

No. 98
REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The First National Bank,
OF IRONTON, O.,

At Ironton, in the State of Ohio, at the close of
business, December 12th, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$600,143 58
Overdrafts	3,413 06
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	423 87
Due from approved reserve agents	89,312 76
Due from other National Banks	4,959 71
Due from State Banks and bankers	15,278 70
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	15,197 27
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,229 57
Checks and other cash items	\$ 2,475 60
Bills of other Banks	6,550 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	582 36
Specie	32,458 91
Legal-tender notes	8,281 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,347 87 2,250 00
Total	\$ 882,556 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$300,000 00
Surplus fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits	16,018 48
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	137,289 50
Demand certificates of de- posite	221,804 06
Due to other National Banks	14,549 49
Due to State B'ks and Bankers	2,898 80
Notes and bills re-discounted	376,541 87 19,996 04
Total	\$ 882,556 39

State of Ohio, County of Lawrence, ss:

I, E. W. Bixby, Cashier of the above-named
bank, do solemnly swear that the above state-
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and
belief.

E. W. BIXBY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th
day of December, 1888. M. S. BARTRAM,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEO. WILLARD,
HENRY S. NEAL, } Directors.
L. T. DEAN,

No. 242.
Report of the Condition
OF
The Second National Bank,
OF IRONTON, O.,

At Ironton, in the State of Ohio, at the close of
business, December 12th, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$393,518 02
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	2,822 10
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	30,501 89
Due from approved reserve agents	12,307 11
Due from other National Banks	4,077 19
Due from State Banks and bankers	27 00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	19,206 15
Current expenses and taxes paid	764 02
Premiums paid	3,300 00
Checks and other cash items	\$ 1,792 99
Bills of other Banks	3,243 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	601 84
Specie	22,254 40
Legal-tender notes	4,200 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasur- er, (5 per cent. of circulation)	32,092 23 2,250 00
Total	\$550,865 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund	12,500 00
Undivided profits	2,923 09
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$ 94,929 67
Demand certificates of de- posite	104,951 88
Due to other National Banks	14,284 04
Due State Banks and bankers	457 83
Notes and bills re-discounted	215,323 42 25,119 20
Total	\$550,865 71

State of Ohio, County of Lawrence, ss:

I, R. Mather, Cashier of the above-named
bank, do solemnly swear that the above state-
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and
belief.

R. MATHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th
day of December, 1888.

JOS. P. SHAW, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

C. C. CLARKE,
W. A. MURDOCK, } Directors.
M. HALLORAN,

December 1888

[February 1889]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION — OF THE — Second National Bank,

AT ASHLAND.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of
business, February 26th, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 42,098 72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	12,500 00
Due from other National Banks.....	22,717 21
Due from State Banks and bankers.....	7 32
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	8,742 88
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	423 62
Premiums paid.....	3,562 50
Checks and other cash items.....	146 29
Bills of other Banks.....	5,200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	1 33
Specie.....	2,494 06
Legal-tender notes.....	6,899 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	562 00

TOTAL.....105,264 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	33,150 00
Undivided profits.....	1,206 26
National Bank notes outstanding.....	11,240 00
Individual deposits subject to check	57,126 99
Due to other National Banks.....	2,541 53

TOTAL.....105,264 78

State of Kentucky, County of Boyd, ss:

I, R. D. Davis, President of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

R. D. DAVIS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th
day of March, 1889.

M. H. HOUSTON, N. P.
Boyd Co., Ky.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. W. STROTHER,
J. D. WILLIAMS, } Directors.
J. M. FERGUSON, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ASHLAND NATIONAL BANK,

At Ashland, in the State of Kentucky, at
the close of business, Feb. 26th, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$265,694 43
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mort- gages.....	49,250 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	178,037 64
Due from other National Banks.....	6,734 73
Due from state Banks and bank- ers.....	2,829 46
Real estate, furniture, and fix- tures.....	12,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,056 69
Premiums paid.....	30,000 00
Bills of other Banks.....	3,943 00
Fractional paper currency, nick- els, and cents.....	60 04
Specie.....	29,630 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas (5 per cent. of circulation).....	4,500 00

Total.....\$780,595 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$210,000 00
Surplus fund.....	63,200 00
Undivided profits.....	7,266 69
National Bank notes outstanding.....	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	378,322 26
Demand certificates of deposit.....	25,165 56
Due to other National Banks.....	6,641 91

Total.....\$780,595 82

State of Kentucky, County of Boyd, ss:

I, W. C. Richardson, Cashier of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

W. C. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
2d day of March, 1889.

M. H. HOUSTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

W. C. IRELAND,
JOHN MEANS,
JOHN RUSSELL, } Directors.
D. D. GEIGER, }

R. D. Davis,
PRESIDENT.

Edw. Mitchell

PRIVATE OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

EDITOR OF ASHLAND REPUBLICAN.—In a communication to your last week's issue over the *non de plume* of "Enterprise," we are informed that the citizens of Ashland who have outgrown their youth have also outlived their progressive spirit, that they are totally lacking in enterprise, and that it is downright folly therefore to elect men of years to our City Council, when we can have young men for the asking. He, the writer, has no use for the time-honored proverb, "Old men for counsel, young men for war." It's age alone would condemn it from his stand-point. In order to give force to his attack, "Enterprise" singles out a party whom he dubs Mr. Earth, and hurls his blinding lance full and fair at him. He says that Mr. Earth owns all the vacant land hereabouts, and that he has never parted with a foot of it for the benefit of the town.

As the original town company own the bulk of the vacant land in and about town, it is evident that this attack of "Enterprise" is directed at that company. This town company is the corporation that laid off the town of Ashland. It is styled the "Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company," an out and out *missioner*, as it possesses neither iron nor coal, and does not manufacture. Its President and Business Manager is John Means, who is one of many stockholders.

Now as to "Enterprise's" charge that they never gave away any land. They gave to the City of Ashland 300x50 feet, for a Market Square and City Hall; to the Presbyterian Church, 100x142½ feet; to the Methodist Church, 100x142½ feet; to the Methodist Church, South, 100x142½ feet; to the Roman Catholic Church, 1 lot and the remainder at a low price; to the African Church, St. James, 1 lot; to the Lutheran Church, 1 lot; to the Public School, lot on Winchester and a cash subscription toward the erection of a building; to the Norton Iron Works, 10 acres of land; to Ashland Fire Brick Company, lease of land at the low rental of \$150. per annum; to Chattahoochee Railway, 12 lots and over 4 acres of land worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000; to the City of Ashland, the wharf grade at a price that barely covered the cost of improvements by the company; to William & Henderson, an acre of ground at ½ its value; to West End Mills, the land they occupy; also right of way to railroads and turnpikes.

Our young friend "Enterprise" does not stop here. "Turning to mirth all things of earth as boyhood only can," he ridicules the old fogies for taxing some of the land within the corporate limits by the acre. He, "Enterprise," would have everything divided up into town lots. The great bulk of the land in Ashland that is taxed by the acre is the Ashland Park and the ground contiguous, the property of this same corporation, The Kentucky, Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company. Now, if "Enterprise's" project is carried out impartially, if we are to show no favor but to treat all alike, if every acre of ground in Ashland is to be divided into town lots, then we must sacrifice one of the most beautiful parks the valley of the Ohio can boast. I can not believe that "Enterprise" voices the sentiment of our community in this matter. I trust that when he and his youthful and enterprising colleagues break into the council they will at least grant the citizens of Ashland the poor boon of voting on the park question.

T. M. ADAMS.

March 8, 1889

MR. EDITOR.—I'll venture to say that fellow "Enterprise" never built a house, never even planted a tree, and don't own a foot of land in Ashland. The most he ever done was to howl; his is the same old song, the gas bag sung during the Mayor race. Any man that owns a lot is taxed for it. If his land has not been laid off into lots, can the assessor do so? The law says it must be taxed by the acre. Many cities have farms within their limits, notably Chicago, which embraces the whole county of Cook, and Cincinnati is about to take in the county of Hamilton. People who own land by the acre in Ashland were forced into the corporation. They would rather be outside. The fine engine house, and fire engine, and five cisterns, or poles, do such people little good. Why does not this young man of 25 take the matters he writes of in hand? No one holds him. Why don't he meet the strangers, and give them the land they want? He'll find plenty of them. Why don't he act neighborly with the men of the Council, and with his eloquent voice, and Bismarck eye, convince them of their errors, and not try to injure their good names, by false accusations? Lots are sold by the Town Company, and by several private citizens, at quite reasonable rates, and on very easy terms, as many workmen, who own their homes, will testify. Several fine establishments have been favored with cheap locations, viz: Norton Iron Works, Williams & Henderson's Spoke and Hub Factory, the West End Mills, the two Ashland Furnaces, the Transfer Company, the A. C. & L. Machine Works, the A. C. & L. railway, the C. & O. railway, the Scioto Valley railway, Ashland Coal Company, the Chattahoochee railway, the Dry Docks, the Aldine Hotel, Ashland Foundry and Machine Works, Fire Brick Works, several saw mills, red brick yards, several churches, and public school houses. The cry of not being able to get land to build factories on, at reasonable rates, is false, as we all know. Factories that don't come here, have some other reasons. Probably because "Enterprise" did not meet them at the railroad. We heard a good deal about the Ice Creek Saw Mill. The true reason of their location was their lumber went north, and the ferrage of the Ohio was quite an item. Besides, they avoided the fine buildings of "Enterprise," or city tax. Manufacturers are leaving and avoiding cities on account of the taxes, seeking country locations.

As to the electric railroad, no one opposes it; but many do oppose giving the county road free, to a few sharks for their benefit. The guise they try to sail under, as public benefactors, is too old. All the railroads have assumed this face; its played out.

As to electing young men to the Council, who have energy and will put up the pigs and cows, it's hard to do; the gas pipe and blow-hard plan has not done us good, and it won't. I tell you, Enterprise, it takes money; wind won't do. Enterprise no doubt would be an ornament in the Council chamber; but we'll see.

Now, seriously, Enterprise, what have you done to advance Ashland in your 25 years' citizenship? Come, young fellow, buy a lot, build a house, plant a tree or dig a hole; do something; create something, or quit lecturing those who have done many times more than you have, not only the advancement of Ashland, but the county of Boyd.

What's the Matter With Ashland?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Having been a resident of Ashland for 25 years, and during this time have taken a great interest in her advancement, as far as my means would permit, ask the privilege of space in your paper in which to express my honest views as to how we can make Ashland the coming city, the "metropolis" of Kentucky. Ashland is in her 35th year. Show me another city in the United States, same age, and with the advantages we have, and you will find a city of from 10,000 to 50,000 population. Why is it we don't grow as we should? Because several individuals have a lease on our town, and are holding it back, allowing no manufacturers to enter who have the purpose of building up our city at heart. We have plenty of ground, then why should we not open our gates to the world and make them feel we want them to locate here, and say to them, "we will give you a location and not charge you a cent for it," as other cities do, and we shall soon build up a large city. But this spirit does not exist, but instead we send out envelopes, and other advertising matter, stating the wonderful advantages we possess, etc., and for those desiring a suitable location, address the Board of Trade, which organization meets semi-yearly, for the purpose of "booming" that great (?) city. These advertisements are scattered broadcast and fall into the hands of manufacturers who are seeking a location; they look on the railroad map and there they find Ashland in as large type as New York; also find six railroads enter our city; they say this must surely be a great city; we will board the first train for Ashland, which is done; they arrive at Ashland at 3 A. M.; stepping from the train they notice our electric lights and they are pleased; they are then escorted (through the kindness of a porter) to our hotel and they find we have as fine hotel as can be found between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, accommodations being first-class. After securing a No. 1 room they are pleased, but cannot sleep for thinking of our city, its advantages and wonderful inducements to manufacturers; they can scarcely wait for morning to approach so they can be shown all that our city claims.

Finally it is morning; they look from the window and notice the arrival and departure of the many trains; they are pleased. After breakfast they proceed on their journey; they find our streets are wide, and thereon cows, pigs, geese,—in fact the sight would make the stock yards of Chicago blush; they are not so well pleased. They inquire of a man who is standing on the corner where they can find the office of the Board of Trade, or any member thereof. He replies he never knew we had such an organization, but refers them to a merchant, who has just emptied a barrel of chicken feathers in our main street. They approach him, asking if he belongs to this great body. He answers by saying he does, but is so busy trying to discover the gutters on Broadway, between Greenup and Winchester avenue, that he had no time to talk, but referred them to one of the members of said body. After stating who they were, and their business, the member of the B. of T. addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—I am proud to welcome you to a city that can offer you such wonderful inducements; a city where the health of her people can not be questioned; a city whose streets are wide and the gutters are "on change" every square; a city which possesses plenty of vacant ground upon which can be placed any institution, and upon that a 2 per cent. rate of insurance; a city that has a population of 6,000 ("say 10,000," says little Willie, who had just made his appearance) of the most thriving people on earth; a city that has a Council composed of men who lower the taxes and cause city orders to be discounted 10 per cent.—a Council who want to carry water in a sieve, having refused a necessity, water works, and had cisterns built (so ridiculous the idea, that the cisterns cracked their crowns in laughing at them); a Council that refuses every measure of enterprise and prosperity of the many, for the benefit of the few; a Council that will allow certain ones to give in their vacant squares by the acre; whereas a person who owns only a lot, and whose income is small, is required to give in his property "full value;" a Council that will allow a person to put down sidewalks or not, whenever they please; a Council (and only one), that will allow a gutter placed in the center of the street.

Messrs. Manufacturers, almost discouraged with Mr. Board of Trade's remarks, but encouraged by our many other advantages, inquired where the owners of this vacant ground could be found. Being informed they approach Mr. Earth, and after stating they would like a location in our city, Mr. Earth replies, "we don't want our town to grow, as it is large enough for me; but if you want ground, pay us about four times its value, then perhaps we will sell."

Messrs. Manufacturers become discouraged and leave our city as readily as they entered it.

Such has been the case in every instance from the city's birth until the present. Had Ashland given the different manufacturers, who were desirous of locating here and building up our city, the grounds even at a low price, she today would be a city of at least 25,000 people.

Ashland can still be made a large city if we only try to make her so. Let us, by subscription, raise a fund, purchase ground, and if we know of any manufacturers desiring a location, let us be able to offer them the ground, if nothing more. Let us elect young and energetic men to our Council who are in favor of public improvement, such as water works, paved streets and regulated gutters, and not allow cows, pigs, etc., to throng our streets; give us fine public school houses, good pavements and the growth of Ashland is assured.

In conclusion, let every citizen take an interest in our city, and in June let us elect only those to office who are for improvement. Let us not sit still and see our neighbor cities fast improving while we are doing nothing to improve our own. Let us grant the electric street railway the right of way through our city and encourage every enterprise, and bid them welcome, and we will have a city to be proud of.

ENTERPRISE.

March 8th 1889

PRIVATE OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

The Control of the "Town Company."

If the citizens wish to boom Ashland, wish to be able to invite manufactories and railroads to come into their midst; and to be able to give some inducements to such companies, in the shape of town lots, how are they to do so? Popular subscription is not the thing; too many would or might be released by time limits, as a certain railroad can testify. Manifestly the "Town Company" is the lever to set the boom in motion. But do the citizens own the stock of the "Town Company?" Do the citizens have a majority of the Directors? Do they control the elections of that company? It is an easy thing to ask questions, and the answers are sometimes surprising. How many citizens of Ashland ever owned stock in that company? How many own stock now? How many ever tried to buy shares? How many know the actual value of one share and its par value? How many know the long name of the company? If the truth were known I am afraid that many would have to plead ignorance even on the latter question.

If the citizens of Ashland are in earnest, and want to do something to bring in new industries, they must secure the key of the situation—the control of the Kentucky, Iron and Coal Manufacturing Company. Let the Board of Trade be called together, and if possible, a syndicate be formed, with sufficient capital to purchase at least 51 per cent. of the capital stock. Let "Enterprise" pledge himself to take 100 shares or 10 shares, let every member of the Board pledge himself to take at least one share. Then write to the present stockholders in Ashland, Ironton, Catlettsburg, Greenup, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, or wherever they may live. There will be found many who will sell if the price is satisfactory. Some of the present stockholders have retained their interest in the company through many dark days when the stock could not be sold for one tenth of its par value. Perhaps the stock could now be bought at par, perhaps at 75 per cent., or even lower. Try and have the stock sold in the Board of Trade, and be taken by the citizens. Better by them than by the railroad companies, or eastern speculators.

If the people of Ashland control that company they can offer town lots to manufactories, they will have control of the Aldine Hotel, of the park and of a portion of the river front.

Who wants to see our beautiful park turned over to some railroad company, for shops and round houses, whenever it pleases the "Town Company?" And yet that company can do what they please with the Park and whenever they can make money by so doing, who knows but what they will? It appears to me that we should be thankful for the preservation of the Park and of the water front that remains to us.

If the citizens mean business and want to run the town lots to suit themselves, they must work to obtain control of the "Town Company," and then boom the city of Ashland in a good old fashioned manner. Will they do it?

QUESTIONER.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—No doubt, from the language used by "Allan," in replying to my article in your issue of the 20th, he is one of the candidates who was badly defeated in our last city election, as he refers to me singing the same old song as was sung then, and if he will reflect, much to his sorrow, will know the song was so popular with the people, that it elected those that favor Enterprise's article and who wish to see Ashland prosper, but are powerless to do anything—such men as Allan having a grip on her. He asks, "why does not this young man of 25 take the matter he writes of in hand?" Well, I will tell you. As you seem to know I never built a house, nor don't own a foot of ground, how do you expect me to meet the strangers at the depot and offer them ground which I do not possess? That, indeed, is very funny; the only thing you omitted was a brass band and snow storm.

You speak of the many factories that have been favored with locations; such is true, but you will find the town company (with only a few exceptions) interested in them, they being the principal stockholders.

Now, Allan, don't be so hard on me, as to say the factories refuse to locate here in order to avoid my enormous buildings. I presume you have reference to my "air castles." Now, who told you all this? If such is the case, I will tear down these immense structures, which you claim I do, and do not, own, and erect a bronze statuary, namely: "Allan frightening the world;" perhaps then you will say "I have done something."

You ask, "what have I done to advance Ashland during my 25 years' citizenship?" Well, as you seem to know more about Enterprise than he does himself, I can see no reason why you need inquire, but will venture to say, I have done more than you have; at least have never tried to impede the growth of our city, and have done all I could to advance her; but from your tone, which voices the sentiments of old fogyism, am prone to think your course will not meet with the approval of the ones that possess any

Our private opinion column has been kept pretty lively for some weeks, and we hope something has been learned out of it, both by readers and writers. Most persons are apt to take up an idea and run on that thought without ever stopping to find a better one. "Questioner" advances a new idea in regard to the citizens of Ashland getting control of the stock in the Kentucky Iron and Coal Manufacturing Company, which is a very good one. However, it might take some of the liberality out of those who are now so willing to donate the company's land, to own stock.

(April 1889)

April 10th 1889

"Questioner," in his article in the private opinion column, makes some good suggestions, and comes to the point on some questions that have been discussed heretofore. There is no doubt but what Ashland is a good place and is sure to be better in the future. The plans for running the town and modes to be adopted for the improvements of the streets will regulate themselves as we come to them. The rates for shipping to other points is an item of no small importance, and we hope to be able to give rates to the different points in the near future.

April 10th 89

PRIVATE OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

A Few More Questions.

To make Ashland a large city of varied industries, to make it a more than ordinary commercial center, something more is necessary than broad streets, beautiful parks, and station houses on through lines of large railroad systems. We must have the material or acquired advantages and facilities to make Ashland a point for economical manufacturing, and a point from which products can be distributed to other markets at low rates.

What have we to offer as inducements to strangers and capitalists to come into our midst and seek new homes and new investments? Have we cheap lands to offer? Are our taxes higher than elsewhere? The average town lot can be purchased, *at present*, for a sum approximating \$250, said lot to be 25 by 142 feet. Larger lots with 50 feet fronts can be purchased for \$500. When we consider the boom prices in other places, it is surprising that lots are so low priced in Ashland; but that they will continue so, we have no reason to believe. It will be an astonishing state of affairs if the value of well located lots in Ashland does not increase one-fourth in the next two years.

Taxes are low. 1½ per cent. cannot be considered other than a fair estimate of what our taxes will continue to be for several years to come, and with judicious action by our City Council perhaps they will be permanently low. For real estate investments we can all unite in proclaiming Ashland "a splendid place."

Can buildings be erected at a low cost in Ashland? Does the cost of building materials compare favorably with the cost of the same in other cities or towns? If a lot was purchased could a house be placed upon it and be made part of a paying investment? To these questions the answer is without doubt, Yes! Red brick can be purchased for \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 1,000. The Ashland sand has a State reputation for its excellence for mortars. We are in the head-quarters of the lumber industry, and one-inch-oak plank can be readily purchased for \$14 per 1,000 feet. These, with labor at \$1.00 per day, for common, and skilled in proportion, seem to offer a clear case of "Here is the place to erect good houses and factories at the least expense."

(April 1889)

If we can satisfy the man who wants a home that the real estate is low, that he can build at a small figure, that he shall receive steady employment, and his living be no higher than elsewhere, then he will settle in Ashland, and not before.

What inducements have you to offer to the manufacturer? He will ask for all the help you can afford to give him, and what he buys he will want cheap. After looking around he will make up his own opinions concerning the lots, the buildings, the taxes, and the labor, then he will enquire about the supply and price of fuel and water. Can we tell him this? Good lump coal can be procured in car load lots at 5 to 6 cents per bushel, f. o. b., and slack coal, good for boilers and Smith's gas producers, can be purchased for 2½ cents per bushel. Will the Norton Iron Works managers tell him of the very great saving they have made in fuel, by substituting slack for lump coal, for heating purposes, and by the introduction of their gas producers? New River, Kanawha, Peach Orchard and Coalton coals are in the market and are all excellent coals.

Water is a more serious question; but if the gas that is burned day and night at the tops of Ashland's three furnaces, were properly applied, under improved tubular boilers (such as Roots), sufficient steam could be obtained to run pumps that would give all Ashland an abundant supply of water. The "lower furnaces" already supply their large railroad tanks and their machine shops with water and have gas to spare. Driven wells at Herrmann's Furniture Factory and the Fire Brick Works have yielded good results.

The shipping facilities of Ashland are well known to many, but I have never seen the rates to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New York or elsewhere in print. Who will furnish them? We want to be able to tell our friends about them, and if they were published occasionally in the REPUBLICAN, it would be a help to prove statements favoring Ashland.

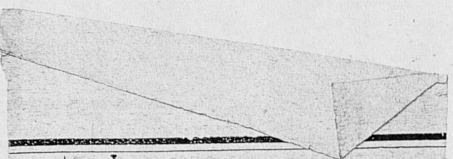
One more thing is necessary to induce a corporation to come to Ashland: Pecuniary help. Where is it to come from? The Board of Trade syndicate could loan them money, on low rates of interest, for a long term of years, under certain conditions. For instance, \$25,000 for 10 years at 4 per cent., if the new company will pledge themselves to employ 100 men and give the syndicate a first mortgage on the property. \$10,000 if they employ 50 men, etc. Do you catch the idea? Then let the "Town Company" agree to give the new company one town lot for every 10, 15 or 20 men employed. Said lot to be used as the new company may see fit, or to be held for the syndicate to insure their loan.

Ashland does not need to do any lying to make a good showing to a
QUESTIONER.

May 1889

We propose the name of Mr. David A. Fisher for Mayor of the city of Ashland; Mr. George Carp, Sr., for one member of the Board of Education and Mr. John B. Powell for the other. For Councilmen it is not so easy to find men who are willing or will even consent to accept the position if it is offered them. Mr. John Means, who has been a member of the Council for a number of years, will be expected by nearly all the voters in the Second Ward to allow his name to go on the poll books for re-election. He has been a very useful member, in fact has been the business man of the Council for years, and while he will not announce himself a candidate, will no doubt accept the place if elected by the will of the people of the Second Ward. Mr. W. W. Hackworth has been suggested as another suitable man for the position, and we have no doubt would make a good member. For Councilmen in the First Ward we suggest the name of Daniel L. Weaver, who is a business man and would manage the city affairs on purely business principles. Then here is our ticket. D. A. Fisher, Mayor; George Carp, Board of Education; J. B. Powell, Board of Education; John Means, Councilman; W. W. Hackworth, Councilman; D. L. Weaver, Councilman.

[May 1889]



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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
ASHLAND NATIONAL BANK,
*At Ashland, in the State of Kentucky, at
the close of business, May 13th, 1889.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$207,774 72
Overdrafts, secured and unse- cured	347 62
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mort- gages	51,250 00
Due from approved reserve agents	209,763 88
Due from other National Banks	12,524 09
Due from State Banks and bank- ers	866 07
Real estate, furniture, and fixt- ures	12,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,781 53
Premiums paid	30,000 00
Checks and other cash items	64 55
Bills of other Banks	1,345 00
Fractional paper currency, nick- els, and cents	320 58
Specie	38,157 20
Legal-tender notes	4,735 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	\$777,235 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$210,000 00
Surplus fund	63,200 00
Undivided profits	14,166 28
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	373,365 63
Demand certificates of deposit	24,020 64
Due to other National Banks	2,063 34
Due to State Banks and bankers	479 35
Total	\$777,235 24

State of Kentucky, County of Boyd, ss:
I, W. C. Richardson, Cashier of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.
W. C. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
18 day of May, 1889.
M. H. HOUSTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
JOHN MEANS.
W. C. IRELAND. } Directors.
JOHN RUSSELL.

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over. May 1937.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ashland Fire Brick Company was held last Monday, June 20th. The showing of the business was satisfactory to the stockholders. The following officers were elected: W. C. Ireland, President; Harry Means, Vice-President; John Russell, Jr., Secretary; S. S. Savage, Superintendent.

(1889)

Married, in this city, Wednesday, June 19, 1889, Mr. John Russell and Miss Addie H. Flye, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ashland Poage, on Bath avenue, by Rev. W. T. Jolly, assisted by Rev. W. C. Condit. The invited guests were handsomely entertained. Quite a number of valuable and useful presents were received from their many friends. The happy couple left the same day for Detroit, Mich. Mr. Russell is book-keeper in the Ashland National Bank and is one of our best young business men, and he is to be congratulated in his success in procuring a handsome and accomplished wife to accompany him over life's rugged path.

November 1891

ber, A. D. 1891. DUSTIN W. GUSTIN,
oc10 Sheriff of Scioto County, O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 7904
Thos. M. Adams, et al.,
Admsrs. and David Sinton
vs.
John L. Collins and wife.
The State of Ohio, Scioto County, SS.
Notice is hereby given that on
SATURDAY, the 28th day of Novem-
ber, A. D. 1891.
at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., I will offer for
sale at public auction on the premises herein
described, situate near Joshua Oakes' Tile Yard,
the following real estate, to-wit:

Situate in Green township, Scioto county,
Ohio, and being the middle part of French
Grant, lots numbered eight and nine (8 and 9):
beginning at a stone set in the center of the
Portsmouth and Haverhill free turnpike and
in the upper line of lot number eight (8), for-
merly a corner between Joshua Oakes, Evans
Vandevent and John L. Collins (the stone is
eight (8) inches below the top of the gravel)
from which a sycamore thirty-seven (37) inches
in diameter bears south sixty-six and three-
fourths (66 $\frac{3}{4}$) degrees, west, twenty-two (22)
links; a wild cherry twenty-four (24) inches in
diameter bears north sixty-six and three-
fourths (66 $\frac{3}{4}$) degrees, east sixty-six (66) links;
thence north sixty-seven (67) degrees forty-five
(45) minutes, east one hundred and thirty-two
(132) poles to a stone, corner between John L.
Collins, Evans Vandevent and Benjamin Brush;
thence north twenty-three (23) degrees thirty
(30) minutes, west fifty-eight (58) poles to a
stake in the upper line of lot number nine (9)
and corner between John L. Collins and Ben-
jamin Brush; thence north sixty-seven (67) de-
grees, east thirty (30) poles to a stone between
Charles Irish, Benjamin Brush and John S.
Collins; thence north twenty-three (23) de-
grees thirty (30) seconds, west fifty-seven (57)
poles to a stone in the upper line of lot num-
ber ten (10) and being a corner between Travis
Herrill, Charles Irish and John L. Collins;
thence south sixty-seven (67) degrees, west one
hundred (100) poles and nineteen and one-half
(19 $\frac{1}{2}$) links to a stone in the upper line of lot
ten (10) and in the center of the Portsmouth
and Haverhill turnpike, forming a corner be-
tween John L. Collins, Joshua Oakes and
Michael McCarty, (stone is set nine (9) inches
below top of gravel) from which a black walnut
twelve (12) inches in diameter bears south
fifty-five and one-fourth (55 $\frac{1}{4}$) degrees, west
one hundred and six and one-fourth (106 $\frac{1}{4}$)
links, witness stone, with "W." facing corner,
bears south fifty (50) degrees, east forty-three
and one-half (43 $\frac{1}{2}$) links, at seventy-six and
twelve one-hundredths (76 12-100) poles pass
through the center of an old white oak thirty-
three (33) inches in diameter, being an old line
tree, with very old marks on three sides, tree
near McCarty's old stable; thence south five
(5) degrees, west one hundred and twenty-
eight (28) poles and six (6) links, with the
center of the said turnpike, to the place of begin-
ning, containing eighty-three and fourteen
one hundredths (83 14-100) acres more or less.
Appraised at \$3,569.00.
Said premises to be sold as the property of
John L. Collins and wife to satisfy a judgment
in favor of Thomas M. Adams and E. C. Means
as Admsrs. and David Sinton on an order of
sale issued from the Common Pleas Court of
Scioto county, Ohio, and to me directed as
sheriff of said county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
Given under my hand this 20th day of Oct.,
A. D., 1891. D. W. GUSTIN,
Sheriff of Scioto County, Ohio.
T. C. ANDERSON, Attorney.

LOW MOORE IRON WORKS.

A Great Iron Plant in Old Virginia.
Two Large Blast Furnaces, Ore
Mines, Coke Plant, Etc.—All Over-
hauled This Summer and Now Are
Ready for a Long Blast—Improve-
ments, Etc., Etc.

Correspondence Chronicle Telegraph.

Low Moore, Va., October 14.—Leaving the great coal fields in West Virginia and extending our trip eastward over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and alighting off at this prosperous industrial city, we find about ready to go in to blast one of the two most successful blast furnaces in the South, built and operated continuously since 1880 by the Low Moore Iron Company.

This fine plant is under the general management of Mr. Harry G. Merry, who is ably assisted by Mr. Alexander Mollwaig, superintendent of the furnaces. It is something out of the ordinary for both of these furnaces to be out of blast at once, but as they have been running a long time Mr. Merry thought he would take advantage of the dull season this summer and give them a general overhauling, hence but little was done for a couple of months, except make repairs. The walls around the boiler plant were taken down and necessary repairs made to the boilers. The blast engines were also overhauled, and all machinery about the entire plant was put in perfect condition. The No. 1 or A furnace has been reined and will now be pushed for all she can do. The No. 2 or B furnace lining is being removed and she will also be put in first class condition and be ready for her turn.

THE LOW MOORE IRON COMPANY

was organized in 1879, and was one of the first companies to erect a modern blast furnace in the State of Virginia with all the necessary appliances for making from 120 to 140 tons of iron per day. They secured from 700 to 1,000 acres of fine ore lands and at once opened up large ore mines, lime rock quarries, and built their No. 1 or "A" furnace on it at this point, on line of Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, four miles west of Clifton Forge, in the year 1880. In 1885 No. 2 stack or "B" furnace was built. These stacks are alternated. When one requires repairing they change off to the other. Thus they have had what might be called a continuous blast for 14 years past, except the past two months, making an average from 120 to 140 tons of good iron daily.

These two furnaces were well built and fitted up with the latest and most improved appliances for successfully making iron. No. 1 or "A" furnace has a 74-foot stack, 17-foot 4-inch bosh and seven 6-inch tuyeres. Alongside of this stack are four improved Whitwell hot-blast stoves, 18x60. The fifth stove has been built alongside of No. 2 stack. It is 18x78 feet. No. 2 or "B" stack is 80 feet high with an 18-foot bosh. The engine house, brick, 30x60, and 40 feet to the square, contains four McIntosh & Heintzsch blowing engines, each with 36-inch steam and 84-inch blowing cylinders, with 4-foot strokes. The power is furnished with five batteries of four boilers each. These boilers are 42 inches in diameter and 56 feet long. The cast houses and stock house are all large and roomy. The draft stack, with iron jacket, is 186 feet high.

THE COKE OVEN PLANT.

This company tried an experiment that many iron makers have doubted the feasibility of. That was to bring their coal from the New River district in West Virginia and manufacture all coke required at the furnaces. A plant of 150 large beehive ovens was built just back of the stock house, and successfully operated under the general supervision of Mr. Lloyd Bateman. The coke is loaded into the furnace buggies at the mouth of the ovens as it is drawn and sent to the top of the furnace before it is cold. A day and a night shift is worked on the coke ovens, thus drawing the coke as it is needed, saving handling or breakage by stocking it. This experiment is satisfactory to the company. While the freight bills are somewhat larger on the coal, the superior quality of the coke going directly from the ovens to the furnace more than makes up for this outlay. Mr. Merry built during the past year an extra large bin for handling coal so as to be prepared for any emergency.

THE ORE MINES.

The company built a standard gauge railroad back two miles from the furnace where large ore mines were opened and now operated under the supervision of Mr. G. B. Ricks, assisted by Mr. J. W. Perrel. They here have a fine seam of ore running down through the mountain which has been very successfully worked on the caving system. The miners commence on the top of the seam and take a cave of 12 feet, cribbing up the top as they go. When they have finished that cave they come back to the place of beginning and lay a floor on the bottom of the former caves and then start under this floor and take out 12 feet more. This is repeated until the bottom of the seam is reached. A number of different ways have been tried for mining this pitching ore seam, but this method has proved the most economical and successful. This seam of ore cropped out at several places, but they thought it best to locate at the lowest point. A shaft was sunk 150 feet, out of which the ore is hoisted. This also affords fine drainage, and the mine is kept comparatively dry. They have two fine shaft and two drift openings. They also have fine washing plants at each of the shafts, through which the fine ores are run, cleaning the impurities from them before sending to the furnaces. Mr. Perrel is now driving through a part of the mine that had formerly been worked, leaving about 50 per cent of the ore behind. By the present system of mining fully 75 per cent of this ore can be recovered.

THE LIME STONE QUARRY.

About a mile back from the furnace on line of the railroad to the ore mines they operate one of the finest lime stone rock quarries in the country. It has been worked steady all year, stocking the stone at the furnace. Mr. G. B. Shirk is in charge, keeping it in good condition. This seam is 80 feet thick with a sand stone roof. The stone is of such an excellent quality that there is very little refuse. The whole 80 feet is worked, leaving large pillars to support the roof. They also have shipped a large quantity of stone to the new furnace at Covington, which this company has purchased and will blow in as soon as the condition of the iron trade will justify.

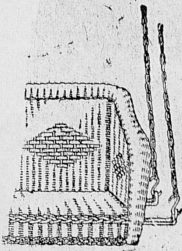
THE VILLAGE OF LOW MOORE.

This is one of the neatest little industrious villages to be found in the State. It is beautifully located. The ground is sufficiently undulating to furnish good drainage. The company has built a number of neat dwelling houses, which are surrounded with large lots well fenced in. Some of them have valuable fruit trees. Abundance of good water can be had with but little expense. A number of the houses are supplied with hydrants furnished from the large pumps that furnish water to the furnace and coke plant. When all plants are in full operation from 500 to 800 persons are employed. They make a good quality of iron, which has always commanded ready sale when there was any demand for iron. They hope to be in full operation this month and continue so for an indefinite period.

There are several other blast furnaces along the line of this road, but owing to the depression during the past year, they have been out of blast. Among these are the Covington furnace, a new

plant, never in blast, but recently purchased by the Low Moore Iron Company, who expect to put it in blast at an early day. The others are the Iron Gate, Glen Wilton, Goshen and the two Longdale furnaces. There are many rumors afloat relative to these plants and no doubt should the iron trade justify it they will all be in blast again during this winter.

W. M.



TO YOUR HINGS

ks enjoy a Swing
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iture Store
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Ladies and Childrens Gingham
Dresses and Boys Wash Suits.

A. D. TAYLOR
15th St., near Street Car Line

Insure With
J. P. Krause, G. W.
Snodgrass & Nando
Feltz
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE
Automobile Liability, Real Es-
tate and Bonds
Phone 700 Thomas Bldg.

Mr. W. A. Berry's friends are happy
to know that after a critical illness
of several days from blood poison, he
is now reported decidedly better.

Mrs. Raney Cordial, of 26th street,
has been very ill for the past several
days.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan and daughter,
Miss Margaret, have returned home
after a week's visit in Cincinnati.

Mr. Roy H. Davis is attending the
Derby in Louisville.

When you want your watch fixed in
a hurry take it to Fred Powers' Jew-
elry Store.

Lawrence Frizzell, Jr., two days old
died at 10:45 on Friday morning. He
was the infant son of Mr. and Mrs.
Lawrence Frizzell of Fairview. Ser-
vice was held at 10 a. m. on Saturday
with burial at Fairview.

Miss Cynthia Dennis is ill from
mumps and confined to her home.

Dr. J. M. Prichard will return home
today from Baltimore.

That wedding ring should be "Tif-
fany" style, seamless made, 18k solid
gold—from Power Jewelry Store.
Then you will have a treasure to
hand down to future generations. It

Business was taken up next, and
the social hour following, during
which refreshments were passed was
made very pleasant by the gracious
hostess.

Beautiful Simplicity Marked The Means--Witt Nuptials

Miss Harriet Evelyn Means, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Means,
of 306 East Lexington Avenue, was
united in marriage on Saturday even-
ing to Mr. Robert Richard Witt, Jr.,
of San Antonio, Texas, the ceremony
taking place at half after eight o'clock
at the First Presbyterian church, Rev.
Dr. Condit officiating.

The church was decorated with
palms, white flowers and cathedral
candles. Only relatives and close
friends witnessed the ceremony which
was very simple, the bride's only at-
tendant being Miss Dora Witt, of Lex-
ington, Virginia, sister of the bride-
groom, who wore as maid of honor,
blue organdy, with hat to match, and
carried a shower of pink sweet peas.
The flower girl, Gretchen Stevenson,
was in white with pink ribbons, car-
rying a basket of pink sweet peas, and
Bunny Stevenson, in a suit of white
satin, served as train bearer. They
are children of Mr. and Mrs. W. W.
Stevenson.

The bride wore a gown of ivory sa-
tin, with duchesse and point lace yoke
and court train. The veil of tulle was
attached to a Russian head dress of
duchesse and point lace, and confined
to the train by sprays of lilies of the
valley, a shower of the same flower
combined with white sweet peas form-
ing her bouquet.

Serves As Best Man

Mr. John Seaton, of this city, cous-
in of the bride, served as best man,
the ushers being Mr. Horatio Alden,
of Boston, an especial friend of Mr.

Witt, Mr. B. Buckner Ringo, of New
York, the bride's uncle her cousin, Mr.
Ned Seaton, of Ashland, and Mr. Ray-
mond Reed, also of this city.

The musical program rendered by
Mr. Nelson Weedon, at the organ, pre-
ceding the ceremony, included "Mar-
che Nuptiale," by Ganne, "In Venice,"
by Selars, "Moonlight," by Klinder,
and "The Answer," by Wolstenholme.
For the entrance of the bridal party,
Lohengrin was played, and for leaving
the church Mendelssohn's Wedding
March.

The bride was graduated from
Smith College, after completing the
course of study at Misses Snipley's
School, at Bryn Mawr. During the war
she served for eight months in Bos-
ton, with the Massachusetts Food Com-
mission, and went from Boston to
Texas, where for another eight months
she was information secretary in the
Y. W. C. A., hostess house, in Camp
Travis, San Antonio. Mr. Witt who
is a native Virginian, is a Washing-
ton-Lee University man, he went ov-
erseas with the first army, and rank-
ed major. With the Forty fourth coast
artillery he did duty in France, serv-
ing for some time at the front. After
his discharge from service he engaged
in wholesale lumber business and is
now located in San Antonio, where
he and Mrs. Witt are to live.

Beautiful Decorations

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Means,
a reception was tendered immediate
relatives and out-of-town wedding
guests after the church ceremony, for
this pink snap dragons formed the
floral decoration of the rooms, and in
the dining room, the bride's table,
with the wedding cake adorning the
centre, was in lavender and pink sweet
peas, candles and tulle of white com-
pleting the scheme. An orchestra of
string instruments discoursed music
throughout the reception hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Witt departed by C.
& O., train East for their bridal jour-
ney, no one knowing their intended
destination. Relatives and friends
from a distance who attended the wed-
ding were Mrs. R. R. Witt, Sr., and
daughter, Miss Dora Witt, of Lexing-
ton, Virginia, mother and sister of
the bridegroom, guests at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Means, who al-
so had with them Miss Helen Fernald
and Mr. Horatio Alden, of Boston.

Mr. Witt was the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. Raymond Reed, Mrs. Lillian May-
nard, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. E. L. Bul-
lard, of Rockville, Maryland, aunts
of the bride, were with Mr. and Mrs.
W. B. Seaton, while Mr. and Mrs. L.
N. Davis had with them Mr. B. Buck-
ner Ringo, of New York, and Miss
Sara Elizabeth Fischer, of Baltimore,
the bride's young cousin.

Bridal Party Entertained

On Friday evening preceding the
wedding Miss Isabel Seaton and bro-
thers, Mr. John Seaton and Mr. Ned
Seaton, entertained the bridal party
and the out-of-town guests at dinner
at the Ventura hotel, just before the
church rehearsal. Another pretty pre-
nuptial affair was the kitchen shower
given for the bride-elect on Wednes-
day afternoon, when Mrs. T. A. Field,
and daughter, Mrs. Raymond Reed,
entertained a number of Miss Means'
friends with bridge at the home of
Mrs. Field, 15th and Bath.

Miss Means' kitchen gifts were
numerous and beautiful, and the
afternoon was delightful thruout.

Early Spring flowers adorned the
rooms. The service of a tempting lunch
con, of which the ices were in the
form of two beautiful wedding cakes,
was a pleasant feature of the party.
The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Wal-
lace Williamson, Miss Georgina Dis-
mukes and Miss Geraldine William-
son, of Catlettsburg, Mrs. Austin Bar-
nes, of Syracuse, New York, and Miss
Helen Fernald, of Boston, who for
several days prior to the wedding was
a guest of the bride-elect.

It Isn't So Much What You Ac- tually Pay for a Shoe

It's what you get in
style and service that deter-
mines its value.

That is why it is really
more economical to buy
shoes bearing the



Label than to "dicker" with
less expensive footwear.

Ralston Shoes are 'way
out in front from the very
start; so far, in fact, that
comparison never catches
up with 'em!

This is one of the new
Thoroughbreds—

THE SUNDAY REGISTER, Sunday, January 28, 1923

SOCIETY

A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE



Brilliant Wedding Of Miss Johnston And Mr. Means Last Even At Her Home

Simple Elegance Marked Nuptial Ceremony

Reception at Johnston Home and Dinner at The Marting Hotel Followed the Wedding and the Same Quiet Elegance Was Evident—Bride and Groom Leave for Three Weeks' Stay in the East Where They Will Attend Winter Carnival in the White Mountains of New Hampshire

In what will long be remembered as Ironton's and the Tri State's most beautiful and complete nuptial event, with its wealth of dainty nuptial entertainments, dinners, parties, receptions etc., was observed Saturday evening in the union of the lives and destinies of Miss Avis Lucille Johnston of Ironton, and Mr. John Ringo Means of Ashland, Ky., in the presence of about one hundred guests, intimates of the principals and of their families. The arrangements for this beautiful event were unostentatious, but we have never witnessed a similar event that was more impressive, solemn or complete, and its very simplicity lent it a charm and elegance not possible with the offensive show of lavish prodigality. Throughout the entire ceremony excess of show was sacrificed to simple beauty, and the youthful and radiant bride, her lovely matron and maids, the well groomed guests and the simple decorative scheme, added to the picture in a way that was especially attractive. The ceremony joining the lives of these young folk was particularly beautiful and impressive. The Johnston home on Eighth and Park avenue was the scene of the wedding and its lovely interior lent itself gracefully to the event.

Rev. H. Hampton, Rector Emeritus of Christ Episcopal church was the officiating clergyman, while Rev. W. T. Blume of the First Methodist church, assisted, his benediction being an eloquent, particularly appropriate and feeling invocation of Divine approval upon the union of lives and hearts, under such propitious conditions and circumstances.

The Johnston home is a stately mansion of brick and stone, its elegance of fitting and vestments peculiarly adapting it to cathedraic decoration for the purpose of the beautiful wedding and with but the single thought of simple beauty, the entire decorative scheme of color and arrangement was evolved and executed with pleasurable results.

Throughout the ceremony the soft glow of myriad candles gave the scene a setting difficult of description. The altar fashioned in front of the massive fire place in the east parlor over a bank of palms, ferns and other greenery and Southern smilax was entwined and trailed over and above the luxurious plants below. The mantel board held two brass candelabra each of seven candles, placed on either side of the center of the altar. In the exact center, single candles, two in number had a place and again on either side were single candles. Graduated uniformly from the first set were six clusters of candles five to the set running down to white satin and emerald trimmed pedestals. Satin ribbons stretched from the pedestals to tall white baskets of pink Columbia roses and then on to the double doors forming an aisle thru which the wedding party approached the Prieu, also satin covered and holding a white satin pillow. The floor was muslin covered in the aisleway. Immediately over the spot where the bride and groom stood was a suspended circle of bells, significant of the joyous event. A wealth of cut flowers, mainly Columbia roses of pink and additional candles in advantageous places, gave added beauty to the lovely arrangement. Throughout the entire lower floor the same decorative scheme of pink and white was faithfully observed in recognition of the favored color of the charming bride.

The guests had been bidden for 8:15 o'clock and at that hour Dr. Robert Higgins of Ashland at the piano played softly and most effectively Mrs. Frank Erdman of Chillicothe sang sweetly Cadman's "At Dawning" and then "Because" by D'Hardelot, both favorites of the bride. Mrs. Erdman and Dr. Higgins were both very effective and the brief program was a happy indication of the joyful scene so soon to follow.

At exactly 8:25 Dr. Higgins began Leitchburg's processional and the eager and expectant guests arranged to advantage saw the first members of the wedding party coming from the rear of the large reception hall in perfect time with the music. Leading the bridal procession were Miss Geneva Bain and Mr. Willis Davis of Ashland. They slowly advanced into the parlor, followed by Mrs. Rosemary Beddall and her husband, Mr. Beddall. Then came the handsome and gallant groom, Mr. Means and

his best man, Mr. Lansing Brisbin. Interest was quickened with the appearance of the bride's maid a demure little brunette Miss Margaret Kelly, who came on from her school at Briar Cliff N.Y. for the wedding. Immediately following the maid of honor was the little flower girl, Ella Jean Stannard of Huntington, W. Va., who strewed pink rose buds in the path of the bride, so soon to follow on the arm of her father. As the lovely and youthful bride turned into the parlor she was indeed a picture to delight the eye. She carried herself courageously, enhancing her stately beauty, if this was at all possible. She walked through the line of attendants to the prieu where she joined the groom directly in front of Rev. Mr. Hampton. When this beloved man asked, in conformity with the ceremony, "Who gives this bride?" Mr. Johnston placed his daughter's hand in that of the minister, and stepped a few paces to the rear. The beautiful and impressive ring ceremony was then carried out and at its conclusion Rev. Mr. Blume eloquently invoked the Divine blessing upon the union and the assemblage, as the bride and groom knelt at the altar.

Ironton has never witnessed a more complete or beautiful wedding ceremony. From its inception to the last minute detail its faultless observance seemed perfection itself. Throughout the processional and ceremony an opportunity was had to view the lovely gowns of the wedding party. The bride, a magnificent and stately brunette, wore with becoming grace a creation of georgette over white satin, beaded with pearl and crystal beads. The gown was fashioned rather simply, with semi train while her veil was held by a beaded coronet, permitting its folds to fall gracefully behind. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor Miss Kelly and the other attendants Mrs. Beddall and Miss Bain, as well as the petite flower girl, little Miss Stannard were perfect in pink. The maids were costumed alike, all in Columbia pink satin gowns, with silver girdles and silver bandeau hair ornaments and silver slippers. Each carried shower bouquets of pink and pastel shaded sweet peas.

The groom and his attendants were in full evening dress and they were indeed a handsome, gallant set of youthful fellows, good to look upon.

With the closing words of the benediction the bridal party swung around and formed a receiving line and instantly the happy bride and groom were besieged by beaming friends, all eager to express congratulations and best wishes. The pretty scene will long be remembered. Beauty and gallantry met in happy intercourse and the soft radiance of the candle glow doubled the expectancy. It was a wedding of perfect appointment, of simple, yet beautiful arrangement and it was unusually impressive because of its lack of showy ostentation.

As rapidly as felicitations could be bestowed the guests were ushered to the third floor of the home where they had an opportunity to admire the wealth of wedding gifts. Tiffany's surrendered treasures and Fifth Avenue shops vied in offerings. Silver predominated and heirlooms had prominent places in the galaxy of treasured remembrances. Rare and beautiful glass, gold, plates, beautiful lamps, silver table and decorative ware, ornamental and useful pieces in silver and art ware were in evidence. What we have never seen a more complete list of wedding presents. Many checks of goodly proportions were included in the gifts, but quite properly they were not for display.

Returning to the parlor floor the guests donned their wraps and were motored to the Marlton Hotel where a most delightful three course wedding supper was served in the Rose room. Here again the decorative scheme was pink and white. The table arrangement was ideal, the bridal table and that of the families being opposite, while those of the guests had places between, giving everyone a fair view of the bridal party. The bride's cake was a work of art and real deliciousness. It was the cen-

: : Coming Social Activities : :

MON DAY

W. H. M. Society, First Church	Mrs. E. L. Todd	Afternoon
Monday Club, Mrs. F. A. Bixby		Afternoon
Friends in Council, Miss Ida Raine		Evening
Friendship Club, Mrs. Harry Boucher		Evening
Sewing Club, Mabel Fisher		Evening
St. Cecilia Guild, Mrs. E. S. Culbertson		Evening
Carnation Day, McKinley's Birthday		
Rotary Club, Hotel Marting		Noon

TUESDAY

Star Lecture Course		Evening
Sea Scouts, Congregational Church		Evening
Masons Dance, Masonic Hall		Evening
Card Club, Adolph Schubart		Evening
Bridge Dinner, A. R. Johnson		
Ladies Union, Central Christian Church		Afternoon

WEDNESDAY

Five Hundred Club, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Murdock		Evening
Sugar Creek Aid Church		Afternoon
Lucy Web Hayes Circle, Ernest Horschel		Evening
Bridge Luncheon, Bush and Paul Elks Home		Evening
Bridge Mrs. Burford		Evening

THURSDAY

Bridge, Mrs. Charles Peters		Afternoon
Willing Workers of Sedgwick at Parsonage		Evening
Aid Society of Sydenstricker Church		Afternoon
Childs Welfare, Mrs. McMahon		Afternoon
Ladies Union, Christian church		All Day Thursday

FRIDAY

Century Club, Mrs. Culbertson		Evening
Harmony Girls, Miss Huggar		Evening
Epworth League, Sedgwick church		Evening
Standard Bearers, of Pine Street, Elizabeth Lynd		Evening
Junior-Senior Dance, at Elks Home		Evening
St. Lawrence Dance, K. of C. Hall		Evening
Missionary Society of Central Christian church		Afternoon

SATUR DAY

Childrens Party, Mrs. Carl Mowltan		Afternoon
Bridge Dinner, W. W. Marting at Marting Hotel		Evening

ter of attraction and its beauty was enhanced by the proximity of pink roses and smilax.

The guests upon their arrival at the hotel went immediately to the mezzanine floor where they were entertained by music by Leslie Hall, Earl Murdock and Mrs. Lillian Karpap. Here guests awaited arrival of the bridal party and later joined its happy members in the Rose room. Until far into the night the beautiful scene and merry making continued and it was with genuine regret that it was finally brought to a close.

As the guests departed for their homes Mr. and Mrs. Means were driven to the bride's home where they donned traveling costumes. Mrs. Means was resplendent in a travelling gown of black chiffon violet trimmed with gold beads and gold lace. She wore a grey squirrel coat and hat and accessories to harmonize. Leaving over the C. and O. later in the night their destination to be at Hanover, in the White Mountains, where they will be Dartmouth's guests at The Winter Carnival. Enroute home they will stop in New York briefly and possibly other points of interest. They will be gone about three weeks. Returning they will come to Ashland where, until the return of the groom's parents from the South, they will occupy the paternal home,

where friends will be equally welcomed.

A complete rehearsal of the wedding ceremony was held at the Johnston home Friday evening at which the house guests and a few friends were in attendance. Following the rehearsal the bride party enjoyed a three course dinner in a private dining room at The Marting Hotel. This dinner was the time and place of presentation of bride and groom's gifts to members of the party. The bride presented each of her attendants exquisite silver and rhinestone slipper buckles, while the groom gave to each of his attendants handsome gold fountain pens. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum and diamond brooch. This final dinner party was the culmination of a long series of anti-nuptial events of particular brilliance arranged to compliment the bride. Dinner parties, bridge dinners, showers and receptions for her pleasure were of daily occurrence and seldom if ever has a prospective bride been more elaborately or frequently feted.

Dr. and Mrs. Higgins and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fields of Ashland, were guests at the dinner Friday evening at the Marting. This dinner was the groom's party for the wedding attendants and it was a most happy and successful one.

The dinner at the Guyandotte

Country Club in Huntington Thursday evening proved Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Stannard of Huntington an ideal host and hostess. As favors each of the ladies present was given a corsage bouquet of pink roses and violets. At the conclusion of the dinner bridge was enjoyed. A few Huntington folk joined the bridal party at this delightful dinner.

What need of eulogy of these worthy young folk whose courtship ripened into sacred love and was so beautifully consummated last evening. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Johnston and Ironton has never possessed a more charming young girl. She is richly endowed with all those girlish charms of both person and manner. She is a brunette of stately mien, but altogether gracious. She has developed many cultural refinements by study and travel and is a delightful and bewitching personality. She was a student at St. Mary's of the Springs Miss Kendrick's Schools on The Hill of Cincinnati and just recently at the New England Conservatory of music at Boston. She will grace the home of Mr. Means and will be an ideal and helpful life companion.

Mr. Means, by birth and worth is all that could be desired in a young man. He is a scion of an old and honored family, by training and inclination a gentleman. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Cook Means of Ashland, a rising young business man destined to make a name for himself in the world. He is typically a clean alert, progressive and splendid young man, who deserves not only his charming bride, but a place in the esteem of the world. We extend to both Mr. and Mrs. Means our sincere congratulations and best wishes.

House guests at the Johnston home for the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Johnston of Thornville, O. grandparents of the bride, Mrs. G. O. Simons of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wilson of Columbus, O., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Tritscheller of Chillicothe and Mrs. Frank Erdman of Chillicothe.

The guest list at the wedding numbered some few less than one hundred and they came from a half dozen states, the Tri State contributing hugely to the brilliant assemblage. They were bidden as the intimates of the principals without formality and they came in the same manner. A gayer, more exclusive or better groomed number cannot be imagined and they were full of the spirit of the occasion. They were lavish in their expression of felicitations and vied with each other in making the happy principals feel that they were just entering upon the fullness of life. All of them had known the bride and groom from their childhood and their interest in the impressively beautiful wedding was quite paternal.

Ironton surrenders Mrs. Means with genuine reluctance, but rejoices in her happiness. Her home at Ashland will be a shrine for Ironton friends and her participation in the social affairs of the Tri State section

will bring her frequently in intimate touch with her friends here.

No bride ever closed her girlhood more joyously, certainly none has ever had a more auspicious or beautiful wedding.

WILLIAM SEATON, CAPITALIST, DIES IN ASHLAND HOME

Death Occurs Thursday
Night, Following a Linger-
ing Illness

LEADER IN INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT OF CITY

One of Oldest Directors of
Ashland Bank and Coun-
try Club Head

William Biggs Seaton, 72 years old, for many years a prominent figure in the financial and industrial development of Ashland and eastern Kentucky, died at 5:15 o'clock, Thursday evening at the family residence in Bath avenue, Ashland, after a lingering illness dating from a breakdown he suffered six years ago.

Funeral arrangements were undecided, pending communication with a son, Kendall, who is on an automobile trip in the New England states.

Mr. Seaton was born July 18, 1855. On September 17, 1885, he married Miss Eliza Isabella Means, who survives him, as do three sons, Kendall, Edward W., and John Means Seaton; a daughter, Mrs. A. W. Humphrey, and a brother, Edward.

Industrial Leader

Mr. Seaton was one of several Ashland men who were largely responsible for the development of the steel, iron and coal business in eastern Kentucky. For many years he headed several large enterprises as president.

From 1905 until the merger in 1921 with the American Rolling Mills, he was president of the Ashland Iron and Mining company, and the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway company, regarded as the mother industries of Ashland.

In recent years he has been president of the Ashland Fire Brick company, one of the largest refractory concerns in the United States, the Means-Russell company, and the Kentucky Coal, Iron & Manufacturing company, holding the executive chair in these concerns up to his death.

Held Many Positions

Until recently he was president of the Ashland Telephone company.
(Continued on Page Two)

WILLIAM SEATON, CAPITALIST, DIES IN ASHLAND HOME

(Continued from Page One)
which he founded and developed along with the telephone business in Catlettsburg, Russell and Ironton.

He was also one of the oldest directors of the Ashland National Bank and until recently was president of the Bellefonte Country Club, of which he was one of the organizers.

He was an active member of the First Christian church and was chairman of the building committee when that congregation erected its beautiful new church a few years ago.

[Died September 8, 1927]

September 10, 1927

A BUILDER PASSES

At the proper time, in the proper place, and according to the desires of his family, a monument of marble will be raised to the memory of William B. Seaton, who died at his home in Ashland late Thursday. This monument will fulfill the proprieties; it will stand in attestation of the love and loyalty of his widow and his children. It will perpetuate a beautiful custom.

But this monument will fail to tell a story that ought to be told and remembered. It will be but a frail and insignificant piece of handiwork when compared with the place William B. Seaton filled in Ashland and Eastern Kentucky.

This man was a builder. He was one of perhaps six or eight men who did most for the industrial development of Ashland and Eastern Kentucky. In the steel business, in the development

THE HERALD-DISPATCH,

of the coal industry, he was a preeminent figure. But it was not alone in these great channels of trade that Mr. Seaton made his constructive genius felt. He was connected with practically every industry in the city of Ashland, and played a leading part in the transactions leading to the establishment of the great plant of the American Rolling Mills Company on the western border of the city.

In his long and eventful career as a business man and builder, Mr. Seaton had a large staff of aides and associates who climbed the ladder with him. His enterprises grew because he had vision and the faculties of leadership. Men and women invested in them because they had faith in his judgment and integrity. He never betrayed a confidence.

On his personal side Mr. Seaton was broadly American, but intensely patriotic. He was just to all, kind to all. He was a safe counsellor, a man to be loved and trusted, as a thousand men and women will today testify through their tears.

In Huntington there are many men who know what Mr. Seaton meant to Ashland, what he had done for Ashland. These know what such a man means to any growing community, and Ashland's great loss invokes their intelligent sympathy.

NT SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1927

An Appreciation Of William Biggs Seaton

(By REV. H. B. SMITH)

There have appeared some splendid editorials and articles in this, and other newspapers concerning Mr. William Biggs Seaton, and it has been remarked to be that these articles should be compiled into one, that his many friends might have it in convenient form to keep. I have undertaken to do this, adding some things that a close association of nearly 35 years have brought to my attention, and also using liberal quotations from the tribute paid him at his funeral by his pastor, Dr. Hagin.

W. B. Seaton for many years a prominent figure in the financial and industrial development of Ashland and eastern Kentucky, died at 815 Thursday evening, September the ninth, at the family residence on Bath avenue, Ashland. He was in his seventy-third year when the end came suddenly, following a period of gradually failing health. In 1920 he had suffered a serious physical breakdown, the result of strain and worry, which were conditions imposed upon him.

He was born in Greenup, Kentucky, on July 18, 1855, the son of Judge John Seaton and Mary Rice Seaton. He was one of ten children.

At the age of sixteen he went to the old Bellefonte Furnace, where his first job was in the store. In 1881 he went to Mt. Savage Furnace, in Carter county, as manager. Three years later he went to Charleston, W. Va., with C. P. Mead, and they organized the Charleston National Bank, Mr. Seaton becoming cashier. This was the first national bank in Charleston.

In 1886 he returned to Ashland to become cashier and bookkeeper of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company and the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, and since that time has been continuously identified with Ashland's various enterprises.

One year after his return, he became general manager of the Means and Russell Iron Company, at Bellefonte Furnace and was actively associated with that company until his death, serving as president for about thirty years.

When the telephone came into practical use Mr. Seaton was the first to sense its commercial possibilities in this section and under his direction the Ashland Telephone Company was organized. Subsequently he organized the Peoples Telephone Company in Catlettsburg, the Lawrence Telephone Company in Ironton, the Russell Telephone Company in Russell, and was a director in the United States Long Distance Telephone Company. Later an outside corporation endeavored to force the Ashland Company to accept its terms, and it was then that Mr. Seaton put up one of the gamiest fights of his career. Throughout the grueling attack of the big corporation, when it looked like certain defeat would come any minute, he smiled and talked confidently. When the victory had been won a representative of the corporation admitted that they had been whipped by the smile that he wore. Shortly afterward this same corporation, impressed by his fairness and ability requested him to take over all their properties in the tri-state and Big Sandy regions, but other interests prevented his acceptance.

In 1900 he was elected secretary and general manager of the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, which was the old Ashland Land Company, the company that laid out the city of Ashland. He was largely responsible for the city of Ashland acquiring Central Park, the beautiful forty-eight acre woodland, in the heart of Ashland.

He was elected president of the Ashland Fire Brick Company in 1907, which position he retained up until the time of his death.

He became president of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company in 1908 and then became president of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, holding executive reins of these two concerns until the merger with the American Rolling Mill Company in 1921.

Mr. Seaton is membered on the boards of directors of many local institutions, and was one of the oldest directors of the Ashland National Bank.

Through his generosity and his ability to organize, the Bellefonte Country club came into being. His concessions enabled the club to be built at its attractive location in Greenup county, and he was elected its first president.

A man of engaging, magnetic personality, with a keen sense of humor, an optimistic, buoyant nature, an alert, discerning mind, an interesting conversationalist, Mr. Seaton was a forceful, compelling character, whose friends were legion. A public-spirited citizen, with intelligent and reasonable views on all questions of public interest. A man of decision and with the courage of his convictions; he was unafraid of the consequences of following what he believed to be right. A man of integrity and the soul of honor, he enjoyed the esteem and complete confidence of all who knew him well.

As a friend, he was loyal and constant. Many men gratefully acknowledge now that no small part of their success is due to the encouragement and assistance quietly given to them by him in some crucial period of their early business or professional career. Change of circumstances or of condition in his own experience or in the life of his friends in no wise affected the bonds that bound him to them. Democratic, genial, cordial and sympathetic, a multitude of people counted him among their closest and dearest friends, and he gave himself generously to all who so thought of him.

On September 17, 1885 he was married to Miss Eliza Isabella Means of this city, and together they walked down life's trail through forty-two useful, happy years. He was a faith-

ful and devoted husband, in whose heart his home ever held first place. To this union were born five children. One daughter, Mrs. Hilda Seaton Peebles, preceded her father to the spirit world four years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Isabel S. Humphrey, and three sons, John Means, Kendall Gordon, and Edward William.

Possessing a great sheltering nature, he was a tender, indulgent father. Though companionable with his children, yet they revered him with a strong and abiding affection. He had a sympathetic understanding of youth, and ever remained young in spirit and outlook. In his last years his grandchildren were a source of great pleasure to him. One of them, Hilda Seaton Peebles preceded him to the great beyond one year ago. The other are Mary Isabel Seaton, Dicky Peebles, Virginia Seaton, Nancy Seaton and Janet Humphrey.

It was one of the greatest pleasures of my ministry to receive him into the church and to serve with him for more than thirty years. He was superintendent of the Sunday schools for a number of years, then deacon, then elder, which office he held at the time of his death. He was chairman of the building committee which erected their beautiful church on Winchester avenue at Twentieth street. He served as trustee, and on the Official board of the church so long as his health permitted. Mr. Seaton always believed in the verities of the Christian's Holy Faith and the First Christian church of Ashland never had a more faithful or more valuable member in its congregation. He was devoted to his church. He held firmly some convictions, that to him were very dear and sacred. He was tolerant of all faiths and gracious to all who differed from him in convictions. He was religious without being pietistic; he held convictions without being dogmatic. When to him came ill health and he was forced to discontinue the tense, active, aggressive business career that he had pursued for forty years, he acquiesced with amazing patience and a beautiful spirit of submission. He remained optimistic and cheerful always, and his unconquerable spirit was ever sustained by an undaunted courage and unshaken faith in the "Eternal Goodness." He approached the sunset with upturned brow all aglow with confident faith in the life immortal, and with an unflinching trust in God he "put out to sea," "taking the trail past the evening stars, peacefully and unafraid."

"Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard—"

"God giveth his beloved sleep."

"I heard a voice from Heaven, say,

Write, Blessed—"

SEATON FUNERAL
RITES YESTERDAY

Service Conducted By Rev. J. W.
Hagin Of Christian Church

Last rites for W. B. Seaton, who died at his home on Bath avenue Thursday night, were conducted from the residence yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. J. W. Hagin, pastor of the First Christian Church, assisted by Rev. H. B. Smith.

The services were largely attended. Hundreds of Mr. Seaton's friends were present to pay a last respect. The number of beautiful floral pieces sent showed in a small way the high regard in which Mr. Seaton was held by all those who knew him.

Following the service at the residence the body was taken to the Ashland Cemetery where it was laid to its final resting place.

The pallbearers were picked from among his close friends. They were:

Honorary: John Russell, Judge John F. Hager, B. F. Forgey, S. C. Peebles, T. A. Field, John O'Kelly, J. C. Miller, P. K. Mallin, L. R. Putnam, and E. H. Gartrell.

Active pallbearers: J. L. Meehan, H. W. Cox, W. R. Vansant, John R. Means, John Secrest, George Hansen, R. L. Coleman and Vernon Seaton.

(C. 1927)

Body of Mr. Seaton Will Lie In State

We have been requested to state that the body of Mr. W. B. Seaton will lie in state at the residence on Bath avenue today and those who will be unable to attend the funeral services in the afternoon will have an opportunity to view the remains from 9:30 until 12.

This arrangement is made for the benefit of a large number of people in the city who were formerly connected with Mr. Seaton in a business way, yet who will not be able to attend the burial services in the afternoon.

[61927]

middle Atlantic points.

SEATON FUNERAL SERVICE SUNDAY

Rev. Hagin Is In Charge of Services;
Old Friends to Be Pallbearers

Funeral services for Col. W. B. Seaton, who died suddenly on Friday evening, will be conducted from the residence on Bath avenue Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. These services will be in charge of Rev. Joseph W. Hagin, pastor of the First Christian church of which Mr. Seaton had long been a faithful and consistent member.

The honorary pall bearers will be John Russell, Judge John F. Hager, B. F. Forgey, S. C. Peebles, T. A. Field, John O'Kelly, J. C. Miller, P. K. Malin, L. R. Putnam and E. H. Gartrell.

The active pall bearers will be J. L. Meehan, H. W. Cox, W. R. Vansant, John R. Means, John Secrest, George Hansen, R. L. Coleman and Vernon Seaton.

Burial will be in the Ashland cemetery.

PROPERTY VALUATION

(C. 1927)

**Use Radio In An
Effort To Locate
Kendall G. Seaton**

Radio Station WLW of Cincinnati, Ohio, was asked last night to broadcast the news of the death of W. B. Seaton of this city, who died last night. The request was made in an effort to locate K. G. Kendall, Mrs. Kendall and their two children, who are on a tour of the east. They were supposed to be somewhere between Staunton, Va., and Lyons, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania State Police were also asked to be on the lookout for Mr. Kendall. The license number of his machine was furnished to them.

The request to WLW was made through the local police department last night by J. F. Fields.

FOUND! Secrets of success in the classified columns.

(C.1927)

William Biggs Seaton.

The sudden and unexpected death of Col. William Biggs Seaton has removed from the active stage of Kentucky business life one of the best men and most outstanding characters that has arisen in this State within the present generation. Educated in the school of "hard knocks," his is an example of what can be done in this land of opportunity by strict attention to business and the application of modern ideas. Not only was Mr. Seaton a success in his own business, but he was always interested in the welfare of his native city, identifying himself with many movements for the improvement of the municipality and the benefit of the citizens at large. Civic betterment was one of the subjects in which he was always active and his zeal was shown in taking the lead in the erection of the beautiful First Christian Church and the planning and building of the Bellefonte Country Club.

There never lived a bigger hearted man than Will Seaton. As a friend he was firm and true. As a citizen he took the lead in all progressive movements, was bold in his conception of what his country ought to do, unswerving in his patriotism and unshrinking under grave responsibilities.

He was kind and sympathetic, a friend to the poor and unfortunate and gave liberally to every worthy institution in the city. His death will bring sorrow to thousands whose burdens have been lightened and whose home life has been brightened by the generous impulses of this kindly man.

Editorial statement

WILLIAM BIGGS SEATON DIES AFTER USEFUL LIFE

Charleston Independent *Sept 8 1927*

William Biggs Seaton, one of that group of men whose lives and energies are intimately linked with the industrial progress of the city of Ashland, died at the home on Bath avenue last evening, at five o'clock. He was in his seventy-second year and his death came after a short illness which was brought on by a physical breakdown about six years ago. During the last six years he has been active and has been able to care for his work to a certain extent, but he possessed none of that untiring energy that drove him in his younger years and made him a personality who could be pointed out as an outstanding figure in the community.

He was born in Greenup, Ky., on July 18, 1855. He was one of ten children and his early life was not one of ease. When he was a young man he went to the old Bellefonte Furnace and got a place in the store. From this humble beginning he went to the top of the ladder and eventually gained a measure of honor that should be acceptable to any man.

From the store he came to be manager of the Mt. Savage Furnace in Carter county. This was in 1881 and in 1884 he went to Charleston, W. Va., with C. P. Mead, and they organized there the Charleston National Bank, Mr. Seaton becoming cashier.

Two years later he accepted the position of cashier and bookkeeper of the Ashland Iron & Mining Company and the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company.

Just a year later he became manager of the Means & Russell Iron Company at Bellefonte Furnace. He also was elected secretary of the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Manufacturing Company.

Organized Phone Company

When the telephone came into practical use Mr. Seaton was the first to sense its commercial possibilities in this section and under his direction the Ashland Telephone Company was organized, and then the Peoples' Tele-

phone Company in Catlettsburg. The Lawrence Telephone Company followed in Ironton and then the Russell Company was formed.

Later on an outside corporation endeavored to force the Ashland company to accept its terms and it was then that Mr. Seaton put up one of the gamest fights of his career, it is related. Throughout the grueling attack of the big corporation, when it looked like certain defeat would come any minute, he smiled and talked confidently. When the victory had been won a representative of the corporation admitted that they had been whipped by the smile that he wore.

He became president of the Ashland Iron & Mining Company in 1908 and then became the head of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway, holding the executive reins of these two concerns until the merger with the American Rolling Mill Company in 1921. In recent years he was made president of the Ashland Firebrick Company and has also been president for many years of the Means & Russell Iron Company. He is numbered on the boards of directors of many local institutions and was one of the oldest directors of the Ashland National Bank.

Through his generosity and his ability to organize, the Bellefonte Country Club came into being. His concessions enabled the club to be built at the attractive spot in Greenup county and he was elected its first president.

Physical Decline

In later year he found himself unable to keep up the grind of daily toil. Despite the knowledge of his failing physique, he forced himself beyond his endurance and a partial breakdown occurred about six years ago. Since then he has been forced to cater to ill health and his activity was greatly restricted.

It is said of him that after a long day at the office he would come home,

(Continued on page 3, column 4).

ENDENT FRIDAY EVENING

1 News

WILLIAM BIGGS SEATON DIES

(Continued From Page One.)

open up a set of church books, and work on the accounts until a late hour. He favored the Christian Church and was among its active workers. He was chairman of the building committee when the new church was built here.

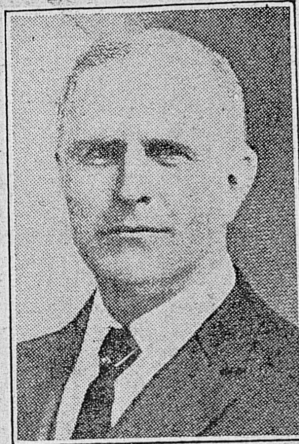
His family life was happy. He was married on September 17, 1885, to Miss Eliza Isabella Means. The surviving children are, Mrs. Isabella Seaton Humphrey, John M. Seaton, Kendall G. Seaton and Edward W. Seaton. One daughter, Mrs. Hilda Seaton Peebles, died four years ago.

One brother and two sisters are living: Miss Dora Seaton, Greenup; Mrs. J. B. Secrest, Shelbyville, Ky., and E. E. Seaton, Ashland.

Mr. Seaton was the son of Judge John Seaton and Mary Rice Seaton of Greenup.

The funeral arrangements are dependent upon the return of Kendall Seaton, who is touring in Pennsylvania.

Financier Passes



WILLIAM BIGGS SEATON

(1927)

William H. Morris

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, a life member of the Institute since 1881, died at his residence, Villa Nova, Pa., on Jan. 11. He was born in Philadelphia in 1846 and was graduated from Haverford College. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Morris, Wheeler & Co., iron merchants, which firm was established in 1829. In 1875 he became President of the Pottstown Iron Co. Under his management the company increased its field of activity, the output increasing from 9000 tons to 300,000 tons yearly. In addition to merchant and universal plate, the company made cut nails, produced its own pig iron and operated a steel plant, using the basic Bessemer process. The nail factory, one of the largest in the East, was one of the first manufacturing plants to be lighted by electricity, making it practicable to run double-shift.

Willard A. Deane

WILLARD A. DEANE died at Nichols, Florida, on Dec. 26, at the age of forty-four. Mr. Deane took a special course in metallurgy at Lehigh under Dr. Richards, and graduated from the Michigan College of Mines. From 1905 to 1916 he held positions of responsibility at different operations in Mexico, the United States and Canada. Since 1916 he has been mainly engaged in research work. He was for three years in

[c. September
1927]

AN APPRECIATION OF
WILLIAM BIGGS SEATON
By REV. H. B. SMITH

AN APPRECIATION OF
WILLIAM BIGGS SEATON

By REV. H. B. SMITH

(Reprinted from the Ashland Daily Independent,
September 18th, 1927.)

There have appeared some splendid editorials and articles, in this, and other newspapers concerning Mr. William Biggs Seaton, and it has been remarked to me that these articles should be compiled into one, that his many friends might have it in convenient form to keep. I have undertaken to do this, adding some things that a close association of nearly 35 years has brought to my attention, and also using liberal quotations from the tribute paid him at his funeral by his pastor, Dr. Hagin.

W. B. Seaton, for many years a prominent figure in the financial and industrial development of Ashland and Eastern Kentucky, died at 5:15 Thursday evening, September the eighth, at the family residence on Bath Avenue, Ashland. He was in his seventy-third year when the end came sud-

denly, following a period of gradually failing strength. In 1920 he had suffered a serious physical breakdown, the result of strain and worry, which war conditions imposed upon him.

He was born in Greenup, Kentucky, on July 18, 1855, the son of Judge John Seaton and Mary Rice Seaton. He was one of ten children.

At the age of sixteen he went to the old Bellefonte Furnace, where his first job was in the store. In 1881 he went to Mt. Savage Furnace, in Carter County, as manager. Three years later he went to Charleston, W. Va., with C. P. Mead, and they organized the Charleston National Bank, Mr. Seaton becoming cashier. This was the first national bank in Charleston.

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One year after his return he became general manager of the Means and Russell Iron Company, at Bellefonte Furnace, and was actively associated with that company until his

death, serving as president for about thirty years.

When the telephone came into practical use Mr. Seaton was the first to sense its commercial possibilities in this section and under his direction the Ashland Telephone Company was organized. Subsequently he organized the Peoples Telephone Company in Catlettsburg, the Lawrence Telephone Company in Ironton, the Russell Telephone Company in Russell, and was a director in the United States Long Distance Telephone Company. Later an outside corporation endeavored to force the Ashland Company to accept its terms, and it was then that Mr. Seaton put up one of the gamest fights of his career. Throughout the gruelling attack of the big corporation, when it looked like certain defeat would come any minute, he smiled and talked confidently. When the victory had been won a representative of the corporation admitted that they had been whipped by the smile that he wore. Shortly afterward this same corporation, impressed by his fairness and ability, requested him to take over all their properties in the tri-state and Big Sandy regions, but other interests prevented his acceptance.

In 1900 he was elected secretary and general manager

of the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, which was the old Ashland Land Company, the company that laid out the city of Ashland. He was largely responsible for the city of Ashland acquiring Central Park, the beautiful forty-eight acre woodland in the heart of Ashland.

He was elected president of the Ashland Fire Brick Company in 1907, which position he retained up until the time of his death.

He became president of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company in 1908 and then became president of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, holding executive reins of these two concerns until the merger with the American Rolling Mill Company in 1921.

Mr. Seaton is numbered on the boards of directors of many local institutions, and was one of the oldest directors of the Ashland National Bank.

Through his generosity and his ability to organize, the Bellefonte Country Club came into being. His concessions enabled the club to be built at its attractive location in Greenup County, and he was elected its first president.

"A man of engaging, magnetic personality, with a keen

sense of humor, an optimistic, buoyant nature, an alert, discerning mind, an interesting conversationalist, Mr. Seaton was a forceful, compelling character, whose friends were legion. A public-spirited citizen, with intelligent and reasonable views on all questions of public interest, a man of decision and with the courage of his convictions, he was unafraid of the consequences of following what he believed to be right. A man of integrity and the soul of honor, he enjoyed the esteem and complete confidence of all who knew him well."

"As a friend, he was loyal and constant. Many men gratefully acknowledge now that no small part of their success is due to the encouragement and assistance quietly given to them by him in some crucial period of their early business or professional career. Change of circumstances or of condition in his own experience or in the life of his friends in no wise affected the bonds that bound him to them. Democratic, genial, cordial and sympathetic, a multitude of people counted him among their closest and dearest friends, and he gave himself generously to all who so thought of him."

"On September 17, 1885, he was married to Miss Eliza

Isabella Means of this city, and together they walked down life's trail through forty-two useful, happy years. He was a faithful and devoted husband, in whose heart his home ever held first place. To this union were born five children. One daughter, Mrs. Hilda Seaton Peebles, preceded her father to the spirit world four years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Isabella S. Humphrey, and three sons, John Means, Kendall Gordon and Edward William."

"Possessing a great sheltering nature, he was a tender, indulgent father. Though companionable with his children, yet they revered him with a strong and abiding affection. He had a sympathetic understanding of youth, and ever remained young in spirit and outlook. In his last years his grandchildren were a source of great pleasure to him. One of them, Hilda Seaton Peebles, preceded him to the Great Beyond one year ago. The others are Mary Isabel Seaton, Dicky Peebles, Virginia Seaton, Nancy Seaton and Janet Humphrey."

It was one of the greatest pleasures of my ministry to receive him into the church and to serve with him for more than thirty years. He was superintendent of the Sunday

schools for a number of years, then deacon, then elder, which office he held at the time of his death. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the beautiful church on Winchester Avenue at Twentieth Street. He served as trustee, and on the Official Board of the church so long as his health permitted. "Mr. Seaton always believed in the verities of the Christian's Holy Faith and the First Christian Church of Ashland never had a more faithful or more valuable member in its congregation. He was devoted to his church. He held firmly some convictions that to him were very dear and sacred. He was tolerant of all faiths and gracious to all who differed from him in convictions. He was religious without being pietistic; he held convictions without being dogmatic. When to him came ill health and he was forced to discontinue the tense, active, aggressive business career that he had pursued for forty years, he acquiesced with amazing patience and a beautiful spirit of submission. He remained optimistic and cheerful always, and his unconquerable spirit was ever sustained by an undaunted courage and unshaken faith in the 'Eternal Goodness.' He approached the sunset with upturned brow all aglow with con-

fident faith in the life immortal, and with an unfaltering trust in God he 'put out to sea,' 'taking the trail past the evening stars, peacefully and unafraid.' "

"Day emerges out of the night,
And the call to work rings clear;
But the eventide with its golden rays
Brings a note to the heart more dear.

A workaday world ours ever must be,
If the search for earth's treasurer avail;
Yet time must be had for the soul's outreach.
Else all we voyagers fail.

So a trail beset with drudgeries oft
Wends its way toward the Great Divide;
But the glow of the peaks toward which we go
Speaks peace on the other side.

A song of rest and home and God
Bursts through the sunset bars;
And wearied man with a glad 'Good night,'
Takes the trail past the evening stars."

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write,
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth:
yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours;
and their works do follow them."



VIRGINIA, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1929.

IN CHANCERY

Frank Lyman, Plaintiff vs.

Mrs. Louise Sheldon Adams, George Frost Archer, Archer Anderson, Mrs. Nathalie Frothingham Baker, Margaret McCredie Bullock, Anthony D. Bullock, Baylis & Co., Estate of Mary Baylis, William Baylis, Miss Adelaide B. Baylis, Mrs. Adelaide E. Baylis, Helen B. Belden, Arthur Bird, Hattie N. Bird, David Boies, Brooklyn Trust Co., Trustee under agreement with Annie M. Archer 8-1-27, Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee under agreement with Amy Low Huntington, 5-10-22, Rosalie Means Bullard, Alice B. Butler, Florence H. Butler, Kenny L. Butler, Anthony D. Bullock and S'arbuick Smith, Executors of the Estate of James W. Bullock, deceased, Mary N. Butler, Charlton Dows Cooksey, Donald Cooksey, Mary Adams Calvert, S. G. Cargill, Central Trust Co., and Ed P. Moulinier, trustees for Florence H. Butler, Miss Mary Cawley, Ellen B. Craig (Estate), Howard A. Dalton, Eunice Cooksey Dane, Laura R. Dickson, Janet Dickson, Margaret Bullock Dickson, Thomas Dickson, trustee of trust, created for bene-

fit of Mary Dickson Mather, U/W of Joseph B. Dickson, deceased, Thomas Dickson, Martha J. Dickson, Guy DuVal, Chauncey Winslow Devereaux, James W. Eaton (estate), Eddy & Co., Mrs. Angeline Low Forbes, First National Bank of Cincinnati, trustee for Margaret Bullock Dickson, U/W of James W. Bullock, deceased, First National Bank of Cincinnati, Trustee for Anthony D. Bullock under will of James W. Bullock, deceased, Ruth Winslow Gibson, Maurice Goodman, Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Successor to Bank of Commerce, Trustee under Declaration of trust, Anna Sinton Taft, 3-13-24, Mrs. Carrie A. Harrison, L. B. Harrison Jr., Margaret D. Hewitt, Edward Hibbert, F. U. Humbert, Archer M. Huntington, Caroline H. Holladay and Security First National Bank, of Los Angeles, Executors of Estate of H. E. Huntington, Isabel S. Humphrey, Phillips Osham, King & Company, Nora B. Langmuir, Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, G. W. Lipscomb, Ethelbert I. Low, Josiah O. Low, William G. Low, Anne Pierrepont (Mrs.) Luquer, Anna H. Lusk, Graham Lusk, Wm. C. Lusk, Otto T. Malley, Mrs. Lillian F. Maynard, E. C. Means, John R. Means, Harold Means, Means Realty Co., Thomas H. Means, Merrick & Co., Ellen P. Moffat, Mary E. Moffett, Ethel B. Morgan, Robert L. Pierrepont, R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Seth Low Pierrepont, R. B. Peebles, guardian, Kendall G. Seaton, Mrs. E. I. Seaton, John M. Seaton, Edward W. Seaton, Rebecca W. Spalding, Sam S. Spalding, Lucy E. Low Shortt, Sophia R. Torrey, Adrian Van Sinderen, Mrs. Alice D. Watson, White, Weld & Co., W. A. White and A. M., Judith S. Winslow, Mrs. Sara Stetson Wallack, Sara Winslow, guardian of Anna M. L. Winslow, a Minor, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Harriet M. Witt, Kate Archer

Young, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to have the Circuit Court of Alleghany County appoint and continue the directors of the Low Moor Iron Company of Virginia, a corporation duly chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia, as Trustees with the power to do all things that may be necessary for the final settlement of the unfinished business of the corporation (said corporation having been legally dissolved) and to have said directors, so appointed trustees, to continue as such in the winding up and final settlement of the affairs and assets of said corporation until the further order of the court, and to have the said Circuit Court of Alleghany County to enter such decree, and or decrees, as may be necessary for such appointment and conferring of such authority as is granted in Section 3813 of the Code of Virginia and the general laws of the State. And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendants, Mrs. Louise Sheldon Adams, George Frost Archer, Mrs. Nathalie Frothingham Baker, Margaret McCredie Bullock, Anthony D. Bullock, Baylis & Co., Estate of Mary Baylis, William Baylis, Miss Adelaide B. Baylis, Mrs. Adelaide E. Baylis, Helen B. Belden, David Boies, Brooklyn Trust Co., Trustee under agreement with Annie M. Archer 8-1-27, Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee under agreement with Amy Low Huntington, 5-10-22, Rosalie Means Bullard, Alice B. Butler, Florence H. Butler, Kenny L. Butler, Anthony D. Bul-

December 1929]

lock and Starbuck Smith, Executors of the estate of James W. Bullock, deceased, Mary N. Butler, Charlton Dows Cooksey, Donald Cooksey, Mary Adams Calvert, S. G. Cargill, Central Trust Co., and Ed P. Moul-
 nier, trustees for Florence H. Butler, Miss Mary Cawley, Ellen B. Craig (Estate), Howard A. Dalton, Eunice Cooksey Dane, Laura R. Dickson, Janet Dickson, Margaret Bullock Dickson, Thomas Dickson, Trustee of Trust, created for benefit of Mary Dickson Mather, U/W of Joseph B. Dickson, deceased, Thomas Dickson, Martha J. Dixon, Guy DuVal, Chauncey Winslow Deveraux, James W. Eaton (Estate), Eddy & Co., Mrs. Angeline Low Forbes, First National Bank of Cincinnati, Trustee for Margaret Bullock Dickson, U/W of James W. Bullock, deceased, First National Bank of Cincinnati, Trustee for Anthony D. Bullock under will of James W. Bullock, deceased, Ruth Winslow Gibson, Maurice Goodman, Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y.; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Successor to Bank of Commerce, Trustee under Declaration of Trust, Anna Sinton Taft, 3-13-24, Mrs. Carrie A. Harrison, L. B. Harrison, Jr., Margaret D. Hewitt, Edward Hibbert, Archer M. Huntington, Caroline H. Holloday and Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Executors of Estate of H. E. Huntington, Isabel S. Humphrey, Phillips Isham, King & Company, Nora B. Langmuir, Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, Ethelbert I. Low, Josiah O. Low, William G. Low, Anne Pierrepont (Mrs) Luquer, Anna H. Lusk, G. Lusk, Wm. C. Lusk, Otto T. Mallery, Mrs. L. E. Maynard, E. C. Means, John R. Means, Harold Means, Means Realty Co., Thomas H. Means, Merrick & Co., Ellen P. Moffat, Mary E. Moffett, Ethel B. Morgan, Robert L. Pierrepont, R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Seth Low Pierrepont, R. B. Peebles, Guardian, Ken-

dall G. Seaton, Mrs. E. I. Seaton, John M. Seaton, Edward W. Seaton, Rebecca W. Spalding, Sam S. Spalding, Lucy E. Low Shortt, Sophia B. Torrey, Adrian Van Sinderen, Mrs. Alice D. Watson, White, Weld & Co., W. A. White and A. M. Judith S. Winslow, Mrs. Sara Stetson Wallace, Sara Winslow, Guardian of Anna M. L. Winslow, a Minor, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Harriet M. Witt, Kate Archer Young are not residents of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect their interests in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Covington Virginian, a newspaper published in the County of Alleghany, that a copy be posted at the front door of

by the courthouse of this county on or before the 20th day of January 1930, that being the next succeeding Rule day after this order was entered, and that the Clerk mail a copy hereof to each of the said defendants

to the postoffice address given in the affidavit herein, and file a certificate of the fact in the papers of this case.

OLIN J. PAYNE, Clerk.
 R. C. Stokes, p. q.

13-10-17-24-45

[1940]

Marietta In the Gay Nineties

By Robert H. Gerke
*Cook may be Robert H. Gerke grandfather
interested in the reference here to him*

To describe the oil boom in this section of the country in the nineties and its effect on Marietta and its future, requires more than a mere summary of what happened in that decade in oil discoveries, developments and promotions. Such a description would be like reading the climax and denouement of a good story; it would not give you the proper perspective. Neither would it inform you of many things relative to the oil business, its history and the important part that Marietta played in its development. These things are quite instructive and fascinating.

For instance, do you know that petroleum was marketed from Marietta almost a half century before the Drake well was drilled at Oil Creek, in Pennsylvania in 1859?

Do you know that natural gas was known to exist at various places near Marietta for 75 years or more before it was piped to homes and factories for fuel and illuminant?

Do you know that petroleum was gotten from wells in this vicinity as far back as 1814?

Do you know that a citizen of Marietta suggested as far back as 1826 that the products of petroleum be used in lighting the cities and towns of Ohio and predicted that such would take place?

No Early Oil Boom

The puzzling thing about the oil industry is why Marietta had no oil boom earlier than the nine-

ties; why the first well to be drilled for the sole purpose of finding oil was not drilled in this section long before Colonel Drake drilled his well near Titusville, Pa.

Petroleum was known for hundreds of years before it was drilled for. It seeped from the ground in various places and the Indians used it as a medicine. Their method of procuring it was to spread a wool blanket on the oily surface of a creek, the blanket took up the oil and then the oil was wrung from the blanket. In time the white men also began using petroleum for medical purposes.

In 1814, while boring for salt on Duck Creek, a short distance this side of what later became the town of Caldwell, oil was struck at a depth of about 500 feet. It flowed several barrels a day. Those who were in search of salt water were disgusted, as they saw no use for the oil. What they wanted was salt brine from which they could produce salt, something which was in actual demand.

However, a citizen of Marietta did have the vision to see the possibilities in petroleum. This was Dr. S. P. Hildreth, a genius if there ever was one. We know of him as the author of the historical books about the Marietta Pioneers. However, the writing of such books was child's-play for this extraordinary man. Above all, he was a scientist, with the added advantage of possessing a

mind that could formulate scientific facts that were original.

He was one of the foremost geologists of his day, a day when geology was in its infancy. Some of the records of his discoveries and observations led other scientists to follow his line of reasoning with far reaching results. I shall have to tell you more about Dr. S. P. Hildreth some day. He built and lived in the Hildreth building next to the Court House on Putnam Street.

Dr. Hildreth Comments

In 1826 Dr. Hildreth visited the oil well on Duck Creek and wrote, "It discharges vast quantities of petroleum, or as it is vulgarly called 'Seneca Oil', forced out by a tremendous gas and is of no use for salt; nevertheless the oil is being gathered for profit, is coming into demand for work shops and will be used soon for lighting the streets of Ohio cities."

Now Dr. Hildreth's scientific mind quickly arrived at the fact that petroleum was not a freak of nature, or a mysterious substance that could not be accounted for, but that it was a product of nature and that there was no question but that there were vast quantities of this petroleum in the earth. He envisioned the uses to which this oil could be put. We must not overlook the fact that he was also a chemist and it was only another step for him to reason how the petroleum might be refined by distillation and how the various products resulting from the refining could be used as lubricants "in work shops", as he put it, and how both the oil and the gas could be used "soon for lighting the streets of Ohio cities."

Had Dr. Hildreth met with success in bringing the people's attention to the vast economic possibilities of petroleum, there is no question but that petroleum would have come into its own a third of a century earlier than it did. Petroleum would have been sought for itself alone and wells would have been drilled in search for it. But his vision was too great for the people of this section and of that day, and no action was taken.

If action had followed his advice and a well had been drilled, then this section, not Titusville and Oil Creek, would have gone down in history as the place where petroleum was first "discovered." In 1826, Marietta was practically the only town of any size in this part of the state.

Bored for Salt

The only difference between the oil well on Duck Creek and the Drake well on Oil Creek, Pa., is that the Duck Creek well was bored for salt and it produced petroleum, whereas the Drake well was drilled with the deliberate intention of finding petroleum, and it found it. The Duck Creek well struck oil in 1814 and the Drake well in 1859, a difference of 45 years in favor of the Duck Creek well as far as priority of discovery is concerned.

That petroleum had vast commercial and economic possibilities was first announced by Dr. S. P. Hildreth. That the earth contained petroleum in sufficient amount to justify the drilling or boring for same was also first declared by Dr. Hildreth and that was 33 years before the Drake well produced petroleum.

It is also a question if Colonel Drake would have attempted to drill for petroleum had it not been for the Duck Creek well and several other wells within a short radius of Marietta, which produced petroleum long before the Drake well was even thought of. It was the products from these early wells that educated the people to the various uses of petroleum, and as far back as the Eighteen-twenties.

Petroleum came from a well bored at Muskingum, in 1819, which, together with the Duck Creek well, produced close to 100 barrels of oil a year, which was marketed from Marietta and sold to medicine concerns. In 1844 another well, bored for salt, in the Hughes River section of Ritchie County, W. Va., brought oil instead of salt brine.

This well was not more than 35 or 40 miles from Marietta. By this time the commercial value of oil was better known and the owner of the Hughes River well sold the oil to the Marietta jobbing house of Bosworth, Wells, and Company. They paid him about 35 cents a gallon for it, and in turn, sold the oil to various concerns in the east for 50 to 60 cents a gallon. It retailed

"Discovery" of Kerosene

Some 10 or 12 years before the Drake well was drilled, chemists set to work to separate the light oil from the heavier parts, by distillation. This "refining" of petroleum produced a product that could be used in wick lamps, which today we call kerosene. Improved kerosene lamps were invented and the demand for petroleum increased at such a rate that it brought from \$15 to \$20 a barrel. In short, Dr. Hildreth's predictions made 30 years before, that petroleum had great possibilities for use as an illuminant and as a lubricant, was finally recognized in the fifties, and the possibilities for profit was the incentive that drove Colonel Drake to make the effort of boring especially for petroleum.

The depth of the Duck Creek well was about 475 feet. Colonel Drake's well struck oil at a depth of less than 100 feet and produced about 10 barrels a day. Petroleum was then selling for 55 cents a gallon, which meant big returns to Colonel Drake. The Drake well created a lot of excitement in Eastern Pennsylvania and within a short time numerous wells were drilled in that section, bringing forth a flood of oil. In 1860 the price was \$13 per barrel. Within two years the price dropped to \$1.68 per barrel. In 1862 the production of petroleum jumped over the 3 million barrel mark, decreasing to two and one-half million barrels in 1863, and to 2 million barrels in 1864.

Refineries quickly sprang up, produced illuminating oil in great quantities and the use of this oil grew so rapidly that there was an actual shortage of crude oil in 1865, driving the price up to \$15 a barrel. This in turn, encour-

aged more drilling, which, from then on, increased with time.

From an annual production of around two million barrels of crude oil in 1861, production increased almost steadily until the Pennsylvania field reached the high mark of 33 million barrels in 1892. After holding near that mark for a year or two, production started to decrease and by 1900 the output of that field had fallen to 14 million barrels a year.

Drake Drilled Oil

You are probably asking what happened to oil production in and around Marietta in the meantime. Before 1860 there was no development because no one before Colonel Drake intentionally drilled for oil. Oil was only "struck" when someone was boring for something else, this something else usually being salt. At Burning Springs, W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, back of Parkersburg, petroleum was discovered when a well was bored for salt. This was about 1842.

Little was done about this until after the Drake well came in when capital was raised to develop the showing of oil at Burning Springs. The first well drilled to a depth of about 100 feet, made 100 barrels a day—a barrel a day for each foot of depth. Another well was drilled nearby to a depth of 300 feet and it flowed 40 barrels an hour. This was in 1860. Then the Civil War started and development came to a standstill. During the war a Confederate army raided the place and burned all the oil in storage as well as all the rigs.

As for the oil on Duck Creek, the Drake well encouraged James Dutton to follow Colonel Drake's example, and Dutton, with several partners, drilled for oil about a mile and a half southeast of Macksburg, using a spring pole and kicking it down. They struck a crevice well at a depth of 67 feet, which was without gas. I suppose this well had to be pumped. At any rate, it produced as much as 100 barrels a day. To get the oil to market it had to be hauled over the roads to Lowell, from where it was shipped by boat to the refineries in Pittsburgh.

Crude oil was bringing a high price at the time and this first well drilled for oil in Ohio created a lot of excitement.

Duck Creek Well

The Duck Creek well, drilled for salt and producing oil about 1814, was drilled by a man named Robert McKee. His son, David McKee, was in Pittsburgh about the time that the Drake well created so much excitement in that section and, as it happened, he was well acquainted with some Pittsburgh business men who were interested in oil developments on Oil Creek.

When McKee was shown a sample of the Drake well oil, he remarked to his friends that there was lots of that stuff on Duck Creek in Ohio, where he lived. Arriving back home he sent his Pittsburgh friends a sample of the Duck Creek oil and a company was immediately formed to drill for oil on Duck Creek.

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This company and others started drilling wells in rapid succession in the years of 1860 and 1861. Then came the drop in the price of the crude, due to overproduction. As the oil had to be carted from Duck Creek to Lowell over rough roads and then shipped to Pittsburgh by boat the drop in the price destroyed all profit as the transportation costs were greater than the amount received for the oil. So production was stopped in the Duck Creek field. The Civil War was on and nothing more was done until after the war. Then wild promotion schemes delayed development.

So we see that another long period elapsed without bringing the oil industry much nearer Marietta. But Marietta was destined to be an oil center and how it eventually became so will be explained in my next article.

About Duck Creek Well

Author's note—The Duck Creek well, as I describe it in this article, may cause some sticklers for the exact to slightly disagree with me.

The well has been a controversial question for many years. According to one record I have, the "first" oil well was drilled in 1814 by a Mr. Thorley near Caldwell in his search for salt brine. Another record states "petroleum was first found" in Ohio within one mile of Caldwell in 1816 by Robert McKee in drilling for salt. However, all references later mention the Duck Creek well, not wells. Dr. Hildreth so speaks in the singular. Now, was there one well, or two? Was one especially more productive so that it got the preferential title of "The Duck Creek well" at the expense of the other? Or did the land on which the 1814 well was drilled change hands?

One record says that the first well struck oil at 180 feet and salt brine was found at 500 feet. Still another old record states, "while boring for salt on Duck Creek, Noble County, O., some 25 miles from Marietta, in 1814, an oil well was found at a depth of 475 feet (evidently in the Dunkard sand)." The same record connects this particular well with the one referred to by Dr. Hildreth in his description written in 1826. As this is all very confusing, you may build up your own hypothesis and form your own conclusions.

Where the first well was drilled for oil by James Dutton is described in one record as "a half mile below Macksburg," while another record states, "He drilled a well about one and a half miles southeast of Macksburg." So take your choice.

The foregoing questions are minor details and have little bearing on the main proposition. So don't let them divert you.

[1433]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT CITY OF ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page 2)

Telephone	200.00
Light	21.50
Water	10.00
Gas	10.00
Electric	10.00
Insurance	10.00

Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1932	\$3,587.93
	\$3,587.93

GEO. F. PARKS, Secretary CITY OF ASHLAND, KENTUCKY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BONDS — STREET PAVING BALANCE SHEET December 31, 1932

INSTALLMENT UNPAID	\$3,587.93
ACCRUED INTEREST to July 1, 1932	18,144.43
ACCRUED PENALTY	3,587.93
CASH BALANCE — December 31, 1932	23,024.41

LIABILITIES	
ASSESSMENT BONDS OUTSTANDING	
Past Due	\$3,587.93
Due Later	54,250.48
ACCRUED INTEREST to July 1, 1932	\$82,884.49
CITY OF ASHLAND — Advances	1,071.00
General Sinking Fund	\$7,004.50
Contingent Fund	98,841.95
General Fund	19,234.80

DUE CONTRACTORS	\$125,908.34
	\$107,586.95
	\$1,119,450.78
	107,177.85
EXCESS ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	\$1,226,528.13

STREET PAVING ACCOUNT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS — Year Ended December 31, 1932

RECEIPTS	
INSTALLMENTS COLLECTED	\$78,690.61
INTEREST COLLECTED	22,339.94
PENALTY COLLECTED	2,559.49
ADVANCES BY CITY	6,071.93
Contingent Fund	\$109,661.97
	22,501.32
CASH BALANCE — January 1, 1932	\$132,563.29

PAYMENTS	
BONDS PAID	\$57,275.00
INTEREST PAID	50,489.52
ADVANCES REPAID	43.14
Contingent Fund	1,731.22
PAID CONTRACTORS	\$109,598.88
	\$23,024.41
CASH BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1932	\$132,563.29

STATE OF KENTUCKY
COUNTY OF BOYD,
Fanny C. Miranda, City Treasurer and A. N. Richardson, City Auditor, being first duly sworn, state that the above financial statement and statement of receipts and disbursements are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that the same is published in compliance with Section 3737a-1, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes.

FANNY C. MIRANDA
City Treasurer
A. N. RICHARDSON,
City Auditor
Sworn to before me this 21 day of February, 1933.
MAY SMALLBRIDGE,
Notary Public, Boyd County, Ky.

My Commission expires
December 9, 1933.

Master Commissioner's
Sale
thence southerly and with the
of said street 80 feet more or
to Emzie White's corner etc

(1944)

1944

News Of Ken

COURT SETS BANCO LIABILITY AT \$2.86

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27. (AP) — Federal Judge MacSwinford today ruled that 1,700 Louisville area stockholders in the Banco Kentucky Co. must pay \$2.86 on each share held, a total of \$1,500,000 to satisfy the debts of the National Bank of Kentucky.

Cases are pending against 1,500 Banco stockholders in fourteen other jurisdictions.

The court overruled the argument of shareholders that they should pay no interest on their double liability assessment, but delayed entering the final decree until May 12 to allow defense attorneys to check sums to be charged each investor.

A. M. Anderson, receiver for the bank, computed the total amount due the controller of the currency is \$5,924,915.47.

In addition to the liability assessment and interest, Anderson asked that the defendants be charged with court costs, which will amount to \$2 and more per person.

So far, depositors in the National Bank of Kentucky have received \$24,495,805, a 77 per cent return, since the bank collapsed in 1930.

LAWSON SERVICES

marked copy

—Harris-Ewing Photo

MISS ROSE HILDRETH BULLARD
Engaged to
Dr. Jarl Edvard Dyrud

Miss Bullard To Marry Dr. Dyrud

Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Means Bullard of Rose Hill, Rockville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Hildreth, to Dr. Jarl Edvard Dyrud, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jens Bernard Dyrud of Maddock, N. Dak.

Miss Bullard was graduated from Sidwell Friends School and is now a junior at Goucher College. She was presented to Washington society by her parents during the Christmas season of 1950 at the Chevy Chase Club.

Dr. Dyrud received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Concordia College in Moorhead, Minn., and his Doctor of Medicine degree from Johns Hopkins University. During the last war he served in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy and is now on the medical staff of Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium.

The wedding will take place during the latter part of the summer at Rose Hill.

Curated

THE RE

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RELIC RECEIVED BY A LOCAL BOY

Minor B. Lewis, Jr., has recently received from his aunt, Mrs. Penrose N. Ions, of San Angelo, Texas, a relic of the pre-revolutionary days which he highly values. It is the rifle which Col. Charles Lewis was loading when he was mortally wounded at the battle of Point Pleasant in what is now West Virginia on October 10, 1774. This battle was the decisive one between the Indians led by Cornstalk and the Virginians, and its victory by the Virginians resulted in the opening of Kentucky to the settlement by the whites and, as it was followed by a truce lasting three years, it enabled the soldiers from this section of the United States to be free to fight the British and had an important bearing on the war of the Revolution.

At the battle of Point Pleasant the Indians by a forced night march came near surprising the troops of General Andrew Lewis, who was on his way to join Governor Dunmore. Only an accident prevented it from being a complete surprise and a possible massacre, as the whites were largely outnumbered. As soon as word reached camp that the Indians were approaching Gen. Andrew Lewis sent his brother, Col. Charles Lewis, who commanded the Augusta Guards, to the front to check the Indian advance until the main body of the troops could be organized. It was while he was engaged in this duty that he received his mortal wound.

The rifle is a curious looking affair in these days, a muzzle loader, of course, and 60 inches long. On the butt has been placed a silver plate with the inscription, "Col. Charles Lewis was mortally wounded while loading this rifle and leading the charge of the Virginians that broke the attack of the Indians under Cornstalk at Point Pleasant and won that battle October 10, 1774."

Young Lewis is a direct descendant, (seventh generation) of Col. Charles Lewis, and the rifle has been continuously in the family.

Credited

THE HUNTINGTON

NEWS FROM CITY

Maysville Woman Author of Kentucky War Memorial Poem

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Miss Elanor Wood Duncan of Maysville has been awarded the prize of \$50 in gold for the poem that will be inscribed on the Memorial Building to Kentucky's World War dead at the University of Kentucky, it is announced at headquarters of the committee directing a drive for \$300,000 for erection of the structure.

Miss Duncan won from more than six other contestants. The judges were Prof. L. L. Dantzler, University of Kentucky; Boyd Martin, University of Louisville; W. B. Jones, Georgetown College; C. Z. Freeman, Transylvania College and B. A. Wise, Centre College.

The poem will be engraved on the building. A state-wide campaign for funds will be carried on the week of April 23rd.

The text of the poem, entitled "In Memoriam," follows:

"Dear Motherland, Kentucky, here we bring
The name of these thy sons who nobly died.
Who for Thy sake and Freedom's put aside
Young Love, and Lusty Life, and Call of Spring,
And strode down Death's dark ways adventuring.

We cannot bring them back; We cannot give
To their young eyes the joy of sunrise, nor
To eager ears that call they harkened for
The cardinal among the hills of home. They live
But in our hearts—and these are fugitive.

We shall go down to dust even as they.
So to Thy Heart, Kentucky, bring we now
These deathless names, a coronet for thy brow,
Best-loved and beautiful. And thou shalt pay
Unending honor till Time's latest day.

And it shall be through the coming years
Young hearts shall proudly read these hero-names
And feel within their own the sacred flames,
'We'll live for what they died for—spite of fears,
So faith shall spring once more from blood and tears.

Keep safe these names; Thy sons who would not save
Themselves at price of Liberty and Thee,
The 'Old Kentucky Home' shall hallowed be
Throughout the ages by the blood they gave
Keep thou them safe, Thy Beautiful and Brave."

LADDER RETURNING EXTENSION

[undated]

ness that she would die to-day.

WILLIS RINGO,

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE,
DIES IN FLORIDA.

Resident of Ashland and Prominently
Connected With That City's
Business Interests.

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—
Maj. Willis L. Ringo, former Secretary
of State of Kentucky, President of the
Ashland and Catlettsburg street rail-
road, President of the Ashland Improve-
ment Company, and one of this State's
most prominent men, died at St. Peters-
burg, Florida, last night. A telegram
arrived to-day conveying the news to
his wife and family, who reside here.
He was in Florida for his health. He
was fifty-six years of age.

Maj. Ringo was the founder of the
famous Clyffeside Park. Every man,
woman and child who knew him will
mourn his loss. His body will arrive
here Sunday.

Maj. Ringo was a Confederate veter-
an and was Secretary of State during
the latter part of the administration of
Gov. Simon Bolivar Buckner, succeed-
ing Maj. G. Matt. Adams. Before serv-
ing as Secretary of State Maj. Ringo
was a resident of Hickman county,
where he was prominent in politics and
held positions of public trust. During
his term at Frankfort he was a popular
official and made friends all over the
State. Before his time expired as Sec-
retary of State he had become interest-
ed in Ashland, which was then forging
to the front as a manufacturing city.
He made some investments here and
became a resident of the place and one
of its most public spirited citizens. He
had great confidence in Ashland's fu-
ture, and much of the city's prosperity
is attributable to his energetic labors as
President of the Ashland Improvement
Company and his connection with other
corporations and movements for the
benefit of the city and county.

He had not taken any active part in
politics in recent years, but attended
the Louisville convention last June as
a delegate from Boyd county.

Council of Jewish Women.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

WRECK ON THE NEWPORT-NEWS AND
MISSISSIPPI-VALLEY.The Louisville Express Derailed Near
Greenwood-Richmond Parties
Injured-Other Wounded.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

GREENWOOD, VA., August 4.—An accident involving the killing of one man and the wounding of fourteen passengers occurred this afternoon one mile west of Greenwood station, on the Newport-News and Mississippi-Valley railway. When the eastern-bound Cincinnati express reached that point forty minutes late and running at a rapid rate, the ladies' car was thrown from the track and a fearful wreck followed. The ladies' car rolled down an embankment about eight feet high, and was turned on the broad side about fifteen feet from the track. The two sleepers were run off the track, but not wrecked. The work of rescuing the wounded in the ladies' car was rapidly and energetically gone at, and Dr. M. L. McCue was soon at hand ministering to the needs of the sufferers.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded:

E. L. Curtis, of Staunton, left ear cut off—considerable shock and hemorrhage.

Rev. J. B. Timberlake, right shoulder fractured.

August Knaup, of Baltimore, hip badly cut.

Mr. M. Choen, of Richmond, Va., very badly shocked and perhaps internally injured.

Francis Nash, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spinal and internal injuries. His wife is smartly shocked, but suffered no external injuries.

William Cornwall, of Louisville, Ky., perhaps internally injured.

Mrs. J. L. O'Neil, not seriously injured.

A child received two little scratches.

E. D. Starke, of Richmond, Va., slightly cut on the shoulder and bruised.

H. T. Walcott, of Kentucky, a small cut on the chin and somewhat bruised.

Miss A. Martin, of Augusta, right forearm broken.

Mrs. Rastbchild, of Kentucky, considerably shocked and right knee sprained.

W. Carter Taylor, of Philadelphia, some contusions, but not otherwise injured.

ONE KILLED.

Baggage-Master B. W. Pettway, of Richmond, was instantly killed in jumping from the train. He fell in the midst of the wreck, and his head was severed from his body. Mr. Pettway leaves a family. His wife was apprised of his shocking death a few hours after it occurred.

Of the wounded there were three from Richmond—viz.: Ed. Starke, cut on the shoulder and hand—not seriously hurt; Mr. Choen, internally hurt and in good condition; Mrs. Walker, bruised about the head and cut on the eyes, but not seriously hurt.

A RELIEF TRAIN.

Mr. Henry Wickham left Charlottesville on a special relief train with doctors, and the party were at work in less than two hours after the accident. A wrecking train left Richmond at 7:30 with S. W. Ellinger, master mechanic; C. T. Dabney, division superintendent, and a force of expert hands. They were joined at Charlottesville by Mr. Henry Wickham, attorney for the road.

L. A. Weller, clerk of Superintendent Dunn, and your correspondent reached the wreck at 12 o'clock and are now at work clearing the road.

Most of the wounded are here and well cared for. The road, it is hoped, will be cleared before noon to-morrow. Train No. 3, which left Richmond at 6:50 o'clock this afternoon, is at Charlottesville, and will remain there until the road is cleared. None of the wounded, it is thought, are fatally hurt.

The  Sun.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

OFFICE AND WORKS.

Located on Carter Ave. and 18th

ASHLAND, KY.

Kentucky Coal & Iron Ores.

A Sketch of Ashland---Kentucky's Municipal Giant!

(CONTINUED.)

ASHLAND, Ky., June 12, 1880.

In the place of charcoal, stone coal is used in smelting. Entering into the composition of the iron manufactured by this Furnace are Missouri ores, Kentucky ores, and Limestone and Mill Cinder in proportion of 50lb for the first, 30lb for the second and 20lb of the last. The yield of pure iron from the Iron Mountain ore is about 66 per cent; Kentucky ores about 33 per cent. The mixture or burden adopted by this furnace yields about 50 per cent. of pure iron.

The average daily yield of this Furnace is 50 tons of pig metal, or, say in round numbers, 15,000 tons pig metal per year. Raw ore required annually, say 30,000 tons—one-half of which is furnished by Kentucky and Missouri respectively. The daily consumption of coal ranges from 3,000 to 3,500 bushels. The average annual inventory of stock, apart from real estate and fixtures, varies from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road Company, Eastern Division, furnishes employment to from 450 to 500 men, who are required to operate the road, run the coal mines, dig iron ore and run Ashland Furnace. The pay roll of the Company ranges from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per month, aside from store supplies. The Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road Company, Eastern Division, will hereafter be known as the "Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company."

A fact of great public interest, however irrelevant it may appear in this connection, must here be recorded: the Company now known as the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, have entered into a contract with O. P. Huntington to build eight additional miles of railroad beyond Rush over which, together with the 14 miles already built, the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road is to have the right of way for twenty years. Thus will this short, though potent, line become a link in a great highway to stretch in time from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

THE NORTON IRON WORKS.

This enterprise, one of the grandest and boldest ever ventured upon here or elsewhere, by a private corporation, was unquestionably inspired, suggested, encouraged and undertaken by reason of the fact of the existence and success of Ashland Furnace and the facilities and advantages afforded by the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R. Co., Eastern Division. To Col. E. M. Norton, now a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., is due the credit of having originated these magnificent works. His brain compassed their conception and his judgement located them. In 1870, then in the 60th year of his age, he came to Ashland. For a long number of years he had been engaged in the iron business both at Wheeling W. Va., and Ironton, Ohio, at which latter place, for several years prior to 1870, he had been, the President and man-of-business of Belfonte Iron and Nail Works. Col. Norton's ambition was to build an iron manufactory of a scope and capacity surpassing any in existence. The advantages offered by Ashland and its surroundings for an establishment of this character were patent and palpable to a man of Col. Norton's experience and sagacity. His scheme met with the approbation of some of Ashland's men of capital, notably Messrs. Hugh Means, John Russell and John Means, and from its earliest inception was aided and furthered by their hearty co-operation. A Company was speedily organized and the capital stock placed at

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Divided in shares of \$1,000 each
The shares were placed at this
high figure in order to prevent or
discourage people of modern
means from hazarding their mon-
ey in a venture, the success of
which depended on so many con-
tingencies. Col. Norton subscrib-

ed \$50,000, the parties above named \$100,000, and others in this vicinity \$150,000. The remaining shares were placed in Cincinnati and in Louisville to the amount of 250,000 each. The Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Company and the citizens of Ashland donating 16 acres of land lying in the corporate limits and on the river bank, to the enterprise, and labor was actually begun on the Norton Iron Works in the fall of 1872, and so vigorously was the work pushed, that ere the close of 1873 everything was ready for active operations.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

2

TRI-STATE REGION WAS
ONCE USED BY INDIANS
AS EAST-WEST PATH

Old Book, "The Captives of Abb's Valley," Published
Before Civil War, Tells of Capture by
Indians of Mary Moore

BY WIATT SMITH

Days when the section of the Ohio valley which lies between the Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers was a pathway for Shawnees as they made their way from their town where Chillicothe now stands to the settlements in the outposts of Virginia are recalled by "The Captives of Abb's Valley," a book published before the Civil war, a copy of this book, the property of Mrs. H. R. McLaughlin, of Sixth avenue was recently loaned to The Herald-Advertiser. The story, "A Legend of Frontier Life," was written, the fly leaf says, by "A Son of Mary Moore."

"The Captives of Abb's Valley" was published in Philadelphia by the Presbyterian Board of Publication about 1850.

Mary Moore, the daughter of the original settler of Abb's valley, endured adventures and hardships, griefs and bereavements which, written down as facts, put ordinary fiction to shame. Only recently there was erected in Abb's valley, in Tazewell county, Virginia, a monument to James Moore and his family.

The book does not disclose the given name of its author but he was a son of Rev. Samuel Brown, a Presbyterian minister, who died October 3, 1813, whose wife, Mary, and her father's family, "are the subjects in the melancholy legend of Abb's Valley."

The Family Bible

"About the year 1726," writes this son of Mary Moore, "James Moore and his brother, Joseph, left Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Joseph died in 1728 while engaged in preparing for the ministry. James married Jane Walker, a descendant of the Rutherford's of Scotland. The family Bible which was brought by the Walker's from Ireland, having in it the register for several generations, was in the possession of some of their descendants since the beginning of the present century. It may be still in existence somewhere in Kentucky."

"John Walker and his son-in-law, James Moore, left Pennsylvania, and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia. James Moore died about 1792 and his wife some two years after him."

"Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters. From them have descended Moores in Virginia and Kentucky, Paxtons, Stuarts, McPheeters and Coalers of Virginia and South Carolina, Walkers, Steeles and Harrisons, with many other names in the second generation; and in succeeding generations far too many to be either followed out or enumerated."

About Abb's Valley

"The sixth child and second son of James Moore bore the name of his father. He married Martha Poage and after some years fixed his house in Abb's Valley in Tazewell county. This valley gets its name from Absalom Looney, who is supposed to have been the first white man that visited it. Tradition tells that the first corn raised by the white man in this valley was planted in 1767 or 1768. It was in the summer that the first cabins were built here that the Cherokees and Shawnees had a bloody battle in these mountains."

"The Cherokees took their station on the top of a ridge and constructed a rude breastwork, behind which they awaited the attack of their foes. The battle commenced early in the morning and lasted until night put an end to it; and was renewed the second day. The Shawnees found that they could not dislodge their enemies and towards noon drew off and abandoned the effort. A truce followed; both united in burying the dead in one common grave and then retired to their homes, one to the south, and the other across the Ohio. There were two or three hunters in the immediate vicinity who witnessed this last conflict of the redmen in their favorite hunting ground."

Accompanied by his brother-in-law, Robert Poage, and Absalom Looney, James Moore took up his residence in the beautiful valley of which the author says "Everything that an Indian or a hunter would ask for was found there; the hand of industry alone was needed to add the comforts of civilized life to the rich plenty of native production." The Moore, Poage and Looney families fixed their dwellings within a mile or two of each other and for some years no other families resided in Abb's Valley. Moore prospered—his prosperity was unmarred. The future seemed bright.

The Raids Begin

But presently Black Wolf, an inferior chief of the Shawnees began raiding the Virginia settlements. Tazewell was a favorite point of attack and in 1784 he visited Abb's valley and took as captive James, the second son of Captain Moore. The boy was 14 years old. He was unharmed, save for the hardships of his journey.

"The party," Mr. Brown wrote, "pursued their way leisurely until they reached the Ohio, which they crossed on a raft formed of pieces of dead timber which they found on the bank and fastened together with grapevines. They crossed somewhere between the mouths of the Guyandotte and Sandy rivers, probably near the mouth of the latter. Thence they took the trail to the Indian settlements on the Scioto. The boy spent the winter a captive in the Indian camps. In the spring his freedom was purchased by Bateeste Arione, a trader, who took him to the Canadian home and treated him as a son. He also found means to send word back to Abb's valley that he was alive and well."

In 1786 Black Wolf again returned to Abb's valley at the head of thirty or forty warriors. Captain Moore was shot to death, a daughter, Rebecca, and two sons, William and Alexander were also killed, while Mrs. Moore and four children, including the daughter, Mary, were captured. John, a feeble son, and an infant in arms were killed by the Indians on the march to the Scioto. This time the Ohio was crossed at the mouth of Sandy. Among the captives was Martha Evans, an inmate of the Moore household. She and Mary were taken to one village. Mrs. Moore and her daughter, Jane, to another.

The captivity of Mrs. Moore and Jane came speedily to an end. A party of Cherokees, inflamed against the whites after an unsuccessful attack on a Pennsylvania settlement, stopped at the Shawnee town. These women being the only white persons available they determined to put them to death. Their plan was to get the Shawnees drunk and induce them to join in the murder of the captives. The first part of the plan was easily accomplished, but some of the Indian women, suspecting the plot, moved Mary Moore and Martha Evans to a place of safety where they were kept in hiding until the Cherokees had gone. While it was never known definitely, it was believed that Mrs. Moore and Jane were tortured to death.

Then retribution came upon the Shawnees. Their Chillicothe towns were destroyed by the whites and they fled to Canada where Mary was sold to a man named Stogwell, an expatriated American Tory, while Martha Evans was sold to one Cogwell, by whom she was mistreated. Stogwell mistreated Mary, too, but presently her brother James, learned of her presence and her plight and lodged a complaint against her owner.

He was disappointed in his hope of getting her out of the man's possession, but a reprimand from the authorities compelled Stogwell to abandon to some extent his inhumanities toward her. Mary, Martha and James the survivors among the captives of Abb's valley were now in the same neighborhood and frequently together. At such times they talked of the Virginia home. Martha Evans longed to return to her parents, but James Moore, his parents dead and his home desolated, had fixed his heart on the daughter of the man who had adopted him. Mary, however, had her mind fixed on her girlhood home, her kindred.

Brother Finds Her

In the meanwhile Thomas Evans, a brother of Martha, had learned of her fate and started westward in search of her. After tracing her to Detroit he found it necessary to go home once more for money and supplies. He found her at the end of his second journey and it was arranged that he should take her and Mary Moore back to Virginia.

James Moore was rather more than willing to stop where he was, but, impelled by a sense of duty, he went with his sister and her companions. Friendly Moravian Indians guided them on their way back to Fort Pitt. Martha Evans remained in Pennsylvania, but Thomas took James and Mary home. They reached the households in Abb's valley six years after James captivity had begun.

James Moore gave up his desire to

Cundated]

Ashes of Mrs. Julian To Be Buried Monday

CINCINNATI, MARCH 28—
(P)—The ashes of Mrs. Gertrude Means Julian, wife of Treasurer of the United States W. A. Julian, will be buried today at private services in Ironton.

Mrs. Julian died here Friday at the age of 80. Her body was cremated yesterday.

Mrs. Julian was a native of Ironton. Her father, William Means, once was Mayor of Cincinnati.

Dartmouth Grads To Honor Editor

Central Ohio Dartmouth graduates will honor Charles E. Widmayer, Hanover, N. H., editor of the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine and director of the college news service, at a dinner at 6:30 p. m. today in the Seneca Hotel.



Samuel J. Caldwell, 2893 Sherwood Rd., president of the central Ohio club, will preside. Widmayer is co-author of the recently published book, "College

C. E. Widmayer Publicity Manual," and is a member of the American Alumni Council and the American College of Public Relations Association.

MARIETTA

From the Air

AERIAL PHOTO BY BOB WHEATON

FOUNDED APRIL 7, 1788, Marietta is the oldest organized city in what was known as the Northwest Territory: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. It was the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum, present site of the 17,000-population Washington County seat, that was the destination of General Rufus Putnam and his 48 pioneers. Arrival of Putnam, a prime force in the Ohio Company, signaled start of operations to buy and settle 1½ million acres in the Northwest Territory.

Marietta makes certain such historic distinction is not forgotten by varied preservation and commemoration efforts, and visitors find it an unusually interesting town.

Marietta College's some thousand students sound a youthful note in the community life, while almost 350 business establishments are in the economic stream. Among the 20-plus manufacturers are Goodrich and Remington Rand, and soon to be started is a \$50,000,000 project of three subsidiaries of Union Carbide and Carbon.

Numbers on the aerial photo indicate the following points of interest:

1. Harmer Point, where first settlers landed on site of Fort Harmer
- 2 & 3. Bridges to West Marietta
4. Ohio National Guard Building
5. Post Office
6. St. Luke's Episcopal Church
7. Knights of Columbus Hall
8. Washington County Court House
9. First National Bank Building
10. Baptist Church
11. Erwin Hall, Marietta College
12. Library, Marietta College
13. Andrews Hall, Marietta College
14. Ban Johnson Field House, Marietta College
15. Marietta Chair Company
16. Waterworks Hill
17. Marietta High School
18. Dorothy Webster Hall, Marietta College
19. Municipal Stadium
20. Bridge to Williamstown, West Virginia
21. Lafayette Hotel
22. U. S. Engineer Corps Repair Docks



IN MEMORY OF MRS. JOHN
MEANS."

This community was shocked last Thursday, when the sad tidings of the death of Mrs. John Means, at Brunswick, Georgia, the day before became known. There was probably no lady of the town so well known as she and no one more universally respected. Growing up with Ashland, she had come to be a well known part of it. The daughter of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, (a man who was the father of the Medical profession in that State in his day.)—she came to Catlettsburg a bride in 1854, soon after removing to Ashland and occupying the present residence. With a family of three sons and a like number of daughters she has lived among us until so suddenly called away. Having spent the last few weeks in the South while on her way home, she contracted cold, which developed in, to pneumonia—causing heart failure, from which her earthly life went out quietly and peacefully—her husband at her side—among strangers, on the 13th, of March, 1895.

Springing from a long lived family, it would be natural to suppose there might yet have been many years of useful happiness before her, but her unbounded energy and ceaseless occupation were too much for her frail body and the last attack of disease was fatal.

She was a woman of great hospitality, taking delight in seeing her house filled with happy guests. Making a profession of her faith in Christ, at an early age, She became a member of the Congregational Church at Marietta and on moving here has always maintained a church connection, being a member of the M. E. Church at the time of her death. One of her characteristics was that of a charitable feeling for everybody, and of forgetting all harsh feeling herself, and having a good word for all.

This community can never forget her labors for the cause of temperance, Missions and the Church. I think it will never be gain-said, that she was ever faithful to all trusts, unswervingly loyal to her friends and an earnest worker in any way that she believed would advance the Church and its interests. *

(undated)

Undated

Rebecca Seaton Will Probated

CATLETTSBURG: The last will and testament of Rebecca Todd Seaton, Ashland, who died Sept. 7th, has been admitted to probate in Boyd County court by Judge E. K. Rose and filed for record in the county clerk's office.

Mrs. Seaton was the widow of the late Edward Seaton. Her will, dated May 8, 1943, provided for special bequests of \$1,000 to Edna Lewis, \$500 to Dora Seaton and \$10,000 to Kathryn L. Todd, with the residue of the estate, both real and personal, going to her nephew, John P. Todd, and her niece, Kathryn L. Todd, both of Ashland.

Her estate included stocks, bonds and cash valued at \$75,000 and her residence valued at \$20,000. Named as executor of the estate was R. D. Davis, Ashland. The will had been witnessed by Lula Blevins and Camilla Broyles.

(undated)

MOUNTAIN PEAK BOUGHT TO MAKE MEMORIAL PARK

"Dans Rock" in Maryland Ac-
quired by Cresap Society to
Honor Pioneer.

Special Dispatch to The Star,

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 23.—The Cresap Society, composed of descendants of Col. Thomas Cresap, pathfinder of the Potomac valley, Indian fighter and revolutionary hero, to whom a monument was erected at Riverside Park here two years ago, has purchased the peak of Dans mountain, known locally as Dans rock, which will be surrounded by a memorial park of 100 acres, that amount of land being included in the transaction. It will be a public park, and it is hoped to dedicate it in a year, provided the state and county will agree to make the road leading to it by that time.

Dans rock, named for Daniel, son of Thomas Cresap, also a revolutionary hero, is the second highest peak in the Alleghenies, Keyser ridge in Garrett county being the highest, but it furnishes a more inviting view, taking in two mountain ranges in West Virginia and the Potomac valley, besides all the mountains of Maryland. It will be preserved in its present state and will be marked with memorial tablets for Daniel Cresap.

The property was purchased from the North Maryland Coal Mining Company. Surveys have been ordered, and as soon as they are completed deeds will be passed. The purchase was made under orders of Charles H. Lewis, Harpster, Ohio, president of the Cresap Society.

Dans rock has always been the mecca of picnic parties, the routes being from Clarysville and from Midland. It has been popular with excursionists, who would aim to be there in the morning for the sunrise, which is a gorgeous spectacle.

(undated)

just as
Mr. THOMAS M. GREEN took oc-
casion in his speech at Ashland,
to characterize a large proportion
of the ladies of New England as
"thin-lipped, flat-chested, red-
headed, scrawny old maids." Such
language, under any circum-
stance, is ungallant, but when ap-
plied to the loyal ladies of the
North, who did so much to lighten
the sufferings of our sick and
wounded soldiers in the late war,
it is unpardonable, and richly de-
serves the withering rebuke which
at least one lady in that audience
had the courage to administer to
the ungenerous speaker.

[For the Callistop...

(undated)

home was
may on business connected with the
home.
EX-Mayor Wm. Means, of Cincinnati,
figured in the Supreme Court today in
the case of Thos. M. Adams and E. C.
Means, administrators, vs. Benj. R. Cow-
en et al., the Court allowing a removal
of the case now pending in the courts be-
low to the Supreme Court for final hear-
ing.

Case Goes Up.

Under the Everett act the case was final
in the Circuit Court of Appeals, which
sat in Cincinnati. Adams et al. are not
satisfied with the finding, and want the
case tried in the Supreme Court. The
question grows out of the will of Thomas
W. Means, of Kentucky, and the suit
was brought by persons claiming to be
assignees of ex-Mayor Means to recover
his full one-fifth share in his father's es-
tate. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill,
holding that the balance due on certain
notes were proper offsets against Means'
share of the estate.

The Court of Appeals reversed the deci-
sion and held that the plaintiffs, as as-
signees, are entitled to recover the full
one-fifth share, without deduction of the
debt of \$136,035. In other words, they gave
to Wm. Means' assignees a double por-
tion of the estate. The case will now be
brought through the Supreme Court.

Comptroller's Bulletin.

The bulletin issued today by the Com-
ptroller of the Currency makes the

[undated]

Obituary

DIED—On Tuesday the 16th instan', at the residence of Dr. Patrick, ROBERT M. STEELL, aged 19 years and 7 months. This young gentleman, the youngest son of Mrs. Ellen Patrick, was a youth of uncommon promise and beauty of character. For years he had been a diligent and devoted student, and in a few days expected to have reaped the reward of all his toils by graduating at the College at Marietta. Only three weeks ago was he compelled to desist entirely from his studies preparatory to the commencement; and then it was found, alas! that the insidious disease, consumption, which had taken hold upon him, had already, unsuspected and unknown, accomplished more than half its work. During the rapid progress of his disease in its latest stage, and in the midst of very great bodily suffering, he exhibited unsurpassed patience, and entire resignation to the will of God concerning him. He died in the Christian faith, and with a Christian's hope.

☞ Marietta Intelligencer please copy.

(undated)

the sacred precincts of the bucket-shops.

MISS PEARL MEANS.

A Daughter of the Ex-Mayor Adopts the Theatrical Profession.

The New York Sun makes public a fact that the young lady's friends have known for some time, i. e., that Miss Pearl Means is studying for the stage. Miss Means is positive that she is not "stage-struck" in the ordinary sense of the word, but adopts the stage as a method of earning a livelihood. Before her parents were fully aware of her intentions she became a member of the Lyceum School of Acting, of which A. M. Palmer is the head, and Bonicault a professor. She has been placed upon the preferred list of pupils and has enlisted, by her earnestness, the interest and sympathy of such men as Lawrence Barrett and A. M. Palmer, and should she develop the requisite talent for success, will undoubtedly have every opportunity of playing in the city. She promises to be a very delightful person, and the many friends of her family here will watch her career with deep interest. She kept her attendance at the school secret for awhile, fearing an unnecessary shock to her father, ex-Mayor Wm. Means, whose health is still precarious.

The Sun says: "Two more society girls are ready for the stage. They show the extent to which the stage craze has gone among women in America since Mrs. Potter's success. One of these young women has just been engaged by Mrs. Frohman for the Lord Chamberlain Company, and the other will probably join Mrs. Blaine's company. Miss Means is the daughter of a former bank President in Cincinnati. She was very well known in society in the West. A series of misadventures, culminating in her father's financial ruin, finally led Miss Means to seek for a profession. The other society debutante is Miss Moyne, who comes of the old Irish family of that name in Ottawa. Her fortune was left entirely in the hands of her father's executors and was expended in less than three years. Both of these women are in the class of society amateurs, which Miss Elsie DeWolfe is such a right." "at Scotland. of the Clyde to"

LOW MOOR PEOPLE SEE TOM THUMB WEDDING

The Ceremony Witnessed by
a Large and Interested
Crowd of Spectators.

The Low Moor Union Church was crowded to its utmost capacity Tuesday evening to witness the Tom Thumb Wedding given by the King's Daughters, in order to raise funds for a primary Sunday School room.

The church was elaborately decorated with spruce, and crossing the pulpit, suspended from the ceiling, were two large ropes of daisies; where these ropes crossed hung a white wedding bell, and the railings were wound with ropes of daisies.

The children participating in the wedding ranged from five to nine years of age.

At 8 o'clock Miss Thom, of Staunton, accompanied by Miss Reese, of Baltimore, sang in a charming manner, "Darle." Then, to the strains of Handel's "Largo," the tiny ushers in full dress seated within the white ribbons, the guests, little ladies in decollete and trained gowns. The bows of the ushers when they left the ladies in the pews showed they were society gentlemen "to the manner born."

As soon as the guests were seated the procession started to the strains of "The Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin. Up the left aisle the four ushers, Frank Averill, John Means, Rob-vanced. Up the right aisle advanced the bridesmaids, Misses Maud and Pearl Bazarie, a pretty pair of twins, gowned in white tulle, over yellow, made decollete and round length, carrying large bunches of daisies and wearing daisy wreaths on their heads, led the procession. Following these were Misses Lucy Black and Lena McLaughlin, charming little ladies, similarly attired. Next came Master Ralph Karnes, all in white, bearing the ring in a silver compote. Behind him walked Eleanor Bateman, a dainty little maiden, with curly locks, strewing flowers from a yellow basket before the bride to walk upon. Miss Elizabeth Hardiman as maid of honor, followed. This little lady was gowned in white tulle over white and wore a daisy wreath and also carried a bunch of the same flowers. She seemed to fully realize the honor that had been bestowed upon her. The bride, Lillian Nutt, followed upon the arm of her father, James Wilson.

She was gowned in white tulle over white, made with a sweeping train, and wore a long net veil. She carried a great bunch of "Queens' lace handkerchief" and asparagus fern. This costume was very becoming to this little curly-haired blonde who acted the part so naturally that all said, "she is as pale as a real bride."

Upon reaching the altar the bride was met by the groom, Edward Hill, attended by his best man, Ray Averill. The ring ceremony was performed in a ministerial manner by Archie Monteith, wearing the robe of an Episcopal clergyman.

The party left the altar to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

Among the relatives of the bridal party present, was the bride's mother, Lettie Kirby, gowned in gray with black lace trimmings and wearing crimson flowers in her hair and at her waist.

The groom's sister, Emily Burks, was attired in white with pink ribbons and coiffure adornment, and wore a pink pearl necklace. She was on the arm of her father, Phillips McDaniel. Master Walter Labrie was in full dress as the bride's uncle.

The reception was held immediately afterward in the Reading Room, where the bride's table, elaborately decorated, and surmounted by the bride's cake, was a "thing of beauty."

The bridal supper was served by Alma Monteith and Harriet Evelyn Means, in the regulation waitress costume.

Miss Ethel La Velle, of Springfield, Ohio, delighted the audience with two recitations.

(Undated)

BancoKentucky Ruling Given

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13. (P)—Shareholders of the BancoKentucky Company will be assessed six per cent interest and court costs of one and one-half cents a share under terms of an order entered in Federal District Court here yesterday by Judge Mac Swinford.

Swinford also entered an order carrying out a mandate of the United States Supreme Court which said that BancoKentucky investors were liable for \$5,000,000 to satisfy debts in connection with the collapse of the National Bank of Kentucky in 1931.

Each shareholder will owe \$1.82 a share in liability, \$1.03 in interest to July 1, 1944, and one and one-half cents for court costs or a total of \$2.86½ cents a share, plus any fees collectible by U. S. marshals, A. M. Anderson, BancoKentucky receiver, said.

Anderson said 2,889 BancoKentucky shareholders resided in the western district court territory and 1,400 other shareholders lived in 14 other court jurisdictions. He said all suits would be cleared up as soon as the preliminaries are completed in the western district and that suits in dispute would be settled by court order.

Clyde R. Levi said today that a meeting of stockholders of the former Ashland National Bank who were holders of BancoKentucky stock would meet Monday to discuss future action. The meeting will be held in the council chamber in the city building at 1 p. m.

[undated]

DIET AND TEETH.

In the course of a paper which he read at the Conference of the National Food Reform Association Dr. Sim Wallace made some interesting remarks on the relation of diet to the condition of teeth. A great many children suffered from dental decay, he said. It was general, not only among the poor, but equally so in the middle and upper classes. As a matter of fact, the poorest-fed children to-day had the best teeth, because they had food which was hard. Dr. Sim Wallace urged that no meal should end with food that left a residue in the mouth. He would abolish all kinds of sweet foods at the end of a meal; he wanted every meal to end with something hard. The things they should end with were fruits, bread baked in the oven, etc. Some of those who represented schools might think that was rather a matter for the parents, but they might be both parents and heads of schools. That reform was one quiet easy to carry out, and would do more to prevent some of the evils due not only to bad teeth, but to bad digestion, than many of the larger reforms advocated.—Dundee Advertiser.

MEANS HEIRS GET BIG GIFT.

They Are Entitled to
Their Father's Estate.

Money Given to the Ex-Mayor
Was a Gift

And His Children Will Get His
Share, Amounting to
\$200,000.

Under a decision of Judge Severens of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals the wife and children of ex-Mayor Wm. Means become possessed of the large estates for which they have so many years contended. Ex-Mayor Means was the son of Thos. W. Means of Ashland, O. The latter was worth between \$300,000 and \$1,000,000. He had besides his eldest son John and daughters Mary, Margaret and Sarah. The latter, afterwards Mrs. Culbertson, died, leaving a son, her only heir. Thomas Means made large advances of money to all his children, John being his accredited agent, and each was charged with the amounts advanced, but only as gifts, and were not intended to be part of the estate, as has been shown in

A WRITTEN INSTRUMENT
duly signed, dated and witnessed. Wm. Means became prominent in business circles, was elected mayor of Cincinnati and afterwards was president of the Metropolitan bank, that failed in February, 1888. At the time of the failure Mr. Means was interested in the bank \$125,911.74, and his total liabilities, by reason of such connection, amounted to nearly \$200,000. This, by agreement, John Means paid. The father had from time to time advanced large sums to his children, as stated, one instance being where he gave them in 1883 \$40,000, or \$30,000 each. None of these amounts were charged up to them, but against the estate, showing Thomas Means's intentions, although separate accounts were kept of the transactions with each child. The failure of the Metropolitan bank ruined for life Wm. Means. He became mentally unbalanced and Gen. B. R. Cowen, Evan F. Williams and A. S. Prazier were appointed trustees for his children and to look

AFTER THEIR INTERESTS.
They entered suit against Thomas M. Adams and E. C. Means, administrators of Thomas W. Means's estate, to acquire a division of the property and a proper interpretation of his will. Judge Barr, in the United States Circuit court of Kentucky, decided that the moneys received by William Means at various times were advances and not gifts. The trustees resisted this and carried the case up on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from which there is no further appeal. Monday morning, with Judges Taft, Lurton and Severens on the bench, the latter reversed the decision of Judge Barr, deciding that the children of Wm. Means are

ENTITLED TO ONE-FIFTH
of the remaining estate amounting to about \$200,000. Judge Severens decided that the moneys given Wm. Means and the other children of Thos. W. Means were gifts and not intended to be part of the estate. He orders the cause remanded and an account to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due in respect to the legacy of Wm. Means and the complainants are entitled to recover the same. During the reading of Judge Severens's decree one of the daughters, Mrs. Julian, was in court. The other daughter, Miss Pearl Means, is on the operative stage.

REDACTED



Masque Ball Given Last Evening by Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Culbertson.

Program.

- "They are not presented as themselves,
But masqued like others."
—B. Johnson.
1. Grand March—Gayest Manhattan..... J. W. BRATTON
"Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful Jollity,
Quips, and Cranks, and wanton Wiles,
Nods, and Becks, and wreathed Smiles."
—Milton.
 2. Waltz—La. Carmela..... J. C. HEED
"Shake off your heavy trance
And leap into a dance."
—Beaumont and Fletcher.
 3. Two-Step—The Niagara..... N. D. MANN
"And Pomp, and Feast and Revelry,
With Mask and antique Pageantry."
—Milton.
 4. Quadrille—Cyclone..... L. THOMAS
"Urania scanned
The Strangers mien, and murmured: Who
art thou?"
—Shelby.
 5. Polka—Bonita..... EDWARD HAZEL
"Before you pass the imaginary sights
Of lords, and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights."
—Pope.
 6. Waltz—I Love Her Just the Same..... BANARD
"And while the wings of Fancy still are free
And I can view this mimic shew of thee."
—Cowper.
 7. Two-Step—Wismer..... F. BLOCKER
"Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
Which dances with your daughter?"
—Shakespeare.
 8. Virginia Reel— { "Now Love pulled off his mask
And shewed his face unto her."
—Sir. P. Sidney.
"A dinner and then a dance
For the maids and marriage-makers."
—Tennyson.
.....INTERMISSION....
"On with the dance! let joy be unconfined."
—Byron.
 9. Waltz—Venice Relgan..... GUNGLE
"With antic Sport, and blue-eyed Pleasures
Frisking light in frolic measures;"
—Gray.
 10. Two-Step—Pickaninnies on Parade..... L. THOMAS
"Yet but thee? Come one more
Two of both kinds make up four."
—Shakespeare.
 11. Quadrille—Dad and Mam..... R. KIMBELL
"When she stood up for dancing, her
steps were so complete,
The music nearly killed itself to
listen to her feet."
—Allingham.
 12. Polka—Red Rose..... F. BLOCKER
"What's he, that follows here, that would not dance?"
—Shakespeare.
 13. Waltz—Easter's Flowers..... J. WHITE
"I saw her dance so comely."
—Chaucer.
 14. Two-Step—Georgia Campmeeting..... KIMBELL
"And dance, forgetful of the noontide hour."
—Goldsmith.
 15. Quadrille—Old Reliable..... W. MILES
"In sweet music is such art.
Killing care and grief of heart."
—Shakespeare.
 16. Waltz—Marlowe..... A. LEITZ
"Away! Alas! that he that first
Gave Time wild wings to fly away,
Has now no power to make him stay."
—Beaumont and Fletcher.

THE LIFE

Depends great owner best watch, if can once a year, lifetime; yes watches, and lowed to go ing for years, oil is entire cut and ru twice as r proper con given tim establish my custom ing the be is not givi me and I needs. N and if lef you shall the time

The Culbertson mansion was, last night, the scene of a brilliant assemblage.

It was the second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Culbertson and scores of their friends had been asked to come in masque to help them "make merry," and their combined ideas of artistic entertaining were exemplified in one of the prettiest dances of the season. The floral decorations throughout were beautiful. The main beauty of the decorator's art lay, however, in the dancing hall, where gorgeous butterflies in women's shape flitted to and fro in the arms of some gallant knight. Around the sides of the room corridors of flowers were erected, behind which rows of chairs were placed. The whole was overtopped with the flags of every nation, the national colors predominating; all gracefully draped or unfurled.

In an alcove behind a huge bower of palms and flowers were stationed the musicians, the famous Matthews-Leroy Orchestra, (composed of Professors Matthews, LeRoy and Kossello), of Huntington, to discourse the stirring two-step of Sousa and Rosey, or the swinging waltzes of Herbert and Strauss, and well they did their part in carrying out the well arranged program, which is given above.

The dance commenced at an

early hour, though it was some time later before all had arrived.

This, however, did not deter the early comers from starting the ball of gayety and merriment rolling, the general tone of which kept up to the very end. There were no wall-flowers last night. Every girl had her card filled up, and if she was not on the floor, was sitting the dance out in the flowery vista or on the stairs. This fact added to the general good time that everyone had, for it was impossible for the belles to pity the wall-flowers or the wall-flowers to envy the belles. But, more than any other thing, the success of the evening can be directly laid to the way in which it was conducted by the hosts themselves. Their watchful eyes were everywhere, and there was no possibility of anyone becoming bored with anyone else, even for an instant.

The dresses of the women were of the most beautiful description, but after the removal of the masks above these permanently rose the beauty of the wearers. The gentlemen's costumes were gorgeous and magnificent. It was at the close of the Virginia Reel that the masks were removed and the faces revealed. The supper was then served in the lower halls, the dining room and library. It was served at separate tables, seating four. A

Cincinnati caterer had charge here, and things were served to the king's taste. As space and time forbid us doing justice to the costumes, we can only briefly mention each.

Mrs. T. M. Culbertson, the genial hostess, a costume of the colonial days.

Miss Frances Jones, Night.

Mrs. S. S. Savage, Mrs. John Park Custis.

Mrs. J. E. O. Kohlfaat, Capt. of the Second Infantry.

Miss Adelaide de Montmollin, An old-fashioned girl.

Miss Etiza Jones, a Spanish Gypsy.

Miss Salmon, Tambourine girl.

Miss Belle Coles, An ideal Mrs. Walter Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., serving chocolate.

Mrs. Bullard, Red carnation.

Miss Lulu Martin, Kate Green-away.

Miss Sallie Martin, Folly.

Mrs. O. C. Martin, Dolly Varden.

Miss Pamela Hampton, Tambourine girl.

Mrs. F. R. Henderson, Queen Isabella.

Miss Ella Eads, A Woman in White.

Mrs. John F. Hager, Queen of the Night.

Miss Anna Campbell, A colonial girl.

Miss Bird Henderson, moonlight.

Mrs. Hughes, of Frankfort, A ghost.

Miss Adelle Hager, Carmen.

Miss Louise Poage, Red Riding Hood.

Miss Lily Campbell, A novice.

Miss Katharine Poage, Queen of Hearts.

Miss Isma Chadwick, "A Rose of Yesterday."

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This assortment
Company works
reliable time-piece
Oak or Walnut
ever saw.

How Window and see Sample of this Clock.



Miss Freeze, of Louisa, Spring.
Miss Lucile Jones, Summer girl.
Mrs. W. A. Ginn, A Novice.
Miss Dora Seaton, A primrose.
Mrs. W. B. Seaton, Queen of the Roses.

Mrs. John Means unmasked, and others whose names we did not secure.

Mr. T. M. Culbertson, Faust.

Mr. Mont Goble, of Catlettsburg, A colonial gentleman.

Mr. Louis Jones, A Spanish Lieutenant, his suit being brought directly from Porto Rico.

Mr. Harold Means, Rob Roy.

Mr. John Means, Salem Witch.

Hon. John F. Hager, Father Ignatius.

Mr. L. R. Putnam, A priest.

Mr. F. R. Henderson, Lord Fairfax.

Mr. Tom Young, Buffalo Bill.

Mr. O. C. Martin, Prince Edward.

Mr. Joe Salmon, Lafayette.

Mr. Harlow Savage, Cyrano de Bergerac.

Mr. Coles Peebles, Paddy from Cork.

Mr. Dan Martin, A Red Hussar.

Mr. Cook Gelger, A Clown whose suit for colors would put to shame Joseph's coat.

Mr. E. C. Means, A monk.

Mayor W. A. Ginn, Louis XIV.

Dr. J. H. Wade, Mikado.

Russell Houston, Don Caesar de Dazan.

Mr. George Gelger, Bismarck.

Mr. Gerald Hager, A rough rider.

Mr. Dick Martin, The King's Jester.

Mr. E. B. Hager, Charles II.

Mr. F. B. Moore, Diogenes Damiano.

Mr. J. E. O. Kohlfaat, A colonial gentleman.

Dr. J. M. Salmon, Captain in the American Army.

Judge S. S. Savage, The beautiful Louise of Prussia.

Mr. J. W. Ashby, David Garrick.

Among the gentlemen not masked were Mr. William Pollard, of Catlettsburg, Mr. Hildreth Means and Mr. W. B. Seaton.

This is
Oak Frame.
kind you want.

ASHLAND

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