

The Bee

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

EIGHTH YEAR.

NO. 9

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator in a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator have been deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zelin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, and all disorders arising from a Disordered Liver.

We ask you to look for yourself, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

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THE TRUNK LINE TO THE NORTH ROUTE OF THE CHICAGO and NASHVILLE LIMITED THE ONLY Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with Newest and Finest Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars FROM THE SOUTH TO Terre Haute, Indianapolis, CHICAGO, Milwaukee, St. Paul, AND ALL PORTS IN THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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FROM THE MAGAZINES.

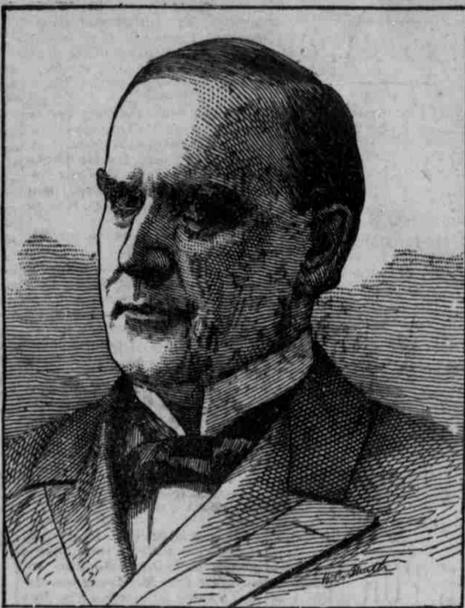
The Business of a Great American Factory and the People Who do the Work

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

One hot evening in July last I stood on the brink of a little canal that skirts a row of noble buildings constituting the largest textile mill in New England and perhaps in the world, and watched hundreds and thousands of mill-hands pour over the bridge that connects the mills with the town of which they are the chief support and pride. As the great bell clanged forth its six peals, one could hear the cessation of toil for the day. The mighty turbines, fed by this canal from the Merrimac, ceased to revolve, the great Corliss engines that in recent years have come to the aid of water power in all big mills, came to a stop; the three hundred thousand spindles, the eight thousand looms, and the thousands of other ponderous machines, ingenious and effective almost past belief, for picking, cleaning, roving, bleaching, printing, drying, and finishing the one hundred million yards of cotton and woolen goods turned out from these mills every year—all this vast mass of machinery, scattered over sixty acres of flooring, came to a stop. Bell-time, as six o'clock in the afternoon is called in all New England mill-towns, had come. In place of the hum and clatter of machinery, the patter of innumerable feet made itself heard. Then the first of the army of five thousand operatives began to come, first by dribbles, comprising those who did not need to wash or care to, then the larger streams as the doors of some great room were thrown open, each operative having to go and come by a special staircase in order to avoid the gorging of any particular exit in case of fire, and finally the dense stream of humanity, male and female, big and little, until the broad iron bridge was packed and shook under the strain. Browning's description of the rats as they came in answer to the three shrill notes of the Pied Piper came to my mind.

I hope that should any of the mill-hands of this particular mill ever read these lines they will take no offence at the comparison. The picture was not an unpleasant one; it had just the diversity suggested by the poet. There were men and women, boys and girls, of all ages and colors—even green, and blue, and yellow, and striped—for the operatives in the printing and dyeing shops are as apt to be covered with color as the miller is powdered with flour; here were the fat and the lean, the tall and the short, pretty women and women—less pretty; dark and fair, neat and sloven. And it should be said here that no such squalid poverty saddens the visitor to these mills as can be seen in every manufacturing town in England. Every woman and girl wore shoes; the poor slattern, barefooted, and with a ragged shawl thrown over her head, that one finds by the thousand coming from the cotton-mills of England was conspicuous by her absence. The women and girls of our manufacturing towns, especially where the native American stock still holds its own, retain a vivid appreciation of pretty things in dress and adornment. In some of the cotton towns, such as Fall River, where the French Canadian and the Irish have driven the Yankee girl from the spindles and the loom, there is less concern for personal appearance than in Lynn, for instance, with its American shoe operatives, or in Manchester with its American thread-makers. Among the more recent recruits to the mills are the Armenians and Polish Jews, of whom there are some in almost all the New England manufacturing towns.

Watching the privates of this army of workers pour forth from the mills where they have been at work since half past six in the morning, with an hour's rest at noon, and bearing in mind the fact that these mills have been in steady and profitable operation for nearly half a century, the management of this vast machine for turning out and selling one hundred million yards of goods a year will impress any one as possessing as much general interest, and far more human interest, than the



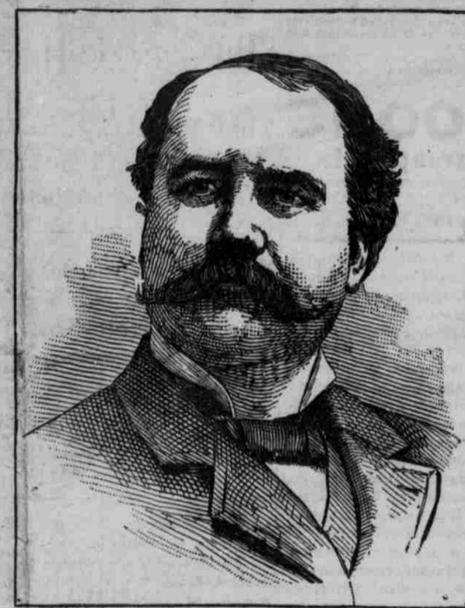
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

processes of manufacture themselves.

One feature of the manufacturing industries of a country that makes them of perhaps more interest than the agricultural industries, is the constant change in the character of the product, as well as in the methods of manufacture. The farmers' products seldom or never change. The wheat sown up in Egyptian tombs fifteen hundred years before the birth of Christ is found to be identical with that grown in Egypt to day, and upon being planted yields a similar crop to that now grown. Not only do manufactured objects change every few years, but the field is constantly enlarged by the appearance of new things to make things not dreamed of a few years ago. Electricity now gives employment to hundreds of thousands of persons whose great grandfathers never heard of a telegraph, a telephone, an electric light, or a motor. While new farms spring up every day in the wilderness, it is always the same old wheat or corn that results. But every day some new factory begins turning out a product the like of which was never seen before, and, in some cases, let us hope may not be seen again. More than this, it is not reasonable to suppose that this stream of novelty which began to flow with the printing press, the steam-engine, and the electric spark, will ever cease. It would be strange if we happy possessors of these wonderful tools, unknown to our forefathers, should fail to profit by them, and turn out still more wonderful things in the future. The next century ought certainly to give the world gifts as valuable as steam and electricity. The factories of 1997 will make wonders, of which we have no conception.—PHILIP G. HUBERT, JR., in March Scribner's.

The President's Enormous Mail. "As many as eight hundred letters in one day are received at the White House, but comparatively few of these, only the most important ones, reach the President, for if he dealt personally with all his correspondence he could do nothing else. Very many of the letters addressed to the President are trivial, not a few of them impertinent, and some of them angry and threatening. These, if the Private Secretary is a judicious man, the President never hears of, and the malicious intent of the writer is thwarted. The requests for autographs are scarcely numerable. Patches for bed-quilts and lunch-cloths add to the burden. Begging letters, for numbers, take the second place in the President's mail. They come from every part of the land, and relate to every possible subject. Some are appeals to aid the writer to get an education, or to pay off a mortgage, or to buy a piano or a pony; and no form of public appeal is absent—to aid the building of churches, to endow schools, to build monuments, and to aid every other good purpose for which men or women or children associate themselves. On one day the requests for specific sums aggregated nine thousand dollars. These appeals are unavailing in the nature of things and self-respect ought to restrain the practice.—EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

musical precociousness. I was much interested in the article on "Early Fondness for Music," signed "C. M." in *Babyhood* for last May. At that time I intended writing of my experience in this line, as I think it must be unusual. I neglected to do so, but lately our boy has made such an advance that I would like to know if any other mothers have had a like experience. When our boy was only a few months old he could be quoted by singing. If unusually fretful, his father would sing second, and the two voices would soon soothe him. When less than two years old he showed great interest and fondness for music played by an orchestra at a summer hotel. He was always quiet while the music was performed, and during intervals would insist in his baby way for more. At this time he learned the first eight notes of "Manhattan Beach." At sixteen months, when I would begin to sing him to sleep, if I did not sing the tune he wanted he would say, "No!" and when asked what mother must sing he would sing "la-la-la," and would never be satisfied until I found the song he wanted. Often I would try a great many before the right one was found. At twenty months he would keep perfect time to bright, lively music by pounding with his hand on a table or chair. He is twenty-seven months old now, and for the past months has been able to tell me the names of many tunes I would hum or play on the piano. He knows upwards of two dozen airs, and will not allow me to sing the words of one song to the tune of another. Every few days a new tune will strike his fancy, and he will remember it and ask for it. For some time he has been humming parts of songs, and now sings quite a number. He knows the words and music to some of these songs, to others only the chorus, and to "America," "Marching Through Georgia," and "a few more he only hums the air. He is very correct and keeps perfect time. He often asks me to sing about things which have happened to him, and I do so to the tune of "Old Kentucky Home," the only one he will allow for that purpose. And now he sings his experiences and other narratives to the same tune, and manages to make the



GARRETT A. HOBART.

meter right, repeating words if there are too few for the line. I sing a large variety of songs to him, and if I stop suddenly he will apply the proper word and note. We have not tried to teach him, but he is very quick and his memory is surprising. Some of his songs are: "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Three Crows," "Hark, I hear a Voice," "Three Blind Mice," "Noble Duke of York," etc. College songs are his favorites. There is no special musical ability in the family, though we are all fond of music. His father and I sing duets, and he always asks for certain ones. One evening, about a month ago, I was playing a variety of tunes for him. He was close by and much interested. I wanted to play "Marching through Georgia" to see if he would recognize it. The other tunes were ringing in my head, and I could not remember how the air started. His father was also at a loss, so I asked the boy. He thought a moment, then began to hum, stopping with "No!" Again he tried and with the same result, but the third time he tried and he sang the air perfectly, using "la-la-la" for his words.—M. A. M., in *Babyhood*.

The Irish in America. Irishmen have rarely ever received a finer tribute than that which fell from the lips of Hon. G. F. Hoar, the venerable United States senator from Massachusetts.

Speaking at the banquet to Dr. Conaty in Worcester, Mass., Senator Hoar delivered himself of the following noble sentiments: "The single event most important to Massachusetts after the Revolution ended until the rebellion broke out was the Irish immigration which began in 1840. We had good reason to bid them welcome. The relation of Ireland to Massachusetts was suffering from the terrible effects of King Philip's war, the generous people of Ireland sent over a contribution for our relief. "They played no unimportant part in the Revolutionary service. One of the most striking and noble figures in that military history is the brave Irishman Montgomery. The greatest military event in our war of independence until the surrender at Yorktown was the expulsion of the British army from Boston. The foot of a foreign invader has not touched the soil of Massachusetts from that day to this. "When Washington's army, relieving Putnam on the 17th of March, 1776; with drums beating and colors flying, and Sir William Howe with his army and his troops went out, an event which Burke said was 'more like the departure of a people than the retreat of an army,' the watchword of the day was St. Patrick. The good St. Patrick came into Boston with General Washington, and he came to abide. "The catalogue of the brave soldiers that the Irish race has furnished to America is too long for repetition here. Besides Montgomery, there are Andrew Jackson, the great hero of the war of 1812

and Phil Sheridan, hero of the war of the rebellion, of whom General Grant once said to me with his own lips; General Sheridan is supposed by some persons to be capable only of a single brilliant and dashing exploit. There never was a greater mistake; he is able to conduct a campaign over an extent of territory as large as any nation in the world can cover with its troops. There are many of your clergy-men among the dead and among the living who have a tender spot in the hearts of the people of Massachusetts. She still cherishes the memory of Bishop Cheever, the first Catholic bishop of Boston missionary to the Indians, of encounter of savage and of pestilence, the American Fenelon, afterward archbishop of Bordeaux and cardinal. She does not forget Bishop Fenwick, my father's friend whose honored dust sleeps under the shade of the college which he founded. "I deem it an honor that you have assigned me a part on this occasion. I am, as you know, a Puritan among Puritans, a dissenter among dissenters a heretic among heretics. After the way that ye call heresy so worship I the God of my fathers. But I am glad to bring my tribute of honor and respect to Father Conaty."—Donahoe's Magazine.

To Agents of Authorized Companies.

Information has been received at this office that insurance companies not authorized to transact business in this State are soliciting by circular letter and otherwise, and actually writing policies on property located in this State. The attention of all agents of companies authorized to do business in this Commonwealth is hereby directed to Sec. 633, Kentucky Statutes, which provides a penalty for acting as agent, soliciting for, or placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and Sec. 698, which provides a way in which surplus lines may be placed. Agents are requested to notify this Department by telegraph when any loss occurs in which unauthorized companies are interested in order that any persons attempting to act for the company in adjustment of a loss may be apprehended and punished for violation of the law. Property owners who go outside the State to place their insurance in companies that have not complied with the provisions of the State law, must also go outside the State to have their losses adjusted, as it is unlawful for any person to act as agent or adjuster for a company not licensed by this department. D. N. COMINGORE, Insurance Commissioner.

Cured After Suffering 15 Years.

Mr. E. B. Hackett, a prominent Dry Goods Merchant, of Morganfield, Ky., suffered for years with Constipation and Indigestion, and was prevailed upon by a traveling man to use Carstedt's German Liver Powder, saying it had done him great good. He gave it a trial and he began to feel better after the first dose. After using it, Mr. Hackett, who was troubled with Piles, was surprised to find himself cured of this most dreaded of all afflictions. He is now a well man and does not have to use any medicine. It cures and you do not become a slave to the medicine. If you are affected in this manner, give it a trial, as it will cost you 25cts, and should it not prove as we say, the druggist will refund to you your money. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Roads and Farmers Value.

How much would you give for a farm located a thousand miles from a railroad, a wagon road, and every other means of communication with the rest of the world?

How much would you give for a farm within four miles of a railroad and the wagon roads for those four miles filled with mud, stones, sand and trying grades?

And wouldn't you give more for that farm if the road to town or to several market points were hard and smooth and level, so that vehicles of all kinds, including bicycles, would happily convey many people to and fro, and so you could market the farm produce quickly and cheaply?

The value of a farm depends almost wholly on the railroads and wagon roads about it. Good roads are worth more to the farmer than to any one else. The more easily, quickly and pleasantly he can get to and from his farm the more it is worth an acre.

The distance to market depends on the character of the Road.—Good Roads.

Are Women Growing Nicer?

Are women becoming more marriageable? Somebody writing in London "Woman" flatters them that they are. The writer declares that they are not so ready to rush into matrimony, certainly, for their lives are no longer stunted and empty, and they are perhaps inclined to subject suitors to a little more mental criticism. Moreover, men are, happily, not so eager to marry young. "I think we shall find as the world goes on more happy marriages, and rejoice our quality of benevolence, for the reasons that I have just stated are deep and powerful incentives to happiness. If only each sex would more fully realize the honor done to it at the altar by the other! The nicest, most chivalrous hearted men sometimes say that half their pleasure in a wife consists in taking care of her, yet one can not help agreeing with the saying of some writer that a woman, in order to give her hand with dignity, must be able to stand alone."—Ex.

To be Healthy.

Prof. Shuetock says: "Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for lunch. Avoid pastry. Shun muffins and crumpets and buttered toast. Eat whole-meal bread. Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day. Do not drink tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day. Wash the face every night in warm water and sleep eight hours. Take a bath every day. You will never need nerve medicine.

The reduction in the prices of steel rails is expected to cause efforts to be made by the rival manufacturers to obtain their fuel at lower prices and cause a cut in wages both of mill hands and miners.

Dr. Bell's Plan T Honey acts as a balm to the lungs, cutting the mucus, halting the inflammation, healing and strengthening. It is sure to do you good—cannot do you harm. Thousands have been benefited by its use.

The Girard coal trust brings in a sufficient income to maintain 1,600 pupils at the college.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. 25 and 50c bottles for sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Morgantown; George King, St. Charles.

The C. & O. R. R., having secured the bulk of the New England coal trade for a term of years by cutting rates and increasing its rolling stock and enlarging the capacity of its cars. The new coal cars hold forty tons each.

A Well Known Physician.

Dr. W. R. McDowell, of Central City, Ky., says German Liver Powder is the best family medicine made, and no home should be without it. Price 25cts. Money refunded where not satisfactory. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The Ohio soft-coal-traffic association at Cleveland had under discussion the establishment of a single sales agency for all of the bituminous coal producers upon a percentage basis to distribute about 10,000,000 tons.

JUBILO BLUING.

Trade Mark. A Quart Jar 50 Cents. DOES NOT STRIKE THE CLOTHES. The best Bluing made. Take no other. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

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CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 15, 1895.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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