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With the Best.

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YANDELL-GUGENHEIM COMPANY

The Crittenden Press-Record

S. M. JENKINS Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1907.

THE sun has crossed the line marking the change of seasons. The autumnal equinox of Sept. 22 is now past and the days are growing shorter every day. The morning stars now are Jupiter and Mercury, and the evening stars are Venus, Mars and Saturn. The most brilliant of them now is Mars and the evening view is very striking. It is now nearer to the earth than it will be again for a long time.

News reached the city Tuesday morning of the death of Samuel H. Walker at his home in Houston, Texas, on Thursday night Oct. 3rd, 1907. He was only sick 5 days and was afflicted with kidney disease with which he had suffered for several years. He was 44 years of age, Oct. 12th, 1863, being the date of his birth. He was a son of P. L. H. Walker, for many years pastor of Pleasant Hill Church, and was born near there three miles east of this city, where he spent all his life until seven years ago when he moved to Houston, Texas. His wife and three children survive him, also one brother, Paul A. Walker of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. Geo. Newbree, Mrs. Lon H. Paris and Mrs. Isaac Gass.

"For Mother's Sake" comes to Marion Opera House on Friday, Oct. 11. Wherever this popular drama has been presented it has met with unmistakable proofs of appreciation. It is strong in action, effective and enjoyable on account of its situations and the brilliancy and crispness of its dialogue. A rich and artistic scenic display in connection with a well balanced company completes one of the most finished performances in the shape of melodrama that will visit our city this season.

FLUORSPAR.

By F. Julius Fohs.

This review of the American fluorspar industry is abstracted, by permission of the Director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, from a bulletin by me now in press, on "The Fluorspar Industry," to which the reader is referred for further details and a fairly complete exposition of everything relating to the subject.—F. J. F.

Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois Districts continue in the lead as producers of fluorspar, with the Central Tennessee and Colorado Districts producing small amounts in 1906. While there was a larger amount marketed in 1906 than in 1905, the amount mined was less, due to a deficiency of production in Southern Illinois, where the shipments exceeded the production by more than 5,000 tons. The Kentucky production and shipments both fell below those for Illinois for the first time since 1897, though Kentucky still ranks first in the production of ground fluorspar.

In Kentucky, five shafts not regularly producing heretofore, will be capable of supplying in 1907, more than the entire Kentucky production in 1906, while the old mines will be capable of turning out a larger amount of fluorspar than ever before. It may be seen therefore that it was not due to lack of fluorspar, but to the regulation of the supply so as not to exceed the demand and further that Kentucky mines will be capable if called upon to supply a larger demand than at present.

There was marketed from American mines in 1906, 37,034 short tons valued at $211,231. This is an increase of 872 tons over 1905, although product was about equal to that of 1906. Of the 1906 product, 8,314 tons valued at $34,398 was in the lump form, while of gravel there was 22,623 tons valued at $94,257.

The figures of shipments for 1906, results from returns of transportation companies carefully checked with those reported by the operasors. The reason for Kentucky shipments dropping to the second place may be summed up as follows: 1. Advantage of $1.00 per ton in freight rates in favor of Illinois shippers. Rebates are also reported as being given in addition to this. 2. Illinois operators having cut prices in order to compete with the English, and also to undersell Kentucky operators. 3. The further invasion of the English shippers into the Western and Southern trade, previously largely controlled by Kentucky shippers. 4. The invasion of Illinois operators for the first time into Southern trade. 5. The partial retirement from the market of one of the large shipping companies, owing to caving of one of their Kentucky mines, hence, inability to produce.

The amount of galena concentrates secured as a by product in fluorspar milling in 1905 in Western Kentucky was 71 tons, while in 1906 it amounted to 91 tons. In 1905, the amount shipped from Southern Illinois was somewhat more than for West Kentucky, while in 1906 the galena shipments from Southern Illinois amounted to about 540 tons, with a reported silver content of 3.5 to 11 oz. per ton. The estimated amount of lead ore on hand at the end of 1906 in the same district was 170 tons. The zinc ore, barite and calcite shipments from Western Kentucky in 1906 were not strictly by-products of fluorspar mining or milling.

Market. The prices per short ton of fluorspar received in 1906 by American companies, in carload lots of 15 tons or more, were as follows: Ground $8.90 to $15; Lump $3.85 to $8.70; gravel $2.50 to $6. The differences in prices between American grades No. 1, 2 and 3 crude, and also between the different grades of ground, vary from 50 cents to $3 per ton. Fluorspar of similar grade costs from 50 cents to $1.50 more in lump form than as gravel.

Fluorspar for foundry purposes, was retailed in 1906 as follows. In quantities from 50 pounds to ton lots, usually paralleled, Crude $10 to $20 per ton; Ground $20 to $32 per ton. The smaller glass and enamel companies also purchase at times in small lots of from 0.5 to five tons. One company reported the sale of a ton of specimen fluorite at $50.

The average prices received for American fluorspar per short ton in 1906 were: Ground $9.93; Lump $5.64, and Gravel $4.16.

The average price of all grades was $5.70.

Though commonly shipped in closed cars, some flourpar was necessarily shipped in coal cars owing to car shortage in 1906.

The sources of competition of American fluorspar are three in number: 1. Limestone Flux. 2. Imported Fluorspar. 3. Cryolite and cryolite products. Owing to detergent and more powerful fluxing properties, the use of fluorspar has shown a steady but notable increase as compared with limestone flux for several years past. English fluorspar of which possibly 30,000 tons are now imported yearly is a keen source of competition especially in the lower grades, but during 1906, American producers entered into active competition with the English, and the fight will continue earnestly in 1907. Imported cryolite and its by-product calcium fluoride formerly a notable source of competition has been superseded almost completely by fluorspar, which is cheaper and better for all purposes except the production of sodium salts; the present imports of cryolite are used entirely for the latter purpose. (Refer to article on cryolite elsewhere in this volume).

Uses. About 20 per cent. of the crude fluorspar is marketed in lump form, the remainder as gravel. Of the total fluorspar consumption fully 80 per cent is used in iron and steel, making, chiefly in open hearth charges and 5 per cent. by other smelters. A small per cent of the lump and gravel (the crushed is included with the latter) is purchased by madufacturing chemists, enamelware makers and founders. The chemical, (largely hydro-fluoric acid) and glass industries consume 57 and 11 per cent. of the ground product respectively. The consumption for glass purposes shows an increase over previous years. Of the remaining consumption of ground fluorspar 13 per cent. goes to the manufactures of enamels, glazes and fire-proof ware, and about 5 per cent. to founders and four per cent. for miscellaneous purposes. The enamel-makers are using less in the ground form and more lump than formerly. About 135 companies use fluorspar in greater or less quantity for the several uses; in addition there are several hundred iron, steel and brass founders using it in small quantity. One company sells a patent flux consisting largely of fluorspar and red clay.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Notice.

I have decided to continue my harness and saddlery business in Marion, and have secured a first class leather worker to do the shop work. Persons having left orders or repairing will please call and see him. Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of same,

I am Yours truly,
H. D. Sale.

Spoiled the Groom.

Chicago, Ill., Sept 25.—Mrs. V. Elder, who until yesterday was Miss Blanche Buckley, of Louisville, loaned her husband to his bachelor friends for a farewell supper last night. When she loaned him he was a perfectly good husband, with a beautiful mustache, a handsome head of hair and a wedding smile. She smilingly warned them to let Frank come home early, because today they start for their new home at Seattle. When the husband was returned to her, Mrs. Elder had a shock. His friends during the course of the farewell dinner had clipped his hair close, cut off his beautiful mustache, painted his head red and blackened his face with charcoal. Mr. Elder lived at 3651 Lake avenue and he and Miss Buckley were married yesterdas at St. James church, the Rev. James Stone officiating. They will start west this morning on their honeymoon.

We All Love to be Appreciated.

Atwood, Kans., Oct. 2, 1907.
Mr. S. M. Jenkins, Editor.

Please send me the Record-Press dated Sept. 19, 1907 as I failed to get it and I had rather miss my dinner than miss the Record-Press.

Things look good out here in Kansas. Our wheat crop has been very good, averaged twenty bushels per acre, that is mine did, and I had 400 acres of sod wheat that made 8000 bushels.

I had in cultivation this year something over 1000 acres. I think that beats merchandising in Kentucky. I have retired to private life and am having my farm worked. I hope you may visit me some day and we will kill a few jack rabbits and coyotes.

Yours truly,
J. B. Morse.

Young Bookkeepers Wanted.

Young men now have the opportunity of a life time to enter business on good salaries. There is a general dearth of bookkeepers. The Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, is turning away good places every day because it cannot train bookkeepers as fast as they are wanted by business men. For full information, write for free catalog and literature. 18-3f.

Go to Eskew Bros. for fertilizer.

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

Hon. S. W. Hager, Democra[illegible] nominee for Governor, and Hon O. Stanley will speak at the follo[illegible] ing places on the dates named

Morganfield, Thursday, Oct. 17th 1 o'clock p. m.

MARION, Friday, Oct. 18, 1 p. [illegible]

Princeton, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1 p. [illegible]

How Are Your Eyes.

All weak or defective eyes can [illegible] from Emmetropia, Hyperopia, My[illegible] pia, Astigmatism, Anisometrop[illegible] Presbyopia, can be corrected, w[illegible] the properly addjustment of Glas[illegible]

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. Geo. W. Stone

Office in Jenkins Bldg.

Fine Farm For Sale.

My farm is known as the Fr[illegible] Glenn farm, on the Fredonia [illegible] Dycusburg road four miles fr[illegible] Fredonia two and a half miles fr[illegible] the tank. There are 227 acres, [illegible] acres in grass and clover, 25 ac[illegible] in timber. Well improved and [illegible] tered, Livingston creek on one si[illegible] 7 room house, tobacco barn, stab[illegible] and all necessary out buildings.

Mrs. Susan Glenn,
Marion, Ky

Mrs. Luther Miller Honored.

The Morganfield Sun of Friday, [illegible] commenting on the Paducah Pres[illegible] tery has this to say

Wednesday afternoon at half-p[illegible] three a popular meeting in the [illegible] terest of Foreign Missions was he[illegible] At this meeting Rev. H. F. Willia[illegible] of Nashville, Tenn., delivered a str[illegible] address to a large congregation. St[illegible] toward the perfecting of the Missi[illegible] ary Presbyterian Union were ta[illegible] and Mrs. H. X. Morton, Mrs. Ri[illegible] Casey, of this city, and Mrs. Lut[illegible] Miller of Marion, were appointed [illegible] committee to carry out the instr[illegible] tions of the Presbytery and compl[illegible] the organization.

Mr. J. T. Gifford, of St. Lou[illegible] Mo., who is a partner with W. [illegible] Smith in some valuable coal la[illegible] here arrived Thursday to look a[illegible] some business of the company. J[illegible] what his visit means as to devel[illegible] men, we can not say, but presu[illegible] ably this Company in which T. [illegible] Scott of St. Louis is interest[illegible] means to do something in a very sh[illegible] time. As they hold some of [illegible] most valuable Coal rights in [illegible] state, we are only anxious for [illegible] good work to commence.