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NUMBER 23.

VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOV. 6, 1890.

TO THE FIELDS OF UNLIMITED BARGAINS.

NO ROOM FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.
—MY CHOICE STOCK OF NEW—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH MAKE ME BEYOND QUESTION
THE LOWEST HOUSE IN TOWN,
QUALITY CONSIDERED.

Try me and I will surely please you. My stock is complete in all of its departments.

RESPECTFULLY

A. WOLFF.

MARION, KY.

5,000 PEOPLE WANTED?

YES, TO GO TO
P. H. WOOD'S
GRAYNEVILLE, KY.,

To see his immense stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and all kinds of Underware.

GOOD BARGAIN FOR ALL

My goods are all bought at low prices and you shall have them as low as they can be bought anywhere in the country. Remember that \$2.00 spent with me

Secures You A Nice, Useful Present

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, I am Truly Your Friend, P. H. WOODS.

MARION ROLLER MILLS,

MARION, KY.

ALBERT LAMB, Manager.
FLOUR, MEAL AND BRAN

of all grades kept constantly on hand, and sold at rock bottom prices. Goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

Sells and Buys Wheat and Corn.

Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,

Mittiner and Dressmaker,
MARION, KY.

Has just received the largest, finest and complete stock of

Hats And Trimmings

OF ALL THE LATE STYLES.

Phases, Velvets, and Silks for dresses and hats. My business is to supply the wants of the ladies in this millinery line, and I have every article you need, and taste, quality of goods and prices were all considered in my purchases.

DRESS MAKING

And fitting a specialty. The ladies are cordially invited to call and see my goods. I have what you want and will sell it to you very cheap. Don't buy elsewhere until you call.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,

New brick, 1 door West of Walker & Olive's.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

It is as pleasant to the taste as lemon
The smallest infant will take it and
never know it is medicine.
Chills once broken will not return.
Cost only half the price of other
Chill Tonics.
No quinine needed. No purgative
needed. Contains no poison.
It purifies the blood and removes all
malarial poison from the system.
It is as large as any dollar tonic and
RETAILS FOR 50 CENTS.

WARRANTED
GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. GROVE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLELY BY
OLARK & CO., Marion, Ky.



MANUFACTURED BY PARK MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
FORMERLY OF PARIS, FRANK.

OUR DELEGATE SPEAKS.

Judge Nunn Makes Some of His Views Known to the Convention.

Mr. Nunn says:
Mr. Chairman, I feel very much embarrassed in addressing this Convention, but when I consider the great importance of the subject under consideration, "The Bill of Rights," I feel it to be my duty as a representative of the people, to make known in an humble way the views I have upon at least three of the propositions contained in the Bill of Rights as reported by the Committee, in which I cannot concur with the report of the Committee. First, in reference to "an ancient mode of trial by jury." Second in reference to the section referring to being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; and third, in reference to granting special and exclusive privileges in consideration of public services. I will take them up in the order named. The Committee says that the "ancient mode of trial by jury" shall be held sacred, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate. Now, what is meant by "ancient mode?" Ancient primarily means old, and mode, manner; therefore, the old manner of trial by jury shall be held sacred. What was the manner of trial by jury? It was a jury (in the language of the gentleman from Marion county) taken from the neighborhood that knew all about the case; they were to try, and further, it was the olden time, composed of twenty-three men, and never less than twelve.

Now I, with others in this Convention, and I believe a large majority of the people of the State, desire that a less number than twelve shall be allowed to try misdemeanors and civil causes; say six to compose a panel in such trials. I do not desire to be understood that less than twelve men shall be permitted to deprive a man of his life or liberty; I do not propose to put in the balance and weigh dollars and cents against the blood and liberty of a human being. Why the necessity and great expense of empaneling of twelve men to try matters of accounts between A and B, or whether or not C signed, executed and delivered to D a note, &c. Cannot six men, with all the facts just as well, and even better than twelve? It is easier to find six well-qualified and competent men in a county than twelve; and in the matter of casting up accounts, six competent men can get along better; for a few persons on a jury generally do such work anyway; and further, there is less probability of a hung jury. Those of us in this Convention who think that less than twelve men ought, in the cases named, compose a jury, ought to stand together, and have eliminated from said report the words "ancient mode," and substitute the word "right," so that said section will read, "the right of trial by jury shall be held sacred and remain inviolate," &c. I have heard it stated that said sixth section referred to the trial of criminal cases. I can not understand it that way. There is no word or language used in the section to indicate it, but it seems to refer to all cases triable by a jury; and further evidence of the fact, in said report by Committee, there is no special reference to criminal trials until the eighth and tenth sections are reached; and last, if the words "ancient mode" do not mean what I have stated, why incorporate them? They are mere surplusage. It is easy to understand what is meant when you say that the right of trial by jury shall be held sacred; and why put into the section two unnecessary words, and of doubtful and mysterious meaning? In reference to the twelfth section of said report, the Committee has adopted the language of the present Constitution, viz: "No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The highest Court in our State has repeatedly construed said language, "life or limb," to apply to all crimes and misdemeanors, and draw the line at penal cases; but the Court, in two cases, one in 8th J. J. Marshall, page of 184 vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the other in 8th Ky. Law Reporter, page of 1 vs. Commonwealth, has allowed persons to be punished twice for the same offense or act. This appears to me to be wrong. I have not been able to reconcile the two opinions with my conception of right and justice, and with the language of the Constitution above quoted, and with the other opinions of the Court construing the words "life or limb."

WANTED.

5000 Railroad Ties, for which I will pay the CASH.

M. SCHWAB.

S. D. SWOPE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Tenders his Professional Services to the people of Marion and vicinity.

Dr. A. B. WEAVER,

Dental Surgeon

Marion, Ky.

Has a complete line of the latest improved instruments, and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work on short notice.

Gold fillings A specialty.

Cocaine for the painless extraction of teeth. Office in Carahan Block over Geo. Gray's store.

Dr. T. H. COSSITT,

Dentist,

Marion, Ky.

Fine Artificial Teeth A Specialty.

Rubber or Celluloid Plates

W. H. Nunn,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Repton, Ky.

J. Bell Kevil

Attorney-at-Law and SURVEYOR.

Marion, Kentucky. Office with J. G. Rochester.

a person for an offense committed in a town or city by the corporate authorities, is no bar to a prosecution of the same person, and punishment for the same identical offense or act, by the general laws of the State. This does not comport with my ideas of justice. To say that the Legislature can delegate its powers to a town or city within the State, to enact by-laws and ordinances for the punishment of offenders, giving a drink of liquor to a minor, and the town or city authorities fine the person fifty dollars for the offense, and then the county authorities take the same person up, and for the same identical act or offense fine him fifty dollars. Under this Constitution, the man while in town, who gave a boy a drink of liquor, would be fined one hundred dollars, and another, who committed the same offense just outside the corporate limits, would only pay half that sum. This seems to me to be unjust, and especially when we consider the fact that the town and county authorities both derive their powers to punish such offenses from the same body—the Legislature. Now, to adopt the language of the present Constitution in reference to this matter, would be by this Convention an adoption of the construction given to it by the Court of Appeals in the cases referred to, and of the right and justice of it; which, for one, I am not inclined to do. Commonwealth vs. Smith, 2 Duval, page 236: "The words of a particular clause of the old Constitution having received a well-known construction, and being literally transferred to the new Constitution, the construction given to the old will be presumed to have been adopted by the Convention; and to correct this wrong, as I conceive it to be, I have offered this amendment to section 12, by inserting, after the word 'limb,' the following: Nor shall any punishment, by fine or otherwise, be inflicted by the general law, when a fine or other punishment for the same offense has been inflicted by any municipal government or other political subdivision of the State; nor shall the political subdivisions punish when the State has done so. It will be seen that by this amendment the right to punish under the general law is not taken away, and if the town or cities failed to punish all offenses committed within their limits, then such persons could be punished by the general law; but if the town or city did punish them, the State would be estopped from again inflicting a punishment. I will read you an extract from the decision in J. J. Marshall. The Court says, by permitting her slave to leave the town of Richmond, she violated not only the State law, but also a special and local law. Who made these laws? From whom did both emanate? Certainly the Legislature. Now, I am opposed to that body making general laws for the whole State, and then delegating its authority to a locality to enact another set of laws to govern that locality, with power to punish a person by both laws for the same act. Now, in reference to the third proposition—the granting of exclusive privileges in consideration of public services—I deem it of greater importance to the people of this State to have said section amended or changed than any other thing that can be done by this body, save, probably, the depriving of the Legislature of passing local and private bills. When said section of the Bill of Rights was incorporated into our Constitution, what was the condition of affairs then? Not a railroad in the State, but law banks, and a few incorporated towns or other corporate institutions. No abuse of that section had taken place; it was good enough for then; but do you suppose that if the framers of the Constitution of 1849, could have seen the evils resulting from this section, they would have placed it there in its present shape. I do not believe they would.

What changes have taken place since 1849? We have a great many railroads in the State; chartered banks, towns, turnpikes, and hundreds of other chartered institutions in the State, all granted by virtue of said section, and most of them granted some immunity or exemption above the community, or that is not enjoyed by the people generally. According to the last Auditor's report (or Governor's message), I do not now remember which, there is exempt from taxation in this State \$232,000,000 worth of property, the most of which, say \$132,000,000, is represented by church, school and property of charitable institutions, but there is at least \$100,000,000 worth of property in the State not taxed that ought to be taxed, which has been exempted upon the idea that the owners are rendering public service. It is done in this way: Gentlemen who want a charter with exemptions and special privileges, prepare same, and attend sessions of the Legislature and induce a majority to believe they are going to render great public service, or the charter is local in its character and the local member through courtesy is permitted to pass it, and in this way fifty or a hundred are passed in a day. The members are not censurable for that body for that, when the Judges of our highest court differ upon that subject. I never saw a member of the Legislature and am not defending myself or that body. But I only make this point to show the necessity of some change in said first section of the Bill of Rights in the present Constitution, so that the Legislature and the Court may not mistake and misconstrue the meaning of the framers of the Constitution. But some have said that a majority of the highest court have given said section a construction in the interest of the people. That is true. But how long may we have a majority on the bench who will so construe it we do not know. There is no provision of the constitution or in the law to prevent the court from changing their minds or overruling their decisions. But how many of those charters granting exemptions over reach the courts for their construction? Only a few and there are thousands of them scattered all over the State which never will in all probability be considered by any court, and thousands of them will be granted in the future, if said section is not remodeled in some way. I desire to be fair and just, and I would not prevent the chartering of railroads, banks and other corporations, but I believe it but fair and just that they should pay taxes upon what they own just like an individual; that taxation should be equal; that every individual and corporation should bear their proportion of the taxes necessary to carry on the government. I do not have, after reflection, that we could remedy the matter by striking out said section; for if that was done, in my opinion there would be no limit to the power of the Legislature to grant exclusive privileges, exemptions and exemptions; but we might add a new section to the Bill of Rights as follows: "The compact of government contemplates that the individual surrenders to the government only such authority for his liberty, person and property as may be essential to the protection thereof; that taxation for those purposes should be equal, and for such governmental purposes only; and that any exemption of property from taxation except for charitable, religious or educational purposes, is forbidden. This seems to me would help the matter, and I would like very much to hear from other members on this subject. It has been said that we would have to bear the evils now upon us. It is admitted by all that evils, and great evils have resulted from said section of the Bill of Rights. One of the members of the committee said in his speech that the committee unanimously agreed that said section ought to be changed or something done with it in the interests of the people of the State, but that they could not frame and agree upon an amendment, and they had concluded to report the old section just as it is and let the Convention wrestle with it as it best could. Now when it is agreed by all that wrongs upon the people of the State have arisen by reason of this section shall we go home and tell our people that we could not remedy the evil—that there was not wisdom enough in this Convention to frame some amendment that will relieve the people from those great wrongs? To do this would be enough of itself to inspire the defeat by the people of any Constitution that we may form. But, Mr. Chairman, I have faith in the wisdom of this Convention, and gentlemen of the State who are not members of this body, who love right and justice, and who will give the benefit of their knowledge, and all together I trust and hope that some change or said section can be made that will bring about right and justice and I do not desire any haste about this matter. Let it be deferred and considered well, that all interests may be dealt with rightly. There is no necessity that the Bill of Rights be agreed on and passed first. Let us take up some other branch of the Constitution, and give this section of Bill of Rights serious thought and consideration during the session, if need be, to bring about the necessary amendment and adjust the matter in the interest of the people and all concerned.

OUR POPULATION.

The Census Bureau Gives Weeks the Congressional Total Number at 62,499,211 Will Begin to Grind.

Washington, Oct. 31. The population of the United States, as reported by the Census Bureau, is 62,499,211. This is the first time since 1850 that the population has increased by more than one million in ten years.

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OF ALL THE LATE STYLES.

Plashes, Velvets, and Silks for dresses and hats. My business is to supply the wants of the ladies in this millinery line, and I have every article you need, and faste, quality of goods and prices were all considered in my purchases.

DRESS MAKING

And fitting a specialty. The ladies are cordially invited to call and see my goods. I have what you want and will sell it to you very cheap. Don't buy elsewhere until you call.

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Mr. Chairman, I feel very much embarrassed in addressing this Convention, but when I consider the great importance of the subject under consideration, "The Bill of Rights," I feel it to be my duty as a representative of the people, to make known in an humble way the views I have upon at least three of the propositions contained in the Bill of Rights as reported by the Committee, in which I cannot concur with the report of the Committee, viz: First, in reference to "ancient mode of trial by jury." Second in reference to the section referring to being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; and third, in reference to granting special and exclusive privileges in consideration of public services. I will take them up in the order named. The Committee says that the "ancient mode of trial by jury" shall be held sacred, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate. Now, what is meant by "ancient mode?" Ancient primarily means old, and mode, manner; therefore, the old manner of trial by jury shall be held sacred. What was the old manner of trial by jury? It was a jury (in the language of the gentleman from Marion county) taken from the neighborhood that knew all about the case; they were to try, and further, it was the old time, composed of twenty-three men, and never less than twelve.

Now I, with others in this Convention, and I believe a large majority of the people of the State, desire that a less number than twelve shall be allowed to try misdemeanors, and civil cases; my aim to compose a panel in such trials. I do not desire to be understood that less than twelve men shall be permitted to deprive a man of his life or liberty; I do not propose to put in the balance and weigh dollars and cents against the blood and liberty of a human being. Why the necessity and great expense of empaneling of twelve men to try matter of accounts between A and B, or whether or not C signed, executed and delivered to D a note, &c. Cannot six men, with half the expense to the State, ascertain the facts just as well, and even better than twelve? It is easier to find six well-qualified and competent men in a county than twelve; and in the matter of casting up accounts, six competent men can get along better; for a few persons on a jury generally do such work anyway; and further, there is less probability of a hung jury. Those of us in this Convention who think that less than twelve men ought, in the cases named, compose a jury, ought to stand together, and have eliminated from said report the words "ancient mode," and substitute the word "right," so that said section will read, "the right of trial by jury shall be held sacred and remain inviolate," &c. I have heard it stated that said sixth section referred to the trial of criminal cases. I cannot understand it that way. There is no word or language used in the section to indicate it, but it seems to refer to all cases triable by a jury; and a further evidence of the fact, in said report by Committee, there is no special reference to criminal trials until the eighth and tenth sections are reached; and last, if the words "ancient mode" do not mean what I have stated, why incorporate them? They are mere surplusage. It is easy to understand what is meant when you say that the right of trial by jury shall be held sacred; and why put into the section two unnecessary words, and of doubtful and mysterious meaning? In reference to the twelfth section of said report, the Committee has adopted the language of the present Constitution, viz: "No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The highest Court in our State has repeatedly construed said language, "life or limb," to apply to all crimes and misdemeanors, and draw the line at penal cases; but the Court, in two cases, one in 6th J. J. Marshall, page 184 vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the other in 8th Ky. Law Reporter, page 61 vs. Commonwealth, has allowed persons to be punished twice for the same offense or act. This appears to me to be wrong. I have not been able to reconcile the two opinions with my conception of right and justice, and with the language of the Constitution above quoted, and with the other opinions of the Court constraining the words "life or limb."

The Court says, in the two decisions referred to, that the punishment of a person for an offense committed in a town or city by the corporate authorities, is no bar to a prosecution of the same person, and punishment for the same identical offense or act, by the general laws of the State. This does not comport with my ideas of justice. To say that the Legislature can delegate its powers to a town or city within the State, to enact by-law and ordinance for the punishment of offenders, say, giving a drink of liquor to a minor, and the town or city authorities fine the person fifty dollars for the offense, and then the county authorities take the same person up, and for the same identical act or offense fine him fifty dollars. Under this Constitution, the man while in town, who gave a boy a drink of liquor, would be fined one hundred dollars, and another, who committed the same offense just outside the corporate limits, would only pay half that sum. This seems to me to be unjust, and especially when we consider the fact that the town and county authorities both derive their powers to punish such offenses from the same body—the Legislature. Now, to adopt the language of the present Constitution in reference to this matter, would be by this Convention an adoption of the construction given to it by the Courts of Appeals in the cases referred to, and of the right and justice of it, which, for one, I am not inclined to do. Commonwealth vs. Bush, 2 Duvall, page 286: "The words of a particular clause of the old Constitution having received a well-known construction, and being literally transferred to the new Constitution, the construction given them will be presumed to have been adopted by the Convention;" and to correct this, as I conceive it to be, I have offered this amendment to section 12, by inserting, after the word "limb," the following: "Nor shall any punishment, by fine or otherwise, be inflicted by the general law, when a fine or other punishment for the same offense has been inflicted by any municipal government or other political subdivision of the State; nor shall the political subdivisions punish when the State has done so. It will be seen that by this amendment the right to punish under the general law is not taken away, and if the town or city failed to punish all offenses committed within their limits, then such persons could be punished by the general law; but if the town or city did punish them, the State would be estopped from again inflicting a punishment. I will read you an extract from the decision in J. J. Marshall. The Court says, by permitting her slave to infect the town of Richmond, she violated not only the State law, but also a special and local law. Who made these laws? From whom did both emanate? Certainly the Legislature. Now, I am opposed to that body making general laws for the whole State, and then delegating its authority to a locality to enact another set of laws to govern that locality, with power to punish a person by both laws for the same act. Now, in reference to the third proposition—the granting of exclusive privileges in consideration of public services—I deem it of greater importance to the people of this State to have said section amended or changed than any other thing that can be done by this body, save, probably the depriving of the Legislature of passing local and private bills. When said section of the Bill of Rights was incorporated into our Constitution, what was the condition of affairs then? Not a railroad in the State, but few banks, and a few incorporated towns or other corporate institutions. No abuse of that section had taken place; it was good enough for then; but do you suppose that if the framers of the Constitution of 1849, could have seen the evils resulting from this section, they would have placed it there in its present shape. I do not believe they would.

What changes have taken place since 1849? We have a great many railroads in the State; chartered banks, towns, turnpikes, and hundreds of other chartered institutions in the State, all granted by virtue of said section, and most of them granted some immunity or exemption above the community, or that is not enjoyed by the people generally. According to the last Auditor's report (or Governor's message), I do not now remember which, there is exempt from taxation in this State \$282,000,000 worth of property, the most of which, say \$182,000,000, is represented by church, school and property of charitable institutions, but there is at least \$100,000,000 worth of property in the State not taxed that ought to be taxed, which has been exempted upon the idea that the owners are rendering public service. It is done in this way: Gentlemen who want a charter with exemptions and special privileges,

prepare same, and attend sessions of the Legislature and induce a majority to believe they are going to render great public service, or the charter is local in its character and the local member through courtesy is permitted to pass it, and in this way fifty or a hundred are passed in a day. The members are not censurable, for they take an oath that they will support the Constitution, and the Constitution authorizes the exemptions in consideration of public service, and if censurable, it is on account of their bad judgment as to what is public service. And why blame that body for that, when the Judges of our highest court differ upon that subject. I never was a member of the Legislature and am not defending myself as that body. But I only make this point to show the necessity of some change in said first section of the Bill of Rights in the present Constitution, so that future Legislatures and the Courts may not mistake and misconstrue the meaning of the framers of the Constitution. But some have said that a majority of the highest court have given said section a construction in the interest of the people. That is true. But how long may we have a majority on the bench who will so construe it we do not know. There is no provision in the constitution or in the law to prevent the court from changing their minds or overruling their decisions. But how many of those charters granting exemptions ever reach the courts for their construction? Only a few and there are thousands of them scattered all over the State which never will in all probability be considered by any court, and thousands of them will be granted in the future, if said section is not remodeled in some way. I desire to be fair and just, and I would not prevent the chartering of railroads, banks and other corporations, but I believe it but fair and just that they should pay taxes upon what they own just like any individual; that taxation should be equal; that every individual and corporation should bear their proportion of the taxes necessary to carry on the government. I do not believe, after reflection, that we could remedy the matter by striking our said section; for if that was done, in my opinion there would be no limit to the power of the Legislature to grant exclusive privileges, exemptions and immunities; but we might add a new section to the Bill of Rights as follows: "The compact of government contemplates that the individual surrenders to the government only such authority for his liberty, person and property as may be essential to the protection thereof; that taxation for these purposes should be equal, and for such government purposes only; and that any exemption of property from taxation except for charitable, religious or educational purposes, is forbidden. This seems to me would help very much to hear from other members on this subject. It has been said that we could not remedy this matter; that we would have to bear the evils now upon us. It is admitted by all that evils, and great evils have resulted from said section of the Bill of Rights. One of the members of the committee said in his speech that said section ought to be changed or something done with it in the interest of the people of the State, but that they could not frame and agree upon an amendment, and they had concluded to report the old section just as it is and let the Convention wrestle with it as it best could. Now when it is agreed by all that wrongs upon the people of the State have arisen by reason of this section shall we go home and tell our people that we could not remedy the evil—that there was no wisdom enough in this Convention to frame some amendment that will relieve the people from those great wrongs? To do this would be enough of itself to insure the defeat by the people of any Constitution that we may form. But Mr. Chairman, I have faith in the wisdom of this Convention, and gentlemen of this body who are not members of this body, who love right and justice, and who will give the benefit of their knowledge, and all together I trust and hope that some change or said section can be made that will bring about right and justice and I do not desire any haste about this matter. Let it be deferred and considered well, that all interests may be dealt with rightly. There is no necessity that the Bill of Rights be agreed on and settled first. Let us take up some other branch of the Constitution, and give this section, and consideration during the session, if need be, to bring about the necessary amendment and adjust the matter in the interest of the people and all concerned.

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OUR POPULATION.

The Census Bureau Gives Weeks the Congressional Total Number at 62,400. All Will Begin to Grind.

Washington, Oct. 31. The series of censuses issued today, on the United States.

The population of States on June 1, 1890, the first census of the new century, was 62,400,000. The population of the United States on June 1, 1880, was 50,155,783. The increase was 24,244,217, or 48.5 per cent.

Two weeks hence, the second session of the Fifty-first Congress will be in session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The second session of the Fifty-first Congress will be opened Monday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock.

Although the time is so near, the members are but comparatively few, and the session is expected to be a quiet one.

There will be three days intervening between the session and the opening of the Congress, and the members will be expected to arrive in Washington on the 24th.

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LOCAL BRIVITIES

Buy your clothing of Sam Gugenheim.
Big stock of new clothing cheap at Sam Gugenheim's.
New dress goods at Gugenheim's.
Novelties in dry goods at Sam Gugenheim's.
Nobby clothing at unheard of prices at Sam Gugenheim's.
Buy your boots and shoes of Sam Gugenheim.
Don't fail to see my stock before buying.
Sam Gugenheim.

Buy your hardware of Crider & Crider.
Fredonia and Princeton flour at Hurley's.
Fine new home made sorghum at Hurley's.
Just received, a car of fine salt at Schwab's.
E. C. Moore, Stone, keeps pure fresh drugs.

Dry Goods in best qualities, at E. C. Moore's, Stone, Ky.
Hurley has a full stock of tinware and groceries.

We have just received a car load of tinware. Schwab.
Town lots to sell or exchange for stock at Schwab's.

Spoons at from 5c to 40c per set at Copher & Belt's.
Crider & Crider keep first class hardware for little money.

Don't fail to see our stoves before buying. Crider & Crider.
If you want heavy boots or shoes, see S. D. Hodge at Salem.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!—Low prices. Crider & Crider.
Sugar—From 12 to 15 lbs the sugar for \$1 at Copher & Belt's.

Knives and forks at from 40c to \$1 per set at Copher & Belt's.
Saws—All kinds at from 5c to 10c at Copher & Belt's.

Our Roll castle saddle is a dandy. Crider & Crider.
W D Hayne's honey 12 1/2 cts per pound at Copher & Belt's.

Fredonia and Marion Mill Flour at Copher & Belt's.
All kinds of hardware at Crider & Crider's, Tolu, Ky.

Schwab will pay you the cash for home made sorghum, if A No 1 article.
Make things warm this winter by using a little Pearl stove. For sale by Crider & Crider.

Coffee—From 2 to 30c per lb—green and roasted—at Copher & Belt's.
All kinds fruits, such as grapes, bananas, lemons, oranges at Copher & Belt's.

Buy your shot, powder, caps, wads, loaded shells, cartridges, belts and hunting coats of Crider & Crider.
Schwab has a few timothy and clover seed left. Will sell below value to close them out.

Why don't you come and get one of those everlasting paper buckets for 25c at Schwab's.
A Bengall razor is the best on earth; sold and guaranteed by Crider & Crider.

E. C. Moore, Stone, Ky, has a choice line of the best boots and shoes. See them.
Axes, wedges, shot, powder, saws, saddles, stoves, and all kinds of hardware at Crider & Crider's, Tolu, Ky.

We have got yet our celebrated Princeton flour. 2 bars soap 5c; we still have our clarinet soap. Schwab.
Lime in large bbls at 90c per bbl, at Clement & Croft's, Tolu, Ky.

Best calico 6c per yard at Clement & Croft, Tolu, Ky.
Heavy brown cotton at 7c per yd at Clement & Croft's, Tolu, Ky.

Men's heavy winter boots at \$1.50 at Clement & Croft's, Tolu, Ky.
Bottom knocked out of prices at Copher & Belt's this week on Tinware and tableware.

Mackerel—Barrel mackerel 5c; bbl pickles 8 dcs for 25c. Copher & Belt.
With every \$1 worth of glass and queensware you buy at Copher & Belt's you get a handsome present.

Shot, powder, caps, wads, loaded shells, cartridges, belts and hunting coats, all cheap at Crider & Crider's.
S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky, is making a special drive of guns and ladies underwear. Goods first class, prices very low.

And still that account of yours is unpaid. See our last warning. Pierce & Son.
A big lot of guns and shooting materials, bought before the heavy advances, still going at old prices at Pierce & Son's.

I want all kinds of country produce.
T. C. Williams' sale.
C Hays B4 U buy groceries. Renew your subscription to the PRESS.

Personal.

Mrs. Mary. Griffith is visiting friends in Tennessee.
All cloaks, jackets and wraps of any kind at cost at A. Wolf's.

Miss Blanch Gray, of Livingston county, is visiting Miss Fannie Miles of this place.
Double width plaid dress flannels reduced from 35c to 25c at Wolf's.

Hats, latest styles, best grades, and lowest prices, at E. C. Moore's, Stone, Ky.
Blankets, shawls, cloaks, heavy boots and shoes at cost at Wolf's.

Messrs E. H. James and J. T. Franks, of the railway mail service, are at home. They came home to vote.
Dress goods in plain, striped, broad and plaid at greatly reduced prices at Wolf's.

Overcoats and winter suits at 25 per cent less than former prices at Wolf's.
Coal Holes, Shovels, Pokers, Dog Irons, Heating Stoves, and all kinds seasonable goods cheap as you want them. Pierce & Son.

I have some 12 or 15 nice sawed oak posts in Marion, which I will sell cheap. Call on G. M. Russell, Press office.
Claude Wheeler, of this place, has a position as guard at the Eddyville penitentiary. He will no doubt make a good one.

Mr. J. H. Morse, agent for the Phoenix Insurance Co., paid Ed. Fowler \$200 Monday—amount of a loss occasioned by a fire at Weston some time since.
There no man more accommodated than Ed. Fowler.

Mr. Geo. W. Cruce had a fine colt on exhibition on the streets Monday. It is an elegant piece of equine flesh, is only five months old, and goes all the game as prettily as a well trained saddle horse.

Mr. G. W. Bartlow, of Bourbon county, was in town this week, stopping with his kinsman, Mr. A. M. Henry. He looked at some farms in this county, with a view of buying and locating.

Mr. G. M. Russell, of the Press office, has been offered the position of Associate Editor of the Tucson, Arizona, Daily Star, at a salary of \$1500 a year, and will doubtless leave for that distant but beautiful clime in a short time. His family will remain here for the present.

Mr. S. W. Adams, of this place, who has been in the revenue service for some time, has been advanced from a storekeeper to the position of deputy collector in the office at Owensboro. The bond is \$10,000, which was readily filed by Mr Adams' friends in Marion.

W L Bigham has changed the design of his building on Salem street. Instead of a small room he is constructing a building 29x60 feet. It will be divided into rooms to suit tenants. Already two rooms are engaged, and he has had fourteen applications for the unrented space.

Notwithstanding the increase in prices of all Dental materials, I will yet for a limited time make full Double sets of Teeth for Fifteen Dollars, and either upper or lower sets for Eight Dollars. I use exclusively the fine Philadelphia make of artificial teeth, and the Best Improved Rubber for Plates. I warrant a perfect fit every time, as finely finished and as good work as can be made in this country, regardless of price. Everybody in this country knows that I am an old, experienced and safe hand to extract teeth and I use the Best Anesthetics to prevent pain in which there is no danger nor damage. I Fill and Clean teeth without pain and cure Scurvy at very reasonable prices. Let me know if you want Dental work done. Office refitted up, but at the same old stand at the back of Cositt & Co's Drug Store in Marion, Ky.

T. H. Cositt, Dentist.
Hays will pay 15 cents cash for eggs.
Barrel pickles and onions at Hays C that fine sauce at Hays.

Hays will give you a better quality of coffee, 4 pounds for one dollar, than any other house in the county. The very best country sorghum for sale at Hays.
Coconuts and bananas at Hays.
Banjo, Clover, Lenox, German and White Dove Soap at Hays.

A carload of bargains for the people at Hays. Call and see them.
Sale Notice.
I will on Saturday, November 8, 1890, at the farm recently owned by me, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all of my personal property, consisting of 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, all of my farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, etc. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Geo. H. Crider, of Tolu, was in the city Monday.
Mr. Mahlon Lowry, of Caldwell, paid us a call Friday.

Mr. J. L. Rankin, of Weston, was in town Monday.
Mrs. Dell Wilson returned from Louisville, Friday.

Dr. Hugh McNary, of Princeton, was in town Monday.
Miss Ettie Boston, of Levia's, is visiting friends in Marion.

Mr. S. W. Adams, came down from Owensboro, Monday.
Mrs. A. D. McFee, of Ford's Ferry, spent Monday with friends in Marion.

Miss Maude Roney, of Salem, visited Misses Ada and Nellie Doss, last week.
J. W. Vison, Shady Grove, is agent for the U. S. Medicine Co., Medicine kept on hands.

Mr. H. Koltinsky is on the road selling doors, sash etc., for Watkins, Pease & Co.—a Louisville firm.
Mr. E. H. Taylor and wife, of Levia's, took the train Monday. They went to Tennessee to visit friends.

Miss Mary Hart was called to Birmingham, Ala, Monday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister.
Mr. Ed. Bowman, of Louisville, spent Sunday in Marion. He was favorably impressed with our village especially the beautiful halls we have.

Mr. N. D. Barrows, of Knoxville, Tenn., was in town Saturday. He is a special agent of the Southern Building and Loan Association, and was here to look after the local branch of that enterprise.
Deaths.

Mrs. Lizzie Rowle Concord, Cal. Pete Rowlett, of Nottoway, at loway county, died over. Mrs. Isa- the home of her mother-in-law, part belle, Flanary, in the city.
She had many friends in this community, who are deeply grieved at her death.

Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. N. W. Bryant, who lives near Marion, died Friday night after a protracted illness of several weeks. She was a good woman, and in her last hours, her friends in Marion watched and cared for her.
Mrs. Joseph. McDowell died at her home in E. H. Porter's neighborhood last week. In August her husband died. By the death of these parents five little children are left without mother or father.

Letter List.
Lillie Aplos, Dora Adams, H. P. Brown, G. W. Bowers 2, Henry Brown, Ada Brisk, C. H. Clamahan, Dora Fisher, D. A. Fields, Mary Haynes, Mary Higgins, G. W. Kell, Will Landrum, B. F. Lovelace, A. H. Lamb, W. H. Murrey, Nannie Moore, J. H. McLean, Alex. Riggs, Jno Richardson, Rev J. H. Spurlin, J. C. Thomas, James Wiloby, Sarah Walker.

Tolu Letter List.
List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Tolu, Ky, postoffice, Nov. 1, 1890:
Coffield, Grant; Davis, Miss Nancy Jane; Harp, Oscar; Henary, James; Henry, Miss May; Hill, John; Halt, Miss Aggie; Miles, Mrs. Sallie; Nichols, J. W.; Roberts, Miss Dora; Shules, Miss; Sproles, Isaac; Lhrelkeld, Miss Annie; 2; Young, Miss Mary E. Yates, B. H.; Young, Miss Belle; Watson, Amos; Williams, Nancy.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised T. A. McAmis, P. M.
The Cositt Drug Store in Marion has been refitted up and looks Brand New with a largely increased stock of New Drugs and Medicines. Fine Tobacco, Cigars and Pipes, Notions and Fancy Goods. A nice stock of Jewelry and Spectacles. A full assortment of Guitars, Banjo and Violin Strings, Violin Bows. Fine Perfume, Toilet Soaps. Big stock of Diamond Dyes, White Lead and Oil Paint Brushes and the Best Coal Oil. We will also have a nice variety of Christmas Goods. We sell as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget to call and see us.

T. H. Cositt & Co.
Tobacco Warehouses Consolidated.
Paducah, Ky, Nov 8.—There has been considerable talk here for some days of a consolidation of four of the five tobacco warehouses here, and the warehouses at Mayfield. Nothing came of the matter until today, when a meeting was held, the terms agreed upon, officers elected and incorporated, and the papers drawn up. The plan of consolidation is exactly like that adopted by the Louisville and Cincinnati houses, except that no stock is to be sold. It will all be taken by the proprietors of the consolidated warehouses. The house here which does not go into the consolidation is that of W. L. Burnett & Co. James M. Buckner, the well known local dealer, is the President and manager of the consolidated business.

THE NEW K. P. HALL DEDICATED.

The Knights Celebrate the Event.
Three years ago a number of the Knights from Ivy Lodge, Henderson, came over to Marion and instituted a new Lodge, with a membership of twelve. Since that time the order has been gradually growing, and now numbers forty. A few months ago the idea of building a hall of their own was conceived, and on Friday night last the new building was ready to be occupied. Henderson and other neighboring Lodges were invited to assist in dedicating the handsome building. A special train brought twenty seven visitors. They were met at the depot and escorted up town by Blackwell Lodge. After supper a large crowd gathered at the opera house and the visiting Knights were welcomed by Sir Knight A. C. Moore. Messrs Blackwell, Weaver and Adkinson, of Ivy Lodge, responded in eloquent terms, and held the closest attention of the people for an hour or more. After this the Knights repaired to the new hall, and proceeded to confer the ranks upon four candidates. At 2 o'clock the work was finished, and an elegant feast was spread in the Lodge room. For two hours the edibles were discussed and speeches made. At 4 o'clock the visitors left on their special train.

The new hall is a substantial brick handsomely finished without and within, and is a credit to the popular and rapidly growing order and an honor to the town. The following is a list of the names of the visitors:
Judge M. Yesman, C. T. Sagg, D. H. Lehman, A. L. Hecht, A. G. Roberts, C. F. Redman, J. O. Thomson, E. G. Sebree, A. Y. Cravens, T. W. Buckner, Joe H. Walker, J. W. McClellan, J. W. Wilhoite, C. R. Miller, C. P. Hickman, Sam Cronwell, J. P. Johnson, T. B. Redman, Ed Atkinson, S. W. Boone, W. G. Rudy, W. W. Blackwell, W. B. Dyer and Wilson Lamb.

Court News.
The case of J. N. Boston it was ordered that J. N. Boston be appointed receiver to report upon change in public road proposed by Boston.
J. D. Sullivan released as survivor of road and J. S. McMurry appointed.

The following claims were allowed:
J. T. Wolf, plow and team on public road.
Walker & Olive, \$9.30 for coffin, door, sash, etc.
Sherman Clark \$1.50, plow and team on road.

R C Walker \$32.10, school books for indigents and publishing public notices.
T J Cameron, claims to date, \$8, 50.
L F White, plow and team on rd \$1.50.

A J Piekens, sheriff, filed State delinquent tax list for 1890, which was approved by the court.
W H McChesney qualified as administrator of the estate of Rottie McDowell.

W B Crider qualified as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Ashley, deceased.
Take a look at our stoves, Pierce & Son.

Louisville Tobacco Market.
Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 2,479 Hhds with receipts for the same period of 806 Hhds, sales on our market since Jan'y last, amount to 129,198 Hhds.

There is nothing of material interest to report from our market concerning dark tobacco and we can only repeat that common grades continue disastrous low while the good grades are exceedingly scarce and are selling fairly well. Two hogheads of new dark tobacco were sold this week being the first of the season. The lag brought \$2.40 per 100; and the leaf \$7.00 per 100.

The following quotations represent our market for dark tobacco:
Trash 50c @ 1.00
Common Lugs 150 @ 2.00
Dark lugs extra quality 2.00 @ 4.00
Good " 2.50 @ 3.50
Common Leaf 3.50 @ 5.00
Medium " 5.00 @ 6.50
Good " 6.50 @ 8.50
Fine " 8.00 @ 12.00

Christmas is Coming.
And that account of yours, which we have reminded you of so often is still unsettled. Please don't be as "Slow as Christmas" but come in at once and close your account. If you can't pay cash give us your note; unless you come to us we will go to you. Please call.
Yours truly,
Pierce & Son.

Oak Lumber.
I can fill bills for oak lumber of any description. Put in your bills. P. C. Stephens.
We will still sell you for 20 days only the very best country meat and lard at 8 1/2 cents. Eastern meat a little cheaper.
M. Schwab.

Money to Trade.
I will pay you cash this month for hides, tallow, sheepskins, hickory nuts, feathers, wool, eggs, dried fruits and beans.
Schwab's.

FURNITURE

Parlor Sets
Chair, Wardrobes
Bed-room Set
Tables, Bureaus, Safe

BED-STEADS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, ETC.
In Many Varieties and Styles
AND AT
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

I have purchased the Walker & Olive stock and will continue business same stand. I shall always keep a big stock, and will not be undersold your trade. I will carry a select stock of

SEWING MACHINES, AND WALL PAPER

When you are in need of anything whatever in these lines, remember the name, the place and the proposition not be undersold.

COFFINS
I will keep in stock a complete Wooden and Metallic Coffins, and Caskets also burial robes. Hearse for funeral occasions.

J. J. Bennett,
MARION, KY.

THE TOLU
HARDWARE STORE
Is Now In Full Blast With
Complete Line Of
HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE of all DESCRIPTIONS

Stoves, Tinware, Farm Implements, Seeds, etc.

We desire to say to the people of Tolu and vicinity that upon completion of our new store about Dec. 1, we shall open up the finest and most complete stock of Hardware in the county. We have bought before the new tariff bill went into effect and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES will reign supreme in the New Tolu Hardware store for reasons too numerous to mention. As NO RENT, LOW INSURANCE, CHEAP FREIGHT, etc. A town that can sell salt for 1 cent, Must Not be passed by when in search of bargains, (call on Clement & Croft for the salt bargain). We will say it will ever be our aim to keep what you want and to please in quality and price. We will show what we have. Call and see us in Dr Carty's new building. VERY RESPECTFULLY

CRIDER & COMPANY.
G. M. CRIDER. T. A. MINNER. G. H. CRIDER.

A BOMBSHELL
For Competitors!
BUT A BLESSING FOR THE
Our prices may startle, but they NEVER VEX the
If LOW Prices & GOOD

Are any object to you, come and see the great
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
BOOTS and SHOES,
And all kinds of goods, ever brought to this county. Give chance and
WE'LL GIVE YOU A BIG BENEFIT.

Sam Gugenheim

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