED

BY PRESIDENT FOR VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE—STRIKEN CHILE.

President Issues Proclamation Calling on United States to Send Assistance.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation appealing for aid for earthquake-stricken Chile. The proclamation was issued after a consultation with Acting Secretary of State Bacon at Sagamore Hill today.

Proclamation.

"A dreadful calamity has befallen our sister Republic of Chile in the destruction by earthquake of Valparaiso and other localities. We of this nation, at this moment, see the city of San Francisco struggling upward from the ruins in which a like catastrophe overwhelmed her last spring.

"We keep keenly in mind the thankful appreciation we then felt for the way in which the people of Europe, Asia and both Americas came forward with generous offers of assistance.

"In this time of woe of our sister Republic, I ask that our people, out of their abundance, now strive to do to others as others last spring did to us.

"The National Red Cross association has already taken measures to collect any subscriptions that may be offered for his purpose, and I trust that there will be a generous response.

(Signed.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Albert Parin and daughter, Miss Susie, leave for Louisville today to visit relatives.

WORTEN'S SUITS CAUSE BONDING COMPANY TO DEMAND RELEASE ON POLICEMEN'S BONDS

COPPERS ARE UP AGAINST THE REAL THING, AS IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT TO GET AN INDIVIDUAL OR COMPANY TO GO ON THEIR BONDS, YET THE LAW REQUIRES THAT BONDS BE GIVEN.

POLICE MAY FIGHT THE CASE OUT IN COURTS

It looks very much like the police of Paducah are up against the real thing, and all because of some suits filed by Lawyer Mark Worten.

At the meeting of the board of police and fire commissioners yesterday the question of the bonds came up. The Title Guaranty and Surety Company, of Scranton, Pa., which is the bondsman for the police, desire to be released from the bonds. Mayor Yeiser leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the police and fire commissioners, and they are now considering the matter and will hold another meeting today.

The question is a very serious one, and some nice legal points may be involved.

Some months ago Lawyer Worten brought a number of suits against the police officers and the bondsmen for parties who had been arrested by the police. All of the suits that have been tried thus far have been lost, but the bonding company had to pay the attorney's fees in defending the suits. The police had to have their lawyers also, and had to foot the bill. The bond company charges \$3 per year, and as there is twenty-five policemen in the city the company receives only \$75 per year from the city.

JUDGE EVANS COMING HOME

Views of Louisville Jurist on Scandals in This Country.

London, Aug. 27.—Federal Judge Walter Evans of Louisville, Ky., who is on the eve of sailing for America after a studios tour of Europe, said to the correspondent Saturday:

"Thoughtful people throughout the old world are anxiously watching events in the United States to see what the Americans are going to make of the biggest democratic experiment in history.

"Many things happen," continued the judge, "to dash the hopes of our friends on this side. The latest is the orgy of scoundrelism which wrecked a Chicago bank and threw a glaring light on the worse than useless nature of state inspection. The government in this case broke down utterly, as it has broken down in many other situations of equal or greater seriousness.

"Nevertheless, I have no doubt that these painful experiences will prove our national salvation. They are creating a warlike morality, which, united with the great intelligence of our people, will put matters right. I would like to think that before the reform wave is spent it will drive ever judge out of actual political work. I dislike to think of any judge, of high or low degree, sitting in a political committee. Personally, I believe that our judiciary, from top to bottom, is purer and much less deflected from its true course by political considerations than many suppose, but political wire-pulling of any sort is no work for a man engaged in the sacred labor of administering justice. So long as state and county judges are elected they cannot wholly break with politics, but their best policy, in my opinion is to depend wholly for popularity upon the careful and unswerving discharge of their judicial duty."

ILLINOIS WOLF HUNT.

Green County Farmers Killed Two Big Timber Wolves.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 27.—Thirty farmers of Woodville and Bluffdale towns engaged in a real live wolf hunt down in Woodville Saturday. Most of the day was spent in the hunt. Five gray timber wolves were started up by the dogs at various times and two of them were slain after the expenditure of much powder, shot and human exertion. A spectator who saw the battle estimated the quantity of lead necessary to kill a

The Title Guaranty and Surety Company is represented in this city, by E. G. Boone. The company, by advice of their attorney, demanded to be released from the bonds on account of these suits, as the attorney's fees paid to defend the suits amounts to a great deal more than the premium.

The police are naturally worried, for if a surety company will not furnish bonds no one else will be willing to do so. Yet the law requires that the police give bond.

And now comes the question: What are the coppers going to do about it?

They (the police) say they have paid out their good coin to be insured, assured or protected for the period of twelve months, and as the bonds yet have five months to run they don't feel disposed to release the bonding company and will probably lay the case before Judge W. M. Reed.

Driver for Engine.

The only other business before the board was the election of a driver for the steam fire engine, and the board elected Henry Rhue. This office was created by a resolution passing both branches of the council last week, the salary being fixed at \$60 per month.

Murdered Man Was Commander of the Fifth Army Corps Stationed at Warsaw—Another Attempt.

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—Gen. Von Laiarski, acting military governor-general of Warsaw, was shot and killed at 3 o'clock this afternoon while driving in a cab. The assassin escaped.

This morning an unknown man warned the cabmen of this city generally not to drive any of the generals.

Gen. Von Laiarski was the commander on the Fifth army corps, stationed at Warsaw.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—An unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Baron Stahl is reported to have been made in the park at Peterhof last night, but the story is denied. A number of officers who might be mistaken for Gen. Treppoff have taken the precaution to have their beards shaven off.

MEXICANS OPPOSE STATEHOOD MOVE

White Citizens of New Mexico Are Anxious to Enter the Union.

Lawton, Ok., 27.—Col. C. C. Sheldburn, a prominent citizen of Rosewell N. M., visiting here, said:

"New Mexico will not vote to accept statehood, and my reason for this statement is evident; the Mexicans will defeat the will of the Americans, a majority of whom favor the admission of the territory as a state. In the western part of the territory is the mining district, where the population is principally native Mexican. The Mexican has nothing to expect from statehood, in fact he had rather have things remain as wild as possible in his domain. He despises civilization and enlightenment.

"Then the influence of the mine owners is to be considered. This class is so favorable to statehood and it controls that portion of the Mexican vote that might be favorable to statehood. You can buy a Mexican for a drink of whiskey and he'll do anything for you. The mine owners have a rick thing and they don't want to be restricted by the robes of statehood.

"The majority of the citizens of Rosewell are favorable to statehood and so are the majority of the people of nearly all the principal American towns. The best people of New Mexico are in the towns and in those districts where irrigation is carried on. They know that taxes need reducing, and that the people need self-government. But you can put it down that we don't get statehood this year.

NECK BROKEN

BY FALL FROM ISLAND CREEK BRIDGE EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

Was Riding a Bicycle and the Wheel Struck Obstruction, Throwing Him from the Bridge.

The dead body of Thomas Crutchfield, a brick mason, aged 40, was found beneath Island creek bridge Sunday morning by Police Officer Clark.

It is supposed that Crutchfield fell from the bridge Sunday morning before daylight, as he was in the city late Saturday night to secure a warrant for Jim Taylor for disorderly conduct.

Examination of the body developed the fact that his neck had been broken by the fall, the distance being only about ten feet.

An inquest was held and the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by accident.

"FRANK WAGNER,
"J. W. SKELTON,
"L. E. LOVE,
"H. ACKERMAN,
"L. A. LAWLER,
"WILLIAM WALKER."

The funeral will be conducted under the auspices of the bricklayers' union, of which the deceased was a member. He leaves a wife and three children.

GOVERNOR

OF WARSAW SHOT AND KILLED BY ASSASSIN WHILE DRIVING SUNDAY.

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"BY PARTIES UNKNOWN"

IS THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

TWENTY WITNESSES TESTIFY BEFORE CORONER'S JURY IN THE DEATH OF CLAUDE BASS YESTERDAY.

EXHUMED AND IDENTIFIED.

The body of young Claude Bass was exhumed from the grave in the pauper's burying ground yesterday and was identified by his uncle, G. W. Bass. The body was later interred at Oak Grove cemetery.

In the afternoon an inquest was held, and after the examination of over twenty witnesses the jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted upon the head by parties unknown."

Some of the testimony was as follows: Edw. Cohen of 1531 Broad street, stated that Young Bass had called at his store on Saturday, August 18, at 4 p. m. and had paid an account of forty cents. The young man had exhibited a roll of money, about \$70. He left a valise at the store. Cohen said that he recognized the clothes taken from the dead man as those belonging to Claude Bass.

G. W. Bass, uncle of the dead man, stated that he recognized the body as being that of his nephew.

Miss Mary Bass, daughter of G. W. Bass, stated that her cousin Claude had called at her father's house, 1626 Broad street, about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon August 28. The young man said that he would remain in the city about two weeks, and left to find a boarding place. She fully identified the clothing and also a briarwood pipe found in the pocket as belonging to her cousin.

Dr. W. P. Sights described the nature of the wounds.

"Aunt" Melissa, a negro woman stated that on the night the man was supposed to be murdered she heard cries and groans, and that she saw the man when he was found the next morning.

Dr. J. W. Bass, the city physician, testified as to his height and weight, and to the fact that the young man before he died said something that sounded like "Bass."

The police are still gathering evidence, but are not yet ready to make arrests of suspected parties, and if they know, or have any idea who the guilty parties are, will not yet make it known.

As a matter of fact, no details have developed other than stated in The Register heretofore.

CHIEF OF POLICE'S OFFICE MOVED

Chief of Police James Collins, and also night chief Tom Potter, can now be found in the new office in the rear of the old office. The old office now becomes the reception room. Capt. Potter is not altogether pleased with the change, as he says it is lonesome staying there all night, besides the view from the window is only a vista of back yards.

OFFICIAL TRIED TO END LIFE

A report was received by the Register last night that a well-known gentleman of Metropolis, Ill., who is a prominent county official, had created considerable excitement in the little city by a desperate attempt at suicide. As the report came too late for verification the name of the gentleman is not used.

Peanut Shells Burn.

A blaze in a pile of refuse in the rear of the Southern Peanut company, First and Washington streets, called the department out at 11:30 Sunday. The fire was extinguished before it reached the building and did no damage.

Sent to Evansville.

John Smith, wife and four children, were given passage by the city on the Joe Fowler yesterday. Smith is the man mentioned in The Register Sunday, who came here penniless and in a dire straits condition.

PUZZLED

ARE THE RIVER MEN ON THE QUESTION OF PEARLS.

Not One of the Oldest Ever Saw Pearl in the Mussel Shell.

Local rivermen are much perplexed over the question of pearls, says the Owensboro Inquirer. On Faith's fish-boat Saturday morning the question was asked as to what became of the pearls in the mussel shells after the mussel dies. None of the old river vets could answer.

It is a fact that for as many years as the oldest Owensboro citizen can remember, pearls have been found in the mussel shells, when the shells are taken from the mussel while it is alive. Not one of the old rivermen could remember a single instance when a pearl was found in their river or in any place except in the shell of the live mussel. "Undoubtedly," said Mr. Faith, "mussels that contain pearls die, but what becomes of the pearls I cannot say. I have searched for forty years to find a pearl outside of the shell of a mussel and I have never found one. The mussel shells chalk after lying for several years in the water, but do the pearls chalk? We can find hundreds, yes millions, of mussel shells that have been removed only a short time from the mussel, but we can't find a pearl, and surely a large number of mussels die containing pearls in their shells. I would not think that the pearls would chalk, and if they do, it could hardly be true that they would do so in every instance, before they could be found."

THE STOKERS

On a Battleship Are the Real Heroes of the Crew.

Henry Nevinson, special correspondent of the Glasgow Herald with the British blue fleet in the recent maneuvers, after describing how blue dodged red's superior force in the Atlantic and raced into the English channel, says:

"While we in their salt air and sunshine of the bridge admired our speed and watched the enemy receding behind us the true heroes of triumph were toiling in narrow chambers of iron far below the water's level. There, for sixteen hours apiece during our forty-eight hours' run, the stokers labored in an atmosphere that, I think, was never less than 120 degrees and in the chamber of the old cylindrical boilers was more. Four hours on and eight off ran their shifts, and for four hours at a time each stoker plied his furnace, shut in from above by the armor which makes a battleship's stokehold very different from a liner's. The down draft whirled the black dust around them; the fires burn their flesh; they streamed with sweat; in spite of all precautions the glare scorched their eyes."

And for a word of praise and two shillings a day, adds Mr. Nevinson, they did it all and smiled.

WILD CAT

Killed Near Mayfield Recently—Had Whipped All the Dogs in Neighborhood.

The wild cat that was killed the other night by James Carter, Ed Carter, T. J. Howard and Will Miller, seven miles northeast of Mayfield, has caused much fright among the people in that neighborhood, and its death has brought great relief.

It had whipped all the dogs in the community, killed sixteen turkeys, many chickens, ran one man into his crib, where it is said he remained until he was sure it was dead. The cat was of good size, and after it was shot one time it jumped on the dogs and gave them a good whipping, and was about to make its escape when it was shot again.—Mayfield Messenger.

WHITES MUST DOMINATE SOUTH, SAYS TILLMAN.

Senator Decares His State Will Hold It Forever.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 26.—"Wait, let me just add the dogology, that South Carolina has white domination and will hold it in spite of hell," shouted Senator Tillman to an audience of 5,000 when it was scattered by a rain storm, this afternoon at the Chesterfield camp of the Indiana Association of Spiritualists. He spoke for an hour on "The Race Problem," asserting that the civil war was not a rebellion, but a bloody war between brethren that were promoted in the north, and that it did not settle a race question that continues to be both grave and great.

Fined the Weather Man.

There's a rule at the Cosmos club in Washington by which any member of the club is fined for talking shop. The other night it looked as though the treasury would not be enriched from this source but Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, came to the rescue. Just as he was leaving the club he turned to a group of friends and courteously bade them "good evening." He was recalled and fined.

DARE

WOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY EITHER YOUNG WOMAN OR MAN.

And a Marriage Proposed in Fun Was Narrowly Averted by Wti of Clerk.

It often happens that a wedding occurs through a spirit of daredevilry and a show of "gameness" on the part of the parties after a daring suggestion that they marry, made in the spirit of fun, says the Frankfort Journal. But for the quick wit of County Clerk N. B. Smith such a wedding would have occurred here yesterday, the "groom" being the son of a well known local business man, himself a popular drummer on the road, but often here, where he makes his headquarters. The "bride" was a well known young lady, of rather tender age, but attractive in her youthfulness. The couple appeared in the county clerk's office yesterday, after a suggestion made and accepted in merry bravado that they get married. Both were too "game" to back down once the proposition had been made and accepted. The young gentleman, though apparently much perturbed, boldly requested Mr. Smith to give him a license, to which the young lady assented, but the tones and manner of both betrayed to the acute official that something was agitating both to an unusual degree. He suspected the escapade in which they were indulging, and opened the avenue for escape. He informed them that he would be only too glad to issue the license, but that he must have a certificate from their parents of the young lady granting their permission, etc. Both appeared to regard this as a straw cast to a drowning man, and they left the office and did not return.

After the Icemen—Not New York.

(Sterling Beeson in The World Today.)

In Baltimore, Md., dealers indicted; Toledo, O., dealers convicted and out on bond pending a hearing in superior courts; Washington, dealers indicted charged with a conspiracy to increase the price of ice; Indianapolis, grand jury investigation of alleged ice combine; Jacksonville, Fla., one iceman goes to jail in order to test the law under which dealers were indicted by a hearing in habeas corpus.

Cleveland, O., dealers indicted and acquitted by a jury; Detroit, an investigation preliminary to grand jury action; St. Louis, state to annul charters and collect penalties from dealers charged with conspiring to fix ice prices; Kansas City, petitions filed to revoke charters of alleged members of ice trust.

Yonkers, N. Y., movement to furnish citizens municipal ice at cost; Cincinnati, O., dealers indicted under Valentine law; Mount Vernon, N. Y., mayor plans to organize a company to manufacture ice and compete with alleged ice trust; Philadelphia, officers of alleged ice trust subpoenaed to appear before grand jury; Great Neck, L. I., residents building ice plant of their own.

Ashtabula, O., indictment resulting in dissolution of City Ice Delivery company; Austin, Tex., city council considering legislation fixing maximum price of ice per pounds at 30 cents; Schenectady, N. Y., investigation of alleged ice combine by committee of council.

Hartford, Conn., petitions to revoke charters; Columbus, O., indictments returned against dealers; Newark, O., indictment returned; Troy, N. Y., prosecuting attorney investigating.

MISS SCHIDU, 23, TO GIVE SKIDDOO PARTY TO 23.

Sept. 23, to See 23 Guests Dance 23 Times Behind 23 Palms.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Miss Margaret Schidu has sent out invitations to twenty-three girl friends for a party in honor of her twenty-third birthday for Sept. 23 at her home, 23 East Twenty-third street. She says it will be a "skiddoo" party. "People have joked with my name so much that I'm going to have some fun myself," said Miss Schidu tonight. "There will be twenty-three candles in the birthday cake, souvenir cards, lettered 23, will be given to twenty-three guests, an orchestra of twenty-three pieces will play behind a bank of twenty-three palms. In the evening at my uncle's farm, which contains twenty-three and a fraction acres there will be dancing with twenty-three numbers on the program."

KENTUCKIAN LOSES \$5000 OF GOLD BONDS

Richmond, Va., Aug. 27.—Bradley Skinner of Kuttawa, Ky., reported to the police the loss of a wallet containing \$5000 worth of bonds. Mr. Skinner stopped over in Richmond and registered at the Davis hotel, opposite the Chesapeake and Ohio station. Mr. Skinner says he had the wallet containing the bonds securely fastened in his hip pocket. He does not know whether he lost the wallet or whether it was stolen.

ARISTOCRACY OF ITALY.

One Noble Lord Who Was a Street Scavenger, Another a Waiter.

There is an old Venetian adage which says: "Conta che non conta non conta niente" (A count who doesn't count (money) doesn't count for anything). And this cynical proposition represents fairly well the sentiment of the modern Italian.

In that country the general feeling toward the titled aristocracy is, I will not say one of contempt, but at best of utter indifference. The lesser sort of titles are regarded as almost valueless, even by their possessors. And now a new and rising aristocracy, supplied from the ranks of industry and commerce, are displacing the families of ancient and resounding name, the members of which fall into obscurity and at times into fulfilling the most menial offices.

I have known a case of a noble lord who followed the interesting occupation of a street scavenger. In a cafe in a certain Italian town I was habitually served by a waiter with the title of count and a name famous in Venetian history. And I am personally acquainted with a lord of ancient lineage whose title descended from a father engaged in the avocation of railway porter.

In general the aristocracy of Italy are miserably poor. They make a brave show, but behind the splendor of personal trappings and adornments there is often the shadow of bare walls and empty cupboards. This, in Italy, is possible and easy, for in that country life is passed in the sun and air, and the obligations of hospitality are much less stringent than in England.

The glided youth of Venice, who, in the immaculate habiliments of a Beau Brummel, and with aids of lords of principalities, swagger across the Piazza San Marco, and set the hearts of fair visitors fluttering with their magnificence and majesty, contrive to do all this on something like three francs a day.

The daily turnout in the Corso or on the Pincio at Rome has a splendor little inferior to those of the Champs Elysees or Hyde Park, yet not a few of these languid ladies and gay cavaliers are better acquainted with the painful yearnings of an unsatisfied stomach than any British mechanic regularly earning his £2 a week.

ABOUT THE CHINESE WIFE.

Unwaveringly Constant and Attentive to the Comfort of Her Husband.

The Chinese wife is nearly always constant, chaste and affectionate. Chinese stories like to dwell on the love of women that has no limit. This, says the Pilgrim, is why widowhood is revered and suicide, on the part of the bereaved woman, is not condemned in the old classics. It is because of this general acknowledgment of the unwavering constancy of wives that the fickle woman is held up to scathing satire in their plays and proverbs. It is from a Chinese story that Voltaire drew his inspiration for the tale of the woman who promised her husband on his death-bed that she would not marry till his grave was dry, and was found next day fanning the mound to hasten the drying process.

Much of this contentment on the part of the Chinese woman may, no doubt, arise from the common interest of the husband and wife in the growing family. You will often see fathers wheeling baby carriages along the streets, just as you may see older sisters carrying the little fellows or mothers taking them on a visit to their neighbor for a mutual comparison of baby ailments and engaging traits. Until his school days begin the little boy does about as he pleases, but as soon as his days of study begin he is put under very strict discipline.

Girl babies are less welcome arrivals in a family than their little brothers, especially if there be several of them already. Among very poor people in times of famine, girls are sometimes sold into slavery by their parents, both to rescue the rest of the family and the girls themselves from starvation. The lot of the slave girl is a hard one. She has none of the rights of a free woman. But it ought to be added that the Chinese look on this custom with great disfavor. A slave owner is nearly always a thoroughly hated individual in the community.

Webster as a Kelp Gatherer.

It did not take Webster long to discover the value of kelp or seaweed as a fertilizer. He started tons of it upon his exhausted land. In addition, he manured his land heavily; he even spread manhaden on some portions of the farm. He was, in fact, a scientific farmer who was constantly experimenting with soil, fertilizers and the succession of crops. He wrote to his overseer from a farm near Washington, planning the care of the soil and the crops, discussing the best treatment for different portions of the farm in the light of past experience. For example, in one letter he said: "We have made some mistakes, but must hope to grow wiser. Never again sow small grains on long manure. Put that down as one maxim."—Country Life in America.

John Brown Cottonwood.

One day in 1857, John Brown, the famous abolitionist, rode up to the Benton place near Ellingham, Atchison county, and dismounted. He carried in his hand a switch which he had cut from a cottonwood tree. This he tossed aside, and later Mrs. Benton stuck it in the ground at the back door of her little house. It took root and grew. It is now a huge tree, and is known in the neighborhood as "the John Brown cottonwood."

JAPANESE WOMEN'S CODE.

Teachings Which Have Become Part of the Practice in Every Household.

The work of the Countess Oyama and other Japanese women in organizing the hospital service of Tokio and the various societies for aiding the Japanese army is distinguished for its splendid spirit and its modern method. Anyone who has watched and admired it, says Youth's Companion, will take up with amused wonder a recent book—the translation of the precepts of a Japanese sage, which for generations have been the foundation of feminine training in Japan.

The book itself is not now much used, but its teachings have become a part of the practice of every Japanese household.

"The worst infirmities that afflict the female," says the sage, Kaibara Ekken, "are indolence, slander, jealousy and silliness. These infirmities are found in seven or eight out of every ten women, and from them arise the inferiority of women to men."

He boldly puts the doctrine of the wife's obedience on an impregnable ground. "Such is the stupidity of woman's character," he says, "that it is incumbent on her in every particular to distrust herself and obey her husband."

The system of rewards and punishment for women extends over this life and the life to come, and maintains an ingenious balance. "A woman must look on her husband," says Kaibara, "as if he were heaven itself, and never weary of thinking how she may yield to her husband and thus escape celestial castigation."

Kaibara disapproves for woman indulgence in the pleasures of the theater, of music, of wine, and even of tea. Curiously enough, he would not have her very religious, and this for a reason which no Christian would be likely to guess—a kind of conjugal jealousy of heaven! "The wife," he says, "must not enter into an irreverent familiarity with the gods."

This is a highly oriental view of woman's place in the scheme of things. Yet no one who knows the best Japanese women can doubt that, whether because of Kaibara's teaching, or in spite of it, they are a lovely type of gracious, gentle, vigorous, loyal, achieving womanhood. They may have been slaves in the past, but they were always charming slaves. Now that new Japan is setting them free, their liberty has not destroyed their charm, but enhanced it.

KNOW WHAT HE WANTED.

And It Wasn't Anything in the Reading Line, But Something to Eat.

With a bunch of Ottawa people who took in the Topeka state fair the other day were a visiting missionary and an old gentleman who was very deaf, and who had never seen a bill of fare used in a hotel, relates the Kansas City Journal.

The preacher took occasion to distribute a variety of religious tracts through the coaches, and the old gentleman, being unable to take part in the conversation, acquired a collection of the literature and assiduously perused it throughout the trip. He was fairly well sated with religious lore on arriving at his destination.

The first care of the hungry excursionists on reaching the capital city was to secure dinner, and they repaired in a body to one of the principal hotels. The old gentleman was obviously out of his class. It was evident that he was a little bewildered by the unfamiliar usages of a modern hotel, but he made his way with the others through the fair-time press and secured a seat at one of the tables.

He appeared to be surprised as he seated himself. "Peas like we're too early—there ain't no vittles on the table," he remarked to a companion. As he didn't hear the reply it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

"Order, sir," perfunctorily jerked an overworked waiter, passing behind him and substituting the printed menu. His voice was inaudible to the man with the auricular handicap, who contemptuously waved the paper aside.

Puzzled, the knight of the tray passed on, and shortly had an appealing array of viands spread on both flanks and opposite to our friend's unfortunately ignorant of the conventions.

To the sensation of hunger was added a growing measure of wrath as the old man noted the astonishing fact that everybody in the room but himself appeared to be supplied with food. He began to glare, and his countenance being suddenly discovered by the head waiter, that functionary struck the flag of dignity and hastened to personally attend to the neglected guest.

"Your order, sir!"

And again a bill of fare was thrust before the exasperated old gentleman. The latter grasped it and tore it up. Then he roared:

"Blast your infernal tract! I don't want to read; I want something to eat!"

Get Back at Him.

Algernon—I hear that you and Clawrence had an altercation last night and he called you evahwything.

Percival—Yaws, but I got even with him, dear boy. I called him nothing, doncher know.—Chicago Daily News.

Metropolitan Ways.

Visiting Salesman—Pretty slow town, this.

Resident (of Bridgewater)—Oh, not so darn slow; the Carnegie library is 'stain' it for non-support!—Pack.

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??????????

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Don Gilberto

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As we are in the midst of hot weather and sleeping is a torture at the present time, and these beautiful moonlights we have at present. Come one come all, and hear his music at 606 S. 4th. st., produced by the only talking machine, not only of U. S. but of the world. The Victor and the Zonophone talking machines from \$10 to \$100 put within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy. Remember that these machines are the

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Remember my records for sale are \$in. 35c, 10 in. 60c. 12 in. \$1.00.

We have high class operatic records from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. All the latest leading opera singers from Addalena Patti, Mirella Sassebrich, Caruso and Soureite and Gazzeri and a great many other celebrated artists of this kind. I will play any piece before purchasing it, so you can see that it is perfect. We don't sell second hand machines or records. Every machine is guaranteed and every record is perfect and new. We don't give discounts nor CUTS in PRICES. We carry a full stock of records and we will repair your broken machines at liberal prices. We will take pleasure in explaining the mechanism of your Zonophone. I have 500 new and latest music from ragtime to the most celebrated operas, and from the greatest bands both America and Europe and Orchestra pieces. My concerts will be from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. No pieces played twice and we play from 75 to 100 pieces every night. Remember that you can buy the Victor machine, it is no trouble but a pleasure. We will take pleasure in showing you about either the Victor or Zonophone machines, also care of records.

I remain your talking machine friend

DON GILBERTO,
THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF Paducah and don't you forget it. 606 S. 4th. St. Paducah, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENT of Importance.

DOC GORDON, the new book by Mary E. Wilkins, will be on sale about September 3rd. This will be one of the greatest books of the year, and we trim off \$1 from the regular \$1.50 price. Our price will be 50 cents and it will be on sale in Paducah only at our store.

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Abstracting of Titles, Insurance, Corporation and Real Estate Law.

WM. R. HEARST

HIS PYROTECHNICAL CAREER IN BUILDING UP HIS NEWSPAPERS.

Promised to Furnish a War For Remington and Sink a Ship To Aid Dewey.

James A. Creelman contributes to the September number of Pearson's Magazine a long article upon William Randolph Hearst, editor of the New York Journal and many kindred papers. Some extracts from the article follow:

"William Randolph Hearst was born in San Francisco in 1863, went to the public schools, and then entered Harvard university.

"He was tall, strong, pale, smiling, bashful, but mad for practical jokes. He was an indifferent student, although he showed ability whenever he chose to concentrate on any subject. But he had an incurable levity, a feverish love for pranks.

"He became the business manager of the student paper, the Lampoon, and made money so rapidly that the students had to have frequent banquets to keep the surplus down.

"When Grover Cleveland was elected president, Mr. Hearst hired many bands of music, bought wagonloads of beer, set off fireworks in all directions, and raised such a red-buzzing, ear-splitting, rip-roaring, all-night racket as to scandalize old Cambridge and almost cause his expulsion from Harvard. It was the first outburst of that Hearstian genius for fireworks, brass bands and hurraing spectacularity which has startled and entertained the country so many, many times since.

"An unappreciated practical joke resulted in Mr. Hearst's suspension by the Harvard faculty, and he went back to San Francisco as shy, gentle and smiling as ever.

"Senator Hearst eyed his tall, handsome son gravely, and stroked his gray beard.

"My son," he said, "I assume that you are not content to live simply as a rich man's son, but that you want to get out and do something for yourself."

"That's right, father."

"I have great ranch properties which you might develop."

"The young man shook his head vigorously.

"Mines?"

"Another emphatic shake of the head.

"What do you want?"

Buy the Examiner.

"I want the San Francisco Examiner."

"Great God!" cried the senator, throwing up his hands. "Haven't I spent money enough on that paper already? I took it for a bad debt, and it's a sure loser. Instead of holding it for my own son, I've been saving it up to give to an enemy."

"But Mr. Hearst's gay and successful experience as the manager of Lampoon had bitten deeply into his soul. He was only 23 years old, and, to this adventurous, prank-loving nature journalism was an enchanted playground in which giants and dragons were to be slain simply for the fun of the thing; a Never, Never Land with pirates and Indians and fairies; a wonderful, wonderful rainbow, with uncounted gold at the other end of it.

"In the end Senator Hearst reluctantly surrendered his own judgment that a newspaper was an interesting game but a 'damned poor business,' and the son became the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

"San Francisco smiled at the notion that the long-legged, soft-voiced, frivolous youth, whose gorgeous cravats were the wonder of the city and whose personal escapades had provoked the frowns of even that liberal community, was to assume the dignities and responsibilities of editorship. It was a public joke.

"But San Francisco was mistaken. Mr. Hearst threw himself into the work of reconstructing his newspaper with a vigor, intelligence and courage that astonished everybody. He brought to his task a personality hitherto unsuspected. He attacked abuses, proclaimed radical democracy, introduced a sort of typographical violence in the make-up of the paper, and smashed all journalistic traditions in his effort to arrest public attention. The circulation of the Examiner increased by leaps and bounds. Mr. Hearst stuck to his task, working harder than any of his subordinates, seldom leaving the office before midnight. He made the members of his staff his chums and showered presents on them. He courted the opposition of the crowd, and invited the opposition of the hated railroad despotism and its allies. He championed labor unionism. He even got one of his women writers to pretend to faint in the street and be taken in an ambulance to the hospital in order to tell the story of her terrible experiences and expose the inefficiency and corruption of the public hospital service.

Gets the Journal

Then Hearst bought the New York Journal and agitated the Cuban question.

"Frederick Remington, the famous artist, was sent to Cuba, with instructions to remain there until the war began. After a few days Mr. Remington sent this telegram from Havana: 'W. R. Hearst, New York Evening Journal, New York: Everything is quiet. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. I wish to return.' REMINGTON."

"This was the answer he got: 'Remington, Havana: Please remain. You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war.'

"W. R. HEARST."

"The outbreak of the Spanish-American war found Mr. Hearst in a state of proud ecstasy. He had won his campaign and the McKinley administration had been forced into war. His newspaper broke into a new madness of big type and red-ink appeals to public passion. He spent \$500,000 above ordinary expenses in covering the news of the short campaign. He went to Cuba himself and made notes of the fighting under fire.

"One of the Journal's correspondents was shot down at El Caney. Mr. Hearst, sitting in the grass beside him and took down his story of the battle.

"It's fun, isn't it?" he said, as the bullets whizzed past his head. "I'm sorry you're hurt, but wasn't it a splendid fight? We must beat every paper in the world."

"After the sinking of Cervera's ships by the American fleet Mr. Hearst, who was near at hand, lowered a steam launch from his own ship—he had already armed and presented his yacht to the government—and ran to the Cuban shore, where he found a party of surviving bluejackets on the beach. Pulling off his trousers and drawing his revolver, Mr. Hearst leaped into the surf, drove his twenty-six prisoners into his launch, and delivered them to the nearest American warship.

"When Admiral Camara was preparing to move with a powerful fleet to attack Admiral Dewey in Manila bay, two American monitors, with 10-inch rifles, were steaming across the Pacific to the Philippines. It was a critical situation. Had Camara's fleet reached Manila bay before the arrival of the slow monitors, Dewey might have been overwhelmed. In that exciting and perilous hour Mr. Hearst sent this remarkable message to his London representative:

"NEW YORK JOURNAL."
"W. R. Hearst."

"Dear Mr. Creelman: I wish you would at once make preparations so that in case the Spanish fleet actually starts for Manila we can buy some big English steamer at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean and take her to some part of the Suez canal, where we can then sink her and obstruct the passage of the Spanish war ships. This must be done if the American monitors sent from San Francisco have not reached Dewey and he should be placed in a critical position by the approach of Camara's fleet. I understand that if a British vessel were taken into the canal and sunk under circumstances outlined above, the British government would not allow her to be blown up to clear a passage, and it might take time enough to raise her to put Dewey in a safe position. Yours very truly,"

"W. R. Hearst."

"Camara's fleet entered the Suez canal on its way to attack Dewey, but the sinking of a steamer to obstruct the channel was averted by the abandonment of the expedition and the return of the Spanish fleet to the threatened coast of Spain.

"That is a good illustration of Mr. Hearst's idea of privilege, as well as the duty of a newspaper. It was a piece of heartfelt, practical patriotism combined with a Napoleonic stroke of advertising. It would have been a grave breach of international law, but, nevertheless, a sensation that even the Journal's contemptuous rivals would have had to notice; and the whole country must have acknowledged the service."

CAN SEND MESSAGES TO EARTH FROM SKIES.

Youthful Electrical Genius, Rival to Edison, is Discovered.

New York, Aug. 27.—In the person of Thomas R. Arden, a sixteen-year-old boy living in the Bronx, an electrical genius who gives promise of becoming a future Edison, has been discovered. Young Arden has invented an electrical storage coil, several improvements on the wireless telegraph and a means by which balloons can be kept in communication with the earth without the use of wire, no matter how high they may be. Arden declares that a perfectly safe means of sending messages from the sky has been discovered by him.

Reads Like a Story.

A Clark Russell story in real life is reported from New Zealand. The Taviuni, a Pacific trading steamer, recently arrived at Auckland with two members of the crew of the Lord Templeton, a ship voyaging from Newcastle to Honolulu. They were Englishmen, and the rest of the crew were foreigners. Fights and quarrels among the latter were so frequent and violent that the Englishmen found life on board intolerable. So one night, in mid-Pacific, they seized a small boat and quietly left. They visited various islands and were kindly treated by the natives. After many adventures they reached Paapea, the principal French trading center in the Pacific. They were then picked up by the Taviuni and taken to Auckland.

Along Salt Marshes.

Along the central part of the Congo river there are a number of salt marshes. The Africans dig shallow holes in these, whence fumes streams of hot water which, on being evaporated, leaves a residue of salt.

RUIN THE PICTURES.

PEOPLE WHO "BUTT IN" WHEN CAMERA IS WORKING.

Scenes Carefully Arranged by Moving Picture Artists Are Disturbed and Rendered Useless.

"Our work is sometimes seriously interfered with by the butts, and then again there are times when their slamming in helps us," said the manager of a moving picture concern, who supervises the taking of the pictures. "It is impossible to guard against the folks with the butting-in habit, for when they see anything unusual coming on the street or in any public place their natural busybody instinct takes hold of them, and they're bound to nudge up and take a hand in the proceedings."

"Over in Trenton a few weeks ago I fixed up a horsewhipping scene. The first part of the set was easy enough to get. It was a scene in a restaurant, in which a pretty girl, seated at a table a little distance away from another table at which a frolicsome man with a homely wife is dining, falls to making goo-goo eyes at the man.

"The second scene, in which I arranged to have the horsewhipping take place, took place outside the restaurant. We'd got police permission to take the pictures, and I had two or three men stationed in front of the restaurant to keep the crowd back while the phony horsewhipping was in progress.

"When everything was all set and the machine was snapping away at the homely wife laying the lash across the face and shoulders of the flirtatious girl—the lash looked like rattan, but it was a phony, and didn't hurt at all—our troubles began.

"First a big vanguard of a man slammed in and grabbed my homely woman by her lash-wielding arm, bawling that he didn't believe in seeing no woman stinging another woman like that, and that queered one set of films. The machine had to be stopped while the big buttski was being informed that the thing was only a tableau, and that he didn't belong to the picture.

"He took the gibes of the crowd sourly, at that, and looked to be in so much of a mind to kick our gear to pieces that I had to get a cop to walk him down the street.

"When we got all set again and the horsewhipping of the flirtatious girl was once more going on a scrawny hunched woman, who had just joined the outer circle of the crowd, and who wasn't up to what was coming off, rushed into the scene with a shriek, grabbed my two acting women by the hair, and started in to roughhouse them both for their indecency in fighting on the street," as she yelled at them. The machine had to be stopped again.

"The incident as I had framed it up didn't call for anything like that. I had it arranged that after the whip-ping had proceeded for a space the glibly husband of the homely wife was to rush in and attempt to separate the two women, when his wife was to turn on him with the lash, causing him to skidoo down the street. The girl with the goo-goo eyes was to seize the whip from the other woman's hands and start in to get hunk for the cutting she'd received, the scene ending up that way."

DETHRONING OF ALCOHOL.

Being Brought About by the Modern Spirit of Scientific Research.

Another potent factor in the dethroning of alcohol has been the spirit of scientific research of recent years, says an Open Letter, in Century. In the great laboratories scientists have been carefully studying the effects of alcoholic liquors upon the various organs of the body, and, although they differ in their conclusions upon some points, the result is that those physicians who have most closely followed these investigations have, almost or entirely, abjured alcoholics as a necessary part of their therapeutic outfit. These elaborate studies of alcohol have convinced many that the nourishing and strengthening properties formerly ascribed to alcoholics existed only in the imagination, and belong to the errors of an age which had no facilities for accurate observation. The food qualities of the grains and fruits, it is now believed by many authorities, are destroyed in the process of making alcoholic drinks. Even the stimulating qualities ascribed to alcohol are denied by many, who class it among the narcotics because of its depressant effect.

When Game Was Cheap in Kansas.

Even as late as 1886 and 1887 venison was as cheap as beef in the fall, the choicest cuts selling for 12½ cents a pound, while wild turkeys could be had for 75 cents each when tame turkeys no larger sold for a dollar. Brant or wild geese were hard to get rid of, as no one liked their meat. There was little fishing, not nearly so good as now, and the fish were nearly all perch or cat. The fine herd of 200 head of deer in Uncle Joe Lewis' deer park came from a pair he caught in the early days and penned up in a pasture lot.—Anthony Republic.

Along Salt Marshes.

Along the central part of the Congo river there are a number of salt marshes. The Africans dig shallow holes in these, whence fumes streams of hot water which, on being evaporated, leaves a residue of salt.

THE WOODEN WOMAN.

HOW SOME PEOPLE LEARNED HER THOUGHTS.

BY I. K. FRIEDMAN.

The occupants of the other apartments in the tenement called her "the wooden woman." The expression on her face, which never changed, was woody, and even when she moved about she seemed to be carved out of wood.

In the summer when the weather was pleasant she sat outside on the steps, her hands folded in her lap, as if she saw nothing of the life that was going on around her, as if she were completely absorbed by something that was going on in her mind—her mind that everybody thought was as vacant as the stars in her eyes.

Whenever the weather was unpleasant or cold she sat in her kitchen with her hands folded in her lap, the same vacant stare in her big, calm eyes. This kitchen itself was a dark, windowless room, cut off from all light by the surrounding walls, but she kept it scrupulously clean, and somehow it wore a cheerful air even though she was forced to keep the lamp burning there by day as well as by night in order to see.

Moreover, this kitchen contained a hand-made, hand-carved cupboard—filled with old china that sparkled like polished brass—in which she seemed to take a particular delight, for her vacant stare was always turned toward it as if it were filled with associations of happier days instead of plates and saucers. Over the cupboard a clock ticked away—ticked away like her own life, monotonously, without the slightest variation, but with a certain machine-like tranquillity and content.

"If the clock and Mrs. Kirkwood were to change places," said one of her neighbors to another, "I don't think either would know it."

The wooden woman had lived in the tenement for nearly a year and she was never known to say more than "good morning" or "good night" to anybody, not even to her two roomers, who never attempted to break in on her reserve, appreciating the fact that they had a landlady who never interfered with their privacy. If people talked to her she listened with the fixed, vacant expression of the deaf, as if she hadn't heard, nodded as if she understood, but gave no reply.

Once a prying visitor offered to buy her cupboard—a proposition that actually shocked the wooden woman into life; for she changed color, moved her hands up to her face as if to ward off a blow and said plaintively: "Sell my cupboard! How can I? My husband made it!"

"Your husband is a carpenter, then?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, a carpenter and a sailor."

"Where is he now?"

The wooden woman let the question pass unanswered, her hands folded in her lap, her eyes closed as if by speaking she had committed a cardinal sin and as if she were still appalled by the sound of her own voice.

One day the owner of the tenement hired the wooden woman, who was very poor, to do some scrubbing for him in another building that he owned in the neighborhood. But she had scarcely started to her task when she was overcome by the fear that her roomers might return home in the evening before she did and not find the hall lamp lighted. So she rushed back to her kitchen and sat there all day, with her hands folded, listening to the tick of the remorseless clock.

Whenever she left her home, whenever she stepped outside of the circle that habit had drawn around her and within which it had fixed her, she became as panic-stricken, as lost as if she had been removed beyond the borders of civilization and dropped in the heart of an African jungle.

When the spring came the tenement was surprised one day to hear the sound of a woman's voice talking blithely and gayly in Mrs. Kirkwood's apartment. When that same voice burst into rapturous song the tenement was all astonishment. But how can one express the tenement's amazement when it came to recognize that the voice belonged to none other than Mrs. Kirkwood herself?

Had she gone crazy?

Mrs. Kirkwood's roomers set the fears of the tenement at rest; the wooden woman's husband had come home unexpectedly late the night before, and his wife was supremely, incomparably happy—nothing more.

A thousand questions were asked the informant. Had this Kirkwood been in Alaska? Had he made his fortune there? Had he been in India? Was he going to remain in America or go back with his wife whence he had come? The roomer shrugged his shoulders, declaring he knew nothing about the matter.

Mrs. Kirkwood was rarely at home now. She was trotting about with her husband day and night, to the theaters, to the restaurants, downtown on errands, to the North side on visits, wherever he had a mind to take her, and he seemed to have a mind to take her everywhere. The wooden woman was as completely transformed as if 30 years had been suddenly subtracted from her age and she had been restored to her girlhood.

Then one fine day the tenement learned from the roomer that the husband had gone to parts unknown.

Gradually Mrs. Kirkwood was changed back into the wooden woman. Her color faded; her laughter became lower and lower, then it died away altogether; she spoke less and less, then not at all. She sat in her clean, windowless kitchen the livelong day, with hands folded, the old vacant stare in her eyes.

The tenement no longer wonders about what she is thinking or toward what she vacantly stares in her big, calm eyes.

Chicago Daily News.

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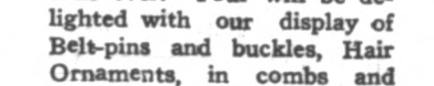
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THE REGISTER

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For City Judge.
We are authorized to announce D. A. CROSS as a candidate for the office of City Judge of Paducah; subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election to be held Thursday, September 20.

We are authorized to announce ED H. PURYEAR as a candidate for the office of City Judge of Paducah; subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election to be held Thursday, September 20.

Tuesday Morning, August 28, 1906.

The Failure to Make Arrests.

While the people of Paducah are censuring the police force for failing to unearth and arrest those responsible for a mysterious murder in this city, they should reflect a moment as to the risk the officers may run unless they have positive proof of the guilt of those whom they may suspect. Those murderers should be apprehended and brought to justice, and no doubt the police are as anxious as anyone to see the culprits behind the bars, but the public should not blame the police department for not acting hastily in the matter.

The public should remember that the city of Paducah and a number of police officers have been made to suffer in the past year or two by the wholesale lawsuits instituted against them by an attorney, one J. Mark Worten. The police have been sued right and left by this fellow for some of the men whom they have arrested in the past. All of the suits against the city, amounting to over \$500,000, were won by the city, yet the city, in cost and attorneys' fees, had to pay out \$1,500,000 on account of suits brought against it by J. Mark Worten. Every one of the suits he brought against the police officers that have been tried have been lost by him, yet those police officers and their bondsmen were forced to employ attorneys at a cost of hundreds of dollars to defend those suits. Only this month the city paid the costs in the notorious chain gang suits that Worten brought against the city and the general council ordered the city solicitor to bring suit against Worten for malicious prosecution. It can be proven that Worten sent out letters to ex-chain gang prisoners and solicited the bringing of those notorious suits, which, if he had won, would have bankrupted the city.

When Worten began to sue the police officers the Register predicted that such acts on his part would intimidate the police and destroy their usefulness. That no policeman could afford to hire lawyers to defend such dirty and contemptible lawsuits; that companies and individuals would refuse to go on the bonds of police officers. Our prediction has come true and the police are in a close place. The company on a number of those worthless suits, and in doing so had to pay out \$700 in attorneys' fees, so we understand, or more than it received in premiums on the bonds. Now that company has notified the city that it must be released from the bonds, as it cannot afford to be hiring lawyers every court to answer the suits brought against the officers for arresting people. The police are having difficulty in getting new bondsmen, for no one wishes to be placed where they will likely be sued by Worten or any other lawyer because the police make an arrest. The law requires the police to give a bond, and if they cannot furnish a bond the city will be without police.

Those suits brought by Worten were largely responsible for the police being so indifferent about making

arrests, and the criminal class of the city, knowing that the lawsuits had bluffed the police, became bolder and bolder, until now Paducah is getting the full benefit of a reign of lawlessness.

Worten has a license to practice law, and it does not cost him anything to solicit and bring suits against the city, the police officers or others. If he wins, he gets half; if he loses, he is only out his time, but those he sues have to pay out hundreds of dollars in lawyers' fees and costs. Therefore, before blaming the police for not making arrests on circumstantial evidence, consider the risk they might run of being sued, and then put yourself in the other fellow's place and see if you would not be inclined to go a little slow.

The Sale of Franchises.

Some weeks ago the Register urged that the city of Paducah cease selling or giving away street railway franchises piecemeal, but to look over the city and select such streets as the general council might deem necessary over which to sell a franchise, and put it all up at once so as to get a good price for it. By putting up a good-sized franchise the city would attract other bidders and get the benefit of competition. The traction company is working a slick scheme on the city by asking for a franchise for a few blocks only at a time. By such a procedure the company shuts out competition, and, instead of the city making the franchises end at the same time, the company, by owning pieces of franchise, will keep other companies from coming in the field when the first franchise runs out, seventeen years from now; for at that time the outlying connections will have a few more years to run and cannot be sold at the time the main franchise expires. This virtually gives the traction company a perpetual franchise.

Louisville is having the same experience as Paducah, and the Evening Post of yesterday, in discussing the subject, says:

"Colonel Benedict H. Young wants the city to give away its streets to any promoter who asks for them, and is inclined to believe that under the constitution with which Colonel Young had so much to do—the city is forbidden to sell these very valuable franchises."

"With Colonel Young's proposition to welcome all railroads we have hearty sympathy. We wish the city had retained control of all its streets; had built terminals of its own, and that it were free to give or sell at a reasonable price terminal privileges to all railroads, steam and electric."

"But, in the past, we hope the city will give to any railroad, steam or electric, the exclusive use of any street for and purpose."

"By the constitution it may grant the use of streets to 'trunk lines' without compensation, and for a longer term than twenty years; but there is no law nor constitutional requirement which prevents the general council from subjecting the trunk lines to the same requirements imposed on street car lines, pipe lines, gas, water or heating companies."

"Section 164 requires the general council to sell at auction all its franchises. The exception exempts a 'trunk railway' from this requirement, but it leaves the general council free to exact it."

"But, Colonel Young says, let us give to anyone who asks it the use of these streets, in order to encourage railway building."

"Let us see how this operates. Louisville has given to the traction company the use of Green street. The Pewee Valley line pays to the traction line \$60,000 annually for the use of this Green street line, a portion of which ought to go into the city treasury."

"Again, some shrewd promoters have had as a free gift the right to use certain streets, which it is said they sold to another railroad for \$30,000."

"Another act of generosity was used to delay the building of another interurban line into Louisville, and stands today as an unused obstruction to the city's progress."

"The city of Louisville should sell, not by piecemeal, but as a whole, the right to use certain connecting streets so as to give us a new east and west, north and south traction line comprehensive enough to give us competition in tractions. It should retain the right to allow the use of these tracks by interurban lines, and it should now begin a policy of in time controlling all of its streets for the benefits of all its citizens."

"By offering to pay for a franchise about to be given away, Mr. Newman has done the city a good service. The objection to the sale will not stand examination. The beggars who want it for nothing expect to sell it. Let the city sell it instead."

"Moreover, let the city stop selling short pieces of streets for which the traction company will be the only bidder. When it comes to opening up

Oak street let it join, with other streets and make the franchise valuable to other bidders.

"Let us stop being generous and begin to be just."

Citizens generally, not sapheads know that the city government is divided into three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—each separate and distinct; no one branch of which can lawfully exercise the functions belonging to the other, no one department being in anywise responsible for the acts of the other, each created by the same power and are co-ordinate; neither of which is subordinate to the other.

The mayor and his boards constitute the executive department, in the conduct of which neither the sanction or non-sanction of the legislative department is essential. The general council legislates and fixes the limit of expenditures; the mayor and his boards execute and administer the affairs of the city.

A Texas man, writing to the Mayfield Messenger, regarding the candidacy of a Kentuckian, makes the following sad announcement:

"I am a Populist, died in the wool, but I will be proud to vote for Mr. [redacted] for that position, so will all this section of Texas."

Wool is a warm substance to die in this time of the year, but, as the gentleman intends voting for the candidate anyhow, it is hoped the vote will be cast in a country cooler than Texas.

Hearst and Woodson.

(Chicago Examiner.)

Mr. Bryan properly objected to Sullivan because of his "corporate connections." But Sullivan, we repeat, is not alone. Consider Guffey. He is a political man-of-all-work for the Standard Oil trust and a helper of the Republican machine of Pennsylvania, doing it for such dirty political jobs as even it would not soil its hands with.

Consider also John C. McGraw. When he appears at the state capitol of West Virginia it is at once known that the coal and railroad trusts are out for business with the legislators. He, like Gucey, is but an assistant Republican, a veteran aid of the Elkins gang.

Urey Woodson of Kentucky, top secretary of the national committee. He is an asset of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and an obedient protégé of August Belmont.

Elyson of Virginia is a sort of political brakeman and oiler for the Southern railway.

What right have men of this stripe to be on the national committee? How can they remain there without shamefully discrediting the party?

Above all, when "corporate connections" are in question, why should August Belmont be tolerated as treasurer of the committee? Belmont, American agent of the Rothschilds, franchise grabber, street railroad monopolist, legislative jobber and, next to Thomas F. Ryan, the most conspicuous member of New York's Plunderbund—his name has become synonymous throughout the United States with trust thievery and trust politics. He represents "corporate connections" as irresistiably as does J. Pierpont Morgan or John D. Rockefeller himself. It was he who was mainly responsible for loading Parker upon the Democracy two years ago and insuring it a defeat, the like of which has never been matched in American history. And it is from Belmont's office, where only trust atmosphere is breathed, that the "demand" for the gubernatorial candidacy of the played-out and ridiculous Jerome now comes. The Belmont connection with the national committee and the Democratic organization influences the prospects of the party exactly as typhoid germs in a city's water supply affect the health of a community.

How can the Democratic party ask the people to believe that it is an enemy of corporate rule, corporate corruption and corporate pillage when it is officered in part by men like Taggart, Belmont, Sullivan, McGraw, Woodson, Guffey and Elyson? Mr. Bryan is entirely right in thinking that the national committee should decline to unload Sullivan. But the cleansing, in order to be effective, must be thorough.

The Prosperity Fraud.

(Commercial Appeal.)

The stock argument of the Republicans when confronted with the iniquity of the present protective tariff is found in the one word, "prosperity."

"Why should American manufacturers be permitted to sell American-made goods higher at home than the same goods are sold for abroad?" is one question Democracy asks. The unflinching answer is "Is not the country prosperous? Then why change the tariff?"

Bringing this argument nearer home suppose the lighting company had returned such an answer when it was asked to lower rates. "Is

not Memphis prosperous (which it undoubtedly was, as it is now). Then why lower the price of gas and electricity?" A good argument certainly for those receiving unearned profits, but hardly one capable of impressing the people with its merits.

Besides, the United States is not the only country experiencing prosperity. England is enjoying quite a degree of this good thing. Germany is not one whit behind this country, and France is tasting prosperity in copious doses.

Has the Dingley bill been at the bottom of the prosperity of these countries? Does Dingleyism add one grain to their full hoppers? Not much. No more has it been the factor responsible for our prosperity.

American enterprise and American business ought to rise up and kick this Republican fallacy out of their path. American prosperity is due to American opportunity and the virtues and energies of the American people. To attribute it to any other human source is an insult to the American people and their power, and the party thus robbing the people of the merit of their prosperity to give honors to a system which picks their pockets is doubly deserving of being retired from the control of American affairs.

To Criminal Rich and "Old Grimes."

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Lamenting the habit of society of tolerating the "criminal rich" and pleading for a return of the "old moral code," the New York Sun says:

"If society would refuse to 'know' men of known flagitious lives and of established evil reputation; if it would drop them from its visiting list, cut them in the street and avoid them at the club; if otherwise reputable and unblemished men would refuse to serve with them on the directorates of corporations or on vestries or in all honorary associations, then we should see a very different state of affairs."

Indeed, just so wholesome a public opinion as this is needed—this, and a few more Old Grimeses:

"Old Grimes is dead; that good old man we never shall see no more; He used to wear a long, black coat All buttoned up before."

"His heart was open as the day,
His feelings all were true;
His hair was some inclined to gray,
He wore it in a queue."

"When'er he hear the voice of pain,
His breast with pity burned;
The large round head upon his cane
From ivory was turned."

"Kind words he ever had for all;
He knew no base design;
His eyes were dark and rather small;
His nose was acquiline."

"He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket holes behind,
His pantaloons were blue."

Old Grimes was a man for you. He was no member of the "criminal rich" class. He was a splendid type of the old-school liver. He was clean of hands, honest of impulse, charitable and virtue-loving. He was a friend to everybody and everybody was his friend. He was not in terror every time the grand jury met, fearing an indictment, for his sense of right and wrong was not governed by the statute book. Wrong was wrong to him, no matter what the law said. In the words of the poet: "Unharm'd, the sin which earth pollutes He passed securely o'er. And never wore a pair of boots For thirty years or more."

"But good old Grimes is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown;
He wore a double-breasted vest;
The stripes ran up and down."

"He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert;
He had no malice in his mind,
No ruffles on his shirt."

"His neighbors he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore large buckles on his shoes,
And changed them every day."

"His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring to view—
Nor make a noise, town-meeting days,
As many people do."

Old Grimes was no stock market vulture. He did not manipulate quotations and conditions in such a way as to drive others to the poorhouse, the madhouse or the suicide's grave, while he luxuriated in his plunder. No, siree! It is doubtful whether he ever gambled in Wall street, for—

"His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to fortune's chances;
He lived (as all his brothers do)
In easy circumstances."

"Behold, he lived a righteous, godly and sober life, and yet, despite his virtues, he died popular, respected, admired, beloved."

"Thus undisturbed by anxious cares,
His peaceful moments ran;
And everybody said he was
A fine old gentleman!"

"A 'fine old gentleman!' This type is rapidly becoming scarce. We ought to have a renaissance of it. Somebody with social influence ought to make it fashionable or 'swell' to be like Old Grimes. True, Old Grimes sold no railroads, organized no trusts,

purchased no lawmakers, judges and juries; true, he left no gigantic physical monument to his activities and money-making shrewdness. But he left behind loving hearts, and they count. He also left behind a poet to mourn him in simple but everlasting verses. Old Grimes, then, lived a life worth emulating. Give us some more Old Grimeses.

Applying the Argument.

(Kansas City Star.)

The nation is prosperous, says Speaker Cannon, and therefore the tariff must not be revised. Or, to apply the same argument nearer home, Kansas City is prosperous, therefore there is no need for cheap gas.

NEEDLE OVER HEART.

Large Piece Removed From Breast of Massac Boy.

A large piece of a needle was removed from the breast of Aubrey Springer of Massac, at the Riverside hospital Saturday night. The needle was plunged in Springer's breast Saturday during a scuffle with a friend. The needle penetrated very close to the heart.

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REV. T. J. NEWELL PREACHED SUNDAY ON "CHILD LABOR"

Rev. Thomas J. Newell, pastor of Broadway Methodist Church, announced as the subject of his sermon Sunday "Child Labor," and selected as his text: "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of God, and whosoever shall offend one of these little ones it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea." He spoke, in part, as follows:

Christ's Teaching.

"In this free Christian land strange paradoxes of precept and conduct confront us every day. Jesus Christ put a value on child life never before put upon it by any teacher or philosopher of any realm, and through nineteen hundred centuries nothing of good has been added to what he taught, but in the midst of Christian civilization we find a tax levied upon the tender years of child life nowhere surpassed in any age.

"Let no one misconstrue me. The value put upon child life by the true followers of Christ is pre-eminently above that of any other people on earth. The ancient Roman parents openly and frequently killed or exposed unwelcome children, to be destroyed by wild beasts or taken by heartless men and reared as slaves. Many of them were taken and named, that they might be used as a plea in begging, and girls were reared for lives of shame. The rich rarely exposed their sons, except they were weak or crippled. Even Seneca defended this practice in these words: 'Children of weak or unnatural forms from birth were drowned; it is not anger, but reason thus we separate the useless from the sound.'

"No doubt there are in America those who agree with Seneca; but Christianity, which puts value on mind and soul as well as body, saves alive even its deformed children. Byron was club-footed. Samuel Jefferson, deformed, Sir Isaac Newton might have been put in a quart pot when born, Charles Sumner weighed at birth but three and one-half pounds, Pope Lord Nelson, Washington Irving and many hundreds of others, whom the world delights to honor were saved by Christianity to bless mankind; they would have been sacrificed by Seneca and his civilization, and, indeed by an civilization other than Christianity.

"The loftiest sentiments that have burned in any human heart in any age and in any land were born in Christian faith and hope. Let no man or set of men suppose for a moment that they are in advance of the kingdom of Jesus Christ in their interest in the child life of our people.

Conditions.

"The laws of the land, that have been enacted for the protection of child life, have had their beginnings in the Christian organizations of our country.

"Yet, as I said, everywhere we meet paradoxes of precept and conduct. We are told of an Indian chief who was shown the ways and wonders of New York city. He saw the cathedrals the splendid skyscrapers, magnificent palatial homes, the Brook-

lyn bridge and the thousand wonders of the great city. Then he was asked, 'What is the most surprising thing you have seen?' and this poor pagan said, 'Little children at work.'

"In nineteen hundred there were one million seven hundred thousand children at work in the factories, cellars and garrets of this free America. Today, from the best authority we can find, this number has reached two million. They work from ten to fourteen hours per day. Under conditions of atmosphere of light and of heat that rob them out their vitality and send them to an early grave. The average life of these laboring children is four years from the time of their introduction to such life. Many of them begin to labor when not more than three and one-half years old, and such of them as escape death are robbed of their physical strength, their opportunities for mental and moral culture—all the hope and joy that legitimately belongs to child life. They receive the poorest possible compensation. Children make paper bags in the city of New York for four cents per thousand, or two hundred and fifty for a penny; they are paid eight cents per gross for artificial flowers, and thirty cents per dozen are paid for making men's shirts. This gives you some idea of the compensation these poor enslaved children receive. We need not go into the far north to find these slave conditions; they are among us in our fair southland.

"Edwin Markham, author of 'The Man with a Hoe,' says: 'But not alone upon the south lies the blame of these southern human hells; many of the mills of the south are owned by New England capitalists, the machinery having been removed from the north to south so as to be nearer the cotton fields, nearer the water power and nearer the cheaper labor of these baby fingers.' * * * It was the New England shipper's greed for gold, at any cost, who carried the black man to the south, planting the tree of slavery in her soil; and now it is the northern money-lover who is grafting upon our civilization this new and more terrible white slavery. South Carolina weaves cotton that Massachusetts may wear silk.'

"But let us come nearer home. Herein our own little city, lying upon the banks of the beautiful Ohio, this same child labor may be found robbing hundreds of children of all that is dear for time and eternity behind every effect there is; we have come to know that there is a cause for this blight and curse levied upon child life. I would not for a moment even seem to palliate the greed and heartless domination of corporations, companies or individuals who oftentimes seem willing to add to their individual dividends at any cost a life or suffering.

Causes.

"But why are these children employed by them and why is it necessary for these children to thus toil? From the best information I can gather here and elsewhere, three-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

that the outlook is favorable for an increase of business of 20 per cent. this fall and winter.

DEPOSITOR LOSES REASON

Johann Kindler Latest Victim of the Stensland Crash.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Another man has lost his reason because of the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. Johann Kindler, 18 years of age, became violent on an Ashland avenue street car yesterday afternoon and could not be quieted. He threatened the passengers and then threatened himself. When the car reached Clark and Washington streets Police-man Dyck was summoned and Kindler was placed under arrest.

Kindler is the victim of the same power Paul O. Stensland wielded over thousands of poor persons on the northwest side. When Kindler came to this country he was a youth who had scarcely reached his teens. There was no one to support him, however, and he obtained employment in a furniture factory. He was industrious and frugal and managed to save a few pennies every week. These he carried to the bank presided over by Stensland, and when Kindler lost his job several weeks ago he had \$70 on deposit.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vincennes	58	44	.607
Cairo	63	52	.548
Jacksonville	59	54	.522
Paducah	55	58	.487
Danville	51	64	.443
Mattoon	44	70	.386

Sunday's Scores.

Cairo 8, Jacksonville 0.
Danville 1, Paducah 0.
Vincennes-Mattoon; rain.

Schedule for Today.

Paducah at Danville.
Cairo at Jacksonville.
Mattoon at Vincennes.

Danville Shuts Paducah Out.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Indians had a bad second inning. The Vets made two runs on errors. Locals bunched their hits in fifth inning, making another run.
Score: R. H. E.
Danville 3 7 2
Paducah 0 3 3
Batteries: Holycross and Johnson; Wright and Downing.

Vincennes 5, Mattoon 0.

Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 27.—Vincennes shut Mattoon out today.
Score: R. H. E.
Mattoon 0 3 7
Vincennes 5 4 3
Batteries: Jokerst and Johnson; Chenault and Matteson.

Cairo 7, Jacksonville 4.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 27.—Cairo won today's game.
Score: R. H. E.
Cairo 7 9 3
Jacksonville 4 10 6
Batteries: Way and Quiesser; Fox and Belt.

Dr. Reynolds has moved from his office in the Fraternity building to offices over Riley & Cook, the photographers, on South Sixth, near Broadway.

Baker-Deason.

Sylva, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Mr. Will Baker, of Edgewood, Tenn., and Miss Nonie Deason of this place were married Friday at the home of the bride. Esquire M. Thompson officiating.

Smallpox in Mild Form.

Dover, Tenn., Aug. 27.—At and near Model, about fifteen miles of this place, in this county, there are about forty cases of smallpox, it being, however, of a mild form.

Why Teacher Laughed.

Little Sallie came home from school full of indignation, says the New Orleans Picayune. She is only 5 years old, but she was full of "mad" as her little body would hold. "Mamma," she said, "I think the teacher was real nice to me."
"Why, what has she done?"
"She laughed at me—laughed right out loud."
"I guess you did something to make her laugh."
"No I didn't do anything."
"Well, how did it happen?"
"It was in the geography class, and she asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'Sandwiches,' and she laughed."

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Cleveland Health Officer Finds Merit in Smoke.

Cleveland, Aug. 27.—Dr. Friedrich, health officer of Cleveland, advises women of the smart set to smoke cigarettes if they are addicted to the use of strong tea. Tea, he declares, not only ruins the complexion, but causes heart disease and he would remedy both with the cigarette.

"Tannin, the active principle of tea, stimulates the heart without feeding it," he said today. "Women are seized with heart disease without knowing the reason. It's the tea they drink. Tannin stimulates the heart, nicotine depresses it."

"Do I advise women to smoke cigarettes? No, don't quote me that way. But you can draw your own conclusion, though."

YOUNG WOMAN COLONEL ON GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Miss Henrietta Mitchell, of Mississippi Accepts the Appointment.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 27.—For the first time in Mississippi's history as a state a woman is a full-fledged member of the governor's military staff, appointment having been made by Governor Vardaman as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

The young woman, who is the accomplished daughter of Dr. T. J. Mitchell, has been a leader in society at the Mississippi capital for some time and is a rare good horsewoman. She says she feels complimented by the honor and intends to take active part in all affairs undertaken by the governor's staff on foot or on horseback.



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The Only Licensed MONEY LOANED ON ALL VALUABLES AT LOWEST INTEREST. SPECIAL BARGAINS in Roger's Silverware, such as Knives, Spoons, Tea Sets, etc. BARGAINS in High Grade Watches—Hamilton and Ball, B. W. Raymond—one half price. Just received, nice lot of Bracelets, odd sizes and 6-size Watches. 50 cents on dollars for ten days. 211 BROADWAY. Don't forget the place. Next to Lang's drug store.

The New Veterinary Hospital. Farley & Fisher, Veterinary Surgeons and dentists. Special facilities have been provided for in constructing our new hospital which enables us to treat all diseases of horses and dogs in the most modern manner. We have a clean, airy, sanitary and up-to-date place and one that is complete in every detail. We invite you to call and inspect our place. Office and Hospital, 429 South Third street. Office phone, old, 1345; new, 153; residence, old phone 1816.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Public: I wish to announce that I have opened a brand new stock of Jewelry Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass, Hand-Painted China and Umbrellas at 224 Broadway. The store-room has been remodeled and enlarged and fitted up for a first-class jewelry store. All my goods are new and up-to-date, selected with a view to please the trade of Paducah and vicinity.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit my establishment and inspect the line of goods on display and that are arriving each day. We will be glad to see you whether you buy or not.

High-class work will be my specialty and all work ordered will be promptly executed. Clocks will be called for and delivered to any part of the city free of charge. I ask a share of your patronage, and I am determined to have it if good work and reasonable prices will get it. A visit from you will be appreciated.

J. D. Sowers,

Phone 2088. Jeweler, 224 Broadway.

DISTILLERIES

NOW COVETED BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY. IT IS SAID.

Big Corporation Has Asked Owners If They Would Consider a Proposition to Sell.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The Standard Oil Company has taken steps toward acquiring ownership of all the principal distilling plants in the United States, according to a special dispatch from Peoria, Ill., to the Tribune.

A conference was held Friday last in Chicago between representatives of the distilling interests and the Standard Oil Company. A price has been set on every distillery in Peoria, and indications are that it will be effected and the plants will pass into the hands of the Standard soon. It is said that the price asked was considered too high by the Standard Oil people, and the latter threatened, if suitable terms could not be reached,

to build distilling houses of their own. The chief reason for this action on the part of the Standard Oil Company was the recent passage of the alcohol bill by congress. Experts employed by the Rockefeller interests, after experimenting, reported that their product cannot be manufactured cheaply enough to make it a serious competitor in the manufacture of mercerized tor of gasoline, but that it could be cotton and other fabrics and would be an extremely favorable product to control.

Report Confirmed.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 27.—Terre Haute distillers returned today from Chicago, where the monthly meeting of both trust and independent distillers was held. It is stated by local owners of distilleries that attorneys for the Standard Oil Company have approached the distillers, asking them if they would entertain a proposition to buy their plants. Practically all have replied in the affirmative. It is the opinion of distillers here that the Standard made the overtures with the probable intention of engaging largely in the manufacture of denatured alcohol. At the Chicago meeting it was the general opinion

Now is the time for you to fill your coal house.

Lump 12c, Nut 11c

Best Kentucky and Illinois Coal

Also dealer in LIME and CEMENT. Agent for Whitehall and Cement. "KING OF CEMENT."

H. M. Cunningham,

Phones: Old 960, New 245.

Thirteenth and Adams Streets

ONCE "LO," THE POOR INDIAN, IS NOW A WEALTHY CITIZEN

There is little doubt that the fate of the Indian in America has been a hard one, says an exchange. When we reflect that the white man found him in possession of the entire territorial domain which now constitutes the states and territories of the union, and that all except a few reservations have passed from him, it marks a wonderful change, since less than two centuries ago when the territorial occupation by the whites was limited to a narrow strip along the Atlantic, east of the Blue Ridge. It is doubtful, however, whether, had the white not taken possession of the country, the Indian's condition would have been as good or their number greater than now. The nomadic life, wars among rival tribes and the occurrence of pestilence which swept away whole communities, limited their number, and it is now estimated that, despite the ordeal through which they passed since the conflict with the whites began, they are as numerous as they were when Jamestown was settled, while their physical condition is certainly better. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, in 1904, as shown by reports of the agent of the bureau of Indian affairs, was 274,706, while a quarter of a million is the estimate of the total number of Indians when the white man came to America.

These are cared for as wards of the nation. In addition to the reservations set apart for them as an inheritance, the land in which has, with the allotments completed in Indian territory, now been distributed in severalty, the government expended for their support, 1789 to 1902, inclusive, \$380,282,361. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the expenditures on their account were \$10,438,070 and for that ending June 30, 1905, \$14,236,073.71. The government supports 118 Indian boarding schools and 138 day schools for which appropriations were made by congress for the year ending June 30, 1906, to the amount of \$3,564,727.11.

While the advance toward civilization has not been uniform among the tribes, those in the far West still retaining many of the normal characteristics of their race. Others, through long exemption from savage life and through contact with the whites, have made very decided advance on the lines of civilization. These comprise nearly one-third of the total number and are classified as civilized and self-supporting, though still incidentally under the Indian of-

live? She said: "None, except as this girl finds sale for these scripture verses, which I have compiled and had printed." And with this ordered the girl to do, though poorly protected from the cold, while the sleet and snow lay upon the ground. I said: "Where is the father of these children?" She answered: "I do not know where he is; for weeks he has been gone, and if he were here he would be of little worth to us; he wastes all his wages in the saloons." In less than six days that man was hauled in a wagon and laid in that helpless woman's home, beastly drunk. Who sent that girl shivering into the cold, your saloon men!

"One more case: In the same afternoon a woman clad in a faded calico garment called at my home and asked for aid for herself and two children, the widow of a poor fellow who had come to the sad end of a drunkard. I visited her home; her condition and the condition of her children were sad beyond description. Weeks afterwards she came to me and asked about getting work in the factory for herself and little one. I presume she secured permission to get work for them as the only possible resource of living. At any rate, she and her children have toiled for their living, not because the manufacturer needed them, but because she was not disposed to turn them away to suffer and to die. A man is dismissed from the factory; a woman and two children take his place; he is the lonely support of a helpless wife and two small children. The next morning he applies for work where one man is already toiling and we find two men seeking the same job, and their wages are therefore less.

"This is but one picture of hundreds that may be secured here in this fair city. It is not so much a 'right' to labor that courses our common country, but the waste of that which proceeds from labor. I can show you two men toiling in the same factory in this city at \$21 per week; one of the men has a wife and three children, he has something for his wife and children, while the other has nothing but a wife with which to pay his rent of \$10 per month, nothing for his wife and children; the saloon has gathered it all and left his family to suffer.

Remedy.

"The banishment of the saloon; the banishment of saloonmakers from social leadership and political domination."

Dr. Newell's subject for next Sunday night will be, "Gambling: Its Cause and Consequences."

Rev. T. J. Newell Preached Sunday on "Child Labor"

(Continued from Page Five.)

fourths of all the children who are forced to toil in these dens of death come from homes and huts and hovels where intemperance has done and is doing its own destructive work. I then stand up before the doors of the saloon and distilleries and breweries of this great free land one million and a half of poor, pale-faced, ignorant, morally and intellectually untrained children—the products of their nefarious business.

"I stand up before the doors of the saloons and distilleries and breweries of Paducah three-fourths of all the poorly fed, half-clad and the untaught and immoral children of the city as the direct products of their business. They come from homes debauched by them.

"You, my people, take the owners of these mills, that grind by day and by night on the very souls of children, into your social life and your public and political life and call them your equals!

"How comes it that these children are in your factories of various kinds? Is it that these manufacturer driven by a strange greed for gain, have gone in humble homes and sought these children out, that they might enslave them and rob them? They are toiling unto death because of the pitiful cry of dependent mothers, who have been made dependent and penniless because of drunken husbands, some of whom are sleep in their graves.

"Winter before last, while the snow lay upon the ground, I was called to the home of a poor woman, sick, with four small children gathered about her, one of them sick. I said: "How came you in this condition? Have you no means?" And she answered: "None. I have a husband, who, when sober, furnished something to live upon, but he is gone from home intoxicated; he has been gone these three weeks and I have nothing to eat; nothing with which to buy food; nothing to buy medicine; I am the wife of a poor drunken man, who puts his all in the saloons."

"After securing some relief for the family I drove to another home to which my attention had been called. I found a poor woman delicate beyond description, with four children, one a girl—I take it she was twelve or fourteen years old—thinly clad. I inquired of this woman also: "Have you no resources upon which you may

live?" She said: "None, except as this girl finds sale for these scripture verses, which I have compiled and had printed." And with this ordered the girl to do, though poorly protected from the cold, while the sleet and snow lay upon the ground. I said: "Where is the father of these children?" She answered: "I do not know where he is; for weeks he has been gone, and if he were here he would be of little worth to us; he wastes all his wages in the saloons." In less than six days that man was hauled in a wagon and laid in that helpless woman's home, beastly drunk. Who sent that girl shivering into the cold, your saloon men!

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MOURNING IN JAPAN.

Is Done in Private and Not Paraded Before the Eyes of the Public.

In Japan people who have suffered a bereavement not only do not put on mourning, but after the blow has fallen they make their next appearance with a smile upon their faces, as if nothing had happened. According to Lafcadio Hearn, this is not in the smallest sense an evidence of indifference. The Japanese, he declares, suffer as keenly from a bereavement as any other people. The purpose of the practice is wholly to spare the feelings of other people. To betray feelings of sorrow is to afflict those about us. The mien or garb of grief afflicts, therefore it is impossible for a courteous person to wear it. So reason the Japanese. In order that no thought of pain shall pass from the sufferer to his neighbor, the sufferer wears the aspect of contentment, even though his heart is breaking.

Our own practice is quite the reverse. It considers the sufferer, not his friends. In order that not only may all know that he is in sorrow, but that some drop of that sorrow may pass from him to those about him, the bereaved person wears black. The direct purpose of wearing mourning is not, we may be assured, to make an ostentation of grief, as some opponents of the practice have thoughtlessly assumed. It is rather to spare the bereaved from the chance remarks of those who are ignorant of his affliction. It is worn that they may know, and avoid questions or blundering observations that may wound him. But even in this worthy aim, we believe, truer view of the purpose of mourning emblems, the person whose comfort is considered is the sufferer. The many are called upon to share in his woe to some extent. The emblem is the token of their compassion, not the embarrassment of his grief.

THE PANAMA SITUATION.

Freedom from Ordinary Limitations of the American Government.

For the third, and, let us hope, for the last time, a study of the Panama situation has begun. The conditions confronting the United States government differ radically, however, from those which confronted the French companies, or that would confront any private company that can be organized. For the outlet made by the American government actual property or a full equivalent in work has been obtained, and no unnecessary capital of wasted money weighs down the enterprise. By the cessation to the American government by the new Republic of Panama of a strip of territory ten miles wide from ocean to ocean, in perpetuity, all questions of a concession life is permanently removed; and, finally, inasmuch as the American government will not have to consider a canal from the point of view of returning a large profit on an investment, and as it can obtain the necessary funds at an interest charge certainly one-half of what would have to be paid by a private organization, it is obvious that plans can be considered that will involve a much larger capital investment, and that will require more time for completion. In short, the American government is free from ordinary limitations. Therefore the question before the government and its advisers is: What is the best type of canal to construct, and how should it be constructed?

HAD NO PREJUDICE.

Talesman Shows Very Clearly His Lack of Feeling Against Indians.

In a northern California town a supposed murder has been committed, relates Lippincott's Magazine.

The half-breed wife of an Indian had died, as the husband said, from natural causes, and was buried without the usual formalities being first complied with. After a lapse of two weeks the body was disinterred by the authorities, at the instance of a particular enemy of the accused, and marks of violence, as the informer stated, were found upon the deceased.

The prosecuting attorney was examining the talesman to ascertain if any of them were prejudiced against Indians.

Talesman Taylor was upon the stand undergoing a rather stiff cross-examination.

"Did an Indian do you or your family any harm at any time?" asked the prosecutor.

"No," replied Taylor.

"Did you or any of your family ever have dealings or trouble with an Indian?"

"No," replied Taylor, "except that my wife's mother was killed by an Indian."

Good Advice.

Magistrate—So you want to get a separation from your wife? What's the matter with her?

Applicant—She behaves most brutally toward me. She treats me like a dog and works me like a horse.

"I'm afraid, my good man, I can do nothing for you. You'd better go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."—Judge.

Not Pretty Then.

"Hatful thing, she is!" exclaimed Miss Pretty, angrily. "I'm glad I'm not as mean as she is. I'm as much above her as—"

"Tut! tut!" interrupted her fiancé, "remember that rosebud month of yours ceases to be a rosebud when it begins to blow."—Philadelphia Ledger.

RETURN OF HATCHERY FISH

Marked Salmon Retaken in the Columbia River After Four Years.

"What is believed to be the best evidence of the efficiency of artificial propagation of salmon that has ever been secured was recently obtained by Fish Commissioner Kershaw relative to the operation of the hatcheries on the Columbia river," said Deputy Fish Commissioner Perry Baker recently, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "Mr. Kershaw received tails and fins of 100 salmon from a single trap owner on the Columbia river that were plainly marked hatchery fish.

"When the hatcheries were placed in operation on the Columbia river a system of marking was adopted for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the salmon turned out of the river returned to their native spawning grounds, and in what length of time.

"The marked fins and tails received by Mr. Kershaw were found to be salmon that were turned out of the Kalama and Chinook hatcheries four years ago. The spawn of these fish was taken in 1900 and the young salmon turned out in 1901. The fish were marked in a manner that leaves no doubt of this fact. The small bones in the fins were cut down and a hole punched in the tail. The cutting of the bones in the fin is just the same as a man losing a part of his finger—it never grows out again.

"The Columbia river was practically depleted when the artificial propagation of salmon was commenced on that stream, and the past several years has demonstrated that it has been restocked by some means.

"While only a part of the fish were marked when released from the hatcheries, the fact that one trap owner on the river found at least 100 of these salmon during the past season is conclusive evidence that artificial propagation is the only solution of the problem to prevent the depletion of the salmon fisheries.

"Mr. Kershaw asked a number of the Columbia river cannerymen and trap operators to watch for the marked salmon, but during the rush of the season it was apparently overlooked, only one response has been received.

"The experience of the sockeye salmon that are conducted at the Beulah etc. will be continued all winter as a large number of sockeye were placed in the Nooksack and Skagitza rivers.

"An air pump has just been installed in connection with the miniature hatchery and the aquarium. It has been found that in order to make a success of hatching salmon and to keep them alive running water is essential. The air pump keeps the water in the aquariums bubbling all the time as it runs through the tanks and off into the waste."

Not Star Spangled.

Tar and feathers is not a peculiarly American institution, as has been supposed. It was Richard the Lion-Hearted who first proclaimed this punishment. It was when he was setting out for the third crusade that he gave warning that "a robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the fashion of a champion and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon and the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out on him, so that he shall be known." At the first landing he was to be set ashore, no matter where the ship might land, and the absence of a rail was doubtless due to a lack of that sort of fence. Perhaps the western continent may still lay claim to that sort of punishment, but the tar and feathers are no longer our own.

Ugly Deer in Vermont.

It is seriously affirmed that farmers in the northern part of Rutland county would like permission to kill a big, ugly deer that would weigh dressed 300 pounds and has immense horns. This terror of the woods, they say, chases men to cover, will not yield the right of way when he meets teams in the road, and in devious ways makes himself decidedly unpleasant. He recently paid a visit to a Castleton farmer and, when ordered away, refused to leave, although seven other deer that were with him turned and fled when the farmer and his dog went out. The big deer, however, was in no humor for debate, and promptly chased the colts into the barn.—St. Albans Messenger.

Greedy Seagulls.

A Nanaimo fisherman had a unique experience with a flock of seagulls several evenings ago. He reached Nanaimo in an open boat containing two tons of herring. While uptown the seagulls took possession of the boat. On his return all but 60 flew away. This number had so gorged themselves with herring that they could not fly, but hopped about in a state of helplessness. The fisherman finally climbed into the boat and lifted them overboard. They were able to swim with an effort, and most of them went ashore to recover from the effects of their feast. Tacoma Ledger.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CORRECTED MAY 30th, 1906.

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 101	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Cincinnati	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	.....	6:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	2:28 p.m.	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Central City	3:30 p.m.	7:03 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nortonville	4:08 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Evansville	12:50 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Nashville	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave Hopkinsville	.....	9:45 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
Leave Princeton	4:55 p.m.	2:27 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Leave Paducah	6:10 p.m.	3:40 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Fulton	7:20 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Rives, Tenn.	8:06 p.m.	5:51 a.m.	.....
Arrive Rives	8:13 p.m.	6:01 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	.....	7:15 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	11:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive New Orleans	7:35 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 102	No. 104	No. 122
Leave New Orleans	7:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	8:45 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	8:07 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	.....
Leave Rives	.....	11:58 p.m.	.....
Leave Fulton	10:15 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:20 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Princeton	12:30 p.m.	3:03 a.m.	9:29 a.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	6:15 p.m.	5:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	9:25 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive Evansville	3:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nortonville	1:28 p.m.	3:51 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arrive Central City	2:05 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Horse Branch	3:05 p.m.	5:18 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Arrive Owensboro	4:55 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Louisville	5:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cincinnati	9:15 p.m.	12:00 noon	.....

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 306	No. 374	
Leave Paducah	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	.....
Arrive Carbondale	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 305	No. 375	
Leave St. Louis	7:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	2:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	.....
Leave Carbondale	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	3:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	.....

CAIRO-NASHVILLE LINE.

NORTH BOUND			
	101-801	135-835	
Leave Nashville	8:10 a.m.	.....	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Princeton	2:35 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	4:15 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cairo	7:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	7:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	122-822	136-836	
Leave Chicago	6:20 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	1:40 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Cairo	6:00 a.m.	5:55 p.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	7:50 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	.....
Arrive Princeton	9:40 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....
Arrive Hopkinsville	.....	6:10 p.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	.....	9:25 p.m.	.....

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 101 and 102 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 801 and 822 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 801 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address,

J. T. DONOVAN, agent, City Ticket Office, Paducah, Ky.
R. M. PRATHER, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Paducah, Ky.
W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. SCOTT, A. G. P. A., Memphis, Tenn.
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NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in the making. No danger from THORNS, CACTI, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.

Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than prepared fabric on the tread. That "holding back" sensation commonly felt when riding on a street squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. It prevents all air from being lost in the tread. That "holding back" sensation commonly felt when riding on a street squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. It prevents all air from being lost in the tread. That "holding back" sensation commonly felt when riding on a street squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. It prevents all air from being lost in the tread.

FULL GUARANTEE: Orders and enclosed this advertisement. We will also send one nickel puncture closer to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes. Tires to be returned to us if you are not satisfied.

We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, these then, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look better than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

COASTER-BRAKES: building wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big BUNDELL catalogue.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle of a peddler or from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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Lath

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Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Interior
Finish

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Both Phones 26.

We Are Making Very Low Prices on House Bills.

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You Can Have Two Vacations instead of One if you take a KODAK

To exhibit to your friends the pictures of the pleasant people you have met and the beautiful places you have visited while on your vacation. We have them in stock from \$1.00 to \$35.00.

McPherson's Drug Store.

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

RIVER RIPPLINGS.

The Dick Fowler left for Cairo yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m.

Joe Fowler left at 11 o'clock Monday for Evansville.

The Buttorff left at noon yesterday for Clerksville.

The Royal left yesterday at 2 o'clock for Golconda.

The City of Savannah passed out of here at midnight for St. Louis.

The Saltillo left St. Louis last evening at 9 o'clock and is due here this evening.

The Clyde arrived yesterday evening from Tennessee.

Fulton passed up Monday morning with two loaded barges.

The Russell Lord left Monday for the Tennessee river.

STORK MADE A HEAVY PACKAGE

Two Boys and a Girl Arrived at Residence of Louisville Man.

Louisville, Aug. 27.—Charles Mobley, 2145 Bowen street, is rejoicing over the arrival at his home yesterday morning at 4:50 o'clock of three babies two boys and a girl.

The children are normal and healthy and give promise of long and active lives.

Dr. J. Henry Heuser is attending the family and reports the mother and children doing fine.

Mr. Mobley is baggagemaster at the Seventh street station and is being overwhelmed with congratulations from his fellow workmen and friends.

BOND YOUR EMPLOYEES IN AMERICAN SURETY CO.

Quick Settlements.
C. E. JENNINGS & CO., Agents.

Greater New York Toilet Paper

The best quality and the biggest value offered in Paducah.

Telephone 177.
a supply. Three
roll as big as you
..We are sole
"GREATER NEW YORK" brand.

K. W. WALKER CO.,
Incorporated.
DRUGGISTS,
Fifth and Broadway.
Night Bell at Side Door.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. India Johnson and niece Miss India Lang leave today for Louisville, Ky.

Frank Brucker of Louisville, was here Monday on business.

James Watson has returned to Memphis after a visit here.

Mrs. J. A. Purchase is reported ill. Sydney Loeb will return from Chicago tomorrow.

E. B. Howe and wife, of Barlow, visited friends in the city Sunday.

Julius Farley, of La Center is in the city on business.

Oscar Roberts, of New Liberty is in the city.

Mrs. Joe E. Potter is visiting her brother and son in Memphis.

R. F. Gray of Eddyville was here yesterday.

Dr. Vize left yesterday for Uniontown, Ky., to accompany his wife and children home who have been there on a visit.

C. B. Biller, of Murray spent Sunday in Paducah.

John McGuire, of Brookport was here Monday.

Z. T. Long and wife, of Mayfield visited friends here Sunday and Monday.

H. F. Robertson, of Dover, Tenn., was here Monday.

W. T. Gray of Rock Castle, is here for a few days on business.

M. J. Happy, of Mayfield spent Sunday in the city.

E. A. Roberts and wife of Moscow, Ky., were registered at the New Richmond House yesterday.

Hon. Thos. P. Cook, of Murray, spent Sunday in Paducah.

Melvin Byrd will go to Louisville today.

W. G. Kirk and wife of Paris, Tenn., are visiting in the city.

H. G. Leonard, of Dawson Springs is in the city.

Thos. McCartney and wife of Lexington, are visiting in the city.

J. C. McEwrath, of Murray, was in Paducah Monday.

Miss Susan Dabney is visiting Mrs. John Cooke in Wickliffe.

Ed Sills of Mayfield spent Sunday in Paducah.

H. H. Bowen, of Evansville, is in the city on business.

Miss Rebecca White of Wickliffe is the guest of Mrs. Frank Hill on north Seventh street.

Norvice Harper of Mayfield visited here Sunday.

Clarence McGregor spent Sunday in Benton.

Art Brand, of Mayfield, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Stella Kettler and mother have returned from a visit to relatives in St. Louis. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Estelle, who will visit here a few days.

Misses Jean Morris and Henri Alcott will leave this morning for Louisville.

Mr. Sid Terrell and family have returned from a visit to relatives in New York and other large Eastern cities of several weeks.

Prof. Frank Dean returned Sunday from a visit to friends in Chicago.

WAS SHOT BY A WOODCHUCK
Animal Pulls Trigger of Rifle and Fatally Wounds Assailant.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 27.—George Adams of Waterbury lies fatally wounded at the home of Clifford Barnum in Middlebury.

Adams was shot by a woodchuck. He went to Middlebury a few days ago on business. Last night with two farmhands and his wife he went in pursuit of a woodchuck which was in a burrow in a lot a quarter of a mile from the Barnum home.

The men poured bucket after bucket of water into the woodchuck hole and soon had the animal gasping to keep his head above water at the mouth of the hole. Adams tried to push the woodchuck under the water with the butt of his rifle. As he did so the woodchuck, Adams says, seizing the rifle trigger with its claws, discharged the rifle.

The bullet entered Adam's stomach, passed through his body and lodged in his side. Surgeons have failed to locate it. The woodchuck escaped in the excitement following the shooting.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville—September 17—22.

Harrodsburg, August 7—4 days.

Fern Creek, August 14—4 days.

Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.

Columbia, August 15—4 days.

Shepherdsville, August 21—4 days.

Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.

London, August 28—4 days.

Springfield, August 15—4 days.

Brodhead, August 15—3 days.

Mt. Olivet, August 16—3 days.

Guthrie, August 23—3 days.

Nicholasville, August 28—3 days.

Shelbyville, August 28—4 days.

Florence, August 29—4 days.

Ewing, August 30—3 days.

Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.

Paris, September 4—5 days.

Bardstown, September 5—4 days.

Mantiello, September 11—4 days.

Glasgow, September 12—4 days.

Sebree, September 18—5 days.

Hartford, September 19—4 days.

Henderson, September 26—4 days.

Falmouth, September 26—4 days.

Pembroke, September 27—3 days.

Owensboro, October 2—5 days.

Mayfield, October 3—days.

Dissolution.

The firm of Meadows & Ford is this day dissolved, J. P. Ford retiring, business to be conducted by J. A. Meadows, he assuming all liabilities and collecting all accounts due said firm.

Aug. 23, 1906.

WAR ON POISONED CANDY

Pennsylvania Officials Will Arrest Hundreds of Dealers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—The state officials have ordered hundreds of arrests in this and other cities for the sale of poisoned candy. The order is the result of numerous complaints of cases of sickness, and the authorities assert they have secured samples of candy which has poison in it.

A Kic.

(London Leader.)

"We really think Ruzvelt and his friends mite leve us our own language. Of kors, if Ruzvelt, backed up by Karnegi, sez we hav to reform our speling we shal hav to, and that wil be the end of it, for Karnegi has awl the dollars and Ruzvelt has awl the branes, but awl the same it wil dasht hard l'nes."

When needing first-class table service at parties or dinings, phone 2352. Dick Logan.

Excursion Rates Via the Southern Railway from Louisville.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col.—\$36.00. On sale daily to September 30th, with return limit of October 31st.

Ashville, N. C.—\$15.95. On sale daily the year round, good returning within six months.

Low Homeseekers Rates to many points in the southwest, west and points in the southeast, west and southwest on first and third Tuesdays of each month, June to November inclusive.

For additional information tickets

ern Railway or address,

J. P. LOGAN, T. P. A., 111 East Main street, Lexington, Ky.

C. M. MUNGERFORD, D. P. A., 234 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

J. C. BEAN, JR., A. G. P. A., 235 Louisville, Mo.

POPULAR WANTS.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, New Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

FURNITURE bought and sold. Williams, 538 South Third street. New phone 900A.

For Rent—A six room house with all modern improvements. Apply 417 South Fourth street. New phone 122.

FOR RENT—Room for rent at 314 North Sixth St.

LOST—A watch and fob on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets. Finder return to Van Culin's and be rewarded.

WANTED—Representatives to look after renewals of subscriptions for The American Magazine. Experience not essential. No capital needed. Good opportunity to build up a permanent business. Address: J. N. Trainer, 146 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

An immense crowd from Waverly, Union county, will attend the labor carnival next Monday. An entire train has been chartered.

Ike Garrett created considerable excitement in the vicinity of Fourth and Husband streets about noon yesterday by raising a general rumpus and threatening to cut the throats of his wife and children. Too much booze. Officer Thad Terrell arrested him.

Geo. Armstrong, wanted here on the charge of malicious cutting, is under arrest in St. Louis as a fugitive from justice. Detective Baker has gone to St. Louis for him.

The mother of A. E. White, residing at Elkton, fell Sunday and broke her leg. Mr. White left for Elkton yesterday to attend her bedside.

The case of Jim Taylor, accused of a nameless offense against the son of Thos. Crutchfield, was continued in the police court yesterday on account of the death of Crutchfield.

Iron Mantels for Sale.

I have a lot of iron mantels, taken from the Palmer House, that will be sold cheap. The mantels are as good as new. Call at the Palmer House and see them.

C. W. LOCKWOOD.

Resigns His Position.

Mr. W. J. Decker, who has been the agent for the Southern Express office for the past two years has resigned his position and accepted one with the Southernland Medicine company of this city.

Mr. Decker will be succeeded by Mr. G. H. Effiger of Hickman, Ky.

Budweiser, king of bottled beer, in family size cases of two dozen bottles to the case delivered to any part of the city on short notice. Anhauser-Busch Brewing association branch. Both phones 112. J. H. Steffin, manager.

Special Ten Day's Sale EYE-SEE JEWELRY AND OPTICAL CO.,

We are offering a 20 year Gold Filled Case, Elgin Movement, for \$8.45. A Seth Thomas \$12.00 Mantel Clock for \$7.50. Rogers' 107 Knives and Forks, a set, \$3.45. Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, a set, \$1.75. Genuine Rogers' Tablespoons, a set, \$1.50. Our entire line of Cut Glass at 50 per cent. off of regular price. Our Hand Painted China, fine as any line in the city, at 50 per cent. off regular price—you must see this line to estimate fully the bargains we are offering.

A special reduction on every article in our store for 10 days only—starting for cash—our repairs must give you satisfaction. Eyes tested free.

Eye-See Jewelry Co.

315 BROADWAY, GUTHRIE'S OLD STAND.

J. A. KONETZKA, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

27 Years Experience.

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Office Phone 369. Residence Phone 726

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GENERAL INSURANCE 116 Fraternity Building

OFFICE PHONE 444. RESIDENCE PHONE 355

We have on hand For Sale:

- 3 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 5 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 5/4 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 8 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 20 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 200 Light Dynamo.

FOREMAN BROS Novelty Works.

122-123 North Fourth Street.

S. P. POOL, L. O. STEPHENSON

PADUCAH UNDERTAKING CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Both Phones No. 110. 203, 205 S. Third

BUY TRADEWATER COAL

Now reduced prices for the best Coal you can buy.

LUMP 12 CENTS NUT 11 CENTS

Let us call and book your order for next winter.

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