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TOPOGRAPHICAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is the time to Get it For
Western Kentucky.

EFFORT MUST BE MADE

Such a Survey Is, and the
Benefits to Be Derived
From It.

WE ABOUT IT NEXT WEEK.

The United States Geological Survey created in 1879 for the purpose of examining and reporting on the geologic structure, mineral resources and products of national domain. To the adequate description of geologic formations and structure cartography is essential, and Congress early recognized this fact by making appropriations for the preparation of a geologic map of the United States.

The Geological Survey is making a topographic and a large geologic map of the United States, which are issued together in the form of a geologic Atlas. The parts of this Atlas are called folios. Each folio contains a topographic map and a geologic map of a small section of country, and is accompanied by explanatory and descriptive texts.

The small section of country surveyed and mapped are called quadrangles. Usually, according to scale, embrace an area of a degree of latitude by a degree of longitude, respectively, on the side, irrespective of natural or artificial boundaries.

Within the limits of scale the topographic map is an accurate and characteristic delineation of the relief, drainage and culture of the region represented. Viewing the landscape, map in hand, every characteristic feature of sufficient magnitude should be recognizable. It may guide the traveler, who can determine in advance or follow continuously on map his route along stage highways and byways. It may serve the investor or owner who desires to ascertain the position and surroundings of property to be bought or sold.

Other uses of the topographic sheet are the following: As preliminary data for planning engineering projects, highways, electric roads, railroads, aqueducts and sewerage plants may be laid out on them, and the cost of preliminary surveys may be saved. Plans of catchment for water supply, and for reservoirs and routes for canals may be ascertained from these sheets. In all questions relating to judicial or legislative matters, they afford accurate information as to the locations of boundaries and towns to natural features.

Besides the topographical map just mentioned, each folio has usually more than one geological map. There is usually a map showing the areal geology, which shows the areas occupied by the various rocks of the district. This is so important from an economic view, that a separate map of its economic geology is made out.

This sheet represents the distribution of useful minerals, the occurrence of geologic water, or other facts of economic interest, showing their relations to the features of topography, and to the geologic formations. All the geologic formations which appear on the map of areal geology are shown in this map also, but the distinctions between the colored patterns are less striking. The areal geology thus printed, affords a subdued background upon which the areas of productive formations may be emphasized by strong colors. A symbol for mines is introduced in this map and it is accompanied at each occurrence by the name of the mineral mined. Then there is a structure sections map. This sheet exhibits the relations existing beneath the surface among the formations whose distribution on the surface is represented in the map of areal geology. In any shaft or trench the rocks beneath the surface may be exposed, and in the vertical side of the trench the relations of different beds (of rocks) may be seen. A natural or artificial cutting which exhibits these relations is called a sec-

tion, and the same name is applied to a diagram representing the relations. The arrangement of the rocks in the earth is the earth's structure, and a section exhibiting this arrangement is called a structure section.

The maps that result from these topographical geological surveys show, in different colors, the following principal facts:

1. Public culture, printed in black, which includes the exact plan of every road, lane, path, railroad, street, dam, public boundaries, names, etc.
2. The hydrography, or water, printed in blue, including all lakes, rivers, streams, swamps, marshes, reservoirs, springs, etc.
3. The relief, or surface forms, printed in brown, including the shapes of the hills, valleys and ravines, their elevations and depressions, and the slopes of every rise or fall in its surface of the land.
4. Economic features, including location, extent and accessibility of lands, waters, forests and valuable minerals.

In these respects these maps are indispensable to State and Federal bureaus, and to owners, investors and corporations.

Such a topographical geological survey and the maps resulting therefrom, would be of the greatest benefit to the development of this Fluor-Spar-Zinc-Lead District, of Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois. One quadrangle would cover the producing territory, the area included between parallels of longitude 88 deg. and 88 deg. 30 min., and between parallels of latitude 37 deg. and 37 deg. 30 min. Within this area is included almost all of Livingston county and of Crittenden, parts of Lyon and Caldwell counties, in Kentucky; and largely Hardin and Pope counties, Ill. The principal towns included are Marion, Edlyville, Kuttawa, Grand Rivers, Smithland, Salem and Carversville, Ky., and Golconda, Fairview, Roseclair, Elizabethtown, Cave-in-Rock, Ill. Matters of important economic interest in this quadrangle are, first, numerous veins of fluorspar and of zinc and lead ores; then there are large economic deposits of iron and of manganese ore, and of coal, besides workable deposits of barite, glass sand and of many kinds of clay.

And of very great importance in a topographical map of this area would be the ease of the studying out every possible economic route for railroad construction. Both in Illinois and in Kentucky the development of its resources depend upon the acquiring of railroad transportation.

It appears on the face of things that we can just now possibly secure such a geologic-topographic survey of the area mentioned. Next week we hope to be able to explain how it may be obtained. Practically, to get it resolves itself into merely "passing up our plates," and bringing the proper influence to bear upon the matter.

What constitutes a topographical geological survey, and its object and benefits therefrom, is mainly excerpted from the literature of the U. S. Geological Survey, to which acknowledgment is given.—The Editor.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO GROWERS NOT ALL

Other People and Countries Have
Their Troubles—Next Congress
May Work on Waterways.

While Kentucky tobacco growers are having their own troubles with the tobacco trust, figures just furnished to the Department of State show the revenue of tobacco trusts and government monopolies in other countries. In Australia there is a tobacco trust which last year had a revenue of \$7,000,000, with a population of 4,000,000. There are now six factories as against nine before the combine, but operations have increased 12 per cent, with an increase of wages. The revenue per pound is 64 cents, the revenue per capita \$1.694, and the average wages per hour 12.4 cents. In France, Australia and Italy, tobacco is a government monopoly, and though it may seem strange, the people fare worse under this system than in Australia under the trust. The revenue per pound in France is 75 cents, in Italy 90 cents, and in Australia 32 cents, while the average wage per hour as compared with Australia's 12.4 cents is only 4 cents in France, a fraction over 3 cents in Australia, and 3 cents in Italy. From these figures it would seem that those countries having a government monopoly, have their tobacco troubles, as well as Kentucky.

MEAT PACKING SCANDALS

About the Only Attraction in
Washington

SEEKING AN ADJOURNMENT

Meat Lobbyists Trying to Manufacture
Public Opinion by the
Use of Money.

ADVERTISING IN THE LOCAL PAPERS.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Even with the hot weather closing in, Congress casting about for some short cut to adjournment, and all the other things that might take up the public mind, there is little interest in anything in Washington just now but the meat packing scandals. The matter is being fought so obstinately in the House committee on Agriculture that there are many hard words being said about the attitude of Representative Wadsworth, the chairman of the committee. During all the investigation that has followed the publication of President Roosevelt's report, Mr. Wadsworth has taken the position of counsel for the defense and while he has treated Mr. Wilson the representative of the packers with marked courtesy and consideration, he has acted toward both Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the President's commissioners, as though they were culprits on trial. In fact had he been admittedly the paid counsel for the packers, he could hardly have espoused their cause more warmly. The result has been to increase public feeling against the meat packers and there have been threats in the House that if an unsatisfactory report is made from the committee that the House will have no hesitation in voting against it. This in plain language means that if there is an attempt on the part of the committee to make a whitewashing report on the Beveridge Amendment, the House will throw out the report and adopt the Beveridge Amendment as it came from the Senate. This would be against all precedent, for a favorable report on any measure from the committee having it under consideration is almost tantamount to a favorable action by the House.

The meat lobby has been busy trying to manufacture public opinion. They have spent money wherever they could and as the papers have persistently taken a stand in favor of the Neill-Reynolds official report, the representatives of the packing houses this week took a whole page in each of the local papers with an immense display advertisement stating that "in view of the sensational reports" that has been circulated about the meat business in Chicago, they wished to offer an invitation to all the people of the country and Washingtonians in particular to visit the packing houses and see conditions for themselves.

This was a great piece of bumrump for on the very day that the advertisement appeared, the President gave out a letter that he had sent to chairman Wadsworth, with some very pointed extracts from one of his personal friends in Chicago anent the cleaning up process that had been going on ever since the disclosures had been impending. The President did not name his correspondent, but said that he would give the name if the committee so desired. The writer in question said that he had been watching the "Awakening of Packingtown" and that the haste the packers displayed in cleaning up their places would be numerous if all the conditions were not so tragic. He enumerated some of the things that has already been done in the way of putting in new plundering, providing washing facilities and washable uniforms, repaving, painting, scraping, whitewashing, and the like. And he said that if a committee from Congress did visit packing houses, they would find a very different place from that so accurately described by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds in their report.

In all the matter that has been printed about the condition of the packing houses, however there is one that seems to have been generally overlooked. That is the inhuman treatment to which

the livestock is subjected before it gets on the killing beds. The packers and the stock raisers just before the disclosures of condition in the yards, had been clamoring for Congress to increase the time during which they could transport cattle on the trains without food or water. As the law stands, cattle must be fed and watered once in twenty-eight hours, and the cattle sellers wanted to increase this to thirty-six hours. The proposition was monstrously inhuman in its conception. But starving and famishing is not the worst that happens. The cattle are bruised, gored, frequently knocked down and their limbs broken and this is the way in which many of the dead cattle reach the killing beds where they are officially "killed" a second time. It is quite possible that supplementary legislation will be introduced looking to a cure for this phase of the evil. And it can not come too soon.

The rate bill has been recommitted to conference by the Senate which is dissatisfied with the outcome of the compromise. The Senate has won out on only forty-seven of the fifty-one amendments submitted, but it apparently wants to get them all. One thing on which an earnest fight is being made is the anti-pass provision of the bill. As it stands now, the measures will certainly work considerable hardship on the bona fide employees of the railroads. But as Senator Patterson pointed out, the pass privilege is one of the most abused in existence and one of the most potent agencies in the corrupt elections. He says that this feature of the bill cannot be too strongly drawn, and looks as though he were right.

The Free Alcohol Bill has not only been passed but signed, and there is mourning in the camp of the would-be alcohol lobby that fought it consistently. But in the opposition tents, which hold some of the foremost of the profession trust busters, there has been great rejoicing. The measure on the face of it ought to be a good thing for the farmers of the country, for it will make commercially available many by-products of the farm that have heretofore gone to waste. How long before the business of producing denatured alcohol will be put on a commercial footing is a question that only time can answer.

JUVENILE COURT

New Law of Especial Interest to All
Good Citizens.

The new Juvenile Court law, which goes into effect about June 12, will be effective in each county in the State, and it seems of such vital importance as to demand the attention of parents and guardians and all citizens interested in the welfare of children generally.

The law provides that all offenses, not felonies, that are committed against the laws of the State by boys of seventeen years and under and by girls of eighteen years and under shall be heard in the Juvenile court, and it makes the County Judge the judge of this court. These cases are to be heard in private and handled in the way of reforming rather than punishing these juvenile offenders. Probation officers are to be appointed to look after delinquent children put on good behavior by the Judge and their duty will be to see that such children are conducting themselves properly and to make periodical reports to the court.

County Judge Blackburn when interviewed this week expressed great sympathy for children who suffer from the influences of evil environment and gave his endorsement to the new law, realizing the while that he will be a very busy man if the new law gets in full swing with the backing of citizens generally.

In addition to the Juvenile Court law there is another known as the Adult Delinquent law, that goes into effect about the same time, which provides for the punishment of adults who contribute to the delinquency of children.

Call Meeting of Paducah Presbytery.

Rev. Ben Andres and delegate, Henry K. Woods, left Tuesday morning for Henderson, Ky., to attend a call meeting of the Paducah Presbytery of the Southern Presbyterian church to be held in the First Church, Henderson. The business of this call meeting is to ordain as minister, Rev. Ben Andres and arrange for his installation as pastor of the church in Marion.

STRANGE ACTIONS!

Well-Known Young Man Does
Queer Things.

MIND MAY BE UNBALANCED

Buy Cattle for Missouri Man Without
His Knowledge and Then
Suddenly Disappears.

FORMERLY LIVED IN THIS COUNTY.

Hugh Hoover, who has been living in Sikeston, Mo., for some time but formerly resided in this county, came to the home of his father, Mr. Tom Hoover, near Sheridan last week and announced that he had come to buy up a lot of cattle for Chas. Smith, a stock dealer of Sikeston. He engaged Mr. Ebb Sullenger to ride with him and in one day bought about fifty head, paying handsome prices for them. The cattle were to be delivered at Tolu Saturday morning.

On Thursday Hoover came to Marion and sent a telegram to Mr. Smith to forward him money with which to pay for the cattle. Then he disappeared. No one knew what had become of him. His father came to town and a thorough search was made, but nothing could be heard of him. Owing to the fact that he sometimes had cramping spells, his father and friends feared he had been stricken with one of these attacks and died somewhere on the road, and the search was renewed the following day. Much excitement prevailed, but nothing was heard of the missing man until word came that he had arrived in Sikeston. Information was also received from Mr. Smith that he had not authorized Hoover to purchase cattle for him and knew nothing of the matter until he received the telegram.

Hoover's peculiar actions have caused his friends here much anxiety. They fear his mind is unbalanced, since he had always before appeared to be discreet in his actions. It seems that as soon as he had sent the message to Smith he boarded the train for Sikeston, leaving no word to his friends as to his intentions. This together with the fact that he told friends here that he had left Sikeston upon a sudden impulse which had seized him while at work in the field, leads to the belief that he is wrong mentally. His friends say he has always been rather given to dress and particular about his appearance, but when he arrived in the county last week he wore his work clothes, having traveled all the way from Sikeston in them.

Mr. Hoover is of a good family and has always borne the reputation of being industrious and of good habits.

NEW DUTIES NOW FOR COUNTY CLERK

Must Certify to Assessor All Obligations for Money Due Put
to Record.

The new law governing the duties of County Clerks as to the certification of purchase money notes, mortgages and other obligations for money due or to be paid goes into effect June 13. This act was passed by the last Legislature. The statute requires the County Clerk to certify and state to the Assessor all such papers, in his office, except those owned by banks and trust companies. These statements shall show dates of execution and maturity of such "evidences of indebtedness, the consideration, the date of recording, the amount and the county of residence of owner, payee, beneficial holder or other person or corporation liable for the taxes thereon." No such evidence of indebtedness shall be received by the County Clerk for record unless the residence of the person liable for such taxes is clearly shown.

In case of an assignment of such note or paper the assignment must give the same definite data as to the

residence of the assignee. Any person giving a false or fictitious address in such a paper is to be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$1,000. These statements made and sworn to by the clerks shall be submitted to the Assessor and returned with the records of that office to the County Clerks for the use of the Boards of Supervisors. A clerk failing to perform such services is punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

WORK HAS BEGUN ON NEW RAILROAD

Force of Men Began Work Last Week
Clearing Right-of-Way.

The Madisonville Hustler says: Work on the Dawson Springs and Madisonville railroad began in earnest last Monday morning. J. M. Kirkwood has a force of men out and clearing the right-of-way for the coal switch which will run out from Dawson Springs a distance of five miles and handle the product of the company's mine. The work was commenced at their junction with the I. C. and is progressing rapidly. It is reliably reported that the work of grading and laying steel will be the next move which will commence as soon as the construction company that has the contract can arrange to get on the ground. President Harris has opened a temporary office at Dawson where he will transact all business for his company and so that he can be on the ground and keep things moving. Everything now points to a completion of the new railroad.

At least three large coal mines will be opened up along the new line and they expect to be ready to put it on the market for the fall trade.

ANOTHER FIRE.

J. Frank Conyer Loses Three Barns
And the Contents.

At one o'clock in the morning of June 7th, fire was discovered in the large new barn of Mr. Frank Conyer, of the Piney neighborhood. Help soon arrived but the flames destroyed the barn and caught two others and burned them and their contents.

Mr. Conyer was about half covered by insurance. He had \$475 on the three barns and \$605 on the contents, making \$1080 in all.

It is thought that the cause of the fire was a tramp.

One of the gentry had been seen in the neighborhood for several days and one had slept in the barn of Wyatt Hunt the night before.

KENTUCKY FLUOR SPAR CO.

Have an Annual Meeting on the 13th
of June, 1906.

The officers, directors and members of the Kentucky Fluor Spar Company held its annual meeting in Marion June 13th. The company has enjoyed a reasonably prosperous year in the conduct of its business of mining and selling fluor spar with an occasional car load of lead.

During the last year they sold 12,000 tons of spar and made a reasonable profit, notwithstanding a great deal of development work has been done. The outlook for the coming year is particularly flattering and the stock holders are to be congratulated thereon. This company has more spar in sight at its various mines, and its spar mill here in Marion are all better equipped to handle their product cheaply than ever before.

The company is rapidly installing modern machinery at the various mines, notably at the Memphis. We dare say there is not a mine anywhere in this section that has as good an equipment of modern, up-to-date machinery, simple and effective for the purpose to which adapted as the Memphis. This company is operating but six mines where they operated fourteen this time last year. These six mines produce more fluor spar per month than did the fourteen.

It is needless to say that at this meeting the management of those in control was commended and all officers and directors were re-elected unanimously. The officers and directors are C. S. Nunn, president, H. A. Haynes, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Bine, P. S. Maxwell, C. S. Nunn, N. F. Snow and Thomas Jones, directors.

Marriage License.
David Creasey to Miss Letha Dunbar;
C. T. Smith to Miss Willie Matthews.