



MURRAY STATE
UNIVERSITY

Murray State's Digital Commons

Weekly Kentucky New Era

Newspapers

5-24-1895

Weekly Kentucky New Era, May 24, 1895

Weekly Kentucky New Era

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/kynew>

Recommended Citation

Weekly Kentucky New Era, "Weekly Kentucky New Era, May 24, 1895" (1895). *Weekly Kentucky New Era*. 493.
<https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/kynew/493>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers at Murray State's Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Weekly Kentucky New Era by an authorized administrator of Murray State's Digital Commons. For more information, please contact msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu.

WHY THE MAMMOTHS FROZE.

Howarth's Theory With Regard to the Remains Found in Siberia.

In Howarth's book, entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," the author advances a unique theory with regard to the remains of the mammoth, or hairy elephant, which is found in such immense numbers in Siberia. These creatures were so plentiful at one time in that country that ivory hunters found it more profitable to go there in search of that valuable article than to South Africa, where elephants are supposed to be as numerous as hoodlums in New York city. Howarth says that they are invariably found under conditions which make it certain that they could not have lived unless the surrounding and climate had been entirely different from those existing at present. The remains of plants upon which they fed and the southern contemporary shells which are also frequently found with the remains point to a sudden and wonderful change of climatic conditions.

If Professor Howarth's argument is to be given any weight, the Siberian plateau is one of the most recent features in the known physical geography of the world. He figures that the plateau was suddenly raised to its present height, and that, prior to its sudden elevation, it was a warm stretch of low-land furnishing pasturage to thousands of mammoth herds. The rapid elevation, according to his deductions, suddenly congealed the waters and froze the gigantic animal bodies through and through, thus preserving them intact until the present day. He says that unless these animals had been frozen immediately after death they would certainly have decayed and disappeared.

In some places, far to the east in Siberia, as well as in the mountainous regions of Alaska on our continent, the remains of the mammoth and other great extinct animals have been found at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level. Howarth and Falconer both declare this to be incompatible with their mode of life.—St. Louis Republic.

CONFIDENCES OF CLIENTS.

A Noted English Precedent Which Stamps Them as Inevitable.

"The matter of confidences between counsel and client is one of great interest and importance," said a well-known jurist and ex-judge the other day.

"As to the duty of a lawyer on the trial of a case where he has been informed by his client that he is guilty, the best and most controlling example is that of Charles James Phillips, the eminent British barrister who in many directions was cited in his time as precedent only to Lord Eversham."

"He was defending Courvoisier, who was indicted for the murder of Lord Russell. During the trial, in the examination of a very important witness for the people, the accused was much overcome, and in the intensity of his emotion communicated either to Mr. Phillips or to his solicitor the fact that he was guilty of the crime."

"Mr. Phillips immediately asked for an adjournment of the case and for a consultation with the judges. The consultation was granted, and Mr. Phillips stated to the bench that the accused had confessed his guilt and requested the judges to point out to him his path of duty. The judges, after deliberation, stated that he would have a perfect right to make such legal and logical deductions from the evidence as he thought tended to the exoneration of the accused, but it would be unprofessional to state to the jury any personal belief of his innocence."

"In his argument to the jury Mr. Phillips, carried away by his emotions and imagination, did state to the jury his own personal belief in the innocence of his client, and this statement of his occasional much criticism afterward."—New York Herald.

A Distinction With a Difference.

The young man had failed in securing the girl as his own for life, owing principally to the violent opposition of her paternal ancestor, and a friend of his was consulting him on his loss.

"By George," he said, "I don't see what you wanted to marry that girl for."

"That's because you don't know her."

"I know her father."

"But I wasn't marrying him."

"Perhaps not, but you would have to become a member of the family."

"I could have stood that for the girl's sake."

"Well, I couldn't. Why, I had some dealings with him in a business way, and I found that he was a regular robber."

The disappointed lover sighed profoundly.

"I don't know but that you may be pretty near right on the old man," he said. "I had some dealings with him and found him a free buster."—Detroit Free Press.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Little Joke.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has among her collection of photographs one which she always hands to visitors to her pleasant "flat" without any explanation. It is a picture of a man with his back turned, and so his face partially concealed, kissing a woman who is evidently herself. If the visitor does not make any comment, Mrs. Wilcox asks, "Why don't you exclaim, 'But who is the man?' Most people do. It is my husband, of course, but I like to surprise my acquaintances by not telling them that at first." Any one who knows the ardent affection existing between the poetess of passion and Mr. Wilcox would not be at all afraid that the kisser was not he, so long as the kissee was his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Practical.

"My dear, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time!"

Wife—So we are, dear. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LOOK AT THIS SENSATION!

Merchant Tailor
SELLING AT COST!

Something Never Before Heard of
in Hopkinsville!

I will begin to-day and sell every suit in my house at COST. The sale will continue until I have made ample room for my immense fall stock, which is now bought and will be in the house by July 1st, 1895.

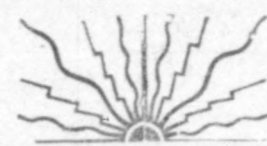
READ THESE PRICES!

LOT 1.

\$40 SUITINGS in Clays, Felt Cloths, Doeskins, German Kerseys, Summer Kerseys, Vicunas and Worsted Surges, \$32.50 Cut to - - -

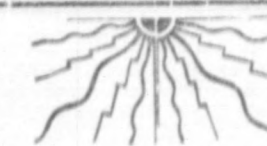
LOT 2.

\$35 SUITINGS in Thibets, London Specials, Mac Gregors, Scotch and London, Cut to - - - \$27.50



I guarantee fit, finish, and workmanship, the finest of linings, and perfect satisfaction to each and every customer.

Come and be convinced of the truth. These are the greatest bargains ever offered in Hopkinsville.



LOT 3.

\$27.50 SUITINGS in Irish Blarney Tweeds, Cassimere Serges, Laure Suitings and London Mohawks, \$22.50 Cut to - -

TROUSERS.

\$12.00 Trousers cut to \$9.50
\$10.00 Trousers cut to \$8.00
\$ 8.50 Trousers cut to \$6.50

JNO. Y. OWSLEY
PROPRIETOR.

G. A. Clark, Cutter. :-: R. H. Buckner, Salesman.

