

Bring
Your Job Work
to
This Office.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

Watch The Date
AFTER YOUR NAME
—AND—
Renew promptly

VOL. XIV.—NO. 51.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

\$2.00 A YEAR

Sassett & Co.
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

Snappy Items
For
"Kentuckian"
Readers.
Many
Articles
That
the
Much
Abused
Word
"Bar-
gains"
Very
Aptly
Describes.
For
They
Are
"Bar-
gains"
In
the
Truest
Sense
Of
The
Word.
For
To-day

High Class—Stylish—Reliable
KID GLOVES
Down to a price but seldom—if ever before—
reached here—or elsewhere.
Gloves just in season—
now in demand
For the street, For the mountains, For travel,
For evening, For the seaside, For all occasions.
In White, Modes—
Tans—Chamois—
Brown—Black—
All sizes.
For **88c a pair.**
Wonderful Closing Sale of
Men's Neckwear.

25c buys the choice of a lot of fine Silk
Teck Scarfs that have been selling at 50c
38c buys choice of a beautiful line fine
Silk puff Scarfs, light shades, worth \$1.
23c buys a dozen muslin teck Scarfs,
worth 50c.

OF GREAT INTEREST.
Fine & Wool Challies, very handsome 10c
and extra wide, worth 40c
15c a yard, Fast Black Crepon Organ-
dies worth 25c. **15c**
15c a yard, Linen for Children's Waists and
Men's shirts, down from 25c.
6c each for Ladies fine Sheer, hemstitched
handkerchiefs, actual value 15c.
10c a yard India Mull all colors and white.
10c Gloriana Tissues 36 in. wide, worth 15c.
Printed Crepons—Crepon Bed-
forths—Printed India Mull—Cord du Roi **10c**
15c for decorated fans—fine finished sticks,
worth 35c.
15c a yard for Genuine Barnaby Scotch
Ginghams, down from 25c.

Sassett & Co.
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

Fruit Jars!
PINT,
QUART,
1-2 GAL.
MASON JARS.
JELLY
GLASSES
LESS THAN
FACTORY
PRICES
To-Day.
Extra Rub-
bers for
Jars.
Bryan & Tandy.

The following item, clipped from
the Ft. Madison (Iowa) Democrat,
contains information well worth re-
membering: "Mr. John Roth, of this
city, who met with an accident a few
days ago, spraining and bruising his
leg and arm quite severely, was cured
by one 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's
Pain Balm. This remedy is without
an equal for sprains and bruises, and
should have a place in every house-
hold. For sale by Leavell & Wood.

People call eloquence the facility
that some have in speaking alone and
for a great length of time.—Pascal.

Twin City Express, St. Louis to St.
Paul and the Northwest.

The Burlington is in it, and as
usual at the front. Pastest time and
best service on record between St.
Louis and the Twin Cities.

Pulman Palace Sleepers and all
equipments the latest. Every meal
served in elegant Dining
Cars.

Commencing May 30th, the Twin
City Express on the Burlington route
will leave St. Louis, Daily, at 10:30
a. m.

Superb service and quick time, to-
gether with natural attractions which
rivet the celebrated Hudson River
excursion, combine to make this not
only the best, but the only route for
Northern tourists.

Mustard plaster made with the
white of an egg will not blister.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well
known and so popular as to need no
special mention. All who have used
Electric Bitters sing the same song of
praise. A purer medicine does not
exist and it is guaranteed to do all
that is claimed. Electric Bitters will
cure all diseases of the Liver and
Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils,
salt rheum and other affections caused
by impure blood. Will drive malaria
from the system and prevent as well
as cure all malarial fevers. For cure
of headache, constipation and indiges-
tion try Electric Bitters. Entire
satisfaction guaranteed, or money re-
funded. Price 50c, and \$1.00 per bot-
tle at R. C. Hardwick's Drug Store.

Flood the water-water pipen every
week with boiling water, and occasion-
ally with a hot solution of sal soda.

Let me Show You
What a saving I have made during
the last year by being my own doctor.
Last year I paid out \$90.25 for doc-
tors and their medicines; this year I
paid \$5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur
Bitters, and they have kept health in
my whole family. They are the best
and purest medicine ever made.—
Charles King, 60 Temple Street,
Boston, Mass.

Medicine stains may be removed
from silver spoons by rubbing with
sifted wood ashes and soap suds.

A beautiful head of hair can be re-
tained indefinitely by using Hall's
Hair Renewer.

SAGINAW VALLEY.

An Indian Tradition of its Early Invasion.
There is an interesting tradition pre-
vailing among the Indians and pioneers
of northern Michigan which may fur-
nish a clue to the origin of some of the
primitive monuments found in the Sag-
inaw valley. It can not be shown by
actual proof that this tradition is au-
thentic, nor is it often told twice alike.
Yet the general thread of the narrative
is identical, whether related by the pio-
neer or by the Indian.

The tradition, as told by an old In-
dian, is that at a time long ago, before
the first white man set foot in this
peninsula, there lived, in the territory
drained by the Saginaw and its tribu-
taries, a very powerful tribe called
Sagaw, and that the balance of
Michigan was inhabited by the Potawa-
tomies, while the Ottawas and Chip-
ewas occupied the northern part of
the state as far as Lake Superior. The
Sagaws, who had strong villages along
the rivers, were continually making
war upon their Chippewa neighbors on
the north and the Potawatomes on the
south, as well as upon some of the
tribes in Canada. At last, realizing
that the efforts of a single tribe to per-
manently subdue the Sagaws were of no
avail, a council was held at Mackinac
island, consisting of all the tribes who
were repeatedly molested. At this
council a large force was fitted out
with the best arrows, arms and canoes
which the united tribes could muster.

This force then set out in their bark
canoes, going south along the western
shore of Lake Huron until Saginaw
bay was reached. They then stealthily
skirted the shore of the bay by night,
secreting themselves in the day time:
until many days, they were with-
in a few miles of the mouth of the
Saginaw river. Here part of the force
was set ashore, while the remainder
crossed the bay in the night, and land-
ing on the eastern shore, detailed a
part of their number to watch the
canoes, which they concealed in the
undergrowth. In the morning both
parties started up the river, one on
either side, and following the ridge
upon which were located the villages
of the Sagaws, prepared to attack and
massacre the inhabitants of each as they
came to it.

The force on the west side attacked
the main village by surprise and mas-
sacred all the inhabitants, except a few
which retreated across the river to one
of the other villages, which was located
near what is now Bay City. But about
this time the eastern division of the in-
vading force arrived and made a furious
attack upon this village. Here, a sec-
ond time the invaders were successful,
and the enemy retreating to a small
island about a quarter of a mile up the
river, thought themselves safe, as the
invaders had no canoes at hand with
which to reach them. At this place a
siege was instituted until the next
morning, when the river having frozen
over during the night, the two attack-
ing parties were enabled to cross, one
from each side, and by their combined
efforts exterminated the garrison, with
the exception of twelve squaws.

The invaders then retreated, their
march up the river, attacking and mas-
sacring all in their way. At the junc-
tion where the Cass, Shiawassee and
Tittabawassee rivers meet to form the
Saginaw, they divided, sending one
party up each river.

Those going up the Shiawassee again
divided on reaching the mouth of the
Flint, so that some were sent wherever
a village was located.

One of the largest villages was exter-
minated on the bluffs of the Flint, near
the present town of flushing. The di-
vision whose duty it was to exterminate
the villages of the Tittabawassee
River valley discovered an extremely
large village only a few miles up the
river, and overpowering the in-
habitants by sheer numbers, killed
them all and buried their remains in
one large mound on the river bank.
Traces of this mound may still be seen.
The force that went up the Cass also
attacked a large village which stood at
the bend in the river now known as
Bridgeport.

After exterminating the entire tribe,
with the exception of the twelve
squaws before mentioned, a second
council was held, and after considera-
ble debate, these squaws were sent
west, and by treaty put under the pro-
tection of the Sioux, much to the dis-
gust of a large number who were in
favor of torturing them. The con-
quered country was set aside for a
neutral hunting ground, to be used by
the several tribes who had taken part
in the invasion. But since many of the
hunting parties who visited the scene of
their former victories never returned,
it was thought by some that there still
remained a few Sagaws, who, lurking in
the denser parts of the forest, vigilantly
watched the chance of vengeance, and
to kill any unsuspecting hunter who
might be led into that part by the game
and fish which were so plentiful. Others
believed the place to be haunted by the
spirits of the exterminated Sagaws, and
nothing could induce them to venture
into the mysterious territory. At last,
so strong had become the dread of this
region, that it was used as a place of
exile for those of the tribes who com-
mitted extreme crimes.

More of the Chippewas were exiled
than of the other tribes, so that their
language prevails, although somewhat
changed by contact with the other lan-
guages.—Harlan J. Smith, in American
Antiquarian.

"THE BEAR MOTHER."
A Haida Legend Vividly Portrayed in Slate
by an Indian Sculptor.

A magnificent collection of Indian
ingenuity and skill in slate, bone and
wood carving is to be seen at the Na-
tional museum. Among the specimens
shown there is a Haida slate figure, the
"Bear Mother," which is undoubtedly
one of the most marvellous conceptions
of savage art. This figure, though
small and after the rude style of In-
dian sculpture, is full of expression,
and the ideas that set the carver at
work are portrayed by the position of
every limb, and the outline of every

feature. The specimen is about nine
inches long and carved from a solid
piece of slate, in which material many
of the Indian carvings are done.

The "Bear Mother" figure is the ma-
terialization of a legend, the Haida ver-
sion of which is as follows: "A number
of Indian squaws were in the woods
gathering berries, when one of them,
the daughter of a chief, spoke in terms
of ridicule of the whole bear species.
The bears descended on them and killed
them all but the chief's daughter, whom
the king of the bears took to wife. She
bore him a child half human and half
bear."

The carving represents the agony of
the mother in nursing this rough and
mouth opening. The young creature
is seen at her breast, apparently eager
to appease the animal appetite, and
as it feeds it claws the mother's
flesh with its paw-hands, causing
her excruciating pain. The
features of the mother are dis-
torted and her body twisted, as in her
agony she seems to writhe. One of her
arms is thrown out in helpless despair,
the other one clutching the child, whose
head as though about to thrust it from
her, yet the action is stayed by a moth-
er's heart. The rude labret or lip or-
nament is seen protruding in the carv-
ing as she opens her mouth to give
vent to cries provoked by the torture
she endures, and yet her eyes are
closed as though she had already re-
solved herself to fate, that she might
save her babe.

This carving was done by Shaswa-
keay, a Haida Indian, whose tribe
dwells in that strip of land in southern
Alaska and northern British Columbia
known as the "Northwest Coast." From
these Indians and other
tribes inhabiting the same territory
many specimens of fine workmanship
in carving have been obtained, all
of which are on exhibition at the mu-
seum. The specimens in slate are more
accurately carved, as the material has
the desirable quality of being soft
when freshly quarried, and of harden-
ing and taking a polish when exposed
to the weather for some time. Of this
material they have made and carved
models of totem posts, figured columns,
boxes inlaid with silver and ivory,
pipes of various kinds, figures and
dishes. Of the last-named specimens
there is a large dish of particularly fine
workmanship, around the center of
which are carved two eagles and two
wolves, the handles representing sea
lions.

There is a carved slate box, also, the
result of a legend, on the lid of which
two faces may be seen. On the front
side of the box is the face of Hoots,
the bear having in his mouth the hun-
tation call on your nearest Twi-
Agent, or address, E. L. LOM, N.
G. P. & T. A. U. P. System
Omaha, N.

The formal opening of the sea
at Dunbar's Cave, near Clark's,
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one afflicted by a cough or cold will
find it a friend." There is no danger
from whooping cough when this reme-
dy is freely given. 25 and 50 cent
bottles for sale by Leavell & Wood.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.
Various Contraband Ways in Which the
Costly Drug is Imported.

"Talking about opium," said James
McFalls, sergeant-at-arm of the city
council, who was one of the special
agents of the treasury under the Cleve-
land administration, "people have no
idea about the extent of opium smoking
in the United States. In 1886 there were
about 8,000 opium smokers in the coun-
try. Now there are over 90,000. I was
engaged for a long time in looking after
the opium trade exclusively and in the
pursuit of smugglers on the Pacific
coast, and I know something about the
business. The drug is imported in cases,
containing forty balls weighing from
forty-seven to fifty cents each—a total
net weight of 160 pounds. These
balls much resemble the coconut, but
more globular in shape; the shell of the
ball, so like the husk of the coconut,
is, however, artificial, not natural like
the nut. It is ingeniously fabricated
from the leaves of the poppy. Split it
in the center and the kernel (opium) is
seen filling about one-half the central
space, in color and consistency much
like coal tar, tasteless and odorless.
The opium is taken to the refineries in
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to exist in the United States. The con-
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of heat, appearing in various stages of
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til sufficiently 'cooked.' It is then put
into five-cent tin boxes ready for sale
for smoking. It then appears as a syrup
of a chocolate color and tasteless, but
with a peculiar sweetish smell. The
shells are carefully rinsed to obtain
every particle of the opium, and are re-
shipped to be sold in China, where they
are used with the betel nut for chew-
ing. They bring from \$1 to \$1.25 a pound.

"This opium is all originally from
Patia, and comes to British Columbia
from Hong Kong. The crude drug costs
in Hong Kong from \$75 to \$800 a case,
according to quality. The refined arti-
cle costs the Chinese merchants \$8.35 a
pound. No one, as a rule, handles the
retail article but Chinamen. The cost
of the refining article consists mainly
in the hire of three chief cooks who re-
ceive \$40 a month and their board.
They are expected to turn two and one-
half a day. If they do any additional
work they receive 60 cents a ball. There
are a number of refineries in British
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tell you that. At the beginning of this
century the opium habit was unknown
in China. From 1859, when it was
forced into Hong Kong by British gun-
boats, and especially during the last
few decades it has increased enorm-
ously. But the last five years in the
United States shows a greater increase."
—Chicago Times.

THE SALMON.
The Myriads of Them That Are to be
Found in Miramichi Bay.

Anyone familiar with the catenaries
of and the bays adjacent to our great
rivers—such as the Miramichi, Ken-
tuck, Saginaw, etc., knows that if a
fractional number of the salmon that
visit them each day in June and July,
were to ascend above the tide, history
would repeat itself, wherein it is re-
lated that in the good old days before
"the great Miramichi fire" the pioneer
settlers used to walk across that river
on the backs of the ascending salmon.
Nearly a thousand of the salmon salsar
are now shipped in ice every week day
during the fishing season from Chatham
railway station alone, every one of
them being taken in the tidal waters
below, extending for thirty miles on
each side of the Miramichi river and
bay.

What myriads of them must there be,
therefore, visiting the lower bay that
escape being captured and return to
the sea! Those who seek salmon with
the fly in their pools up stream for a
hundred miles or more from the tide—
as I have done for years—know that
even a thousand fish make a fine show-
ing in our biggest rivers. It is, there-
fore, most reasonable to assume that
comparatively few of the "spring run"
of salmon that team in our bays ascend
the rivers, and if they do not ascend,
they, of course, do not spawn.—Ameri-
can Angler.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Lemon as a Medicine.
Where our Lemon Chill Tonic has
been used it needs no advertising as it
does its own talking. Ask your neigh-
bors if it has ever disappointed them
either as a general tonic or for child.
Many families keep a bottle setting on
their table or side board and never
think of being without it and when
ever any of the children's appetite is
poor or they look or feel bad a dose of
Lemon Chill Tonic each morning
brings them all right. For sale and
guaranteed by R. C. Hardwick.

Asthma may be greatly relieved by
soaking blotting or tissue paper in
saltpetre water; dry it, then burn it at
night in sleeping room.

In the First Place.
"The Overland Flyer" of the Union
Pacific System is to-day as it has
been for years, the most popular as
well as the fastest daily Transconti-
nental Train. The Flyer has a down-
tubed train composed of Pullman
Sleepers and Dining Cars and Free
Reclining Chair Cars. No change of
coach Chicago to Denver, Ogden, San
Francisco or Portland. Note our com-
mon sense time table:

Ammonia is a most useful house-
hold article. For washing windows,
brushes and for performing many
other services it becomes indispensable
to the careful housekeeper.

Many New Ideas
in the home cure of diseases, acci-
dents, and how to treat them and
many hints of value to the sick will
be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great
Medical Wonders, 400 illustrations.
Send three cent stamps to A. P. Ord-
way & Co., Boston, Mass.; and receive
a copy free.

Boiled starch is much improved by
the addition of a little spermin, or a
little gunnabac dissolved.

"THE OVERLAND FLYER."
Leave Chicago Omaha Denver
10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 7:40 A. M.
Arrive Omaha Denver
8:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Port of Omaha
10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 7:40 A. M.

For tickets or any additional infor-
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD IN THE INTEREST OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

FREE REPAIRS ON ALL BOOTS AND SHOES WE SELL.
It has always been the guiding principle in our business to do the very
best for our customers possible, by giving them honest goods, lowest prices
and liberal fair treatment. Whenever we have been able to buy stocks of
clothing or boots and shoes at 50 or 75c on the dollar, we have in turn given
them to our customers on the same terms. As our business has grown each
year we have been enabled to reduce our per cent. of profit. We do not claim
to do these things on account of any big-heartedness, but purely as a matter
of business. And as a matter of business we will from this date on extend
the guarantee limits on shoes to include every shoe that goes out of our store
be it a 50 cent slipper or a \$5.00 hand made shoe. These Free Repairs of
course do not include half-soleing or patching, but covers any and all defects
in the work; all rips in uppers or soles sewed up free.
This is a long stride for the benefit of our customers, and will cost us
several hundred dollars every year but our large and increasing business
justifies it, and our business policy demands it. It has always been to the
people's interest to buy shoes from the oldest established shoe house in all
Southern Kentucky, handling only old and tried lines. This "step forward"
will weld another strong link in the chain that connects the people of Chris-
tian county to our place of business.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

**FOUR CARDINAL POINTS
IN A SHOE.**
Good Material,
Good Fit,
Durability,
Good Style.

ALL CAN BE FOUND AT
Thomas Rodman's
103 MAIN STREET.

Friday and Saturday.
TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW.

Sam
SHIRT SALE.
The Celebrated
"Atkinson Shirt,"
The best in the World.
Made of Masonville Domestic
21,200 linen Bosom and bands.
Double reinforced Front & Back.
To-day and To-morrow.

20 dozen plain shield bosom, laun- lar price \$1.25. To-day and Saturday 85c.
tered, regular price \$1.00. To-day and to-morrow 79c. 5 dozen fancy figured puff bosom
To-day and to-morrow 79c. 6 dozen India linen puff bosom, reg- regular price \$1.50.
ular price \$1.00. To-day and Saturday 79c. To-day and Saturday \$1.19
10 dozen pleated bosom, laundered, ular price \$1.25. To-day and Saturday 79c. 5 dozen fancy and plain "full dress"
regular price \$1.25. To-day and to-morrow 83c. 5 dozen dotted Swiss puff bosom, regular price \$1.50 to 2.00.
5 dozen Corded pique bosom, regu- regular price \$1.25. To-day and Saturday one price \$1.39

Remember this sale is for to-day and to-morrow only.
SAM FRANKEL.
15 Main St., opposite Yates' Jewelry Store.