

The Crittenden Press.

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NO 10

FROM OVER THE STATE.

Happenings of the Week Briefly and tersely Told.

The United Mine Workers will ask the American Federation of Labor to declare a boycott against the product of the mines in Hopkins county.

John M. Melan, on account of ill health, has resigned his position on the Paducah Democrat as managing editor, and has been succeeded by Mr. Irvin S. Cobb. Mr. Melan, it is understood, will go back to Frankfort.

Gov. Beckham has finally refused to interfere with the judgment of the Anderson Circuit Court in the case of Holly Stratton, charged with murder, and the prisoner will be executed in Lawrenceburg next Friday.

The number of males of voting age in Kentucky is given at 543,986 by the census of 1900. There are 74,790 negro voters. In Louisville there are 59,561 persons who are eligible to vote. Of these 12,418 are colored.

Wm Hill, keeper of the Nelson county poor farm, was shot and killed by Wm Hazel, one of the inmates. Hazel was abusing his wife, who was also an inmate of the institution, when the keeper interfered to protect the woman and was killed.

Samuel R. Crewdson, of Russellville, has been appointed by Gov. Beckham to succeed the late I. H. Goodnight as Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial district. Judge Crewdson will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the position next fall.

Attorney General Breckinridge has filed suit against nine State banks for franchise taxes due the commonwealth for 1901. Penalties aggregating \$19,000 are included in the action. The suits will be placed on the docket for the September term of the Franklin circuit court.

James B. Bowlin, of Owsley county, the oldest convict in point of service in the Frankfort penitentiary has recently been released on parole. Bowlin was sent up seventeen years ago to serve a life sentence for murder. In all that time he has not a single mark against him on the records of the prison.

The E. Young Oil and Gas Co., the firm that has been conducting the principal prospecting in Caldwell county's oil field, announces that they have been so successful in their search for oil that they feel justified in at once beginning drilling in several localities, and feel confident of success. They control several hundred acres of oil privileges.

Isaac Brooks, an old negro of Owensboro, sixty-two years of age, who has never been able to read or write, has startled the community by reciting Scripture at random. He can quote any verse in the Bible asked for, and claims that he was inspired in a dream Saturday. Strange as it may seem, the fact of his wonderful gift was not discovered until Sunday afternoon.

Clement Buchter, a Louisville chair maker, who conceived an unnatural passion for his eighteen year old daughter, Irene, pursued her to a neighbor's house, where she went for protection, and shot her to death. After the crime had been committed Buchter was arrested and he denied all knowledge of it. The crime is one of the most brutal ever committed in Louisville.

Incendiaries destroyed a church near Benton, in Marshall county, Thursday night, and warnings have been issued to Mormon elders and their converts threatening them with death if they persist in preaching their doctrines.

Andrew Arvidson, charged with the murder of Paul E. Goets, in Lexington, Thursday night, was dismissed by the examining court. Arvidson proved Goets had been intimate with his wife and had planned to kill him. The decision is similar to Judge Falconer's famous decision on the "unwritten law" involving the honor of the home.

The fight of Senator Deboe and the ring of Henry county Republicans against Mrs. Sanders, the widow, who for years has been postmaster at New Castle, has at last been successful. Mrs. Sanders has been removed and Dr. J. P. Gray has been appointed to succeed her as postmaster.

The fight attracted great attention. Mrs. Sanders was in Washington some time ago and made a personal appeal to the President, to be retained. It was thought for a time that she had carried her point, but today's appointment indicates otherwise.

Mrs. Sanders was dependent upon the position for the support of herself and children.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

PHILLIPSBURG, KAN., Aug. 5.

EDITOR PRESS: Allow me space in your valuable paper to write a short letter in regard to my home in the far off West.

We are now living in the sunny land of Kansas. We are all well pleased with the country, and also the people in it. There are quite a number of foreigners here, such as the German Dutch, etc.

Kansas has the finest wheat crop it ever raised, in spite of the hot winds and drouth that you people heard about.

The dry weather damaged the corn crop considerably; but there will be quite a lot of corn that will do to husk. The corn has had a tussle to make anything. The first thing we had was a shower of grasshoppers, then the drouth came on, but since we are having rain the crops are looking pretty well. There will be a world of fodder if there isn't much corn made.

Since I have been writing my grandfather, Mr. J. B. Morse, has brought in an armfull of roasting ears from our field.

We live two miles north of Phillipsburg. It is a pretty little city of fifteen hundred inhabitants, with a fine court house, four churches, ten dry goods stores, four hardware stores, an opera house, a fine school house, and also the railroad roundhouse is located here.

Well, I will bring my letter to a close for this writing. Say, Mr. Editor, what would you think if I were to tell you how patriotic the Kansas grasshopper is? He wears the red, white and blue stripes on his back. I think that is patriotic when as small a creature as he is can go so far as that. But I will now close.

Yours truly,
Gertrude McCain.

Moved to New Cemetery.

Rev. J. W. Bigham has had the bodies of his three children, buried nearly twenty years ago in the old cemetery, moved to the new cemetery and placed by the side of the daughter recently buried. This family has buried six children—two are interred at Hopkinsville and four at Marion. The turbid waves of sorrow have six times rolled over the threshold of this brave, loyal minister of the gospel, but that faith and hope he has so long and faithfully preached to others give him the fortitude to bear those trials as only the servant of God can.

THE GREAT DRAWING

How The Distribution of Indian Lands Was Made

EDITOR PRESS: Perhaps an account of the opening to homestead of the Wichita, Kiowa, Apache and Comanche reservations in the Indian Territory would be interesting to the readers of the Press.

The manner of opening up these lands to settlement by the Interior Department of our government has proven entirely satisfactory to those who sought homes in the new country. Heretofore when any of the Indian lands have been thrown open to settlement it has been done by a race. The President setting forth a certain day in his proclamation, and by the firing of a cannon at a certain hour the opening was declared and the thousands of home seekers who, having gathered on the borders, would make the run for the lands. Besides being dangerous this method has never been satisfactory. Often two or more Boomers would drive their stakes on the same quarter section, each claiming, perhaps honestly, too, that he was the first man on the land. Many contests have grown out of these early openings, and the courts being slow to decide some cases are pending yet with two or more occupants on the same farm, each claiming to be the rightful owner.

So when Congress, late in its last session, passed the bill to open these last lands, the power was given the president to formulate a plan. It was decided to do away with the "run" and to draw for the homes. Any one wishing to enter the grand lottery to go to one of the land offices, [either at El Reno or Lawton and register, taking an oath that he or she was of certain age, did not own more than 160 acres of land, etc. Each person who registered was given a certificate allowing him to go upon the land and acquaint himself with the land, so as to enable him to intelligently select a claim in case he was successful in the drawing.

In the four reservations there were besides the Indian allotments the reserved pasture lands and the reserved school lands, 13,473 quarter sections. There were registered 157,000 applicants for these claims. The registering closed July 26, and the drawing began July 29 at El Reno. The 167,000 names were placed in one wheel, and the numbers representing the 13,453 quarter sections of land in another wheel. The first name drawn from the wheel was numbered No. 1 and then a number was drawn from the wheel containing the land numbers. The person drawing No. 1 was given choice of all the lands, the person drawing No. 2 was given the second choice, and so on till the 13,473 tracts of land were gone. The persons drawing the first 125 numbers were allowed to file on Aug. 6; those drawing the second 125 numbers on Aug. 7, etc.

The roads leading to the land offices for days before the drawing took place were full of wagons. It would remind one of the train of wagons that sped across the western prairies during the gold excitement in California in '49; there were wagons from Colorado, the Dakotas, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and in fact from everywhere, besides those who came on the train from every State in the Union.

Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory furnished most of the crowd. All sorts of stories were published regarding the character of the home seekers. Some that the thieves predominated everywhere and that provisions could not be had at any price—all of which was untrue. In fact I never saw as orderly a multitude in my life. Of the thousands around the land offices I never saw a drunk man, a fight, nor even a man out of humor. "Joe, here is your uncle," seemed to be the only saying that became monotonous. I was told this expression found its origin during the civil war.

There are some fine lands in these reservations. The dirt is of a sandy foundation, mostly what is called the black sandy loam, which is very productive and easily cultivated. Naturally it is a fine watered country. Creeks that run all the time, springs, lakes, etc. Mesquite grass covers the country which makes fine pastures. One could scarcely imagine that the country is not improved at all. You scarcely see a foot of broken land or a sign of a settlement in all this scope of country. 'Tis just as nature left it, except it is used as pasture. We would travel all day and never see a house or crops of any kind.

The Comanche tribe of Indians is supposed to be the most uncivilized of all the tribes. There is no place where a person can get a better insight into Indian life than around Fort Sill. These Indians still wear their blankets and costumes, and live in the teepees as they did when history was written. There is no sign of progress; the squaw still carries the wood and builds the fire; nature cleared the ground. The sun does not get too hot for the squaw's bare head.

These Indians are not at all pleased with the deal by which they are losing their land. It can easily be seen that they would resist the white man taking possession if they were strong enough. Pardon me, Mr. Editor. I did not mean to make this letter so long. One could write a week of the scenes around Fort Sill—the government post, the soldiers, the old barracks with the port holes through which the soldiers used to shoot the Indians during their raids upon the Fort.

The drawing is over. I was one of the unlucky ones. still I think the plan of opening the country the best ever adopted and perfectly fair in every respect.

Respectfully,
F. J. Clement,
Aug. 6, 1901.

NOTICE.
On account of the Piney camp meeting, convening last Friday, I had to call in my appointment at Hills Chapel for the second Sunday. I will begin a meeting at Hills Chapel the third Sunday night in this month. All are invited. The last quarterly meeting will be held at Rosebud the 17th and 18th of this month, which is the third Saturday and Sunday. Preaching at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Dinner on the ground and regular services Sunday. Remember, brethren what it means when we say that it is the last quarterly meeting. The Lord give us a good time. Yours for success,
J. W. Crowe, P. C.

ASTONISHED THE EDITOR.
Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immensely surprised. "Through long suffering from dyspepsia," he writes "my wife greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach. But she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and after using four bottles she is entirely well, can eat anything. Its a grand tonic, and its general laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles, its a positive guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Orme's.

Young Man! Young Woman!
Get an Education.
Marion School,
MARION, KY.
SESSION BEGINS
Monday, Sept. 16, 1901.
Common School Branches. High School Studies.
Reputation established. Management same as in preceding seven years.
Work tried by hundreds of resident and non-resident pupils.
Practically tested by time.
Tried, tested and found true.
Expenses low. Write to
CHARLES EVANS.

JOHN DAVIS. W. L. DAVIS.
DAVIS & SON,
PRINCETON MARBLE
and Granite Works,
PRINCETON, KY.

A Handsome Monument.
Davis & Son, Western Kentucky's leading marble dealers, last week placed a handsome Sarcophagus monument over the grave of the late J. W. Stegar. The monument is one of dark Barre granite, and is one of the finest monuments of the style in the cemetery, doing full credit to Davis & Son's reputation as up-to-date and high art dealers and workers in marble and granite.—Princeton Chronicle.

To Save Her Child.
From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nanie Gallages of LaGrange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face and writes that its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Piles, 25c. Cure guaranteed by J. H. Orme.

BOUNTY
Is due thousands of soldiers, and 3 months extra pay to officers or their heirs.
C. B. WADLEIGH,
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Hughes' Chill Tonic
Palatable.
Better than Calomel and Quinine. (Contains no arsenic).
THE OLD RELIABLE.
Excellent General Tonic.
As well as a sure cure for
Chills and Fever.
Malarial Fevers, Swamp Fevers, and Bilious Fevers.
IT NEVER FAILS!
Just what you need at this season.
MILD LAXATIVE.
NERVOUS SEDATIVE.
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Guaranteed by your Druggists.
Don't take any substitute. Try it.
50 ct. and \$1 Bottles.
Prepared by Robinson-Pettet Co. [INCORPORATED.]
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Neuralgia Banished.
There is no more severe or stubborn pain than neuralgia. A remedy that will cure it will cure any pain. Dr. G. S. Stivers, dentist, Louisville, Ky., says: "My wife suffered over two years from very severe neuralgia, which several physicians failed to relieve. I then got Morley's Wonderful Eight which relieved her in five minutes and soon effected a permanent cure. Free trial bottles at Orme's."

A Good Cough Medicine.
Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. With any throat or lung trouble, for it is certain to prove a cure. Coughs that have resisted all other remedies for years have yielded to this remedy and perfect health has been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless climate of famous health resort failed to restore, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by R. Orme's.

Children love to take Morley's Little Liver pills for Biliousness, because they are small, light and taste like candy, and do not gripe nor sicken them. Sugar-coated. One a dose. Sold by J. H. Orme.

L. W. HARPER
KENTUCKY WHISKEY
Cherished by Judges of Quality.
Awarded Gold Medal Paris Exposition 1900.

FOR SALE BY WM. HARRIGAN.

W. O. RACKS
O TEXAS

Effective March 10th, 1901, the

FRISCO LINE
Announces the Opening of its Red River Division
Denison and Sherman, Texas.
Through Train Service will start established from St. Louis and Kansas City over the Frisco line to Texas.