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VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAR. 12, 1891.

NUMBER 38

DETERIORATION

REGENERATION OF SOILS.

R. J. NEUB, OF FAYETTE CO., KY.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

undertaking to examine into the deterioration of our lands that have been in long cultivation to a high degree of fertility.

When Kentucky was first settled by the white man, nearly the entire country was a dense forest, the undergrowth, the cane, etc., prevented the soil from being exhausted.

When the first settlers came, they found the soil in a state of nature, and they found it was a dense forest, the undergrowth, the cane, etc., prevented the soil from being exhausted.

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consist of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia or nitric acid or organic nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; the other elements which enter into the composition of plants, such as iron, lime, soda, magnesia, etc., are in general in sufficient supply in all soils, that they do not enter into the composition of fertilizers. To some extent the supply of nitrogen is obtained from the atmosphere surrounding us. Every rain that falls is washing it out of the air and brings it to the earth. Snow is more potent in its influence than rain; how pure the air after a heavy fall of snow! There is no smoke left in it—all is precipitated to the earth and becomes fixed therein. Every pound of coal burned, every log or brush-heap burned, every decaying body or matter gives forth nitrogen to be returned to us by rain and snow fall. Phosphoric acid is in large supply in all lands whose underlying rocks contain fossils; where limestone rock is found it is more or less fossiliferous; the Upper and Lower Silurian limestone in many places is a mass of fossils; in the subcarboniferous limestone they are less in number, yet abundant. These fossils are composed largely of phosphate of lime; and in their decomposition are constantly giving to the soil phosphoric acid. They contain the same manurial element as the celebrated fossiliferous rock near Charleston, S. C. which has entered largely into commerce. These rocks are very hard, but the slow processes of nature are at work day and night to loosen the bond which confines them in a latent form and sets the phosphoric acid free to become the food of plants. Potash is in large supply in our soils, but so largely combined with other matter that it is not in a form to be appropriated by plants.

As it enters largely into the constitution of all plants one of two things has to be done in successful farming to furnish the necessary potash to the growing plant, either to apply the potash directly as a fertilizer to the soil, or to apply to the land some article, such as sulphate of lime (land plaster), to liberate the potash from its combination and set it free. The former course is to be preferred, as it adds an additional supply of this indispensable mineral element to the soil, as no plant that produces an ash when burned can be grown without potash. The experiments made at the State College the past season demonstrate beyond question that potash is the article most needed to make the worn soil of Fayette county productive, other things increased production, but the effect of the potash was surprising; its effect was far above that of barnyard manure, land plaster, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and other things both separate and combined. Its effect might be different on a different character of soil, where potash in combination with phosphoric acid, or with phosphoric acid and ammonia, may be necessary. Experiments, well directed, will alone tell what any given character of soil may need to make it productive; what may suit one class of soil in a county may not suit a different one. Analysis of soil have been misleading; actual application of fertilizers, in various forms and combinations, will alone solve the interesting problem. One soil may have enough potash and phosphoric acid and be deficient in ammonia, another may have this and lack phosphoric acid, another may have sufficient of these and be wanting in lime, as probably all the flat old lands at the foot of the knob are. As a rule, all the lands in the State have a full supply of all the other principles which enter into the constitution of plants. We know that there is always enough of iron everywhere, and it is often in such excess as to be injurious.

Then it the views above set forth be true, why can not the farmers of each county in the State—I mean wide awake, progressive farmers—form "Farmer's Clubs," and undertake these experiments? I know that the director (Prof. Scovell) of the Experiment Station at the State College will cheerfully give them all the aid they need. A very large sum of money is being expended yearly by farmers for commercial fertilizers, the constitutions of which, under the present law, they can know accurately; but do they know that their land required this or that fertilizer, and whether some of the more costly and bulky elements might not as well be left out, and the material their land needs be largely increased at a less cost? I venture to say, when the farmers of this State get to understand this subject aright, that there will be a

saving to them of thousands upon thousands of dollars in the purchase of fertilizers, with a largely increased production of all crops throughout the State. One thing in making experiments with fertilizers should be borne in mind, that a plant cannot take up its food unless that food is in a soluble condition, and that in every dry season there may not appear to be any gain from the use of them; still they are not lost; they are in the land ready for the next crop.

Of course it is to the interest of every farmer to make and use all the barn yard manure he can, but this alone will not supply the waste of his land; he must add annually something to help supply the waste. The amount of potash alone taken from our soil annually by the tobacco crop and carried to other lands is enormous, indeed startling. In view of the fact of the necessity of this mineral to the growth of all plants, and the further fact that it is one of the fixed elements of soil, is not increased by rains or snows, or from the air, and that when thoroughly exhausted the soil is necessarily sterile, teaches us the necessity of liberally using it as a fertilizer to all our tillable lands; indeed, the writer believes that a fertilizer is valuable in proportion to the potash it contains, especially for the Blue Grass region.

Potash can be bought in the markets in various forms. The higher grades of sulphate of potash and muriate of potash are the strongest forms, each containing about fifty per cent. of actual potash.

Potash can be found in other forms, as in wood ashes, which contain about 8 per cent., and cotton seed hull ashes, which contain from 20 to 30 per cent.

Tobacco stems (mid-rib) contain from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. of potash, and are rich in nitrogen besides, thus making them very fine fertilizers. Where these can be had near at hand, farmers should avail themselves of them.

Turlington Hung.

St. Louis, March 6.—John Oscar Turlington was hanged at Booneville, Mo., at 9 o'clock this morning.

Great crowds were in town today; though only a few were admitted to witness the execution. At 8 o'clock this morning, at Turlington's request, he was awakened, at breakfast, and donned his funeral attire. As the hour of execution approached he voluntarily announced himself ready. Turlington placed himself beneath the noose and immediately the rope and cap were adjusted, followed closely by a signal which launched Turlington into eternity. At 10:25 the body was cut down, after life had been pronounced extinct, and will be buried in the county's burying-ground; Turlington's relatives having evinced no desire to gain possession of the body.

Little No. 75.

The wonderful prophet to be seen near Marion, Ky., Crittenden county. A strange and wonderful prophecy, whose generation was before the creation of Adam he was not the wandering Jew nor the son of Noah, nor the Levite, nor John the Baptist, for he was certainly before them all. The scripture make mention of him particularly in St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. So we may believe that he is no impostor. He never lay upon his mother's breast; his beard is such as no man even wore. He goes barefooted like a grave friar, he wears no hat in winter nor summer but often appears with a crown upon his head, his coat is neither knit nor spun; silk nor hair, linen nor woolen. He is a teetotaler. He prefers an humble dwelling to a palace, he is very watchful. He sleeps not in bed but sits in a singular kind of chair, with his clothes on. He was with Noah in the Ark, and was alive at the crucifixion. Nearly all the world hear him: He once preached a short sermon which convinced a man of his sins and caused him to weep most bitterly, though he never rides on horseback; He is in some respects equaled as horsemen are. He is an advocate of early rising though he never retires to bed. His prophecies are so true the moment you hear his voice you may know what is approaching.

Who is this prophet and what doth he foretell.

Jolly Bill.

A Duty to Yourself.

It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not grip. For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should read the following from Mrs. N. M. Peters, of East Des Moines, Iowa. She says: I suffered with rheumatism the greater part of the time for nearly seven years. At times I was almost helpless. I doctored a great deal for it with physicians and tried electric belts, patent medicines and almost everything that is recommended for rheumatism. Finally a neighbor advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was so sure it would help that I procured a bottle. It did help me, right from the start, but it took five bottles to cure me, so you can guess how bad I was, as one or two bottles will cure any ordinary case." For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

For Sale.

I have for sale two work animals, one horse and a mule, and one yoke of oxen. All good and sound, and work well. I will sell cheap. Come and see me two miles east of Weston, Ky.

Respectfully,
Geo. F. Wilson.

COSTLY CONGRESS.

Over a Thousand Million Dollars Recklessly Appropriated.

Washington, March 5.—The following is an approximate statement of appropriations made at both sessions of the Fifty-first Congress, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

Amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, for the first session, \$301,700,000; amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the second session, \$405,000,000; permanent appropriations for the first session, about 101,000,000, and permanent appropriations for 1892, estimated, \$122,000,000. This makes a grand total of \$829,700,000.

Senator Allison expects to have a detailed and positive statement of these appropriations completed in a few days.

Mr. Sayres, of Texas, the leader of the Democratic minority on the House Appropriations Committee, has prepared a statement of the appropriations during the Fifty-first Congress, as compared with the appropriations during the Fifty-second Congress, which shows that the total appropriations made during the Congress just closes were \$1,006,270,471, against \$817,963,859 during the preceding Congress. These amounts include the permanent annual appropriations. The total appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress were \$422,926,343, and for the second session \$395,307,516, and for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress \$404,142,510, and for the second session \$541,827,961, to which Mr. Sayres estimates \$800,000 should be added for various small items in the appropriations for the Fifty-first Congress.

DELUDED NEGROES.

Hundreds Starving and Freezing in Oklahoma, Brought By Lying Immigration Agents.

Oklahoma City, O.T., March 5.—The race question is assuming a serious phase in Oklahoma Territory, and the continued agitation which the subject is raising is more than likely to result in a collision between the whites and the blacks.

When this Territory was thrown open to settlement a large number of negroes settled in Guthrie, but their presence excited no serious remonstrance. During the last six weeks, however, negroes from the South have swarmed into Oklahoma by the hundreds in response to inducements thrown out in a glittering prospectus, which was scattered broadcast in communities thickly settled by blacks.

The main mover in this grand colonization scheme is said to be E. P. McCabe, ex-Auditor of the State of Kansas, in conjunction with two white men. One hundred and sixty acres of ground were purchased nine miles north of Guthrie, and a mythical town laid out. Glowing descriptions of Langston City were industriously circulated by paid agents, generally colored preachers, and the ignorant blacks of Arkansas, Alabama and Texas have generally invested their small savings in the "promised land."

A gentleman who arrived from Guthrie to-day, described the situation there as something pitiful. The negroes, he said, are arriving by hundreds, and in a condition that is little better than destitute. They are encamped about the Santa Fe depot, and their sufferings from the recent cold weather, in addition to the pangs of hunger, are intense; but the worst feature, and the particular one that has aroused the Guthrie newspapers to a realization of the situation, is the fact that the new arrivals have brought small-pox with them. The people of Guthrie at first suppressed the fact that the disease existed, for fear that the town would be injured; but, since it is found that the small-pox is spreading, the newspapers have come out and openly declared in favor of instituting a quarantine against the blacks.

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For Sale.

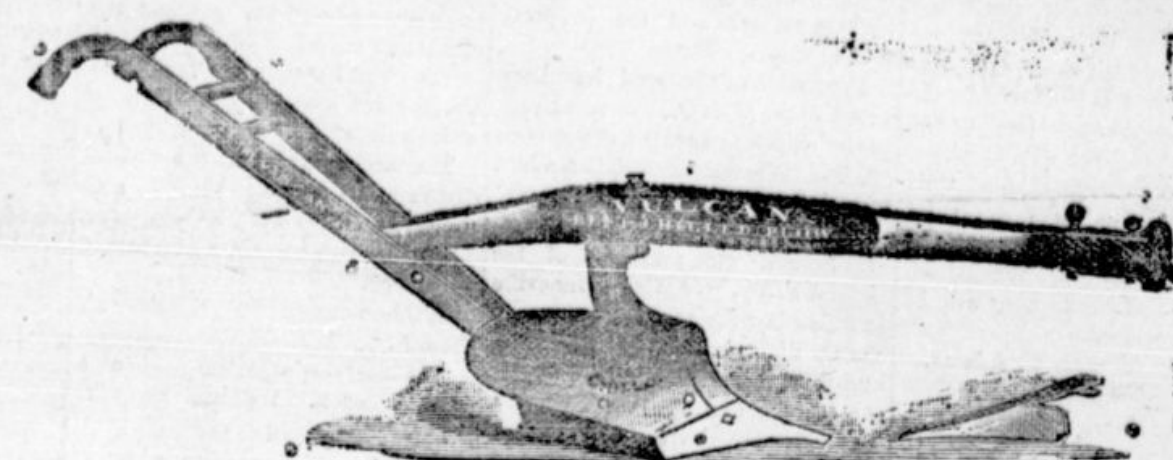
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Geo. F. Wilson.

BOTTOM DROPPED OUT

WE ARE SLAUGHTERING THE PRICE OF

THE COMING PLOW OF THE AGE.



The Vulcan Chilled Plow.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!!

Read, Carefully, TEN GOOD POINTS of the Vulcan Chilled Plow:

- FIRST.—The VULCAN is made of the ORIGINAL AND GENUINE, Chilled Metal.
- SECOND.—The iron used in chilled parts is first quality Lake Superior Charcoal.
- THIRD.—We give you a good solid point—no "scooping out" or "shaving off" to save iron.
- FOURTH.—We give you a solid mouldboard—no thick edges with "scooped out" back to save iron.
- FIFTH.—The VULCAN mouldboard is reinforced on the back by RIBS and will stand double the strain of any other chilled mouldboard.
- SIXTH.—Our mouldboards, being made of the best grade of iron and chilled by the most successful process, have NO SOFT SPOTS, hence will scour in any soil, and are good for ten seasons' plowing.
- SEVENTH.—The SHIN PIECE, or cutter, being separate from the Point, is made as hard as the mouldboard; it thus retains its sharp cutting edge much longer than shins that are soft and part of the Point.
- EIGHTH.—The wood work on the VULCAN is of the best quality White Oak Timber.
- NINTH.—Being CENTER DRAFT and a perfect model, no plow on Earth runs STEADIER or pulls LIGHTER than the VULCAN.
- TENTH.—Always having been the cheapest Chilled Plow in the market, we make a still further reduction of from ONE TO TWO DOLLARS on each plow.

We Also Have on Hand A Large Line of STEEL PLOWS,

And will make very close prices. COME AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

Yours Truly

Crider & Crider.

Fine Farm For Sale!

I offer for sale my farm of 2014 acres; 6 miles north of Marion, on the Marion and Ford's Ferry road. The farm is all in grand shape, and in a good state of cultivation; all of it is under good fence; 150 acres cleared—nearly all in clover and grass. Good buildings, two good stock barns a tobacco barn, three good cisterns, and three good ponds. Good apple and peach orchard; and all kinds of small fruit grown in this climate. This farm is admirably arranged for a stock farm. It is susceptible of a division so as to make two pretty little farms, and I will sell either half. Will sell at a bargain.

M. N. Morrill,
Marion, Ky.

Mill For Sale.

The Marion Mill is offered for sale at a bargain. The machinery is all in fine shape—Case Rolls, Shaker feed Capacity 35 bbls. Has a good custom trade. Will sell or exchange for a farm. Good reasons for selling. For other information apply to

Walker & Rochester,
Real Estate agts.,
Marion, Ky.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for the blood disease. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution, Hillyard & Woods.

For Sale.

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DO YOU WANT

A SAW MILL, AN ENGINE, AGRIST MILL, A THRASHER, A WIND MILL, A PUMP, A BAND MILL.

Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps etc., etc., be sure to call first on

L. S. LEFFEL & CO.,
Marion, Ky.

A REAL LUXURY!

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and be a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

50¢ Grocers often substitute cheap goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that.

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. You can't afford to be without it. A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100. In Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. Hoxsey & Co., 40 West Broadway, New York, for book.

The Crittenden Press

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAR. 12, 1891.

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REGENERATION OF SOILS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for 1890, has undertaken to examine into the condition of our lands that have been in long cultivation to a large extent, it is well to know the causes of their fertility. When Kentucky was first settled, the white man, nearly the entire area was a dense forest, the undergrowth, the cane, etc., prevented the soil from being carried into the branches, creeks or rivers. Everything that grew upon the land was returned to it, and was not carried away by rain-storms; the leaves of the trees were annually returned, and all the plants that were produced, trees would grow to maturity and finally decay upon the land, thus returning all the plant-food, that, in their development, had been taken from it, the soil thus being kept to its highest degree of fertility. Not only this, but there was a constant increase in fertility, over and above any loss that may have occurred locally by the food of the beasts of the forest and birds of the air; by the annual change in form of the minerals of the soil into plant-food. The same process is still in full operation, releasing the lime, the phosphoric acid, potash, soda, magnesia, iron, etc., from their combinations and leaving them free as plant food. The section of the State form which this is written belongs to the Lower Silurian formation, in which all the rocks are fossiliferous, which annually releases an abundance of phosphoric acid for the growth of vegetation in the first place, and in the second place, for giving to man and beast such sturdy frames. These are not and can not be produced where phosphate of lime is absent from the soil, unless it is artificially supplied.

But to return: it must be apparent to any one who thinks that the loss of fertility of Kentucky lands, before the destruction of the forests, must have been very small. How is it now? All of the early cleared fields, where at all rolling, have lost largely of their surface soil, in many instances to the sub-soil and rocks, and furrowing the hill-sides with deep gulches.

The loss to our land from this cause can not be computed, and is without remedy. Every valley has received large accumulations, every branch and creek has been choked by the deposits in them, and even the Mississippi has received contributions from this source. All this irreparable loss has grown out of the original low price of our lands, and the rush for accumulation, without one thought upon the fact that these lands are in our hands as a trust for the generations to succeed us; we have no moral right thus to deplete them. The writer knows of a creek, which in his boyhood days, had a great mill on it every two or three miles. The current of the stream was strong, running over a rocky bed, and filled with the finest creek fish. Now, there is not a mill on it in its whole length; miry beds and miry crossings; not a fish in it, and only a narrow channel, nearly choked. Every observing farmer must have noticed this. It is done, and all that we can do is to preserve what we have, and, with the best management, more or less loss will occur. The ancient and interesting land of Palestine ought to be, in this matter, a lesson to the people. Once one of the most fruitful of all lands, having its hill-sides terraced so as to prevent its soil from washing away; the most fruitful vineyards were found on these terraces. Now, under the control of its present population, these terraces are broken, the hill-sides denuded to the bare rock, and a scene of desolation exists that man's puny arm cannot restore. How long shall this "goodly land" be trodden under foot by these vandals? Possibly enough has been said on this point of injury to our lands by the destructive influence of washing rains, the design being merely to draw attention to this point, so that in the future we may have our minds more directed to its prevention.

We now approach the interesting and more practical part of this paper—the recuperation of our lands, taking them as they are. Let us examine and see if we can what changes have taken place in them, from their virgin state to their present comparatively unproductive condition, and the cause thereof.

All plants in their growth take from the soil certain materials necessary for their development. These plants, in all their forms, from the first tender blade to the full grown ear, are consumed by animals, and those elements taken from the soil by plants, which is the laboratory of plant life, have been transformed into material fit for the sustenance of a higher order of life, go to building up of the animal structure in all its different parts, and it is just that much of the food of the plants removed from the soil to build up the animal. Now if these plants were returned in their entirety to the soil, or so much as may not have been assimilated by animal bodies, and the decaying bodies of these animals when they died were given to the soil which produced the food that built up their bodies, then no deterioration of soil could take place except from abrasion, indeed, its fertility would be increased by the slow yet constant preparation of plant-food in the laboratory of the earth. How interesting the fact that animals cannot, as plants, draw their sustenance directly from the soil, but that their food must first be molded and assimilated to plant life. Where vegetation can not exist animals life is not found; on the other hand where vegetation is abundant so is animal life in some other form, and the farmer who can cause two bushels of grain or two blades of grass to grow where only one had previously grown, is the benefactor of his race.

Now let us look at the matter in the light of actual facts. The demands of commerce require a purely agricultural people to export, largely of the productions of their soil, so as to enable them to provide themselves with articles they do not produce. Every bushel of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., every pound of tobacco and hemp, every ton of hay, every head of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs sold from the farm removes more or less food from the soil necessary to the growth of plants, and it is permanently gone, and unless we supply the loss annually, or have a reserve supply in the soil ready to be prepared by the process of nature for plant food, impoverishment and final exhaustion of the soil must occur. We can not get something from nothing; we do not possess creative powers. There can be no greater folly than for any man to attempt to cultivate, by plowing, exhausted land, without first adding to the food that the crop be purposes to plant requires. Take as an illustration tobacco, a crop with which so many farmers in the State are familiar. Its largest mineral element is potash, and unless the soil be new, or has been recuperated by years in grass, the effort will be a failure; tobacco will not grow without a liberal supply of potash in the soil. This plant appropriates a large amount of potash in its growth, and soon exhausts the available supply. Two or three crops in succession are as many as most of our lands will stand, then a rest for a few years in grass will bring it into condition to produce tobacco, the slow processes of nature having liberated enough potash to produce it.

It is not positively certain, but highly probable, that all other mineral elements necessary to the growth of this plant are in sufficient available supply for its growth, but in consequence of the want of potash the land can not produce it. Why, then, should not the tobacco grower, after taking his crop off, estimate how much potash has been removed from his land by his crop, and return that much to the soil before planting another crop? This can be done at comparatively small cost; the best crop of 1,200 to 1,500 will not take away more than 150 to 200 pounds. The processes of nature will restore part of this, and 150 to 200 pounds sulphate of potash, crushed fine and sowed upon the land broadcast after it is prepared for planting, will be an ample supply for an acre of land. This will not or need not cost the farmer more than \$2.50 or \$3 per hundred; the addition of some slacked lime or land plaster would probably assist materially, unless the land is underlain with limestone; in that case the lime would not be necessary. All other elements are in such small supply in tobacco that an abundance of them is to be found in nearly all soils, unless it be phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Land that is set in permanent grass and used for grazing stock, although the stock be sold from the farm, probably does not lose its fertility, but slowly improves by the processes in nature's laboratory, bringing into the form of plant-food, the mineral elements of the soil. To illustrate this idea we state that a perfect fertilizer is believed to

consist of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia or nitric acid or organic nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; the other elements which enter into the composition of plants, such as iron, lime, soda, magnesia, etc., are in such small percentages, and are generally in sufficient supply in all soils, that they do not enter into the composition of fertilizers. To some extent the supply of nitrogen is obtained from the atmosphere surrounding us. Every rain that falls is washing it out of the air and bringing it to the earth. Snow is more potent in its influence than rain; how pure the air after a heavy fall of snow! There is no smoke left in it—all is precipitated to the earth and becomes fixed therein. Every pound of coal burned, every log or brush-heap burned, every decaying body or matter gives forth nitrogen to be returned to us by rain and snow fall. Phosphoric acid is in large supply in all lands whose underlying rocks contain fossils; wherever limestone rock is found it is more or less fossiliferous; the Upper and Lower Silurian limestone in many places is a mass of fossils; in the subcarboniferous limestone they are less in number, yet abundant.

These fossils are composed largely of phosphate of lime; and in their decomposition are constantly giving to the soil phosphoric acid. They contain the same mineral element as the celebrated fossiliferous rock near Charleston, S. C. which has entered largely into commerce. These rocks are very hard, but the slow processes of nature are at work day and night to loosen the bond which confines them in a latent form and sets the phosphoric acid free to become the food of plants. Potash is in large supply in our soils, but so largely combined with other matter that it is not in a form to be appropriated by plants.

As it enters largely into the constitution of all plants one of two things has to be done in successful farming to furnish the necessary potash to the growing plant, either to apply the potash directly as a fertilizer to the soil, or to apply to the land some article, such as sulphate of lime (land plaster), to liberate the potash from its combination and set it free. The former course is to be preferred, as it adds an additional supply of this indispensable mineral element to the soil, as no plant that produces an ash when burned can be grown without potash. The experiments made at the State College the past season demonstrate beyond question that potash is the article most needed to make the worn soil of Fayette county productive; other things increased production, but the effect of the potash was surprising; its effect was far above that of barnyard manure, land plaster, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and other things both separate and combined. Its effect might be different on a different character of soil, where potash in combination with phosphoric acid, or with phosphoric acid and ammonia, may be necessary. Experiments, well directed, will alone tell what any given character of soil may need to make it productive; what may suit one class of soil in a county may not suit a different one. Analysis of soil have been misleading; actual application of fertilizers, in various forms and combinations, will alone solve the interesting problem. One soil may have enough potash and phosphoric acid and be deficient in ammonia, another may have this and lack phosphoric acid, and another may have sufficient of these and be wanting in lime, as probably all the flat cold lands at the foot of the knob are. As a rule, all the lands in the State have a full supply of all the other principles which enter into such small proportion into the constitution of plants. We know that there is always enough of iron everywhere, and it is often in such excess as to be injurious.

Then it the views above set forth be true, why can not the farmers of each county in the State—mean wide awake, progressive farmers—form "Farmer's Clubs," and undertake these experiments? I know that the director (Prof. Scovell) of the Experiment Station at the State College will cheerfully give them all the aid they need. A very large sum of money is being expended yearly by farmers for commercial fertilizers, the constitutions of which, under the present law, they can know accurately; but do they know that their land required this or that fertilizer, and whether some of the more costly and bulky elements might not as well be left out, and the material their land needs be largely increased at a less cost? I venture to say, when the farmers of this State get to understand this subject aright, that there will be a

saving to them of thousands upon thousands of dollars in the purchase of fertilizers, with a largely increased production of all crops throughout the State. One thing in making experiments with fertilizers should be borne in mind, that a plant cannot take up its food unless that food is in a soluble condition, and that in every dry season there may not appear to be any gain from the use of them; still they are not lost; they are in the land ready for the next crop.

Of course it is to the interest of every farmer to make and use all the barn yard manure he can, but this alone will not supply the waste of his land; he must add annually something to help supply the waste. The amount of potash alone taken from our soil annually by the tobacco crop and carried to other lands is enormous, indeed startling. In view of the fact of the necessity of this mineral to the growth of all plants, and the further fact that it is one of the fixed elements of soil, is not increased by rains or snows, or from the air, and that when thoroughly exhausted the soil is necessarily sterile, teaches us the necessity of liberally using it as a fertilizer to all our tillable lands; indeed, the writer believes that a fertilizer is valuable in proportion to the potash it contains, especially for the Blue Grass region.

Potash can be bought in the markets in various forms. The higher grades of sulphate of potash and muriate of potash are the strongest forms, each containing about fifty per cent. of actual potash.

Potash can be found in other forms, as in wood ashes, which contain about 8 per cent., and cotton seed ball ashes, which contain from 20 to 30 per cent.

Tobacco stems (mid-rib) contain from five per cent. to 10 per cent. of potash, and are rich in nitrogen besides, thus making them very fine fertilizers. Where these can be had near at hand, farmers should avail themselves of them.

Turlington Hung.

St. Louis, March 6.—John Oscar Turlington was hanged at Booneville, Mo., at 9 o'clock this morning.

Great crowds were in town today; though only a few were admitted to witness the execution. At 8 o'clock this morning, at Turlington's request, he was awakened, at breakfast, and donned his funeral attire. As the hour of execution approached he voluntarily announced himself ready. Turlington placed himself beneath the noose and immediately the rope and cap were adjusted, followed closely by a signal which launched Turlington into eternity. At 10:25 the body was cut down, after life had been pronounced extinct, and will be buried in the county's burning-ground; Turlington's relatives having evinced no desire to gain possession of the body.

Hiddle No. 75.

The wonderful prophet to be seen near Marion, Ky., Crittenden county. A strange and wonderful prophet, whose generation was before the creation of Adam he was not the wandering Jew nor the son of Noah, nor the Levite, nor John the Baptist, for he was certainly before them all. The scripture make mention of him particularly in St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. So we may believe that he is no impostor. He never lay upon his mothers breast; his beard is such as no man even wore. He goes barefooted like a grave friar, he wears no hat in winter nor summer but often appears with a crown upon his head, his coat is neither knit nor spun; silk nor hair, linen nor woolen. He is a teetotaler. He prefers an humble dwelling to a palace, he is very watchful. He sleeps not in bed but sits in a singular kind of chair, with his clothes on. He was with Noah in the Ark, and was alive at the crucifixion. Nearly all the world hear him. He once preached a short sermon which convinced a man of his sins and caused him to weep most bitterly, though he never rides on horseback; he is in some respects equaled as horsemen are. He is an advocate of early rising though he never retires to bed. His prophecies are so true the moment you hear his voice you may know what is approaching.

Who is this prophet and what doth he foretell, Jolly Bill.

A Duty to Yourself.

It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not gripe. For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

COSTLY CONGRESS.

Over a Thousand Million Dollars Recklessly Appropriated.

Washington, March 5.—The following is an approximate statement of appropriations made at both sessions of the Fifty-first Congress, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations: Amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, for the first session, \$301,700,000; amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the second session, \$405,000,000; permanent appropriations for the first session, about 101,000,000, and permanent appropriations for 1892, estimated, \$122,000,000. This makes a grand total of \$830,700,000.

Senator Allison expects to have a detailed and positive statement of these appropriations completed in a few days.

Mr. Sayres, of Texas, the leader of the Democratic minority on the House Appropriations Committee, has prepared a statement of the appropriations during the Fifty-first Congress, as compared with the appropriations during the Fiftyth Congress, which shows that the total appropriations made during the Congress just closed were \$1,006,270,471, against \$817,963,859 during the preceding Congress. These amounts include the permanent annual appropriations. The total appropriations for the first session of the Fiftyth Congress were \$422,926,343, and for the second session \$365,337,516, and for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress \$414,442,510, and for the second session \$541,827,961, to which Mr. Sayres estimates \$800,000 should be added for various small items in the appropriations for the Fifty-first Congress.

DELUDED NEGROES.

Hundreds Starving and Freezing in Oklahoma, Brought by Lying Immigration Agents.

Oklahoma City, O. T., March 5.—The race question is assuming a serious phase in Oklahoma Territory, and the continued agitation which the subject is raising is more than likely to result in a collision between the whites and the blacks. When this Territory was thrown open to settlement a large number of negroes settled in Guthrie, but their presence excited no serious remonstrance. During the last six weeks, however, negroes from the South have swarmed into Oklahoma by the hundreds in response to inducements thrown out in a glittering prospectus, which was scattered broadcast in communities thickly settled by blacks.

The main mover in this grand colonization scheme is said to be E. P. McCabe, ex-Auditor of the State of Kansas, in conjunction with two white men. One hundred and sixty acres of ground were purchased nine miles north of Guthrie, and a mythical town laid out. Glowing descriptions of Langston City were industriously circulated by paid agents, generally colored preachers, and the ignorant blacks of Arkansas, Alabama and Texas have generally invested their small savings in the "promised land."

A gentleman who arrived from Guthrie to-day, described the situation there as something pitiful. The negroes, he said, are arriving by hundreds, and in a condition that is little better than destitute. They are encamped about the Santa Fe depot, and their sufferings from the recent cold weather, in addition to the pangs of hunger, are intense; but the worst feature, and the particular one that has aroused the Guthrie newspapers to a realization of the situation, is the fact that the new arrivals have brought small-pox with them. The people of Guthrie at first suppressed the fact that the disease existed, for fear that the town would be injured; but, since it is found that the small-pox is spreading, the newspapers have come out and openly declared in favor of instituting a quarantine against the blacks.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should read the following from Mrs. N. M. Peters, of East Des Moines, Iowa. She says: "I suffered with rheumatism the greater part of the time for nearly seven years. At times I was almost helpless. I doctored a great deal for it with physicians and tried electric belts, patent medicines and almost everything that is recommended for rheumatism. Finally a neighbor advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was so sure it would help that I procured a bottle. It did help me, right from the start, but it took five 50-cent bottles to cure me, so you can guess how bad I was, as one or two bottles will cure any ordinary case." For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

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Mill For Sale.

The Marion Mill is offered for sale at a bargain. The machinery is all in fine shape—Case Rolls, Shaker feed Capacity 35 bbls. Has a good custom trade. Will sell or exchange for a farm. Good reason for selling. For other information apply to Walker & Rochester, Real Estate agents, Marion, Ky.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixer, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for the blood disease. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution, Hillyard & Woods.

For Sale.

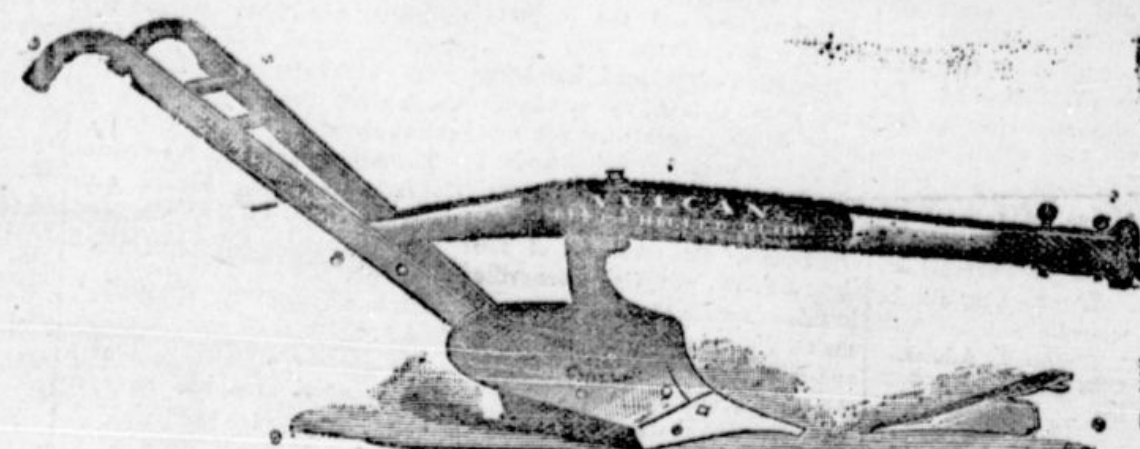
I have for sale two work mules, one horse and a mare, and one yoke of oxen. All good and sound, and work well. I will sell cheap. Come and see me two miles east of Weston, Ky.

Respectfully, Geo. P. Wilson.

BOTTOM DROPPED OUT.

WE ARE SLAUGHTERING THE PRICE OF

THE COMING PLOW OF THE AGE.



The Vulcan Chilled Plow.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!!

Read, Carefully, TEN GOOD POINTS of the Vulcan Chilled Plow:

- FIRST.—The VULCAN is made of the ORIGINAL AND GENUINE, Chilled Metal.
- SECOND.—The iron used in chilled parts is first quality Lake Superior Charcoal.
- THIRD.—We give you a good solid point—no "scooping out" or "shaving off" to save iron.
- FOURTH.—We give you a solid mouldboard—no thick edges with "scooped out" back to save iron.
- FIFTH.—The VULCAN mouldboard is reinforced on the back by RIBS and will stand double the strain of any other chilled mouldboard.
- SIXTH.—Our mouldboards, being made of the best grade of iron and chilled by the most successful process, have NO SOFT SPOTS, hence will scour in any soil, and are good for ten seasons' plowing.
- SEVENTH.—The SHIN PIECE, or cutter, being separate from the Point, is made as hard as the mouldboard; it thus retains its sharp cutting edge much longer than shins that are soft and part of the Point.
- EIGHTH.—The wood work on the VULCAN is of the best quality White Oak Timber.
- NINTH.—Being CENTER DRAFT and a perfect model, no plow on Earth runs STEADIER or pulls LIGHTER than the VULCAN.
- TENTH.—Always having been the cheapest Chilled Plow in the market, we make a still further reduction from ONE to TWO DOLLARS on each plow.

STEEL PLOWS,

And will make very close prices. COME AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

Yours Truly

Crider & Crider.

Fine Farm For Sale!

I offer for sale my farm of 2014 acres; 6 miles north of Marion, on the Marion and Ford's Ferry road. The farm is all in grand shape, and in a good state of cultivation; all of it is under good fence; 150 acres cleared—nearly all in clover and grass. Good buildings, two good stock barns, a tobacco barn, three good pastures, and three good ponds. Good apple and peach orchard; and all kinds of small fruit grown in this climate. This farm is admirably arranged for a stock farm. It is susceptible of a division so as to make two pretty little farms, and I will sell either half. Will sell at a bargain.

M. N. Morrill, Marion, Ky.

Mill For Sale.

The Marion Mill is offered for sale at a bargain. The machinery is all in fine shape—Case Rolls, Shaker feed Capacity 35 bbls. Has a good custom trade. Will sell or exchange for a farm. Good reason for selling. For other information apply to Walker & Rochester, Real Estate agents, Marion, Ky.

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I have for sale two work mules, one horse and a mare, and one yoke of oxen. All good and sound, and work well. I will sell cheap. Come and see me two miles east of Weston, Ky.

Respectfully, Geo. P. Wilson.

DO YOU WANT

A SAW MILL, AN ENGINE, AGRIST MILL, A THRASHER, A WIND MILL, A PUMP, A BAND MILL.

Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps etc., etc., be sure to call first on

L. S. LEFFEL & CO.,

Marion, Ky.

A REAL LUXURY!

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face, because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and be a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that.

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all remedies. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25-cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & CO., 40 West Broadway, New York, for book.

Clothing

SHOES

Clothing

SHOES

We have just received an Immense Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Dry Goods. We also have a Complete stock of Ladies and Gents Hats, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Coffins, etc. Our prices are always the Lowest. We have purchased a larger stock than ever before and

Will Guarantee You Prices Lower than any other House in the County

We earnestly beg you to call and examine our stock.
TOLU, KY.

Yours Truly,
CLEMENT & CROFT.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Sam Gugenheim has the biggest stock of Clothing in the country and sells them cheaper than anybody.

Mule for sale on 12 months time, 6 per cent interest and good security. \$100. Call on Crider & Crider.

Fresh Mackerel at Schwab's.

Buy your furniture at Bennett's.

Best brown domestic 5¢ and 6¢ at Mrs. Wolff's.

All kinds of furniture at bottom prices at Bennett's.

A good ox team wanted—M. Schwab.

Country lard, and country bacon etc. at Schwab's.

Who keeps the best grade of groceries in town? Hays.

Who is it that wants to sell a full load mail hog cheap? Hays.

The bottom has dropped out of the Chilled Plows at Crider & Crider's.

Don't be kidnaped by other big prices, but see Hays' prices and goods for you buy.

You had better see Schwab's seeds and get his prices before buying.

Who is it that will send you every article you buy? Hays.

Who is head quarters for protons, staple and fancy groceries? Hays.

Stop right now and read Gibb & Crider's little ad, found on this page.

Who is it that so earnestly watches the interests of his customers? Hays.

You know I have saved you money and will do so again—Hays.

The best coffee ever brought to market 4¢ lbs. for \$1.00—Hays.

Hardware of all kinds and farming implements of all kinds for sale by Crider & Crider.

Who keeps evaporated apricots, peaches, Prunes, Plums, pears? Hays.

Who is still giving away a cent with every five dollars worth of goods bought? Hays.

You need a bureau, a bedstead, a safe, a mattress, a table, chairs, bear in mind that Bennett has them at the lowest prices.

With every five dollars worth of goods bought, I will give away a present.

Mrs. A. Wolff.

Dry Goods at prices which cannot be duplicated at Sam Gugenheim's.

Too much stock and will be 30 days cheaper than ever before. I am what I say, look and you will find it so. I need money to live on, I need money to live on, I need money to live on. No more waiting from week to week to get work done.

Mrs. Miles.

Walter Davis will start west in a few days.

Gibbs & Gilbert want multiplying onion sets.

Gus Summerville has decided not to move to Marion.

Eld. T. C. Carter was at Clay Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. H. M. Cook of Fords Ferry, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Eugene Sutcliffe, of Memphis, was in town Tuesday.

Messrs J. W. Blue and T. J. Cameron went to Paducah Tuesday.

Mr. J. M. Freeman has engaged with Crider & Crider for a year.

The meeting conducted by Evangelist Howard closed Sunday night.

Messrs H. T. Flannery and S. Gugenheim went to Cincinnati Tuesday.

Mrs. Carrie Maxwell and children were visiting friends in Caldwell county, Tuesday.

Latest styles in Ladies and Misses' trimmed hats for sale by S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Mr. Elijah Spurr died at the residence of W. M. Morgan, of this place, Thursday night, of consumption.

Gibbs & Gilbert didn't quite sell out all of their goods last Monday, and they still have bargains for you.

Mr. Jacob Rudy, of Providence, was in town Tuesday mixing with the people. He is a Senatorial candidate.

Mr. G. E. Davis, of Butler Springs, Kan., was in town this week, the guest of his brother-in-law, J. A. Hurley.

Ladies have you seen S. D. Hodge's stock of lace, embroideries? If not call and see them. No charge for showing.

T. J. Cameron talks of retiring from the mercantile business to devote his entire time and attention to the sale of his button case.

Mr. J. W. Wallace has sold his residence in Marion, and will make a trip to the West in search of green-zo fields and sweeter water.

Mr. F. M. Cruce and family left for Dodge City, Kan., Monday evening, taking with them a car-load of stock, farming implements, etc. Frank will begin farming in earnest when he reaches the prairie country.

Residence Burned.

The residence of Mr. M. G. Gilbert, three miles north of Marion, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. But little of the contents of the house was saved. The house and furniture was insured for \$1000.

Horse-jockeying on the streets is a nuisance, and ought to be prohibited. The town purchased and set aside a lot for that purpose, and passed an ordinance, making it a fine to use the streets for such purposes. The law ought to be enforced with fear or favor.

Mon. S. O. Nunn was mixing with his many friends at this place Monday. He is not a candidate, but is well pleased with his position as Deputy Warden of the Branch Penitentiary. He was however putting in some good work for Norman for Auditor.

Our young friend Robt. Latue has purchased an interest in L. L. Price's store at Lewis and will engage in the mercantile business. He is a fine young man, and we bespeak a good trade for the new firm composed of the excellent gentlemen L. L. Price and Robt. LaRue.

County Court.

Geo M Travis qualified as administrator of Mattie L. and Dola E. Wilson minor heirs of F. N. Wilson.

The will of W. H. Rochester was probated, and Mrs. M. A. Rochester qualified as executrix of the will.

The following road overseers were appointed: Joush Stone, Wm. Lof-ton.

Mrs. J. H. Morse spent several days last week with relatives at Iron Hill.

Mr. Elias Motzenbocker returned from Arkansas last week. He has been in that State several months.

Eld. J. S. Henry was at Lola last week so see Eld. Sidney Childress. The doctors do not think the latter will recover.

J. E. Watson came to town Monday and swore out a warrant of arrest for J. R. Moore, accusing the latter of drawing a gun on him, and abusing him generally.

Mr. Moore, State agent for the Building and Loan Association, spent a day in Marion last week, and he and the local secretary, H. A. Haynes, sold fifty shares of stock that day.

A young teacher who is attending the Academy said to us: "We have one of the best schools in Marion I ever attended. The teachers are as thorough and as painstaking in their work as anybody could desire."

A Hung Jury.

The result of the trial of R. Y. Thomas Jr., at Morgantown, for killing Elmore, resulted in the failure of the jury to agree. Nine were for acquittal and three for conviction.

Marriage license have been to Geo. M. Reynolds and Susan Babb, D. J. Travis and Sallie Stewart, Wesley Jacobs and Mary Alexander, John C. Perkins and Mattie Julia Josephine Evans.

Squire Brightman, of Blackford, paid us a call Wednesday. He says Blackford is going to boom some of these days. Mr. A. L. Woody has purchased J. M. Clements mill at that place and will add a planing mill and an improved flour mill.

Escaped From Jail.

On Thursday night, March, 5, Wm. Manard, a young man who was confined in the county jail for carrying concealed weapons, made his escape; the jailer was at the time at church. In the afternoon, Wm. Robinson, a brother-in-law of Manard's, went to the jail residence and asked permission to see Manard, stating that he had a message from his mother to deliver to the prisoner. The parties all being well known and the sentence being short; Mrs. Adams, the jailer's wife, gave Robinson the key that unlocked the second door from the outside. After spending an hour in the jail Robinson returned and delivered the keys. That night when the jailer returned from church, Manard was out and gone, and the jail doors were locked and the keys in the proper drawer. The negro now in jail says Manard told him that he (the negro) could get out, if he wanted to. Robinson may have left the door unlocked when he came out, or the keys may have been taken from the drawer while the jailer was absent. A warrant for the arrest of Robinson was placed in the hands of Constable Jim Deboe, he went to execute the papers, but Robinson got the "drop on" him with a double barrel shot gun, and refused to be arrested. Robinson has since been arrested and is under bond to answer the charge of assisting Manard in escaping.

The jailer has offered a reward of \$25.00 for the escaped prisoner. "Uncle Joe," the jailer is very much mortified and chagrined about the affair.

The best corn drill on earth is the Hoosier and guaranteed to be such; for sale by Crider & Crider.

We always lead in clothing for men and boys. Sam Gugenheim.

April Delinquent for sale at Walker's bookstore.

SPEAKING.

Messrs. Clark and Summers on The Stump.

Monday at the courthouse Messrs. Clark and Summers, candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature addressed the people.

Mr. Clark spoke first. He said in substance: In the republican form of government when an individual felt like he was to some extent competent to fill an office it was that individual's privilege to ask the people for that office. This was his apology for being a candidate. He said that according to the present situation of State affairs, he believed that the next legislature would be the most important since 1852 when legislation had to be overhauled and conformed to the new constitution. Should the new constitution be adopted, a complete revision would be necessary, hence the importance of sending good men to the next session. He said that he would like to discuss State questions, but as the new constitution was yet in process of completion and the discussion of it until completed and submitted to the people would be inopportune. Some provisions already adopted he liked and some he did not like. We should not be too hasty in passing judgment upon the convention, 25 years from now, when their work was bearing fruit, we may regard the body of men now in Frankfort as able and wise. The speaker said that he was and had always been a Democrat, and that he had reasons for so being, but that he had no quarrel with those who looked through different glasses. The masses of one party were as honest and patriotic as those of another. He said that his honest convictions were that the Democratic principles were necessary for the proper administration of our form of government, and that "equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none," was a doctrine that must be the foundation of our government. He said that he believed in local self-government, the national government must not do for the State what the State can do for itself; nor the State what the county can do for itself. The present situation of affairs could not be charged to Democratic party, because that party had not been in exclusive power since Buchanan's administration, and the cry that both of the old political parties were alike corrupt, was unfair and unjust. The party of centralization had controlled legislation and was responsible for the vast hold corporations and individuals had upon the vitals of the country.

To the farmers, the speaker said that he was a farmer; all that he had had dug from the earth. He was a farmer from matter of choice. He did not belong to the Alliance, because when it was organized he was engaged in a small way in buying tobacco, when he closed that out he was a candidate and would not join them because it would appear that I was doing so purposely to seek votes. As I understand the principles of the order, in a great measure I endorse them, and find them so closely identified with the doctrines of the Democratic party, that I regard it unwise and unjust to leave the party, and go after a third party. I urge Democrats to stand by the party, don't go off in any third party movement. I never fought the Alliance, but I have fought for the Democratic nominees. If I am not the man to represent you, choose some other and he shall have my earnest support. My opponent, Mr. Summers is as good a man as Livingston county affords, and if elected will to the extent of his ability, make a good representative, but he wandered away in some elections, and I feel, all things else being equal, the man who has stood firm has a better claim for your suffrage.

Mr. Summers followed; his speech was short. He said that in attempting to speak he was certainly out of his line of business. That he had no aspiration for the office, until petitioned to become a candidate by 50 or 60 as good Democrats as Livingston county affords. This was the reason he was a candidate, and he was not prepared to make a speech. If the people thought him competent and worthy, he would be glad to have the nomination, and would make every effort in his power to make a good representative. He would especially favor all measures of economy.

Uncle Joe Adams followed the Legislative candidates, and said that for forty years he had served the people faithfully as the village blacksmith, and he hoped they would remember him at the polls next August and continue him in the office of jailer.

The Third Party.

According to the arrangement and appointment, the third party was organized at Marion Monday.

The movement is entirely independent of the farmers' organizations—a large per cent of the latter refusing to form new party affiliations.

The attendance was not large. Speeches were made by John Hodge and Wm. Brown. The organization was effected by electing Wm. Brown, who ran against Judge Nunn for the Constitutional Convention, president of the new party and W. E. Flannery Secretary. The declaration of principles has not yet been made public. It is said that the object in view in the formation of this organization is to run a man for the legislature, and a number of names have been canvassed as embryo candidates.

Tiger Disc Harrow guaranteed to be the best implement of the kind; for sale by Crider & Crider.

Go to Gibbs & Gilbert for fresh groceries, honest weights and full measures.

Plows, harrows and corn drills; all cheap.

Crider & Crider.

If Gibbs & Gilbert brings groceries down to living prices; want you look to your interest and give them your patronage?

Go to Crider & Crider if you want a plow, wagon or any other farm implement.

For bargains in men and boys wool hats call on S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Why give \$6.25 for patent flour where you can get it for \$6.00 at Gibbs & Gilbert.

We sold more Hoosier corn drills last year than all others combined.

Crider & Crider.

I have just received a stock of boys and men's clothing which I will sell as cheap as anyone.

S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Gibbs & Gilbert don't advertise and sell White N. O. sugar for granulated, but sell you the pure stuff for 13 1-2 lbs for \$1.00.

A CHILD KILLED.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphia. Sold by Lillyard & Woods.

"O. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all fever and ague remedies. Warranted to cure chills and fever. Sold by Lillyard & Woods.

Have you seen that men's wool hat for 25 cts for sale by S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

A NEW MERCHANT

A Word With you a bout Trade.

I have a large, well assorted, and cheaply purchased stock of General Merchandise, viz:

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Furniture, Groceries, etc.,

and I will sell at the very closest living margin. I will treat you fairly, sell you goods at the bottom prices, and will appreciate your trade. When in need of any article, see my goods, get my prices.

Respectfully Yours,

J. H. Rutter, Salem, Ky.

THE CANVASS OPENS.

Messrs. Summers and Clark make a List of Appointments.

J. R. Summers and S. G. Clark, candidates for the Legislature will address the people of the district at the following times and places:

Fords Ferry, Friday, " 13

Tolu, Saturday, " 14

Lola, Monday, " 16

Carrville, Tuesday, " 17

Hampton, Wednesday, " 18

Birdsville, Thursday, " 19

Salem, Friday, " 20

Dyonsburg, Saturday, " 21

Smithland, Monday, April 6

Paradise Church, Tuesday " 7

Speaking at 2 p. m. Other candidates, if any, invited to attend.

Stray.

A small light bay mare, shod all round got away from me at Cadiz, Monday night. Had on a small hog skin seat, common sense tree saddle, will be thankful for any information.

R. T. McConnell, Cadiz, Ky.

Notice to the Public.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to Copher & Belt that they must call at once and settle the same. We bought said accounts and must have the money without further delay. And we further state that we will not sell goods on a credit for a longer time than 30 days.

Gibbs & Gilbert.

200 Bushel Sweet Potatoes.

I am now ready to supply all, with the celebrated yellow, and red pams and southern queens seed sweet potatoes of my own raising.

Mrs. Sarah Whitt, Near Caldwell Springs Church.

Notice.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to R. B. Dorr at Crayneville Ky., will please come forward and pay at once, and thereby save cost. Accounts must be paid at once. Mr. Thos Yanceill is authorized to receipt you. He will always be found at the store.

J. C. Wolfe, Assignee.

Notice.

People wanting good Strawberry vines, will do well to call on the undersigned 5 miles north of Marion; 30 cts per hundred.

J. D. Worley.

DO YOU WANT A PENSION

I have been enrolled as agent for claimants before the Pension Department. I will give your claims the closest attention. No fee unless successful.

H. A. HAYNES.

Don't buy Boots & Shoes until you price Sam Gugenheims.

Tornado Insurance.

Question.—Have you a Policy of Insurance on your Property against Loss or Damage caused by TORMADOES, CYCLONES, OR WIND STORMS?

These terrific storms, which of late years have been encountered in every section of the country, seem to follow no law which can be definitely determined, even by scientists, and

No Season or Locality is Exempt From Them.

The sections that are spared to-day from their wrathful visitation may be the scenes of great destruction to-morrow. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom for all to secure themselves as much as possible from loss resulting these causes. The old

PHENIX, of Hartford,

though any of its Commercial, Rural, Village or Farm Agencies, is now prepared to grant Insurance against Loss or Damage by Tornadoes, Cyclones or Wind Storms, at rates of premium.

ALWAYS INSURE IN THE PHOENIX

It has **DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL** of any other tornado insurance company doing business at Marion.

J. H. MORSE,

RESIDENT AGENT,

MARION, KY.

All kinds of policies written at lowest rates.

OFFICE: BRICK HOUSE COURTHOUSE YARD.

To Save

Money Buy Your

BOOTS & SHOES,

And Gents Furnishing Goods at

HEADQUARTERS.

I have the largest stock, the greatest variety, and lowest prices. If you need fine or coarse Boots or Shoes for yourself or your wife, or your children, come and see my

Superior Goods.

They will wear well. They are comfortable. They are cheap. I also keep a large line of GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC.

Come and get my prices,

H. T. FLANNERY & SONS,

MARION, KY.

DR. GROSVENOR'S Belcapsic PLASTERS

THE BEST POROUS PLASTERS IN THE WORLD. Will instantly relieve RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS, LAME BACK, &c. GROSVENOR & RICHARDS, Boston, Mass.

