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## Paducah Daily Register, September 18, 1906

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# PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

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

PADUCAH, KY. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1906

VOL. 23, NUMBER 126

## ALL OPERATIONS ARE SUSPENDED

### GOVERNMENT FORCES OF CUBA WILL ACT ONLY ON DEFENSIVE.

### DECREE ISSUED BY PRESIDENT PALMA

### CUBANS HAVE NO OBJECTION TO FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE OF UNCLE SAM.

### Believe They Can Settle, Matter Between Government and Revolutionists.

\*\*\*\*\*  
The United States Cruiser Paducah is now at Santo Domingo, a short distance from the eastern coast of Cuba, and will take a prominent part in the demonstration or in actual war, if such is the outcome of the intervention.  
The little cruiser is well equipped and manned, and will give a good account of herself should the occasion arise.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Havana, Sept. 17.—The government this evening is making final strenuous efforts to restore peace in Cuba and thus avoid any kind of American intervention. The object of these endeavors, it is stated, is that it may be able to say by the time Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon arrive that peace already has been secured and that therefore there is no need for the American government's intervention either to restore peace or insure permanent tranquility.

Members of the government say they are making the effort in accordance with the advice contained in President Roosevelt's letter; that they have no objection to the friendly assistance of the United States in the matter if it becomes necessary, but they believe they can settle it between the government and the revolutionists without the necessity of any intervention. At least they say they are making an attempt to accomplish this end unaided and with fair prospects of success.

### Latest Turn of Affairs.

This is the latest phase of a rapidly changing situation that developed late this afternoon, when an extraordinary gazette was issued containing a decree signed by President Palma on the recommendation of Secretary of Public Works Montalvo. The decree follows:

"All campaign operations are suspended, and in consequence the government forces will act only on the defensive throughout the republic. The secretary of the interior will issue all the necessary orders for the execution of this decree."

The decree caused great surprise, as it was believed to signify a change of heart by the government officials, who for the past two days have been strongly against taking up peace overtures with the emissaries of the revolutionists.

Today's action had its beginning by Gen. Menocal's renewed effort in visiting Secretary Montalvo and urging him to make the strongest possible endeavor to induce President Palma to comply with President Roosevelt's advice and avoid the consequences of intervention by requesting a truce and endeavoring to have the Cubans themselves come to an agreement.

### Taft off For Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Secretary Taft and Acting Secretary Bacon left Washington this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock for Key West on the way to Havana. It is understood that prior to their sailing they received assurance from both parties in Cuba that matters in the island would be held in abeyance until the arrival of the Americans.

President Palma still insists that there will be no compromise with the rebels, but this is taken to mean that he will refuse to deal with them direct. It does not mean, statesmen here say, that he will not gladly accept the mediation offered by the two envoys of President Roosevelt.

On the contrary there is a growing belief that he will be only too glad to find some excuse to get out of the bad hole in which he has been placed by the revolt. The hard common sense

## LID OFF AGAIN; LAW IS VIOLATED

### DRINKS BOTH SOFT AND HARD EASILY OBTAINABLE IN LOUISVILLE SUNDAY.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—Louisville was practically wide open again yesterday. With only a few exceptions all of the saloons were open, and the visitor who expected to find the "lid" on was surprised at the conditions that confronted him.

In spite of the fact that intoxicating drinks were sold all over the city not a single arrest was made for violating the Sunday closing law. The police permitted the saloon keepers to have things all their own way, and in the down-town section any one could get a drink.

Gov. Beckham spent the day with his father-in-law, Col. Joseph Fauqua, at Lakeland, and was only in Louisville a few minutes.

It is a fact that not since the inauguration of the Sunday closing movement was the law so flagrantly violated. In nearly every instance discretion was thrown to the winds and all comers were served with the drink of their choice. Ed. O'Leigh, secretary to the governor, spent Sunday in the city, and it was said that he was there for the purpose of making an investigation and reporting the situation to the governor.

Secretary Taft is looked on to find the way:

Not only is Mr. Taft one of the wildest diplomats in the country, as every one knows, but he knows the Spanish races as no one else does in the public life of the United States. He demonstrated this in the Philippines, where he is still held in the highest esteem perhaps, of any man in the world.

### Cubans Pleased With Taft.

It is a matter of common report here that the Cubans have let it be known that they are highly pleased with the appointment of Taft and this is looked to make his task easier.

It is said that soon as possible after his arrival at Havana and almost immediately after his interview with President Palma he will seek to meet the insurgent leaders. Just how this will be accomplished is as yet a matter of speculation. It is probable that he will ask that they be given safe conduct into Havana. Of course, he could go into the field for this purpose, but it would be hazardous and if any accident were to befall him it would be extremely embarrassing and might lead to grave international complications. Besides, a trip into the interior of the island at this time would involve much hardship and it is for these reasons that the plan to have the rebel leaders come into Havana is favored.

If Mr. Taft should go into the interior it would be only in the event of his being provided with a proper armed guard and a clash might ensue no matter how amicable the intentions of the leaders on both sides. This has to be considered.

### Personnel of Mission.

The commission will consist of William H. Taft, secretary of war; Robert Bacon, acting secretary of state; Captain Frank R. McCoy, U. S. A. aide; F. L. Cairns, surveyor of the port of Manila; J. M. Macias, interpreter; William A. Newcome, secretary to Secretary Bacon; John G. Rockwood, stenographer to Secretary Taft; Mr. Schroenrick, interpreted state department; William Pannell, messenger to the secretary of war; Robert Day, messenger to the acting secretary of state.

It will be known within ten days whether the United States will have to content itself with protecting American interests with marines and ships or send an army there to stop the civil war.

It is settled in the minds of the president and the heads of the embassy that the president by his sole authority has a right to either merely protect United States interests or to fight for peace without the authority of congress.

### Say President Has Power.

Officials of the war department and of the state department discussed today this question and resolved in favor of themselves and their powers. They hold, as the president holds, that the Platt amendment gives the power to the "executive power" to do anything to preserve the peace and at the same time furnishes him with the means to carry on a war of repression if necessary in Cuba.

The United States, it is pointed out, has a treaty with Cuba which makes unnecessary the discussion of the question whether "intervention is an

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## LAW OR ANARCHY IS ALTERNATIVE

### SAID REV. JONES, OF LOUISVILLE, IN A SERMON SUNDAY.

### SUNDAY LEGISLATION IS WISE AND GOOD

### SAYS HE WILL PUBLICLY QUESTION CANDIDATES BEFORE VOTING.

### No Party Emblem Strong Enough to Force Him to Vote Against His Principles.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—"As for me and my house, as far as in me lies, before every election for the choosing of an officer at all concerned with the enforcement of the Sunday laws, I shall publicly interrogate him as to his standing with regard to them. No party and no emblem can force me to vote for any man who has not strength and honor enough to see that the laws are enforced."

This "declaration of independence" was uttered last night from the pulpit of the Broadway Baptist church by the Rev. Dr. Carter Helm Jones, who preached on the subject, "Louisville on Trial; Law or Anarchy on Sunday?" He took for his text the words of Jesus, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." He said that these words are distinguished by the sanity which brings religion out of the realms of rules and regulations, and into the broad sunlight of principle, and which has brought the Sabbath from the dusty crypt where it lay mummified and has revealed it in all its beauty.

"No attempt is being made," said Dr. Jones, "to take the laws which were suited to the kindergarten period of the people's development of the twentieth century man. But the observance of the Sabbath is founded on the needs of humanity and is written in the laws of Nature. Jesus, who uttered the words of the text, is the prince of time, and is as much a member of society today as during the first century."

### Not an Academic Question.

"Louisville on Trial; it is not an academic question, nor one concerned with theology and politics, but it is a question of fact. I shall treat from a civil standpoint, for there has been no attempt to foist a religious Sabbath upon the city. Besides, you can't make men good by statute, piety by law, or spiritual by legislation; and I am too good a Baptist, too good an American, and too good a Democrat to wish that state and church might be brought together."

"On the Kentucky statute books are certain laws, with which every one is familiar. One prohibits all sorts of labor on Sunday, and the other specifically mentions the saloons. Every one knows the anomalous condition of affairs which is existing now. Meetings were held, the call went forth to the new administration to enforce the laws which had been run over and disregarded for twenty-four years, to my personal knowledge. Promises and attempts were made. Then the judge of the police court decided some things according to his own wisdom and justice, and the mayor and the board of public safety said, 'What can we do?' They stopped and went no further."

"Some of us were inspired by the noble Baptist governor of Missouri when at Lexington he told us what a governor and a mayor of a city much larger than this, if they are law-fearing and God-fearing, might do. And how glad we were when our own governor declared that the laws should be executed. He called sternly and peremptorily upon the officials of the city, and how quickly decisions were gotten from the supreme court of the state, as we had been pleading should be done. We were proud that we had the civil Sabbath again."

### Law or Anarchy, Which?

"Then once more men began to be advised by their attorneys, and first the theaters opened, then the baseball park, then the saloons, and now you know the state of affairs. It would be pathetic if it were not tragic. The question has become, shall we have law or anarchy in Louisville on Sunday? The definition of anarchy is: 'The absence or insufficiency of government, a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, or where the several allied functions of state are performing badly, if at all.' Does government

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## DEATH FROM WOOD ALCOHOL

### EDWARD WARE, WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF PADUCAH SUICIDES.

### FINANCIAL TROUBLES CAUSE OF THE RASH DEATH

### JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF DEATH WITH SUICIDAL INTENT.

### Had Been In Business in City Many Years—Lately Bookkeeper For Mr. Tom Stahl.

Edward Ware, a well known citizen of the county and a former merchant of Paducah, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in this city. The cause of the act was financial troubles. The means Mr. Ware used to end his life was the drinking of a quantity of wood alcohol.

The people of business section of the city and especially his friends, were greatly shocked yesterday afternoon, at about the hour stated, by the announcement that Mr. Ed Ware had taken some drug with suicidal intent and was then in a dying condition. Investigation developed that the report was true, and also brought out the facts relative to the manner in which Mr. Ware had taken his life. Where he secured the drug or when he took it does not appear. He had been about the city several hours with some friends and had left them and gone to the wagon yard of J. T. Sanderson, on Jefferson street near Fourth and had there taken a seat in his buggy. He had been there but a little while when he was observed to be apparently very sick and some acquaintances went to his assistance and asked him what was the matter. His reply was that he was very ill but would soon be better, but his condition rapidly growing worse he was removed to a rear room of the grocery house of Whittemore & Rouse, at the corner of Jefferson and Fifth street, and then Dr. Bass and Dr. P. H. Steward were called. The doctors responded in a few minutes but only to find Mr. Ware just alive and within 20 minutes he had passed away. There were all evidences to indicate that the deceased had taken his life by drinking a liberal quantity of wood alcohol. He made no statement whatever, other than saying to an inquiring friend that he had taken a glass of beer, and left no paper explanatory of his act. But the deed was in keeping with threats that he had made in talking the past few days with friends about his financial troubles and the expressions of all of such as gave out no surprise whatever. In fact many, even some relatives, said the expected only had happened.

Immediately after death the remains of Mr. Ware were removed to the undertaking establishment of Matill, Efinger & Co., by order of Coroner Frank Eaker, who had been called to the scene. There at 5 o'clock an inquest was held. The finding of the body was as follows: "We, the jury empaneled to discover the cause of the death of Ed Ware whose body is lying before us, after hearing what evidence was presented find that he came to his death by taking wood alcohol with suicidal intent. (Signed) H. D. Hays, Jeff Reed, Claude Cresson, W. Y. Griffith and A. F. Williams."

Later the body was prepared for the grave, and this afternoon, after services at 3 o'clock at Grace Episcopal church, with services by Rector Wright, the body will be interred in Oak Grove cemetery. The vestry of the church will act as pall bearers, Mr. Ware being a member of the congregation. All friends are invited without further notice.

Ed Ware was a native of Christian county but came here with his parents when quite a lad. He was aged forty-four years and a son of the late T. E. Ware in life an honored countryman and for many years a justice of the peace in the Maxon Mills section.

Mr. Ed Ware spent all his younger days on a farm, but after reaching manhood came to Paducah and engaged in business, being for many

## DOWIE IS DYING AGAIN ZION RUMOR

### DEPOSED LEADER SUFFERING FROM DROPSY AND PARALYSIS.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—John Alexander Dowie is again reported to be dying. A message was read to his Zion City followers...

that that deposed First Apostle would soon leave to spend the winter in Mexico. A majority of Zionites believe Dr. Dowie will never leave Shiloh House alive.

It was learned yesterday that he had not been able to walk for ten days, that he had been subject to frequent fainting spells and that he was hopelessly stricken with dropsy and paralysis.

Jane Alexander Dowie, his wife, and Gladstone the unloved son, went to Shiloh House and sought admission and a reconciliation, but they were coldly turned away. They then quitted Zion City for Chicago.

Sunday was the last day that Dowie could have spoken in the Tabernacle. After the election on Tuesday the founder was to have been forbidden the place.

A congregation of from 175 to 200 persons assembled at the Tabernacle, but were disappointed by Dowie's illness. A short message, said to have been dictated by the stricken leader, was read to them from the pulpit. It called upon all true followers of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church in Zion to ignore Tuesday's election by remaining away from the polls.

It criticized and denied the justice of Judge K. M. Landis' decision and stated that notice of appeal had already been taken.

It conveyed the intelligence that Dr. Dowie was preparing to quit Zion City for Mexico in search of recuperation and expressed the conviction that eventually John Alexander Dowie would triumph over courts and criticism and come into his own again.

### Off On Vacation.

Rev. Dr. T. J. Newell, pastor of the Broadway Methodist church, leaves this morning for a vacation trip including Little Rock, Ark., South McAllister, Ind. Ter., San Antonio and Ft. Worth, Texas.

During his absence Rev. G. C. Crumbaugh will conduct the prayer service. Dr. J. D. Smith will preach Sunday morning on "Christian Citizenship," while presiding Elder J. B. Blackard will preach at night.

Dr. Newell has stayed through the heated term, and is in much need of rest. He will be absent about two weeks.

years in the clothing business, a part of the time conducting a house of his own, and then taking up the merchant tailoring business. Lately he was bookkeeper for Mr. Tom Stahl, the tobacco buyer, and also for E. Fells & Bros., but for several weeks had been spending most of his time at his country home, which is near Maxon's Mills, this county.

The deceased was married some eighteen years since to Miss Jessie Maxon, daughter of the late Morris Maxon, and by his death leaves his wife and one daughter, Miss-Cassandra Ware, a graduate last year of the Paducah high school. He leaves also three brothers, these being Mr. Erve Ware, of Maxon's Mills; J. E. Ware, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and James Ware, of this city, an attaché of the Bauer Pottery. He also leaves four sisters, these being Mrs. Tom Jones, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. W. P. Albert of Maxon's Mills; Mrs. Lige Ogilvie, of Beaver, Okla.; and Miss Ellen, of Maxon's Mills. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Green Bennett, of Maxon's Mills, and a nephew of Mrs. James Kennedy, also of the county. He was an affable man and one who had a number of friends among the people of the city and county. His death will be greatly regretted by all who knew him.

Mr. Ware carried a policy in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, but what the amount is has not been stated. He had a small estate but his wife is quite well to do.

He carried a bond as administrator for the estate he had in charge. He was also guardian for a couple of Robertson children, who were sons of a deceased partner of Mr. Maxon's when he conducted the flouring mills at Maxon's Mills, and these boys, now almost grown, made their home with him.

Mr. Robert Wilhelm returns to Smithland this morning to resume attendance at the Worter-Register suit.

## JOINT SESSION CITY COUNCIL

### VERY IMPORTANT MEETING—MUCH BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

### FIRST READING OF BIG PARK BOND ORDINANCE

### BRIDGES' CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS IS RATIFIED.

### Sewers to Be Constructed Are in District No. 2.—Contract One of the Largest in City's History.

The council was in regular session last night. It was a very important gathering, as much business of interest was considered. The work of the board was interrupted by a joint session with the board of aldermen, as appears below, the question of ratifying the contract for the building of sewerage system No. 2, being called up by mayor Yeiser.

The council was called to order by Chairman McBroom, at 7:30 o'clock, with ten members present. The absentees were Messrs. Katterjohn and Herzog.

Clerk Bailey read the minutes of the last regular and several called meeting. They were ratified as read on call of the roll.

### Joint Board Session.

Declaring the board ready for business, Mayor Yeiser asked that the council take a recess for a few minutes as he had issued a call for a joint session of the board and the aldermen, and he wished to present some important business. The recess being taken, the mayor stated the purpose of the call. He said that the contractors who had made the successful bid to build the new or number 2 sewerage system, Bridges & Son, wanted the contract ratified so that they could commence work at once. He also said that there had been complaint or criticism of the contract let, because of the high price for the work, and that there was some talk of contests of the prices for the work, as it was declared that it would amount to a confiscating of the property. He thought there was probably present some property holders who would want to be heard in protest; but, he added, such complaint was usual and yet those generally first to pay up were the very people in favor of whom the complaint was generally supposed to be made. "Now gentlemen," added the mayor, to begin with, the bidding for the building of the sewerage, as I understand, calls also for the laying of the lateral sewerage, but that the advertised contract did not call for this lateral sewerage work and the bid was for this reason, perhaps not binding it not clear." The mayor then read the contracts which had been presented for ratification and called attention to their provisions. He also read a report from the board of public works as to contract for the sewerage work and its ratification.

This putting the matter before the joint board the mayor asked the wishes of the joint meeting, he having been called to the chair.

### Contracts Ratified.

On motion of Mr. Starks, the action of the board of public works was ratified by a unanimous vote.

The filing of some blanks in the principal contract was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. McBroom, the time to begin the work was fixed on or before October 1, 1906. The time of finishing the work was placed at on or before March 1, 1907. Consistent with the plans and specifications of the work the bond required was fixed at \$10,000. It was fixed also that all changes, in the work, if any might be made, should be by the board of public works and the joint sewerage committee of the council.

The mayor asked if there were any protests and there being none Mr. Starks moved for the ratification of the contract, and that the mayor be instructed to sign the same for the city. This motion prevailed.

The question coming up on the ratification of the contract also for the laterals, Mr. Palmer moved that it also be accepted, stating it meant only to give the people a chance to get their work at wholesale instead of retail prices. This statement was verified by Mr. Dennis Moequet who, as attorney, spoke for Contractor Bridges. He added further that it was optional with, and not compulsory upon the property holders to have the

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# DAUGHTER OF MARK TWAIN

TO MAKE HER DEBUT IN AMERICA AS A CONCERT SINGER.

Is to Be Assisted by Marie Nichols, the Boston Violinist—Other Musical Notes.

New York, Sept. 15.—Miss Clara Clemons, the talented daughter of "Mark Twain," is to make her American debut as a concert singer at a recital to be given September 22 at Norfolk, Va. She is to be assisted by Marie Nichols, the Boston violinist. Miss Clemons, who is said to possess a remarkably pure and sweet contralto voice, has devoted herself to music since a child, her residence abroad with her distinguished father having afforded exceptional opportunities. Her professional debut was made in Florence, where her work was warmly praised. Under Loudon Charlton's direction, the young singer will be heard in this country for a limited period this season.

Francis Macmillan, the American violinist, who comes to this country struggling beneath a formidable burden of European praise, is said to possess a remarkable personality. His Dante-like features surmounted by an abundance of jet-black hair, have been a source of attraction to painters, and one of his recent portraits, painted by Maurice Wagemans, has won much favorable comment. The portrait, which has been sold to the Brussels gallery, has been termed a "masterpiece in four days," the painter having worked day and night to complete his canvas during the brief time that the sitter was available. Macmillan will reach the United States in October and will be heard in the principal cities.

Mme. Katherine Fisk, who, in addition to making a concert tour, is to be heard again as contralto of the Cycle quartette, has been spending her summer at Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia. The singer took her accompanist with her, and divided her time between vocal practice and the acquisition of a coat of tan. Now that she has returned to New York she is devoting her best efforts to losing the latter and increasing the former, in anticipation of a busy season which Loudon Charlton has mapped out for her.

Elsa Ruegger's American tour this season will not begin until January 1. The Belgian cellist is at present filling engagements on the continent.

## TOO BIG TO PARADE.

Barnum & Bailey Continue Successful Experiment of Eliminating Street Pageants.

A circus that is "too big to give a street parade" is a novelty even in these days of colossal enterprises and mammoth amusements' institutions. But that is the announcement of the Barnum & Bailey circus, which exhibits in Paducah Thursday, September 27.

In speaking of the reasons for this striking innovation, a representative of the big show said recently: "The Barnum & Bailey circus has become so large that a parade is no longer possible or even desirable. If we could be absolutely sure of getting into town by daybreak, the parade would still be feasible, but with our five long trains of cars, this is too much to expect of the railroad companies. In many instances it is 8 or 9 o'clock before the last section arrives, and 10 o'clock before it is unloaded and the paraphernalia transferred to the show grounds. This leaves just sufficient time to erect the big tents and prepare for the afternoon performance. To take several hundred men away from the show grounds at the most critical time in the morning, in order to give a parade, would mean delay in opening, and consequent discomfort to the public. To compel thousands of people to stand out in front of the entrance, in the hot sun or rain, because the giving of the parade has delayed the opening for an hour or more, is positively cruel; but there is frequently no help for it when parades are given. By eliminating the parade the public is also saved a long and uncomfortable wait on the streets pending the always more or less delayed procession, which at best has nothing new to offer, to say nothing of the interference with public traffic and the business of the city's merchants. Many municipal governments have recognized the latter facts by either refusing to give license for parades, or by making the tax so high as to be prohibitive. Street parades were all right when circuses were small, and were necessary from an advertising standpoint. The Barnum & Bailey show is too well known to need advertising of this character, and instead of wasting time and energy on a conventional street display, every effort is concentrated upon the performance."

The experiment of cutting out the parade was tried in this country for

the first time last season, and the circus man was asked what effect the innovation had upon the business of the big show.

"If anything, it helped the patronage," was the reply. "The necessity for eliminating the parade because of the magnitude of the show was generally recognized, and the public was anxious to see a show that was actually too big to give a procession. Before the advent of the show in some of the Western cities there were some unfavorable comments regarding the 'no parade' feature, even in the press; but after the public and the newspaper men saw the performance, noticed the increased vim and ginger that was instilled into it because the performers and animals were not overworked, and the greater enjoyment of the people because they had not been worn out by a long period of tiresome waiting, there was but one verdict, and that was that the elimination of the parade was a success from every standpoint."

The Barnum & Bailey circus is the only one that has had the courage to cut out the parade. Another well known showman, when asked if his show would follow suit, replied: "I would like to, but I can't. The Barnum & Bailey circus is the only one that is big enough to do it." And it is evident that it has introduced this innovation in the circus world because the show gives popular satisfaction without the aid of what is at best a conventional display of so-called pageantry.

The absence of the parade is more than compensated for by this year's big arctic acts and "thrillers." There are a number of big sensations, and the structural steel used in these startling acts alone utilizes the carrying capacity of several railroad cars. Incidentally, it is announced that a splendid free show will be given on the exhibition grounds at 11 and 5 o'clock, by Prince Yourturkey, a remarkable performer on an elevated wire cable.

## Exit the Hawaiians.

The population of the Hawaiian islands has increased from about 155,000 in 1900 to about 210,000. The American invasion has stimulated the archipelago into activity along all lines of production. War, pestilence, disease and want kept the large native population well down before the American acquisition. War is no more, pestilence is averted, disease is alleviated and want banished. There is work for every Hawaiian and imported labor besides. But the Hawaiian is unalterably opposed to the strenuous life and his disappearance, like that of the American Indian, is only a question of time. He will be merged into the strange mixture of foreigners; or he will actually die out. For the Pacific islander, assimilation is impossible; Caucasian invasion is merely the precursor of extermination. Adoption of civilized notions is as fatal as refusal to adopt them. The native becomes so merged as to lose his identity by the former and he is extirpated through the latter.—Evansville Journal-News.

## RICH REPUBLICANS GET STUNNING BLOW

Ticket in Islip, N. Y., Beaten by a Vote of Nearly Two To One.

East Islip, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Harry Knapp, Harry B. Hollins, the broker; H. R. Duvall and several other New York millionaires who claim district No. 4 of Islip town as a voting residence, met a stunning defeat at the republican primary held in Forester's Hall here last night.

More than 150 ballots were polled and the naturalized Bohemian voters led by Jabez E. Van Orden, a wealthy contractor and former assessor of the town, outvoted the millionaires nearly two to one. John N. Frazer, the village postmaster, had the solid backing of the wealthy men named and also the moral support of W. Bayard Cutting and others of equal prominence who could be present, but was defeated as delegate to the county convention by Van Orden, by a vote of forty to one hundred.

Postmaster Frazer has been the leader of the district of this section since Lincoln's time, and his friends openly claimed the hall was packed with democratic voters and public charges of fraud are made today. There are, it is stated positively, not more than 125 republican voters in the district and, in spite of this fact, 150 votes were cast.

Money, it is also claimed, was used and some of the wealthy contributors to the local campaign fund are so incensed that it is feared they will not subscribe this Autumn.

## FIGHTS FOR KIDNAPPED SON

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 17.—Following the sensational kidnaping of their 7-month-old son Ione by her husband, Arthur Griswold, which she was a resident of Kankakee county, Mrs. Katherine Griswold, now of Chicago, is making an effort to regain possession of the child under a writ of habeas corpus.

Accompanied by her father, John Talmadge of Chicago, and a deputy sheriff, Mrs. Griswold went to Moline to locate the boy, who she thinks is in the care of Mrs. Cora Bailey of that city, a sister of John B. Griswold, the father of the complainant's husband. Mrs. Bailey and the Griswolds are made party defendants.

Mrs. Griswold represents she is living apart from her husband, but through no fault of hers; that she is a fit person to have the care of the child and that its best interests demand that she should have possession.

## TOWN'S ONE WOMAN SELECTS HUSBAND

DISAPPOINTED BOOMERS, ALL HER SUITORS, ACCEPT DEFEAT AND JOIN IN CELEBRATION.

Watertown, S. D., Sept. 17.—Miss Emma Sheppard, the only woman in the town of Florence, now being built on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, has made a selection from the male population and has taken a husband. There were great doings in honor of the event, the entire town, including the rejected suitors, joining in the celebration.

Little Cupid carried on his machinations to the accompaniment of rattling dishes and the incense of ham and eggs, but his arrows were none the less deadly. The young woman now signs herself "Mrs. W. P. Austin."

When the town was first started and a horde of men thronged there, living in tents and whatever they could get to shelter them, the cry was for food.

Miss Sheppard saw her opportunity. She was an eastern woman, delicate and just out of cultured associations. The rough conditions daunted her for a moment, but back in Iowa were parents dependent upon her—parents who had expended their means in giving her an education.

Graduate of a Cooking School. She had taken a course in cooking and domestic economy at Ames college, and she decided to realize upon it.

The result was that the delicate artistry of her cuisine was so attractive that the denizens of the boom town flocked to her table with an enthusiasm that would have put to shame the sated diners at expensive city restaurants.

Then began the hot rivalry among the single men of the town for her hand.

Fully a third of the population was in the hunt, but Austin proved himself irresistible, and to the accompaniment of rattling dishes and the sweetening influence of the steaming coffee the sweet and tender confidences were exchanged.

The couple came to Watertown to see a circus, but the performance proved a mere incident, and when they returned it was as Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Austin.

The disappointed suitors for the hand of Miss Sheppard have accepted their defeat gracefully and still eat at Mrs. Austin's table, mingling their congratulations with their orders for ham and eggs.

## DIVE 35 FATHOMS UNDER WATER

Plucky English Naval Men Establish New Record for the British Isles.

London, Sept. 17.—A record in diving was made last week in a Scottish loch by Lieutenant Damant and Gunner Catto of the Royal Navy. They descended to a depth of 35 fathoms (210 feet), a greater depth than any diver has attained in the British isles though the Australian pearl divers are said to have made deeper dives.

The holder of the previous record—204 feet—was killed through coming too quickly to the surface, the greatest risk the deep sea diver runs. The reason for this is that at great depths, with the pressure of three atmospheres upon him, the diver's blood becomes saturated with nitrogen.

This gas, escaping from the blood as the diver comes to the surface causes the blood to effervesce into the heart and veins, as carbonic acid gas effervesces from a siphon when the lever is pressed. If large quantities of bubbles lodge in the heart, due to the diver rising too quickly, the man dies almost instantly, and if they lodge in the spine he will get paralysis or divers' palsy.

The dives of Lieutenant Damant and Gunner Catto were made in connection with the investigations of the naval authorities in the science of diving and they have paid special attention to slow ascents to prevent the fatal effervescing of the blood.

## TENETS OF THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

GWYNN GARNETT, of Chicago, Candidate for Chief Justice of the Municipal Courts upon the Independent Bar Committee Ticket.

The municipal courts, especially in the organization stage, ought not to be in inexperienced hands.

The fact that so many of the candidates upon both the Democratic and the Republican tickets are not only unknown, but are without judicial and legal experience, was the only thing that won my approval for an independent ticket.

A proper organization of the courts upon proper rules in the first instance, and then the administration of the law to all the people alike, is the only platform I have.

In my opinion, the judiciary should be absolutely independent and untrammelled by obligations to so-called leaders of either party. It was only upon the understanding that I should be an absolutely uncontrolled judge that I consented to become a candidate.

I consider that there was an urgent demand for an independent judicial ticket in this election. It is a good time for such a ticket, for the reason that the people are aware of the fact that their real interests have not been considered by the political leaders who made up the partisan tickets.

## A TEST BY FIREMEN.

EXPLOSIVES BURNED TO AS-CERTAIN THE DANGER.

Cartridges Explode with Insufficient Force to Do Much Damage—Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment was made a few days since at the convention of firemen at Duluth, says the Boston Herald, for the purpose of having determined the extent of danger there was to firemen in entering a burning building known to contain ammunition.

In a great many hardware stores it is known that ammunition is carried in stock, and in gun stores ammunition, of course, is a regular part of the stock in trade. It has been thought that this class of material was of a character that would prove seriously dangerous in case of fire, because firemen would naturally be afraid to enter buildings where, in consequence of explosions, their lives would be endangered. It has been customary in most cities to have ordinances passed regulating the amount of gunpowder that can be carried in a mercantile stock, and also designating the manner in which the powder shall be kept and the place in the store in which the receptacle shall be placed. Thus, in Boston, the ordinance provides that gunpowder shall be kept in a metal receptacle; that the amount carried at any one time shall be strictly limited, and that the metal box in which it is kept shall be placed near the door of the store at a place known to the firemen, so that in the event of fire it can be easily removed. But with fixed ammunition regulations of this kind are not in force, and a great deal has been left to the discretion of the dealers in these supplies.

A current belief has existed that if a gun store were to take fire it would be dangerous to enter it, and, indeed, it might be dangerous for anyone to pass in the near vicinity at the time of the fire. The experiments made at Duluth were for the purpose of determining the conditions under which explosions of ammunition took place, and how these compared with conditions that determined the explosion of gunpowder. Gunpowder in bulk will explode with great force, and the exploding of one keg may tear open adjacent kegs, and the flash of fire from the first may be communicated to the second with such rapidity that the explosion is practically simultaneous. The experiment made at Duluth was in a building put up for the purpose, in which were placed thousands of rounds of ammunition of all kinds, both in paper shells and also metallic rifle and pistol cartridges. Altogether, in the two tests, in one of which the cartridges were left free, and the other in which they were put in confined space, as in boxes, 50,000 or more cartridges must have been made the subject of the experiment.

It was found, as the result of putting these in buildings specially built to be burned down, that an exploding cartridge has not sufficient force to tear open the adjacent cartridge, and, therefore, cannot communicate fire to the powder charge of its neighbor. In a fire each cartridge explodes individually, and explodes when its particular primer is heated to the flashing point, but the flash from one cartridge cannot set off the adjacent cartridge, consequently, instead of having simultaneous explosions, there is a series of explosions, though when there are large quantities of ammunition burning these follow in quick succession, like musketry fire.

The danger from flying fragments of exploding cartridges is found not to be a serious matter, as the cartridge shell, when unsupported by the gun chamber, bursts at the first indication of pressure and thus allows the gases to escape at a relatively low pressure. The escaping gas expends its energy in tearing open the shell rather than in throwing the bullet forward, and as there is nothing to confine the escaping gas, it has little propulsive force. Often the heads of the cartridges are torn off and thrown some 10 feet distance, but the bullets hardly ever fly; that is, the heavier parts of the cartridge remain behind and only the lighter parts are thrown off, and this with no great force or velocity. In a fire firemen can keep well beyond the range of the thrown fragments and still be within easy working distance as close to the fire as the heat will permit.

In the Duluth tests it was found that fragments of cartridges were thrown from 20 to 30 feet, but with so low a velocity that those who were hit suffered no discomfort. The cartridges burned contained more than 400 pounds of black and smokeless powder, a sufficient quantity, if kept in bulk, to have made a very serious explosion; but when thus divided it was found that little, if any, damage would be caused by it.

Sanitarium and Sanatorium. These two terms are frequently confused: "Sanitarium" is from sanitas meaning health, and is correctly applied to a healthful place, a resort for convalescents. Sanatorium, from sanare, to heal, is correctly applied to institutions designed for the special treatment of sick persons, as, for instance, places where consumptives are treated.—Myerson's American Family Magazine

Plain Talk. Housewife—And you left your last place because of a quarrel with your mistress?

Applicant—Not a quarrel, mum. "How was it, then?" "Well, mum, she was rather interfering with me, and I spoke to her as one lady to another."—O'Connell

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# Womans Department

## Do You Know?

Do you know that six or eight stewed prunes eaten half an hour before breakfast will act as a laxative, whereas double the number eaten with or after a meal may have no effect at all?

Do you know that an admirable cure for headache is a sponge wrung out of very hot water and applied to the nape of the neck?

Do you know that many people who try the experiment of dining on fruit alone have, after a few weeks, to consult the doctor as to how to cure their dyspepsia?

## Rice Chocolate.

One cup rice, 1 square chocolate (cut up), one-half teaspoonful salt. Put in double boiler on top of stove. Add 2 quarts boiling water; cook till rice is soft. When done, stir in cup sugar and little vanilla. If too thick add more water. This is nice with cream or good milk. Good for hot days cold.

## Girl Gets Good Job.

Here is another brand new occupation for the tasteful girl who can turn out a presentable Maerzel wave and pin on a piece of lace tastily. The girl was the guest in an uptown hotel, and her hair and waists and general make-up were the torment of every woman in the place. One rich old lady from New Orleans has neglected her meals watching that girl, and finally she made her a proposition. It was a lucrative one, and meant only about two hours a day directing the maid. This girl, though blue-blooded to the highest degree, was not very rich, and she jumped at the chance to triple her income. Then other women asked for help, and the girl spent her mornings very profitably, indeed. In addition, she has been asked to spend the winter in the Crescent City, a privilege which has always been beyond her means.

## Some Signs of Deterioration.

When you are satisfied with mediocrity.

When commonness doesn't trouble you.

When you do not feel troubled by a poor day's work, or when a slighted job does not haunt you as it once did.

When you are satisfied to do a thing "just for now," expecting to do it better later.

When you can work untroubled in the midst of confused, unsystematic surroundings which you might remedy.

When you can listen without a protest to indecent stories.

## Novelties for Flower Display.

Baskets of English radium glass are among the novelties which have come into vogue for summer entertaining. This lovely ware, showing all the colors of the rainbow, with the softness of an opal and the daintiness of a wide-mouthed basket filled with nasturtiums of vari-colored roses and dahlias, is indescribable. Mrs. Roosevelt received such a basket from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid when the ware first attained popularity in England, and it has formed the centerpiece in all her Oyster Bay dinner parties. Cut glass flower vases are also growing in favor, but they are decidedly more luxurious and more fragile than the British glass. Baskets of silver, such as were used for cakes before the coming of cake plates and fancy platters relegated then to a place of honor on the buffet, are now being brightened and laden with flowers on the tea and luncheon table. Small bowls are hidden in the foliage for the necessary water, and a woman who has the knack of graceful effects in blossoms can do wonders with little out-

## New in Jewelry.

Fascinating little gold mesh purses just the size required for car fare are a very useful trinket to find place in the shopping bag.

Turquoise matrix is seen as the center for little pins, brooches or ornaments in conjunction with open work in diamonds.

One of the oddest brooches seen for some time is an oblong half-round turquoise set entirely free, with the exception of four diamonds, a single stone being at either end and at the top and bottom.

Of artistic character and essentially refined in expression is an exquisite ornament embodying an extremely large pear-shaped Oriental pearl as an important center for the surrounding fancy scrolls in diamond work, which form a most effective alliance.

## BOGUS BOND MEN IN HOC.

Bunch of Shrewd Promoters Are Jailed at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Five men were arrested in this city today on a charge of selling bogus bonds in different parts of the United States. They are said to have incorporated two concerns, one of them with an alleged capital of \$1,000,000. The men arrested are Chester A. Brough, S. L. Cunningham, C. F. McGuire, Geo. F. Johnston and Alvin A. Hessler. The names of twelve concerns are given by the police as being those under which the man operated.

## END OF THE INDIAN.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15.—The death knell of the individuality of my race is sounded in Indian Territory in the establishment of statehood. There is not much left for us other than the privilege of voting. The white leaves little that is loose lying around."

So spoke Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creeks or Muskogees, at the Midland hotel. He is world famous as probably the most advanced thinking Indian of the present day. His sixty-five years sit lightly upon him. His face is strong, marked with lines of character and expression; his eyes are clear, direct and brave.

"Yes, it hurts," he said, "when I think back of the other days and remember our race's once almost unlimited power and bring it into comparison with our present position. It is all a great process of assimilation, a great act of wiping us out. We will disappear, will be lost. And this entrance into the territory of the most advanced form of civilized government hastens the end."

He sat moodily still for a while, looking out of the window over the street below, where the brassy clanging of street car warning bells, the rattle of hurriedly driven wagons, the noisy jarring and jowling of voices pitched in all keys, the millions of noises mingled into one great inharmonious fus-lade of sound, where the insistent glare of artificial lights was shed and radiated by the ever-rising dust into a panorama of incongruous effects, where tall and squat buildings like so many store boxes robbed nature of its beauty.

He pointed his hand out of the window, swept his arm in a semi-circle, but still was silent.

Suddenly rousing himself and shaking off the spell, he laughed in soft, musical notes, but in them was the sting of regret—hardly bitterness, for he knew better.

"But it is of no use to squeal. Did you ever notice that when a pig was caught between boards in a fence if it squealed loud and continually every other pig close by came up and bit it?"

He laughed some more and repeated: "It's of no use to be the pig caught in the boards and be bitter for squealing."

"When an Indian wishes to make a point he uses a simile. That is history. If a tree is wanted to grow well, plant it in one place and let it alone. Transplanting it hurts it. And there you have the condition with the Indian today in the territory and how he will meet the statehood proposition."

## COL SINNOTT IMPROVING.

Will Arrive Home Soon From Birmingham, Ala.

Col. John Sinnott, who has been quite ill with malarial fever at Birmingham, Ala., is improving rapidly and will be brought home in a few days.

The statement made in the afternoon papers that the colonel had been brought home yesterday was an error.

## WEATHER PLANT SHOWS DISASTERS

Prof. Nowack, the Discoverer Awaiting 2,400 Specimens From Cuba.

New York, Sept. 17.—To issue, twenty-four to twenty-eight days in advance, special charts showing the critical centers, as also the atmospheric and seismic disturbances and symptoms of fire-damp explosions that may result therefrom.

To issue daily, a general chart showing the various positions and movements of the critical barometrical centers during the succeeding twenty-eight days.

To publish daily a detailed forecast showing, forty-eight to seventy-two hours in advance, the weather within a radius of forty to sixty miles.

The above charts, forecasting earth quakes, cloudbursts and rain storms for the entire world from a week to a month before their occurrence, will be made for observations of the "Weather Plant (Abrus Precatorius Nihilis), if the representations of Professor Joseph F. Nowack Baron de Fridland of Vienna, are true. Professor Nowack is in New York at the Hotel Belvidere. He came at the request of J. Pierpont Morgan, who has become immensely interested in the weather plants.

The plant is grown in Cuba. Professor Nowack expects 2,400 specimens on the steamship Mexico from Havana, which is booked to arrive here Tuesday. One thousand of these will be placed in the botanical gardens in the Bronx.

Professor Nowack first discovered in 1880 that the plant, when cultivated under special conditions, was extremely sensitive to electric and magnetic influences, and that the sensitiveness was very like that of the compass needle. He found that with changes in the weather and earth forces, the twigs and leaves of the plants performed peculiar and abnormal movements.

"For instance," the professor explained today, "when a spot sufficiently large to influence our earth appears on the surface of the sun, the twigs directed towards the district affected perform more or less rapid



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## BELLS OF FREEDOM.

In historic and perilous times a young lad stood at the foot of a stairway and when glad tidings of joy were sounded, he cried in excited tones to his grandfathers above, "Ring, grandpa, ring." And from the belfry the mellow tones of Liberty bell went, in accents sweet and clear, to the anxious ears of thousands and announced to them their independence.

The sound of that famous bell has long been still, and he who rang it has also turned his dead face to the past but countless others are ringing bells of freedom and vast armies of boys and girls more powerful than all the consolidated ranks of warriors of past ages are marching, book in hand, to the fountain of knowledge from whence comes our freedom and our independence. Therefore every individual should feel a keen interest in the schools and should be willing to make sacrifices for their success, for it is the school and their far-reaching influence that liberates us from the bonds of ignorance and grossness, frees us from the servile customs of the past and makes us independent of men and nations, and places our citizenship on a high plane of morality in the broad sunlight of culture and refinement.—Leitchfield Gazette.

## MOVE TO STOP VOTE-BUYING

Boonville, Ind., Political Managers Put Ban on Even "Soft" Drinks.

Boonville, Ind., Sept. 17.—If an agreement entered into here by the republican and democratic leaders is carried out vote buying in Warrick county will be impossible during the present campaign.

County Chairman Rufus D. Melion of the democratic central committee and John Schuermeier of the republican central committee each have put up a cash bond of \$250 as a guarantee of faith. That any violation of the agreement may be revealed each chairman will name a force of five members of the opposite party to act as detectives in every precinct in the county.

No candidate or anyone representing a candidate is permitted to give anything which might influence any elector. No drinks, "soft" or otherwise, will be allowed to be dispensed at the expense of a candidate or political party. All candidates are pledged to contribute nothing to the campaign fund, except for legitimate expenses. All signers pledged they will report all evidence that comes before them and then work diligently for the indictment and conviction of guilty persons.

## KILLS HIMSELF WHILE TELLING PISTOL FEATS.

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 17.—Charles Parker shot himself dead at his boarding house last night in the presence of his wife and a friend. He took his revolver from a drawer and told of some of his shooting feats. A friend remonstrated with him for getting the revolver, and Parker, with a laugh, told them they were needlessly afraid, as he was only pointing the revolver at himself, and as he did so he put the muzzle under his ear and the revolver was discharged killing him almost instantly.

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SHOULD HAVE ROBBED BANK  
Starving Man Is Sent to Jail Two Years for Stealing 24 Eggs.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 17.—For stealing a nickel and two dozen eggs from the Dixon meat market, James Mitchell must spend the next two years of his life in a prison cell at the state penitentiary at Carson City. Mitchell pleaded guilty to the charge of housebreaking, for which he was indicted by the grand jury, and was given a two-year sentence in the district court by Judge Culver.

Shortly after the earthquake Mitchell came to Reno and was caught by the police while in the act of robbing the Dixon establishment. Since that time he has been confined in the county jail. At the time of the theft Mitchell was in a starving condition, stating that he had not eaten for several days.

SHOT DEAD IN DUEL BY CHIEF OF POLICE.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 17.—Chief of Police Jack Flannery tonight shot and instantly killed T. P. Purdue, a traveling painter, en route from his home in Kansas City to Oakland, Cal. The chief received a bad wound in his right leg, but will recover.

Notice was received at the police station that beggars were using insulting language to west side residents and the chief sent an officer to investigate. The officer not returning, the chief started to investigate and came upon five men in the railroad yards. He essayed to search them and a duel resulted with above result. Two of Purdue's associates were captured, but two escaped.

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## ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY BULLETIN

Louisville, Ky.—Southern reception to William J. Bryan. Dates of sale, Sept. 10, 11, and train No. 104 of Sept. 12, 1906; limit Sept. 15, 1906. Round trip rate, \$6.95.

Toronto, Ont., Patriarchs Militant & Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Dates of sale September 12th to 15th inclusive, 1906, limit September 24th, 1906; by depositing ticket and paying fee of \$1 and extension can be secured to October 24th, 1906. Round trip rate \$22.05.

Louisville, Ky., Horse Show: Dates of sale September 30th to October 6th, 1906 inclusive, limit October 8th, 1906. Round trip rate \$8.50.

Louisville, Ky., Grand Lodge K. of P. of Kentucky: Dates of sale September 30th, October 1st and 2nd, 1906, limit October 6th, 1906. Round trip rate \$6.95.

Lexington, Ky., Fall Races: Dates of sale October 2nd to 13th, 1906 inclusive, limit October 14th, 1906. Round trip rate \$9.35.

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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 Sept. 18, 1906.

Cause of Municipal Ownership Ad- vanced.

The cause of municipal ownership won a decided victory at Chicago Saturday when Judge Thomas G. Windes, in the circuit court, refused to join the city authorities from issuing certificates under the Mueller law for the purchase of the local street railways in any sum not over \$75,000,000, according to a Chicago telegram. This was the first hearing in the case, and the matter will be taken to the supreme court of the state, from which an opinion is hoped for some time next month.

The Mueller law was the act passed by the state legislature under which the city of Chicago was authorized to issue certificates in amount not exceeding \$75,000,000, for the purpose of acquiring and operating the street railways of the city. A committee of taxpayers opposed to municipal ownership attacked in court the constitutionality of the law, and at the same time the legality of certain ordinances passed by the city council of the city of Chicago, also looking to the control by the city of the street-railway system. The city filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint entered by the committee.

The decision of Judges Windes given Saturday upheld the constitutionality of the law, approved every step the city had taken in following the provisions of the law, and finally dismissed the bill of complaint for want of equity. The court declared that it was the evident purpose of the legislature and of the city council to give the city the right to own and operate the street railways.

He declared that while there might be some doubt in some points regarding the intention of the legislature, he believed the doubt should favor what appeared to be the intention in the enactment of the measure.

The court held in brief: That it is clear that the legislature intended that no debts should be incurred by the city under the Mueller certificates; that the only purpose of the city was to acquire income from street railways to be purchased by the issuance of bonds; that the city has the right under the Mueller law to condemn property for the extension of the street car systems which it proposes to acquire; that the law itself is constitutional; that all ordinances passed by the city with the purpose of furthering the working of the law are legal.

An important feature to the decision is that it gives to the city the right to carry parcels in the proposed street railway system. The court declared that there is nothing in the constitution of the state of Illinois which prevents the legislature from giving to street railway companies permission to carry parcels.

It was claimed by the complainants that the Mueller law was unconstitutional because it was a local or spe-

cial law, and applied to every other city in the state as much as it did to the city of Chicago.

The attorneys for the city were highly elated after the decision, claiming that the decision of Judge Windes was a complete victory for their contentions. The attorneys for the complainants at once gave notice of their intention to appeal the case to the supreme court.

Threatened Suicide of Cuba.

The situation in Cuba is the subject of comment by the leading papers of the entire world. The Literary Digest says:

"It would not surprise the European press to see Cuba's existence as an independent state terminated as a result of the present insurrection. One journal says that to give Cuba her present free status was to open battle with the elemental forces of the world, namely, racial unities, the domination of religious superstition, and the greed for office evinced by the incompetent majority. The commercial interests of outside peoples, both in Europe and on the American continent, seem to see in annexation to the United States their only safeguard."

The leading Havana organ, the Discussion, passionately denounces the rebels, not so much for their insurrection against a particular government as for their conscious or unconscious treason against the republic, which the annexationists now have reason to wish to see absorbed by the United States. The Discussion says:

"The revolt against the government, against the powers legitimately constituted, in order to obtain by arms the reparation of certain grievances or the satisfaction of political aspirations, was unjustifiable and worthy of censure. But those who directed the absurd movement we will not here accuse of consciously sinning against patriotic duty to Cubans. If, however, it should appear, and we are both to believe it possible, that the promoters of the revolutionary movement aim at the destruction of that which should be sacred and inviolate in the eyes of every Cuban, namely, the supremacy of the republic, a thing monstrous and sinister. It is no longer merely a revolution against the country, it is a revolution against the republic."

The writer later on speaks with detestation of the "sinister intervention movement," or, to speak plainly, the proposition of annexation to the United States, as likely to rouse "the indignation of all men of right mind and of true and exalted patriotism."

Annexation is a thing which would be of advantage to certain American financiers, and the Journal des Debats (Paris) half suspects that the rebellion may be fomented by such outside influences. Thus:

"We have seen how in Hawaii and other places American financial combinations employ annexation for their own ends, and for this purpose encourage insurrection. Are the Cuban insurgents the conscious agents or the dupes of such an enterprise? In any case, if the exploits of these rebels are allowed to continue, the result will be the suicide of Cuba."

The Paris Temps, deploring the rebellion as likely to result in the intervention of the United States, remarks:

"We must hope that there is not in store for Cuba one of those guerrilla campaigns such as Spain underwent there from 1868 to 1878. The great protector, Uncle Sam, would not tolerate such a thing for more than ten weeks."

The Standard (London) thinks that the condition of Cuba illustrates "the foolishness of forcing democratic institutions upon a people who possess none of the civic qualities as they are understood in a modern state." This journal, like the Daily News (London) thinks that the United States may be compelled to declare over the island "the nearest American equivalent to a protectorate." Says the London Daily Mail:

"The United States for the moment declines to intervene, but great peoples can not indefinitely neglect their duties, and whatever the influence of intervention on the political situation in the United States, if the rebellion is not speedily stamped out intervention must come. Territory over which America exercises a protectorate can not be left to anarchy and savage bloodshed. From the British standpoint, there can be no cause to dread an American annexation."

American intervention is likely to be necessitated by regard for the trade interests of this country, remarks the Birmingham Post in the following words:

"Unless President Palma speedily displays greater ability in coping with the situation, Cuba may be confronted with the danger of losing its status of independence. The United States will not long countenance anarchy among a people whom it has been accustomed to regard as liable to its rule, especially as, in the present instance, such disorder interferes with the position

of Cuba as a contributor to the commercial prosperity of America."

The German and Austrian papers are contemplating Cuba's annexation to the United States as a very possible outcome of the rebellion, especially if President Palma fails in restoring tranquility to the island at once. In the words of the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Should President Palma fail in quelling this uprising, it is not possible that intervention from Washington can be avoided, followed probably by annexation. This final step would at any rate obviate the danger to the United States of being called upon for armed intervention at every five years' interval."

The Fremden Blatt (Vienna) remarks:

"Since the conclusion of the Spanish-American war the island of Cuba has enjoyed independence as a republic, excepting that it was under the guardianship of the United States. Subsequently the American elements of the population have gained in ascendancy, and as these elements of population belong to the working classes, they do not represent the American elite. Nevertheless, they have had much influence on the domestic affairs of the island and on the creation of the present crisis. In many newspapers it is stated that the rebels are supported by American money, and that the aim of America is to bring about annexation to the United States."

In contradiction to this the Literary Digest publishes the following translation from the Neue Preussische Zeitung (Berlin): "We can not think that the United States has any plans of annexation in view, which would arouse in the South and Central American states the deepest distrust. Even annexation might not restore permanent order to Cuba. Why should not the Cubans undertake a revolution against America as they did against Spanish domination, and as they are now doing against President Palma?"

"The powerful and land-grabbing hand of the American union," declares the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), "is drawing nearer and nearer to Cuba. The inevitable has happened. As the United States has swept the whole archipelago, so, sooner or later, in some form or other, she will carry off this favored island, and what better fate could befall Cuba?"

Education of the Negro.

The question of the education of the negro is the subject of more thought just now, by both the South and the North, than ever before in the history of the country.

Many believe that the system as practiced by Booker T. Washington's college is altogether wrong, as it fits the negro for a field, which the present state of society will not allow him to enter. These people believe that the negro can never rise from this lowly position.

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi believes that the negro should not be educated at all, but The Tradesman, a Chattanooga publication, believes that the time has come for the South to adopt a different educational system for negroes. The paper states that it is not from any feeling of antagonism to the negro or from any desire to deprive him of the benefits of education, but rather comes from the belief that a mistake has been made in the past system of education for the negro, of equal injury to the negro and to the white people of the South, and the change suggested is simply to remedy that mistake in the interest alike of both races.

"It is idle to speak of that which can not now be remedied," says The Tradesman, "but there are policies that were adopted by the North as well as the South regarding the negro shortly after the civil war that would not be thought of by either now, and we refer to the educational system in the South as one of these."

"The negro was at the time of his freedom entirely dependent upon his labor, and the South was likewise dependent on it owing to the previous condition that had prevailed in this section. It would have been, therefore, greatly to the advantage of both races if a system of industrial education had at that time been adopted instead of that which was put into effect."

"There are none who were familiar with the old plantation system in the South but what will recall the fact that the negro was proficient in every industrial pursuit required by that period, and this because of the training given in specific lines. It was under discipline, it is true, but there existed a stronger need for compulsory industrial training than was the case under slavery since the future of a race was in a great degree dependent upon it."

"It behooves the whites of the South to give this fact deep consideration, since in it there is more food for thought in the solution of the race problem than has ever been accorded to that fateful subject. Under freedom the former industrial training was ended, and there were those who poisoned the negro with the thought that freedom meant release from work, when more than ever the need of work existed."

"Who is there that can say the

present complaint generally made against the efficiency of the negro in the field of labor is wholly to be placed on the black race? What steps were taken to increase his usefulness in that direction or even to maintain his former habits of industry? His history is correctly written of that transition period the negro will not stand so much in the darkness of censure as he does today, for he was the "ward of the nation" and the special subject, whom the dominant race undertook to guard and guide in its future career. If we went astray or became weaker in any respect the fault was not his, but rather should belong to those who took such charge over him.

"But having made mistakes in the past is no reason why they should be continued. A system of industrial education will do much for the negro now and it will do more for the South. This is entirely without sentiment, without thought other than what will best serve to advance the South in its changed career from an agricultural to an industrial section."

Geology Proves Scripture.

The September number of the Biblical World, just from the University of Chicago press, contains an editorial upon the "Creation Story," in which the author answers the question, "Was the world made in six days?" Geology, according to the writer, links itself with the testimony of the scriptures and makes the answer easy by proving that the "day" as a term used in Genesis was used to denote long periods of time. The writer follows from the story of the creation to other erroneous notions (which have been connected with Christianity simply as walls of defense and the conclusion which is reached is:

"There is a moral question involved in the attitude which we take toward facts when we are brought face to face with them, and Christianity can never afford to shut its eyes to truth or obstinately to deny what is before its eyes. The eager search after truth, the conflict of opinion, indirectly the proposal of strange and false hypotheses, as it has already in the past, so will in the future sift the wheat from the chaff and give us ever purer grains of truth."

Fools in Crowds.

It is astonishing that there are so many fools in the world as crop out in big crowds. Why people will push and scramble toward a certain point, when each of them should know that one or more women and children are likely to be killed, is a mystery.

The disgraceful occurrence at Columbus, O., during the unveiling of the McKinley monument is a case in point. Hundreds of people, men and women, consumed by a morbid desire to get a closer view of woman, Mrs. Longworth, pushed and crowded toward the stand, crushing and seriously injuring several women; then, when the women began to scream, stampeded and injured more women and children.

To cap the climax of the affair, a crowd of well-dressed hoodlums snatched away the drapery of the monument and fought over the fragments for souvenirs.

Such a crowd as that should be kept in order by bayonets, if no other means would accomplish it.

The Sunday Sale of Liquor.

(Louisville Post.)

The city administration is trying to dodge behind Judge McCann. The men arraigned in the police court were not arraigned for selling liquor on Sunday; they were arraigned for selling soft drinks, and Judge McCann decided they have committed no offense.

Men who sold liquor were not arraigned. At the hotels; at bawdy houses; "down the line" in all of the lawless saloons liquor was sold last Sunday, and no arrests were made.

The police authorities, Barth Smith, Settle and Wakefield, strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel. They let the men who were violating a law, which the courts have sustained, while they went through the motion of executing a law, the meaning of which is in dispute.

The Mutual Protective association has declared its purpose to prosecute its own members who violate the law. They hold that the sale of soft drinks violates no law.

But they know, and we know, that every sale of liquor, of hard drinks does violate the law, which the court of appeals has upheld.

The Mutual Protective association in on trial as well as the mayor and the board of public safety.

We do not ask them to go outside of their own membership, but if there are members who sell liquor on Sunday—and we believe there are—let the association proceed against them, as they have publicly declared they would do. We judge men by what they do, not by what they say. So with Judge McCann. He has been overruled on the sale of liquor, and has said he would enforce the law as declared by the court of appeals.

MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Preaches a Sermon on the Letter That Was Never Written.

A whole lot of the misery and unhappiness in this old world is caused by the carelessness of people in answering letters.

Many a fond mother's heart has been nearly broken over anxiety about an absent son, who, when he left home, solemnly promised to "write at least once a week." How many of them kept that promise?

The mother is the dearest and truest friend man or woman has in this world. The boy may not realize this until the old eyes are closed in death—those eyes that have watched him fondly from the time he was placed in her arms, a pink bit of humanity, all through his life—the eyes that were probably dimmed with tears, caused by "the letter that never came." Hardly a man living today but regrets that he did not write oftener to his old mother, and would give much of his wealth for the last letter the dear old hands wrote.

Many a friendship has been severed, loving hearts sundered, engagements broken and love has grown cold because of the unwritten letter.

Even in the case of positive dislike to the writer it is better to answer the letter, however shortly, and let the correspondent thoroughly understand the sentiments of the one to whom the letter was written. Too many people rely on silence, arguing that if the answer is not written the party will understand that "the incident is closed," but the "party" in the case does not know—he (or she) thinks that probably the letter sent was not received, or that the answer has miscarried, and writes again. Too much cannot be said in con-

demnation of the careless business man in answering letters. I know of one case where a gentleman, leaving for the far West, left a lot of household goods in the care of a supposed friend. The goods belonged to the gentleman's mother, and the "friend" promised to take care of them until such time as the gentleman was ready to send for them.

After a few months the gentleman wrote for the goods inclosing the money—not a small sum—to prepay the freight to the western city. The "friend" acknowledged the receipt of the money, and stated that the goods had been boxed and taken to the depot, and bill of lading would follow by next mail. After waiting two months, the gentleman wrote to the friend, who did not reply for another long period, stating that he had neglected to send the bill of lading and would send it by next mail, but did not do so, neither did he return the money. For two years that gentleman has written to the "friend," trying to find out whether or not the old family heirlooms have been shipped, but the "friend" takes refuge in silence—has not written a line for months.

Now what is the gentleman to think? What can he think but that the so-called "friend" is a scoundrel? Yes, a few lines might explain the matter satisfactorily.

The usual plea of all careless correspondents is "lack of time." That is all rot. It would not take three minutes to write a short note and relieve the suspense of mother, wife, sweetheart or business acquaintance. MAN ABOUT TOWN.

One case he has dismissed because, as he declared, the evidence was not conclusive.

Put fifty cases up to him, and see what he will do then. Otherwise the police authorities may not pretend they are helpless because of Judge McCann.

SUIT STILL DRAGS ALONG

JUDGE GORDON REFUSED TO LET REGISTER WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Affidavits Made Out, Showing What Gentlemen Would Have Sworn to—Worton on Stand.

The Worton-Register suit continues occupying the entire attention of the circuit court at Smithland, and prospects are it will be some time tomorrow before the lawyers enter into the arguments for the litigants.

Yesterday morning following well known business men went up to that neighboring city to testify for The Register: Mr. Eli Boone, Major J. H. Ashcraft, Attorney Mike Oliver, Captain James Koger, Judge Edward H. Puryear, Ex-United States Commissioner Armour Gardner, Colonel Joseph Potter, Captain J. P. McCarthy, Mr. W. A. Lawrence, Mr. Charles Schmidt, Colonel Reuben Rowland, Captain James M. Brown, Mr. Alex. Ku'p, Colonel Bud Dale, Editor Claude Johnson of the Labor Journal, Attorneys Hendrick and Miller, Mr. James E. Wilhelm and the other lawyers and interested parties went back yesterday also, some going up on a gasoline launch, others on the Reuben Dunbar, some on the Butter-off, and still others on the government boat Woodruff.

Quite a turn came in the case when Judge Gordon refused to let these witnesses for The Register give in their verbal evidence. He ruled them out upon a technicality, his ground being that last Friday when the defense gave away some of the plaintiff's witnesses could be introduced, an agreement was made that the defense would not introduce any more witnesses except those summoned before that time. This resulted in the defendant's witnesses of yesterday, all drawing up affidavits showing what they would have testified to. These will be filed with the court.

These gentlemen all returned to the city last evening on the little gasoline boat Terre Haute.

Mr. Worton was put upon the stand yesterday and was still being examined when court adjourned late in the afternoon. He will resume the stand this morning, as it will take many hours to finish with him.

One week ago today the case was taken up and ever since then the time has been consumed hearing the evidence from about thirty witnesses carried there.

Meets One Hour Earlier.

The W. C. F. U. will meet at three o'clock next Thursday afternoon instead of four, the hour of meeting during the summer. A full attendance is desired.

IN VERY HARD LINES

LIQUOR NOW "UP AGAINST IT IN TENNESSEE."

Saloons Driven Out of All Smaller Towns—Bryan to Make Speeches.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The liquor men and the gamblers are between the devil and the deep blue sea in Tennessee. The saloon has been driven out at practically all of the smaller towns, and there is more than an even chance that it will have to go from all others after the next legislative adjourns. Outside of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, Columbia, Jackson, Clarksville and one or two smaller places, there are now no saloons. Columbia is coming to the legislature with an appeal for the extension of the Adams law. Clarksville is likely to send the same sort of an appeal, but unless there is a marked change in sentiment in this country, it may not be necessary for the towns to ask special acts, as the legislature may take the bull by the horns and interdict the saloon anywhere in the state.

About the only thing that can save the saloons in the larger cities will be their agreement to submit to restricted territory and high license. In Nashville the city license has been increased from \$72 to \$250 per year, and saloons are now forced to remain closed from midnight to 5 a. m. These additions to the saloon man's burden have been made within a few months, and are to be followed by others preventing the use of screens during the closing hours and a segregation bill. The state is after the immoral houses, which from time immemorial have sold liquors without a license. The state is demanding that these establishments pay retail license, the same as saloons, and close their drinking apartments at midnight.

In Nashville the gamblers have been practically put out of business, and war is being made on them in every other town. Many of the prominent sports have taken up other avocations, while not a few have left the state.

It is almost a certainty that the incoming legislature will pass a bill prohibiting betting on horse races, and this will, of course, close up the race tracks.

No such wave of reform has ever struck the state, and nowhere is there the least sign of a reversal of public opinion.

Board of Education.

There will be a meeting of the board of education in High school, building Wednesday night Sept. 19, to consider the coal bids and boiler insurance.

H. D. WILLIAMSON, President. W. H. PITCHER, Clerk.

Board Meets.

The board of the Home of the Friendless will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home to transact business connected with the work. All members are urged to be present.



# BASEBALL.

Will there be professional baseball in Paducah next season? That is a question.

Last night a reporter for The Register incidentally met Manager Harry Lloyd and he talked freely. He said among other things:

"I think it would be better to lay off a season. Baseball in the Kitty League is practically dead. The trouble this season has been, I think, the long jumps. Even the best cities in the league have failed to draw. You sum up the jumps and the poor attendance and you can see why no money has been made this season.

"We have had some fine players on the team this season. We have also had considerable bad luck."

The sporting editor of The Register knows that "Chief" Lloyd has been up against it. He tried out Chenault as a catcher. He failed to make good and through dickers was finally landed in Vincennes, the "Champs," and in that bunch he was given a trial as a pitcher, by the way proving a star in the box, and is to be tried

out by the Chicago Nationals.

"Chief" Lloyd asked him to pitch on the local team before he let him go but Chenault claimed he had a sore arm. At Vincennes he was let go for another p'ayer.

McClain, an outfielder who was a hard hitter, but apparently dissatisfied with his place on the Paducah team, was finally traded to the Vincennes team. Manager Lloyd acted wisely for when a player becomes a knocker it is time to get rid of him.

According to rumors next season Paducah will have an independent club and it will be composed of strong players. If common rumor is true Paducah fans are tired of league ball. There are lots of independent teams playing in this section from Western Tennessee, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas portions of Missouri and all surrounding towns to give Paducah all the baseball games they desire.

And they will satisfy the fans. Beyond doubt Paducah will at last have independent baseball next season.

## JOINT SESSION CITY COUNCIL

(Continued From First Page.)

lateral laid. This contract was also ratified by a unanimous vote of the joint committee. No further business appearing before the joint council the body adjourned.

**The Aldermen Meet.**  
The board of aldermen then came into session, at request of the mayor. Chairman Starks assumed his chair. The roll call showed all the aldermen (eight) present. The object of the gathering being stated the action of the board of public works was ratified, on being read, and subsequently, the two contracts for the sewerage work were read and ratified and the mayor instructed to sign them in behalf of the city. The aldermen then adjourned.

It was decided by a vote of the joint board that another meeting be held tonight to further consider the proposed additional sewerage system, No. 3. At the request of Mr. Palmer the joint sewerage committee is to meet this afternoon at the office of City Engineer Washington.

**Council Resumes Work.**  
The council then resumed its work, the aldermen retiring.

Mayor Yeiser presented a request from Mr. S. A. Fowler for an appropriation of \$500 to send a delegation to the Ohio Valley improvement convention to be held in Portsmouth, Ohio, in October. Mr. Fowler being present, on motion, granted the floor and addressed the board, explaining the work of the Ohio Valley Improvement association, saying much good had already resulted from these efforts and yet the work had but just begun. He urged the council to grant the request, saying the amount asked is but a small increase over former appropriations. The matter was referred to the joint finance committee of the two boards.

His Honor stated the aldermen had appointed himself and Dr. Taylor, of the board of works, as a committee to attend a municipal league to be held in Chicago next month and he would like the council to endorse the action of the upper board. The suggestion was ratified by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Yeiser then presented the action of the joint board meeting and that of the aldermen relative to the contracts made with Bridges & Son for building the sewerage system, etc. The actions of the joint and upper board were ratified and the mayor instructed to sign the contracts.

**Street Work Ordered.**  
The mayor read a report from the public works board regarding some new streets ordered by the council, saying the bids received were too high, and asked for the wish of the council in the matter.

A statement concerning the work to be done was made by Mr. Barnett, who said he knew no interested property holders objected to the prices under which the work could be done. Later, on his motion, the board of public works was instructed to accept the lowest bid for the work in question and sign the contract that no further delay in building the streets should result.

Mr. Yeiser also read a notice from the public works board regarding some pavement work on south Fourth street, etc., having been let to Bridges & Son, and asked for a ratification of the act. The board endorsed the public works' act.

His Honor called attention to the fact that the fences of Messrs. H. W. Rankin and Tarbel Laurie, siding on Ninth street, were upon the pavement line 2 feet. At his suggestion the city engineer was instructed to survey the lots and move the fences in so far as they trespass.

The clerk read the following actions on the part of the board of aldermen: That all coal bought by city should be weighed over the city scales.

The ordering of a fill between Third and Fourth, and Monroe and Madison street, at cost of the property owners.

## H. H. LOVING ACQUITTED

AFTER BEING OUT FIFTY-TWO HOURS JURY RETURN VERDICT.

VERDICT RETURNED AT 3 P. M. YESTERDAY

SMALL ATTENDANCE AT THE COURT—PEOPLE NOT EXPECTING VERDICT.

Mr. Loving Was Tried Last December and Given Five Years, But New Trial Granted.

H. H. Loving, who was tried before the circuit court on the charge of murder, having in August last year shot and killed H. A. Rose in the former's office in the Fraternity building, was acquitted of the charge yesterday afternoon. The verdict of the jury was not guilty.

This case was called last Wednesday. The jury was not, however, secured until Thursday. The evidence was heard that day, and the day following, the argument being begun on Friday and being concluded Saturday at noon. The jury took the case that afternoon and was out until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the decision was rendered. The jury had twice in coming into court said that it could not agree, but yesterday morning Judge Reed read them a mild lecture and sent them back to their room. Yesterday afternoon the minority came over to the majority and the verdict followed as a quick result. It is understood that up to almost the finding the body stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

There was only a small attendance in the court room when the verdict was announced. The people had about become impressed with the idea that there would be no decision and had left the court room. But there was much manifestation of pleasure even among those present over the decision and Mr. Loving and his attorneys were heartily congratulated, as was the jury. The interest in this case was great and the news of the verdict spread rapidly over the city. It was the comment of the town and the verdict was almost universally commended.

In December last the accused was tried and convicted and given five years in the penitentiary, but a new trial was secured on promised new evidence, etc. The result is told above.

### Other Cases.

The most important case before the court for the day was the murder charge against Horace Jenkins, colored, who killed Tom Jackson, also colored, at a negro dance just above Mechanicsburg, in this county, a few weeks since, by shooting him. Jenkins saw the girl's so plainly that he asked for and was given the highest penalty for manslaughter.

George Frazer, colored, was indicted last week charged with grand larceny in stealing chickens. When he was brought into court on Saturday to have the finding of the grand jury made known to him he was quick to tell judge that he was guilty and wanted to go plead. His trial was deferred until this morning when he was presented before a jury for punishment. The jury was out but a few moments and on return passed up a verdict for five years in the penitentiary.

James Vanhook and Will Williams both colored, were charged with highway robbery. Last May, as the evidence showed, they held up a young ruralist from Lyon county, whom they came across down below the tobacco warehouse, and lifted \$10.75 from his pocket by the light of a pistol which made his eyes large as saucers. They got eight years each in the penitentiary.

Scott Ray, colored, confessed to a charge of assault and battery and was mulcted for \$50 and costs. The order of the court was that he must pay the amount in hard labor for the county. He struck a colored woman named Emma Simmons. Will Stockard, colored, was acquitted.

edman, also colored.

Thomas Norfleet, white, was arraigned for obtaining money under false pretenses in pawning a watch for a small loan. There were doubts as to the statements about the transaction and the jury gave the accused this benefit and turned him loose. Noaleet came near repeating the fate of the proverbial Old Tray.

Alex Clannahan, white, was fined five dollars for tardiness in appearing as a witness and Henry Hale, colored, got one hour in jail for a similar annoyance to the court.

The grand jury returned ten more indictments, but their character was not made public. The body is to be in session until Friday.

W. A. Flowers was released from serving as petit juror and B. S. Overstreet accepted in his place. H. C. Rudolph was released as a grand juror and W. H. Bradley sworn in in his place.

Judge Reed this morning had set aside all the judgments taken by confession in the bawdy house cases, some ten in number. He offered no explanation of this act, but it is hinted that he proposes to see if this nuisance cannot be abated. There may be some surprise in these cases when they are again taken up.

Mandates were filed of the dismissal in the lower court of the case of Francis Machin vs. I. W. Berheim and of the affirming by the lower court of the case of J. M. Worten vs. the city of Paducah.

There are two murder cases set down for trial today. These are the charges against Jim Graham, the slayer of Claude Bass, and Cecero Anderson, who shot John Mix. It is probable one of these cases will be taken up.

### Stranded.

The shows here last week with the carnival are stranded. The Loyal carnival company and the managers of the attractions are in court under attachment sworn out by the former. In the meantime the actor members of the carnival are short of the wherewith, and a benefit is being run by the casino combination.

### Miss Brazelton Named.

Miss Mary Brazelton has been named to fill one of the vacancies in the corps of teachers of the public schools. She is a very accomplished young lady and is the sister of Miss Adah Brazelton.

### BRIDGE FALLS.

The bridge over the fill at Cross Creek and Caldwell street, which has been in the course of repair for some time, by means of a culvert being built to take its place, fell in yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock.

This blocking the crossing there, immediately Street Inspector Elliott set about building a bridge over the creek on the old Katterjohn brickyard road—the old crossing in that section—and last night about 10 o'clock the bridge was completed.

Passengers and vehicles to and from the Union depot will have to use this crossing until the culvert at the creek on Caldwell street is finished.

### LONG LOST SON DISOWNED

Nephew of General Corbin Returns After Years to Claim Estate.

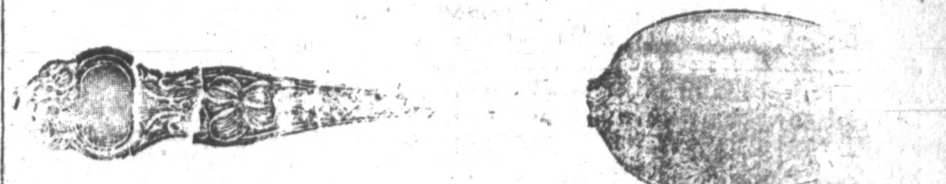
Denver, Co., Sept. 17.—After an absence of twenty-seven years from home and relatives Clarence Corbin, a nephew of General H. C. Corbin, has been disowned by his brothers and his sister and will be put to the almost impossible task of proving his relationship in order to get his share of the estate of George E. Corbin, a Denver millionaire.

The strange story is brought out by an action in the county court to have Clarence Corbin removed as administrator of the estate. Llewellyn Corbin, George T. Corbin and Mrs. Sarah Spang, who have always lived with their father, in a petition to the court say that they do not recognize the administrator as their brother and do not want their father's estate administered by a stranger.

George E. Corbin died at his home in Denver Aug. 19, leaving a considerable estate. Llewellyn E. Corbin and George J. Corbin, his sons, had been associated with him in business. Mrs. Strang, the daughter, is also a resident of Denver. It was a few days before the father's death that Clarence, the long-lost son, returned. The other children say their father did not recognize him as the prodigal who had been absent so long, and he will have to prove it in court.

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The variety shown by us afford the widest range for selection. Our prices are very low indeed. Be sure to see the advantages we are offering this season in silverware.

J.L. Wolff Jeweler

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. L. L. Bebout and wife returned yesterday from Niagara Falls, Buffalo and other points.

Mrs. Minnie Herndon and Little Miss Mary Elizabeth Lyle of Clarksville, Tenn., left yesterday for Dallas, Texas, to visit the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Gilbert, after spending several days here with Mrs. Herndon's mother, Mrs. Amanda Wilhelm.

Detective T. J. Moore returned yesterday morning from Cincinnati where he carried Ed Dunnaway, alias Roy Barcraft, charged with deserting the U. S. army.

Mrs. Albert Sencer and child have gone to Sanders, Ind., for benefit of the latter's health.

Dr. Delia Caldwell has returned from Carbondale, Ill., where she has been on a visit.

Lieut. William L. Lee, of the U. S. A. will visit the city today.

Gov. Beckham was here last night. He came in from Mayfield, where he spoke yesterday. He goes to Princeton today, where he is to speak.

Mr. H. G. Tandy was here yesterday. He is touring this end of the State with Gov. Beckham and looking after the interest of J. B. Chenault, who is a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals.

Mrs. J. V. Voris and daughter have gone to Indianapolis, Ind., on a ten days' visit.

Mayor Yeiser and family have removed from their summer home in Arcadia to their home at 226 North Fourth street.

HARMEING Tailor. Fall suiting etc., now on temporarily at 428 Broadway.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

—Sunday and yesterday were very pleasant days. The atmosphere was quite balmy both days.

—Two drunks were mulcted for the usual one dollar and cost and several old cases given continuances or were filed away.

—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henneberger is quite ill at their home on South Third street.

—Rev. T. J. Newell, pastor of the Broadway M. E. Church, goes on a two weeks' vacation this week. He is to spend the time visiting south western cities.

—The second week of the public schools began with a large increase in the enrollment yesterday.

—Chas. Snellet, accused of assault and battery, was sent to the grand jury from the city court yesterday. Grace Bennett, accused of attempted arson, was also sent up to the big court.

—The will of the late R. G. Caldwell was filed for probate in the county court here yesterday. He leaves a 1 his personal effects to his wife and a \$2000 insurance policy to his wife and daughter, Nell. His son James Caldwell is made administrator without bond.

—The I. C. R. R. pay car, comes today to the joy of all employes.

—Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, will preach tonight at the Seventh street Christian church. All are invited to attend the service.

—The Bevedere annex contract

has been awarded to W. N. Karnes to do the wood and carpentering work. —Capt. Geo. O. Hart, whose serious illness was mentioned in Sunday's Register, was last night thought to be in a very precarious condition. He was considered much worse than he had been before.

—The police reported "nothing doing at all" last night. Not an arrest had been made up to 2 o'clock a. m.

### Poisoned by Ice Cream.

Mr. D. W. Coons and wife and Miss Palmer, sister of Mrs. Coons, were seriously poisoned Sunday, by eating ice cream. All were quite ill for several hours but yesterday were doing well.

### Kicked By Horse.

Mr. Ben Frank, of South Ninth street, was hurt by a kick from a horse while out in Marshall county Saturday. The horse fractured his right wrist. The injury will make it unsafe to use the arm for several weeks.

HARMEING The Tailor is showing, overcoating and vesting. Your complete line of suiting trousers—early inspection respectfully solicited.—Temporarily at 428 Broadway.

Pictures, Diplomas, Certificates, Water and Oil Colors, Mottos and Callenders Framed right up to date in five minutes time at the

PADUCAH MUSIC STORE 41 Broadway.

That run-down, tired feeling is the first symptom of MALARIA, take

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The specific for all malaria. Has cured others. Will cure you.

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

Lump 12c, Nut 11c

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

H. M. Cunningham,

Phones: Old 960, New 245.

Thirteenth and Adams Street

### Married Last Night.

Last night at 9:30 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Balckard, the gentleman officiating Miss Johnnie B. Neeley and Mr. Owen Nelson were united in marriage. The couple are well known on the West side.

Rev. A. C. Pickrel, aged 71, and Mrs. Jane Collie, aged 65, were given license to marry yesterday by County Court Clerk Smedley. The marriage occurred last night in Mechanicsburg, where the couple reside.



## THE GOVERNMENT'S OPINION OF RATS

### LOOKING FOR A DISEASE GERM WHICH MAY BE USED AS RATICIDE.

If anyone, especially in the rural districts, notices an epidemic among rats, mice, rabbits or other small animals of any sort, they will confer a great favor on the government by reporting the fact immediately to the department of agriculture, says the Kentucky New Era. It is not often that the government starts out to propagate a new disease, but it has come to the conclusion that this is the only way in which rats and rabbits can be exterminated. The department has accordingly prepared a circular letter asking farmers and others to send in any specimens of the above small animals suffering from what appears to be an infectious disease. The scheme is to isolate the germ of the disease and then cultivate it in the government laboratory here, subsequently sending it out in sealed tubes to spread havoc among rats and rabbits wherever they have assumed the proportions of a pest. It may not be generally understood by city dwellers, but rats and rabbits do millions of dollars worth of damage annually in this country. In some parts of the West especially it is impossible to plant the forest reserves because rats, mice and rabbits eat up the seed and nursery stock faster than it can be planted. The same is true in a great many orchards and on many farms.

The government has been experimenting with various rat and rabbit diseases for a number of years past, but has not yet hit upon exactly the right one. Consequently the appeal has been made to all farmers and others to help the department of agriculture by capturing and sending in sick and dying rats and rabbits in hopes that some acutely contagious disease may be found and cultivated.

### Brains to Beauty.

Students of human nature, as between man and woman, find it an incontrovertible fact that the great majority of men infinitely prefer beauty to brains in a woman. Not even clever men, as a rule, care especially for women whom they consider intellectual. It is the women who are pretty and bright in the sense of gayety, who ensnare the hearts of men, even grave and reverend seignurs, who in most cases love them all the better because of the frivolity which is such a contrast to their own gravity.

The really strong man, of strong body, strong will and strong intellect, objects, rather than otherwise, to any display of similar strength upon the part of a woman. He does not demand brains in his sweetheart. He is himself the illuminant, and asks only that the woman of his choice shall shine with reflected glory, rarely realizing the truth that a satisfactory reflector must not be dull. Nor does he perceive the need of brains until some day his wife comes short for lack of them.

He likes a bright woman who entertains him, who amuses him and makes him laugh, but he will brook no assumption of superiority upon her part. "Woman is the weaker vessel," and his preference is for the clinging, dependent sort, whose inferiority serves as a background for his own wisdom and strength. Man is a creature of slow growth. "Heir of all the ages," with deeply rooted prejudices, he is hall-marked by the traditions handed down through countless generations of forefathers who guarded and provided for their womankind and dominated over them as well.

Yet there are few mistakes in life more fatal to happiness than that of the marriage of a clever man with a fool. "Folly as it flies" is not infrequently a fascinating object of pursuit, but folly captured domesticated and stationary is froth and soapuds, if it be not dust and ashes upon the tongue; as disappointing as was the purchased puppet of the old tide. The error is one far more disastrous, usually, to men than to women, nor are women so likely to commit it as are men. A man, as all men will bear witness, may be more or less a fool, and yet succeed fairly well in business; may, moreover, be steered straight through the shoals of social life by the hands of a clever woman; but the foolish woman whom men like are silly rather than stupid, and, as such, are helpless.

What happiness can a man of broad views and high ability find with a narrow-minded creature, utterly incapable of even dimly comprehending the value of the subjects which occupy him? A commonplace woman need not be silly; many such a one has made a good wife for a man of genius.

Frivolity is not always folly. It all play and no work makes mere toys of both Jack and Jill, so also all work and no play converts them into dull clods. But there must be sympathy between man and wife, else there can be no deep and lasting love. "Be ye not unequally yoked together."—Helen Oldfield in the Chicago Tribune.

### LINES TIGHTENING.

(Ram's Horn.)

The lines are tightening around the liquor seller. The business is becoming so precarious from a financial point of view that it may soon be-

come the last instead of the first expedient of a lazy man to earn at easy living. The courts' decisions are bearing heavily against this base traffic. The saloonkeeper is called upon to pay damages which result from inebriety when it can be traced to his doors. The supreme court of Kansas, for example, has lately held that a person who sells intoxicating liquor which makes another person drunk is to a degree responsible for the acts of the second person while he is under the influence of liquor. The case is unusually interesting. In 1900 three men went to a brewery on the outskirts of Atchison. While at the brewery the three men became drunk and one of them killed the other two. The murderer was convicted and sentenced to death. His wife brought suit against the owners of the brewery to recover the amount of support she lost through the removal of her husband. The supreme court upholds her claim. It is still more significant that the leading papers of the country endorse the decision as a just one. A man who sells intoxicating liquor knows that it is capable of causing drunkenness, during which crimes may be committed that would not be committed in a state of sobriety. For the crimes committed by the drunkard, society, in the name of law, imposes certain penalties, and for the injury that the infliction of these penalties may bring to innocent persons, society should provide remedies. The most direct and just way to do this is to hold the persons originally responsible for the drunkenness partially, at least, to blame for the drunkard's criminal acts. One of our daily papers observes that man cannot cause his brother to tend without sharing in some degree responsibility for the offense. The daily press, however, does not follow the argument to a logical conclusion and distribute the ultimate blame among those who by their votes authorize the saloonkeeper to dispense death-dealing drink. The licensed liquor seller is the agent of those who license him. It is a cardinal fact of business that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agents. Therefore, the moral responsibility for a crime committed by a drunkard rests not alone with the drunkard nor with the saloonkeeper who made the drunkard, but with the community who made the saloonkeeper.

### FATAL BULLET PREVENTED WEDDING

Trenton, Ky., Sept. 15.—The cruel murder of John C. Dickinson, city marshal of Trenton, which occurred on Sept. 8, has thoroughly aroused the citizens of this section. There is now a reward of \$750 offered for the arrest of Godfrey Ray, the negro who shot down the officer, \$400 having been offered by the state of Kentucky and \$350 by citizens.

One of the saddest features of the tragedy was that Mr. Dickinson was engaged to be married to one of Trenton's loveliest girls and the wedding would have occurred in two weeks.

City Marshal Dickinson was in the act of arresting Ray when he was shot and killed. The officer did not have his revolver with him when he walked up to Ray and said he had a warrant for his arrest. The negro stepped back and drew a pistol and shot the officer.

Ray is about 25 or 30 years old; 5 feet and 8 inches in height, has very dark brown complexion, and weighs 165 to 175 pounds. He was clean shaven, has a large mouth notably thick lips, broad teeth, with space between upper front teeth, has broad shoulders, large white eyes, carries one shoulder higher than the other, wears hat low in front and has sullen look. When last seen he wore a light coat, black pants, white shirt and sailor. Information as to the reward can be secured at the Bank of Trenton.

### MUSIC AS RELATED TO SCHOOL STUDIES

(By Miss Elizabeth Casterton, Supervisor of Music, Bay City, Mich.)

There is nothing that touches humanity on as many sides—to develop, to intensify and to modify—as music. A proper adjustment of the school curriculum calls for a recognition of the spirit, purposes and interests that music has in common with other branches. A close relationship between music and each of the other branches would enhance both. The correlation, should be only such as exists in the very nature of the subjects.

The subjects that offer the most immediate opportunity for correlation are nature study, geography, history (including biography) and literature.

Nature study and music should start hand-in-hand in the kindergarten, and continue throughout the school course. The songs should be planned as the nature work is planned, according to the season, and should relate to various phenomena of nature as they appear.

In connection with geography or history, what could be more interesting than a few folk or national songs of the country being studied? Side by side with the political history of a country runs collateral music, dealing with the home life, science, teleics, history, literature, or some one of the many things that go to make up its general civilization. So a song properly studied should give to the child interest and information in regard to some one of the many features of a nation's life.

## 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 wooden, 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 stare 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 a 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. 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 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, inexpressibly 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 she seemed to have a mind to take her everywhere. The wooden woman was as completely transformed as if 20 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 songs ceased; 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 live-long day, with hands folded, the old vacant stare in her eyes.

The tenement no longer wonders about what she is thinking or toward what the vacant stare in her big eyes

## REMEDY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Extraordinarily Good Results Said to Have Been Obtained from Collangol.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor the successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collangol," a silver solution. He writes:

"Much has been written on the treatment of appendicitis, principally with reference to the question whether, in a given case, an operation must be performed to save the life of the patient. It would doubtless be a great boon if a remedy could be found to make an operation unnecessary. Such a remedy, it is alleged, has been found under the name of 'collangol.' Collangol is a form of pure silver soluble in water. Chemical manipulations for rendering silver, quick silver and some other metals soluble in water were discovered within the last few years. The antiseptic property of silver has long been known, as, for instance, in the form of lunar caustic, which has also been administered internally. Its use, however, has been very limited. Based upon this knowledge successful experiments have been made by some noted physicians through the use of the soluble, non-irritating and non-poisonous silver in suppurative diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded puerperal fever and other suppurative fevers.

"Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, has now used collangol in appendicitis, as well internally and externally. This treatment, according to his statement in the last number of the Munich Medical Weekly Review, has yielded extraordinarily good results. Within two or three days after treatment a decided improvement was noticeable in incipient cases. In cases where an inflammation of the peritoneum had already taken place, a cure was, however, very slow—often only after weeks of treatment both internally and externally. Excepting two with very severe cases out of the 72 which came under his observation and treatment all were cured without any surgical operation. He claims that this treatment is very much superior to any other, and that he is justified in stating that every case of appendicitis, if early diagnosed, be it ever so acute and malignant, can be cured with collangol without resorting to the knife.

"In view of the otherwise favorable experiences with this remedy it is very probable that his opinion will prove correct. But after all it will require a great deal of very critical observation before it will be safe to dispense with a timely operation, which is capable of saving many lives. The published statements of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit enough as to the history of the cases to make a real criticism possible. At all events, his statements deserve careful attention. On the other hand, it cannot yet be stated how long the cure will last. Light cases of appendicitis can be healed for a time, as is well known; the question, however, is for how long. Further experiments will be awaited with great interest, says the Didaskalia."

### WHAT LEGAL TERMS MEAN.

Relics of the Time When Legal Terms Had a Significance Not Known Now.

To most persons the phrase "This indenture witnesseth" is as much Greek as the common phrase "Witness my hand and seal." Yet both are relics of the time when these legal forms carried with them a significance not obtaining at present.

Legal documents were once engrossed upon parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife, hence the term "this indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of "hand and seal" is a relic of those olden times when only clerks and the clergy could wield the pen. It was the custom for the contracting parties to lay their hands upon the document in token of their good faith and there remained a smudge. As these original thumb marks were not easily identified, the gentry added their seals for the purpose of further establishing the validity of the document. It may not be generally known that a seal is still required in law, though the need for it passed with the spread of education, and the bit of red paper affixed by the lawyer is as necessary as the signature to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of the time when justice sat in the open court yard, and the "dock" is from a German word meaning a receptacle, meaning a branch of a tree used to separate the lords of justice from their vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench is reminiscent of the earlier days, but, having been proven proper, has been retained.

**His Profession.**  
"What do you do for a living? What is your trade or profession?" asked the judge of the prisoner.

"I am, your honor, a pharmacococci-tagraphologist." His honor threatened to fine him for contempt of court, but he proved that the word was all right, meaning a writer of prescriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

**Not Square.**  
"How do we know the world is round?" asked the school teacher. "Because we know it isn't square," promptly replied the boy who had been charged with the question.—Ab. W. Kraft and

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Scientifically Constructed and  
...of the Highest Excellence....

It Appeals to the Artistic and Cultured Class and  
is a "Leader" for the dealer.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

W. T. MILLER, Agent.

520 Broadway,

PADUCAH, KY!

## Have You Started?

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a savings account? Might smart  
thing to do. \$1 starts it. We pay  
4 per cent on deposits. We invite  
small accounts.



Mechanic's and Farmers  
Savings Bank.

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The Modern Window Decoration

WHILE EQUAL IN DESIGN AND BEAUTY TO  
THE FINEST ART GLASS MADE.

IT CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY WINDOW OR  
TRANSOM. IT EXCLUDES OUTSIDE VIEW AND  
ADMITS THE LIGHT IN THE MOST PLEASING  
AND AGREEABLE HUES

IT IS APPROPRIATE IN DINING ROOMS, BATH  
ROOMS AND FRONT DOORS. IT IS ONE OF THE  
MOST BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS OF THE DAY  
FOR ALL KINDS OF DECORATIONS.

## C. C. Lee, 315 Bway.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

WE EXTEND TO OUR  
FRIENDS THE SEASON'S  
GREETING, AND WITH IT AN  
EARNEST INVITATION TO  
CALL TO SEE OUR HANDSOME  
LINE OF FALL AND WINTER  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
SUITINGS AND OUR PRICES  
WILL SUIT YOU.

## Dicke & Black, 516 Bway.







# LANGSTAFF-ORM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Incorporated.

Flooring, Ceiling,  
Siding  
Finish  
Lath

**L** Yellow Pine **U** Gum Poplar **M** Ash Beech **B** Maple Walnut **E** Oak Elm **R**

Sash, Doors,  
Blinds,  
Interior  
Finish

GUM, BEECH AND OAK FLOORING, END MATCHED BORED, KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED AND POLISHED. TWIN BRAND—OUR OWN MAKE

Both Phones 26.

We Are Making Very Low Prices on House Bills.

438 South Second

When you were engaged  
THE YOUNG LADY RECEIVED A BOX OF  
**Kuyler's**  
ALMOST DAILY  
HOW OFTEN DOES  
YOUR WIFE NOW RECEIVE  
A BOX OF THESE  
DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS?  
REPENT—AND MAIL YOUR  
ORDERS, AT SHORT INTERVALS, TO

**McPherson's  
Drug Store.**

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

**Tax Payers' Notice!**

Paducah, Ky., September 1, 1906.  
You are hereby notified that all persons owning or having in their possession, or under their control as executor, guardian or committee, executor, administrator, curator, trustee, receiver, commissioner, or otherwise realty, tangible, or intangible personal property, on the 15th day of September, are required on or before the 1st day of October to give the assessor a true and complete list of same, with true cash value thereof, as of the 15th day of September, under oath, upon forms to be furnished on application by said assessor at his office, and that all merchants of the city doing business for themselves or others shall in like manner and in addition thereto, state the highest amount in value of goods, wares, and merchandise, owned or kept on hand for sale by said merchants, during the three months next preceding such 15th day of September.

Prompt attention to this will save property owners additional cost.  
**STEWART DICK, Assessor.**  
Office, room 9 City Hall.  
Approved: D. A. Yeiser, Mayor.

**NOTICE TO  
TAX-PAYERS**

All State and county taxes are now past due and must be settled by the first of October or I will proceed to advertise and sell all unpaid property as I have to make all settlements with State and county by that time. Please call and settle same and save unnecessary cost as the new Revenue law requires one month earlier than heretofore.

This Sept. 10, 1906.  
**INO. W. OGILVIE S. M. C.**  
Dues will be open until 3 p. m.

**PABST-BLUE RIBBON  
BOTTLE BEER**

Sold at  
Gray's Buffet,  
Palmer House Bar,  
L. A. Lagomarsino.

**NORMA  
MARTINEZ  
ALL HAVANA**

THE BEST  
**5 Cent Cigar  
IN THE WORLD.**

We are Agents

**R. W. WALKER CO.,  
DRUGGISTS.**

Fifth and Broadway.  
Both Phones 175.

**ALL OPERATIONS  
ARE SUSPENDED**

(Continued from Page One.)

act of war." The same is true of the treaty of the United States with the republic of Panama. It is not regarded as a precedent that the United States sent part of its army into China because that was an international affair when international laws were practically suspended.

One highly significant circumstance in regard to the peace mission is that the president on Friday last telegraphed to General Funston to report to Secretary of War Taft for duty in Cuba. Two reasons are given for the selection of General Funston. One is that he would be perhaps the most effective man for the work with the insurgents, as he knows most of the prominent ones personally. The other is that he is to take notes of the country and situation with reference to the possible ultimate launching of an army into the island.

If Secretary Taft and Secretary Bacon, the chiefs of the mission, find that the Palma government cannot sustain itself there is little doubt that Palma will be advised to resign and that this advice will be communicated to the insurgents.

**Give Palma Opportunity.**  
If it is found that President Palma thinks that he can suppress the insurrection he will be given a sufficient period to test his contention and if he fails there is nothing to prevent the intervention of the United States. The kind of intervention, it is stated, would be merely that insurgents if victorious would be permitted to assume the government of Cuba, but in a manner to be dictated by the Cuban constitution and a submission to the Platt amendment.

The United States does not propose to ignore the insurgents and while it is not admitted by the officials, there is warrant for the statement that the insurgents' proposals will be received and submitted to President Palma.

All peaceful means first and war if necessary is the spirit in which the peace mission started from here to Cuba.

The hope was generally expressed that it would not be necessary to send forces from the army to establish peace on the island.

The whole of the day up to the time of the departure of the envoys was taken up with conferences. There was first a conference between Secretary of War Taft, Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Rear Admiral Converse, acting secretary of the navy. The object of this conference was that the envoys should become familiar with what had been done by the navy so far and what it could do on a further emergency call.

**Get Dispatches From Havana.**  
Then there was a conference between Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon on dispatches received from Minister Sleeper, which were telegraphed to Oyster Bay and were not made public. Afterward the secretary conferred with the chief of staff and officers at the department.

**Excitement in Cuba.**

Havana, Sept. 17.—Out of a great amount of more or less excited controversy about the wisdom of landing blue-jackets from the Denver and the propriety of their recall to the cruiser there is an absolute consensus of agreement on one point, namely, that this landing proved a wonderfully distinct and decided influence toward procuring an offer of surrender from the insurgents. This offer was made at the moment when the concentration of the insurgent forces in Havana province had been practically accomplished, presumably in readiness for the much-predicted movement on Havana city. On this account the landing was an extremely satisfactory incident to President Palma, to the rebel emissaries to Commander Colwell and his officers and crew, to the public of Havana and especially to Americans. The fact that the insurrection has been held up, at least temporarily is gratifying to all concerned. An exception to this feeling, however, are the radical advocates for intervention followed by annexation who would have preferred not to have seen the landing and the fighting continue until the United States was obliged to assume full charge of the situation. Everybody realizes, however,

**LAW OR ANARCHY  
IS ALTERNATIVE**

(Continued from Page One.)

have to be absolutely broken down in Warsaw or Louisville to have anarchy?

"You shall know a tree by its fruit and a judge by his decisions. Is the judge of the police court to be made the scapegoat for all the officials of Louisville? Are the people to sit quietly, while the police and city officials say nay? The history of the next few months will show whether our young governor is in earnest, and I think he is, for he has declared that he would sooner lose the coveted political honor which he is seeking than see the Sabbath laws violated, and that he intends to invoke every law to make the officials do their duty.

"The city is on trial before the bar of her own self-respect, for no city can violate her own laws without losing her regard for herself. The question is whether we intend to allow the miserable pettifogging of would-be and so-called law to override civic justice. Shall we allow anarchy to raise its horrid head?"

"We are before the bar of public opinion. Louisville is a city set on a hill and cannot be hid. We wear our faults on our sleeves, and are not guilty of under-handed chicanery. We are diverted from continent to continent. People are looking at us. They came to me while I was away and asked whether we were in earnest and whether the lid would stay. And some said it was only a spasm and would not last, and others said that if Louisville succeeded in enforcing the Sunday law they would enforce them in their cities. Good people are looking at us, and the tough people are looking too.

"We are inviting youth to come here and are hoping to establish at least one great university. If we haven't the self-respect, manhood and virility to keep our own laws, how dare we invite them here? We must see that the laws are decently enforced or take them off the books. We have no right to be guilty of municipal duplicity or to discriminate. Sin means somnolence after a while, and the civic sense gets gradually benumbed until we get used to it.

"By interviews with newspapers, city officials and mass-meetings everyone should show his sentiments and should rise above party politics and peanut pettifogging."

Dr. Jones closed by appealing for a better observance of the religious Sabbath by Christians, the looseness of which, he said, had weakened the props of the civil Sabbath. He said that we "sickly pleasure over with the pale cast of duty" in order to excuse violations of the Sabbath.

"God give us back the Sunday law," he said in closing. "Let men know that they cannot trifle with the Sunday law with impunity. The people can be sovereign if they choose to wear the purple of their royalty and use the scepter of their power. May God bring fear and justice before the eyes of the governor, the mayor and the boards charged with the trust of carrying out the law."

that from the standpoint of such intelligent and thoughtful leaders as Alfredo Zayas, the apparent intervention of the United States with an armed force meant nothing less than real intervention in fact, and that the liberal leaders would prefer to surrender forthwith to seeing the sovereignty of the republic weakened or lessened by American control.

**POPULAR WANTS.**

WANTED—Today hoisting engineer. Apply at Culver construction Co., Oak Grove cemetery.

FOUND—Friday evening, lady's hat. The owner can obtain same by calling at this office and identifying hat and paying for this notice.

Miss L. V. Shaw, teacher of piano, mandolin, guitar, and voice culture. Studio 119 north Thirteenth street near Broadway. Conservatory methods.

WANTED—To sell, four teams complete, five mules and three horses. Cash or on time, apply to Jake Biederman Grocery and Baking company.

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

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

UMBRELLA repairing done at 371 South Third street on short notice.

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

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Queen & Crescent Route  
DIRECT LINE TO  
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Also to Asheville, Hendersonville, Brevard, Lake Toxaway, Hot Springs and many other resorts in the "Land of the Sky" and beautiful "Sapphire" country of Western North Carolina, offering a high altitude, bracing climate, picturesque mountain scenery and splendid hotels.

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J. F. LOGAN, Trav. Pass. Agent, Lexington, Ky.

C. H. HUNGERFORD, Dist. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

S. B. ALLEN, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

**Notice to Traveling Public.**  
Please take notice that outbound passenger trains for Cairo and Brookport will not be stopped at Eleventh and Broadway. Inbound trains will make this stop.

T. J. DONOVAN, Agent, I. C. R. R.

**HARMLING The Tailor.** For clothes that are right. Temporarily at 428 Broadway.

Rev. Fields Ill.

Rev. Peter Fields, pastor Third street Methodist church, has been quite ill with a bilious attack, but is improving.

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FIRE INSURANCE  
Accident, Life, Liability, Steam Boiler  
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