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A WEEK'S RECORD

All the News of the Past Seven Days Condensed.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

News of the Industrial Field, Personal and Political Items, Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

DOMESTIC.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 13th was: Wheat, 45,761,000 bushels; corn, 17,338,000 bushels; oats, 11,449,000 bushels; rye, 963,000 bushels; barley, 718,000 bushels.

The steamer City of Paducah went to the bottom near Grand Tower, Ill., after striking a snag, and 15 persons were drowned.

The Twenty-sixth infantry, United States volunteers, was mustered out at San Francisco.

Masked men went to a house occupied by Lee Key (colored) near Knoxville, Ark., and shot him. He was charged with inciting negroes to riot.

President McKinley made a brief visit to San Jose and then returned to San Francisco. If Mrs. McKinley's health improves he will carry out the programme as arranged.

The farmhouse of Wesley Allen at Shorley, Me., was burned and Allen and his wife and daughter and another person were burned to death.

The thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Illinois G. A. R. began at Peoria. The cruiser Buffalo arrived at New York from Manila, bringing 591 seamen and 57 marines.

A strike of machinists has been ordered throughout the country in shops not granting a nine-hour day and 12 1/2 per cent. advance in wages.

Killing frosts were reported in southeastern Iowa.

The Santa Fe railroad has agreed to raise the wages of shopmen along the entire system.

Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha, says he will double his reward of \$25,000 to secure the capture of the kidnaper of his son.

Every gambling house in Montana has been closed by an order of Attorney General Donovan.

President McKinley made his formal entry into San Francisco. A street parade and a reception were the features.

Four railway workmen were killed and one fatally injured in a tunnel near Roanoke, Va.

The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon President McKinley by the University of California.

E. L. Chetwood, teller of the banking firm of Brown Bros. & Co., of New York, confessed to embezzling \$20,000.

Troops were ordered under arms at Albany, N. Y., as the result of riot and bloodshed by striking street car men.

The term of foreign service for regiments has been fixed at three years. Too close application to charitable work caused the suicide in New York of Mrs. Edith Thomas, a bright story writer.

The Federation of Musicians in convention at Denver adopted a resolution declaring rag time music rot.

The Pennsylvania road has acquired control of the Baltimore & Ohio by purchase of stock.

Mrs. Nation was found guilty of smashing a Topeka (Kan.) saloon. Her attorneys set up a plea of insanity.

Later advices say that 23 lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer City of Paducah at Brunkhorst Landing, Ill.

Commissioner Powderly will ask congress to double the one dollar tax on immigrants, to enable the department to construct buildings needed in their inspection at arrival ports.

Dr. Charles O. Day, of Boston, has been elected president of Andover theological seminary.

Six miners were killed and five probably fatally hurt in a mine explosion at Fairmont, W. Va.

J. D. Rockefeller will give Oberlin (O.) college \$200,000 if others contribute \$300,000.

Mrs. Mary Emma Woolley has been inaugurated president of Mount Holyoke (Mass.) college.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has started on a trip to Russia to study trade conditions.

The steamer Owensboro was burned to the water's edge at Calhoun, Ky., and four lives were lost.

James Hillman and John Fletcher, rival lovers, killed each other in Springfield, Ky.

Owing to the very serious character of Mrs. McKinley's illness in San Francisco the president definitely decided to abandon his contemplated northwestern tour and to return to Washington direct as soon as Mrs. McKinley is able to stand the journey.

Robbers entered the Hart county deposit bank in Munfordville, Ky., and stole \$3,990 in money.

Many persons were injured in a fight between strikers and soldiers in Albany, N. Y., while the latter were trying to protect nonunion street car employes, and the excitement killed Adj. Gen. Hoffman.

Mayor Moore, of Omaha, says a majority of the residents do not favor Sunday observance and that hereafter everything will be "wide open."

Phillips forced May corn up to 60 cents in Chicago and sold 1,300,000 bushels to big shorts at fancy prices. The Presbyterian general assembly met at Philadelphia.

A government line of transports between New York and Manila is to be established.

The Wisconsin legislature, after the longest session on record, 126 days, has adjourned sine die.

The Illinois G. A. R. met in Thirty-fifth annual session in Peoria.

The Alaskan, the largest merchant steamship ever built on the Pacific coast, was launched at San Francisco.

John Shermer, aged 12, was killed in a runaway at Dyersville, Ia., and his mother, who witnessed the accident, dropped dead.

Capt. Milton Garrigus, of Kokomo, was elected commander of the Indiana department of the G. A. R.

The proposed Root-Carter prize fight at Oshkosh, Wis., was prevented by the governor.

Judge Baker, of Chicago, virtually upheld blacklisting by deciding that employers may agree to refuse to hire certain persons.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Philadelphia elected as moderator Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, of San Anselmo, Cal.

The encampment of the Illinois veterans at Peoria elected Capt. N. B. Thistlewood, of Cairo, commander.

Blanche Reynolds, aged seven, of Harbor Beach, Mich., was beaten to death by three playmates.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported at Sitka and among Alaska Indians.

Michigan university is to erect a \$100,000 building in Ann Arbor for the medical department.

A hypnotic subject was killed during an exhibition at Woonsocket, R. I.

The war department is seeking to have the national guard reorganized to permit their use by the national government.

Gov. Nash, of Ohio, who went to California to assist in the launching of the battleship Ohio, was seriously ill in San Francisco.

In a railway wreck near Sharon Springs, Kan., Engineer Herrman, brakeman Osborn and two track walkers were killed.

A San Francisco dispatch says that Mrs. McKinley's condition at midnight was much improved, and doctors thought she had a chance to recover.

A sinking spell early in the day alarmed nurses and attendants.

Three persons were shot in a clash between soldiers and strikers at Albany, N. Y., and the streets were cleared of mobs by the troops at the point of bayonets.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. Abigail Pugh, 103 years old, died at the home of her granddaughter in Chicago.

Harvey B. Young, the famous landscape artist, died at his home in Colorado Springs, Col., aged 55 years.

Dr. Rufus C. Burlison, probably the best-known Baptist preacher and educator in the south, died at his home in Waco, Tex., aged 78 years.

Joseph Bizkowsky, 102 years old, died in Chicago from injuries received from a horse in a street.

Rev. William H. Connor, believed to have been the oldest colored preacher in the country, died in New London, Conn., aged nearly 101 years.

The Ohio prohibitionists have nominated E. J. Finney, of Cleveland, for governor.

Robert D. Wagstaff, marine editor of the Free Press for 12 years, died in Detroit, aged 34 years.

FOREIGN.

Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, contemplates burning the veldt in order to force the Boers to surrender.

The Boers were raiding towns in the Midland district.

The policy of reducing the Philippine army is continued with the ordering home of 13 military organizations.

In conference with Gen. Funston, Gen. Lucban, of the province of Neuva Ecija, promised to surrender with his entire command.

Lord Salisbury in a speech in London declared the Boer war had helped the British empire by revealing its latent power.

Archbishop Lewis, of the Episcopal diocese of Ontario, died on a steamer while crossing the Atlantic.

China, in reply to the demand of the powers for \$327,000,000 indemnity, is willing to pay, but asks for time, owing to the diminishing revenues of the country.

The revolutionary movement among the laboring classes of Russia is spreading.

Fire destroyed 632 houses and shops in Brest, Russia, causing a loss of 11,000,000 roubles.

The British commander in China in an official report praised the work of the United States and Japanese troops.

China in a plea to the powers to reduce the indemnity wants to pay the \$327,000,000 in 30 annual installments, claiming the revenues of the country will not permit a more liberal plan.

Nine shipwrecked sailors were eaten by their companions in the Indian seas.

A plot is reported to have been formed to kidnap the sultan of Turkey and declare his brother, Mehmed Reshad, his successor.

German officials deny the formation of a commercial league between European countries for the purpose of checking the rising power of the United States.

Porto Rico exports from January 1 until May 1 amount to \$8,180,400, of which \$5,284,311 went to the United States.

A portion of a mountain near Acerenza, Italy, fell, burying ten houses, and 18 persons were killed.

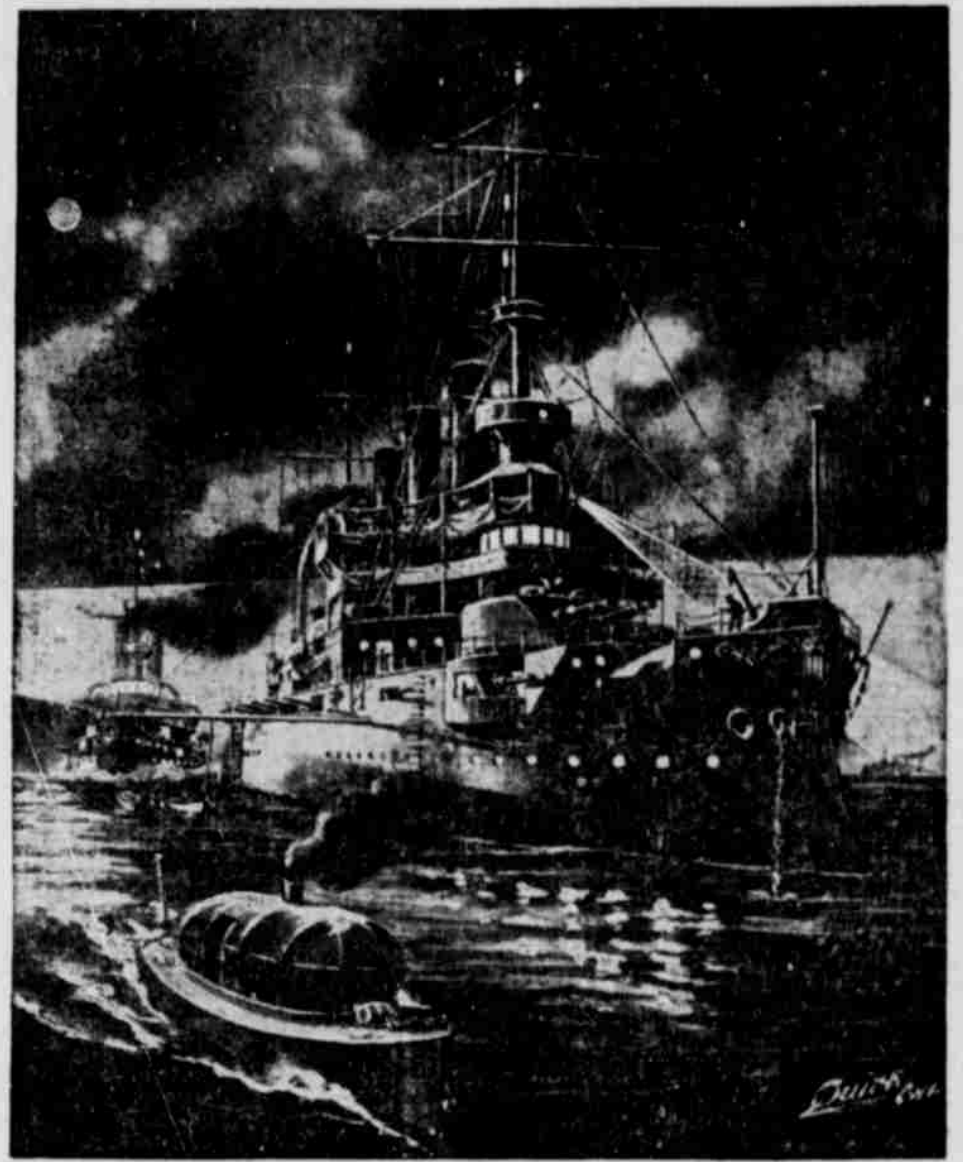
LAUNCHING OF THE OHIO.

Fifty Thousand People Witness the Battleship Ohio Take Her First Dip Into the Sea.

MADE A BIG WAVE WHEN SHE STRUCK.

Big Steamers Near By Bobbed Uncomfortably Up and Down, and the Little Fellows Nearly Stood On End—The President Was There.

San Francisco, May 18.—Mrs. McKinley was so much improved this morning that the president decided to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio. When it became generally known that the president would attend the launching, most of the population of San Francisco and vicinity seemed to be moving toward the Union iron works. Only a few were allowed to enter the inclosure surrounding the ways, but thousands clustered the bluffs overlooking the works. On the bay shore on the farther side from the ship, of the cove into which the Ohio glided, stands had been erected and these were black with people at an early hour. On the bay the scene was most animated. Every pleasure craft and steamer, sailboat and rowboat that could be pressed into service, hovered around the ship, and these were kept back



NEW BATTLESHIP "OHIO" AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

with difficulty by the patrol of tugs. It was estimated that fully 50,000 people saw the big battleship plunge into the water.

The ceremonies were simple but significant. There was the formal exchange of acceptances upon the part of the government and then, the tide having reached its flood, the word was given. Miss Barber pressed the button, Miss Dasher smashed a bottle of California champagne, and at 12:36 p. m. the big battleship Ohio took her first dip into the sea. Fifty thousand people cheered themselves hoarse; the big guns of the warships boomed out a salute, and every steam whistle within a radius of five miles shrieked its loudest as the steel monster glided into the water. The noise lasted

to her construction many vessels of the United States navy were fitted with torpedo tubes above the water line. The Ohio will have two of these tubes, one on each side of the vessel, situated about fifty feet from the bow, and about ten feet six inches below the water line.

The magazines and shell rooms of the ship can stow 240 rounds of the 12-inch ammunition, 230 rounds of the 6-inch, 350 rounds of the 4-pounder, and 400 rounds of the 1-pounder. The forward magazines are located immediately forward of the dynamo rooms, and the after ones just abaft the engine rooms.

There are two military masts fitted with the usual signal yards, tops and topmasts. Two tops are built to each of these masts. The forecastle is located in the usual way over the forward conning tower, the foundation of the lower forming the lower part of the mast. The armor of the forward conning tower is ten inches thick, and that of the after or signal tower is 6 inches thick. A steel tube 12 inches in diameter inside and 14 inches in thickness extends from the forward conning tower down to the protected deck, and protects the vertical shaft and telegraphs from the commanding officer to the important stations in the vessel.

The Ohio carries 14 boats, of which one is a 40-foot steam cutter, and another a 26-foot steam cutter of the usual yacht-type. Over each end of the boat deck two small signal bridges are located, on which is placed a portion of the secondary battery. The boats are handled by four cranes, all operated by steam. The engines for this purpose being located on the working platforms of the cranes.

Judge keels to reduce rolling are fitted to the vessel, experiments in recent years in our own and foreign navies having demonstrated the great efficiency of these keels in preventing excessive rolling.

Hydraulic gear is used in steering the vessel. The normal coal supply is 1,995 tons, and the capacity of the bunkers is 2,400 tons. As in other ships of this type, the arrangement of the bunkers is such as to afford considerable incidental protection to the machinery.

The Ohio and her class are the first battleships of the United States navy in which water-tube boilers were provided. There are three smoke pipes. The two propelling engines are rights and lefts in separate water-tight compartments, and are of the vertical inverted-cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, having four cylinders. The diameters of the cylinders are as follows: 25 inches H. P., 36 inches I. P., and 61 inches for low pressures by 18 inches stroke. The collective I. H. P. of the main engines with their air and circulating is about 16,000 when the vessel is making a speed of 13 knots. It should be stated here that the Ohio ranks next to the Georgia class of battleships in our navy in regard to speed. The Georgia and class, which will have the greatest speed of any battleship yet authorized by congress are designed to make 19 knots.

A refrigerating room on the berth deck forward furnishes cold water for the ship. The ship is supplied with an ice machine of the dema air type that can produce the cooling effect of two tons of ice per day.

The construction of the Ohio and her class was authorized by congress on May 1, 1898, when the Spanish war demonstrated the wisdom of a much greater increase of the navy. The keel was laid of April 22, 1899, and the contract price of hull and machinery is \$2,885,000.

Her complement is 35 officers and 511 men.

Shah of Persia Dying.

London, May 19.—"The Shah of Persia is dying of kidney disease," says a dispatch from Tiflis to the Daily Express.

extending 3 feet 6 inches above the lead water line, and 4 feet below it, having a thickness of 11 inches for a depth of 4 feet 6 inches, tapering to 7 1/2 inches at the bottom of the belt, and by the casemate armor 6 inches thick, which extends from the side belt to the upper deck, and is the side belt to the center of the forward works of the vessel to the barbet armor. In the casemate thus formed are placed twelve 6-inch guns. Above this, on the upper deck, four of the 6-inch guns are placed, in the vicinity of which 6-inch armor is worked far enough forward and aft to afford protection to the crews of these guns.

Protection is afforded the vitals of the ship below the water line by a protective deck worked flat within the casemate, and with slopes forward and aft of 11 degrees, the total thickness on the flat being 24 inches, while that on the slopes forward and aft is respectively 2 inches and 4 inches. Cofferdams are built on the protective deck from the diagonal armor bulkheads to the bow and stern in the vicinity of the water line, and on the berth deck for nearly the length of the vessel. All of these cofferdams are filled with cork with cellulose.

The main battery of the ship consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 6-inch guns, and 24 6-inch rapid-firing guns.

The turrets are turned by electricity, and the motors used for this purpose can revolve one of these great turrets through 360 degrees in one minute. The armor of both the turrets and barbets is 12 inches thick.

Seven of the 6-inch guns are within the casemate, as before stated, two others are on the berth deck forward in 6-inch armored spots, and four are on the upper deck. Those in the spots forward and two on the upper deck can fire directly ahead, and the other two on the upper deck directly astern, in addition to having a broadside fire.

The secondary battery consists of six 3-inch rapid-firing guns, eight 4-pounder rapid-firing guns, six 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, one 2-colt, and two 3-inch rapid-firing field guns.

A new feature introduced in the offensive power of this ship is the submerged torpedo tubes. While submerged torpedo tubes are not new abroad, German warships having been equipped with them for a number of years, the Ohio and her class are the first battleships of our navy to be supplied with them; though prior

"It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."



Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been so delighted with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backaches in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York St., Cincinnati, O.



When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

\$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Special Low Rates To the Southwest.

May 29th and 30th, 1901.

Your wish to visit Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory or Oklahoma at a small cost, can now be realized.

All roads will make low rates to Memphis for the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, May 27th to 30th. The limit on the tickets (June 19th) will enable you to extend your visit into the Southwest.

That you may do so cheaply, the Cotton Belt will sell special low-rate tickets (stop-overs allowed) from Memphis to Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma on May 29th and 30th—return limit three weeks.

Such an opportunity is not likely to occur again in years.

Write at once for free copies of our handsomely illustrated book, "How to the Southwest and Through Texas with a Camera." If you have your camera with you, we will tell you what to take and what to see, and will give you a complete schedule for the trip.

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