

# The Crittenden Press

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MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. OCTOBER 20, 1892.

NUMBER 17.

## FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY

YOU CAN BUY

### Clothing, Boots and Shoes

Cheaper than they were ever offered before in this State. FOR CASH. This is a chance for CASH customers to buy goods at CASH prices

This is a new Stock just from the market, bought for cash. Come and examine stock and get prices. I want only cash trade. Call and you will find more bargains than you ever heard of.

## W. L. CLEMENT, TOLU, KY.

DR. CARTY'S STORE ROOM.

#### HONOR AND A DUTY.

Henry Watterson To Deliver the Oration At the World's Fair.

To Fill Mr. Breckinridge's Place in a Way He Could Not Decline.

Address on Friday, Oct. 21, dedicating to the people of the United States the opening of the World's Fair at Jackson Park, Chicago, will be delivered by a Kentuckian. The honor has been placed upon Mr. Henry Watterson in such a way that he cannot decline it.

The following correspondence regarding the address passed yesterday between a resident of Chicago and Mr. Watterson.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—Hon. Henry Watterson, Louisville:—The desire of Council administration that you deliver an address at dedicatory ceremony October 21 in place of Breckinridge, declined. Please answer.

T. W. PALMER, President Com.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mr. T. W. Palmer, President of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago:—The time is exceedingly short, and I greatly fear that I am unable to prepare anything adequate for the occasion, but the invitation with which you honor me under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case as a command, and I accept it as a sense of duty in accepting it.

"HENRY WATTERSON." Mr. Watterson was seen last night by a reporter, and when asked in regard to his invitation to deliver the Columbian dedicatory address, he said:

"I was taken completely by Mr. Palmer's telegram, and my first impulse was to decline the invitation, on the ground of insufficient time. But after reflection and some consultation with friends, the matter presented itself to my mind in the light of a duty, a duty to the great Exposition in which from the first I have taken the deepest interest, and also a duty to the nationalities of the occasion which seemed to require some representation from our particular section of the country. Of course I felt exceedingly honored and flattered, but I am too old a hand at the bellows to know the menace to one's vanity raised by so short a notice; and I sincerely distrust my ability to prepare an address in anywise equal to the occasion. But I am going to do the best I can, and, if I say nothing very impressive, I shall hope to say nothing very foolish or irrelevant. It would

indeed, seem that anybody out to be able to make a good speech on such a theme; but in this instance its very immensity has a paralyzing effect upon the mind, and one cannot but be embarrassed by the vastness of the subject. Still, as I said in such matters one can only do the best he can, and if in my case this should not be all it ought to be, I am sure the public will take the will for the deed."

The ceremonies of the dedication will be such as to make the occasion one of national moment. Never before in the history of the United States, has such a distinguished company assembled for any purpose as will there be present. The presence of the President and the Vice-President, the Supreme Court of the United States, the foreign diplomatic corps, almost the entire Senate and House of Representatives, ex-President Cleveland and the Governors of nearly all of the States and Territories with their official staffs, many special commissioned representatives of foreign countries, the high officers of the army and navy, and thousands of the most distinguished citizens of the different States.—Courier Journal.

#### FIVE WERE DEAD.

Miners Entombed at Shamokin Taken Out—Many Others Badly Injured.

Potomac, Pa., Oct. 14.—As a result of an explosion of gas in the Philadelphia and Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin, five men are known to have lost their lives, while six others were so badly injured that their recovery is almost impossible. The dead bodies were found early this morning under a pile of debris. The unfortunates were caught under the heavy fall of coal and rock displaced by the explosion.

Many narrow escapes of miners occurred, but all the men are now out.

#### Grover and Family.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth are coming to Chicago next week to take part in the festivities of dedicating the World's Fair building. The ex-president and his family accompanied by a small party of New York friends, will reach Chicago next Wednesday afternoon on the Lake Shore. Four parlors have been reserved for the party at the Almer house. Mr. Cleveland will arrive in time to take in the whole program beginning with the reception and ball at the Auditorium Wednesday evening and ending with the dedication of the New York building on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

#### TWO MEN KILLED.

A Double Tragedy in Webster County.

Morganfield, Ky., Oct. 14.—At Dixon, the county seat of Webster county, about 10 o'clock last night, John Winston was stabbed in the dark and mortally wounded by Edward Herron, who was shortly afterward shot and killed by officers. Herron and Winston met in the street about 9 o'clock, talked and drank beer together. Finis Herron, the Circuit Court Clerk of Webster, a brother of Edward, last winter had a difficulty with the latter. Later on Winston asked Herron why he had treated his brother as he had, and Herron, saying that he would see his crowd and get a pistol from Watson and see him later.

They separated about 10 o'clock, and Winston started out Main street to his home. Herron had hidden behind a post, and as Winston passed sprang upon him with a knife, stabbing him under the left arm with such force as to knock him into the gutter. Winston was taken home. He is delirious, and physicians say he will die.

Officers were soon notified, and Sheriff D. B. Bailey, Deputy Sam Campbell and Jailer Ed. Rayburn started in pursuit of Herron, who had gotten on his horse and gone down Lepper street to the public well. As the officers approached him he refused to be arrested, and brandishing his whip in one hand, seemed to be attempting to draw a pistol with the other. The officers fired, and Herron fell with two bullet-holes through his abdomen, from which he died early this morning.

Which of the officers killed him is unknown. Herron was a horse-swapper, and frequently drank and engaged in difficulties. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family. Winston is of a good family and highly respected.

#### Jumped to Her Death.

Greenup, Ky., Oct. 14.—Miss Marie Jendins, an estimable young woman eighteen years of age, making her home with the family of Stewart Phillips, committed suicide this evening by jumping over a rocky cliff about forty feet high. Both arms were broken, her face and head badly cut and internal injuries sustained, from which she died in a short while. No cause is known for the act.

Gilbert Island natives are sold into slavery in Mexico under the guise of contract labor.

#### Questions For Protectionists.

It is the boast of republican speakers that the tariff is levied for the benefit of agricultural classes, and that it is paid by the foreigner and not the consumer. Some of the speakers roaming over this district are making such declarations and in order that they may make the matter clear to their hearers we propound them the following questions:

Is the tariff a tax?

Is it added to the cost of articles upon which it is imposed and finally paid by the consumer, or does the foreigner pay it?

If the foreigner pays the tariff then why did the McKinley bill provide for the material manufactured into goods for export to be returned to the manufacturer in goods?

In other words, if the foreigner pays the tariff on such raw material so manufactured for export, why is not the ninety per cent returned to such foreigner instead of the manufacturer?

If the foreigner pays the tariff, state why the United States put quinine and other articles on the free list.

Does the tariff on manufactured goods increase or decrease the cost of such goods to the consumer?

If it decrease the cost, then state in what manner a high tariff can assist the manufacturer in paying higher wages to his laborers?

Why did the manufacturers and their hired lobbyists who secured the passage of the McKinley bill desire a law that would reduce the price of their goods?

Does the tariff on wheat, corn and other farm products increase the price of such products?

If your answer is "yes," then state what part of the present price of such products represents tariff.

If the tariff on farm products increases the price of such products, then why is it that the prices of like products are higher in free trade England than in the United States?

If the tariff increases the prices of farm products, then why is it that after the McKinley bill raised the tariff on wheat the price of wheat fell?

Is not the surplus farm products of the United States sold in Liverpool and other European markets along by the side of and in competition with like products grown by the pauper labor of Europe, India and other countries?

Please explain how a high protective tariff on manufactured goods reduces the price of

goods and a tariff on farm products raises the price of such products as claimed by the Republican politicians.

If the tariff reduces the price of one way does it not reduce the price the price of the other also?

If the former high prices of steel rails, nails, trace chains, clothing, calicoes, shoes, etc., has been reduced to the present cost by a high tariff then explain what reduced the cost of like goods in free trade England to less than the cost of such goods here?

Does the protective tariff give higher wages to the laborers in the manufacturing of goods so protected?

If so, then explain why the McKinley bill provided for the material manufactured into goods for export to be returned to the manufacturer in goods?

Is not the McKinley bill compelling manufacturers to divide the profits resulting from the protective tariff with the laborers?

If the manufacturer refuses to give his laborers the benefit of the tariff, have such laborers any legal remedy?

What reason have you to give in favor of that part of the McKinley bill which gives as a bounty about \$10,000,000 a year to the sugar growers of Louisiana and the maple growers of Vermont and taxes the people to pay it?

Can you give the great body of the people who are not protected any assurance that in case the manufacturers contribute large sums of money to the present campaign as they did in 1888, and thereby secure the election of a republican president, a republican senate and a republican congress, that the tariff will not again be increased so as to reimburse them for the money so put into the campaign?

Are the girls who do housework, the women who wash the clothes, the farm laborers, teamsters, coopers, caryenters, bricklayers, stone masons, painters, plasterers, tinner, firemen, engineers, brakemen, conductors, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers and ministers protected by McKinley's high tariff bill, and if so state in what manner and to what extent?—Paducah Standard.

Where the Load Falls Heaviest.

Milford, (Pa.) Dispatch.

It is upon the shoulders of the farmer, and workingmen that the bulk of the taxation of which we all complain rests. Others of us who are in different lines of trade and business have opportunities of squaring up for any unjust loads that may be piled upon us, but the tiller of the soil and he who sells his labor have none.

When the manufacturer pays the tariff tax upon the raw material that enters into the article he produces, he gets it back in the increased price he puts upon that article. When the merchant finds that the original cost price of his goods has advanced, because of tariff taxation, he adds the addition to their selling price, and gets it back in that way. When the builder discovers that the price of lumber and nails and building material has gone up because of the tariff, he gets it back by adding to the cost of the structure. And so on through every trade or profession, until it comes to the farmer and the workingman, who are left to pay the full increased cost of everything they have to purchase, without any way of getting it back, or any hope.

It is not the farmer nor the tariff that fixes the selling of wheat and corn and potatoes and pork. It is the condition of crops and the demand Europe may make after using the products of its own farms that regulate these. It is not the laborer or the tariff, either in the mines, the factory, the mill or elsewhere, that dictates the price his services will bring.

It is the employer who says how much he will pay, and if his rates are not accepted lock-outs are resorted to, and Italy and Hungary are scourred for men who will accept the offered price.

Thus it is that no matter how much the tariff may add to the cost of such articles as the farmer and workingman must buy, neither of them can relieve themselves of the additional burden, as others can, by adding to that which they have to sell. So long as they are willing to stand this system of robbery, for robbery it is so far as they are concerned just so long will they have to stand it.

It is their vote that gives the Republican party power to enforce this doctrine, and so long as they vote for the Republican party they have neither right to complain of nor demand sympathy for the kind of times they are constantly denouncing, or for that system of government that is intended only to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Violating The Principles of the Constitution.

"The corporations and wealthy individuals, who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. \* \* \* Do not

allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on the subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin."—Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address.

Negroes Against Harrison.

Bishop Brown Urges Them to Vote for Cleveland or not Vote at All.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is out in an open letter appealing to members to either vote for Cleveland or not vote at all.

Washington, was here to-day on his way to Pulaski, where he will preside over the Tennessee Conference. He says he has changed his politics because his race has nothing to hope for in the Republican party. He says he does not believe it to the negro's interest to ally himself solidly with any one party, but he should vote with the party with whom he has most to expect. In an open letter addressed to the members of this church, and which he gives out to-day, Bishop Brown comments on the fact that the negro has for thirty years voted the Republican ticket without recognition. He contrasts this record with that of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and points out facts of Mr. Cleveland, showing his friendship for the negro. He then says:

"The question comes to us, what is our duty? Shall we vote for Mr. Cleveland, or for the person who has no thought of the negro except on election day? It is not social equality we ask for, but we do ask that we be treated fairly. I now appeal to you, dear brethren, to think before you act, and do not act so as to engulf us in other and more severe difficulties into labyrinths from which all the future will be unable to extricate ourselves and our children. If you can not consistently vote for Mr. Cleveland, then stay away from the polls. \* \* \* We have asked for bread, but we have received a stone. The time has come for us to act and to act decidedly."

Bishop Brown says he has talked to many intelligent negroes who coincide with his views.

A rival to the Connellsville cokefield is being opened in the West Virginia mines.

## Don't

Buy Millinery Goods until you see us. We have just received the Largest and Most Complete Stock of these goods ever brought to Salem. Our Wonder Working

LOW PRICES will sell our goods. We are also prepared to do Dress-making. Latest styles from New York furnished our customers. CARTER & LARUE, Salem, Ky.

## ATTENTION, LADIES!

I have most fashionable millinery goods ever brought to Marion.

Nothing is wanting, the line is complete. Call for what you want; I have got it. If you don't know just what you want, I will show it to you.

In addition to headwear of every description, for ladies, misses and children, I have in stock furs, feathers, bows, material for fancy work, etc. Don't fail to come, and you won't fail to be pleased.

MRS. F. W. LOVING, THE MILLINER, Marion, Ky.

## OHIO VALLEY Railway Co



## TIME CARD

—0— TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1.	No.
Ar Evansville.....10:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Ar Henderson.....10:55 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
Ar Corydon.....11:35 a.m.	9:25 p.m.
Ar Morganfield.....11:55 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar DeKoven.....12:10 p.m.	10:41 p.m.
Ar Sturgis.....1:03 p.m.	10:41 p.m.
Ar Marion.....1:55 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Ar Princeton.....3:00 p.m.	12:55 a.m.

—0— TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2.	No.
Ar Princeton.....3:00 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Ar Marion.....4:07 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
Ar Sturgis.....5:00 a.m.	7:58 p.m.
Ar DeKoven.....5:13 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Ar Morganfield.....5:50 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
Ar Corydon.....6:23 a.m.	9:23 p.m.
Ar Henderson.....6:45 a.m.	9:50 p.m.
Ar Evansville.....7:40 a.m.	10:45 p.m.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH, SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Morganfield—No. 11, 8:45 a.m.	
No. 13, 1:00 p.m.; No. 16, 10:00 p.m.	
Arrive Uniontown—No. 11, 9:15 p.m.	
No. 13, 1:30 p.m.; No. 15, 10:25 p.m.	

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Uniontown—No. 12, 8:40 a.m.	
No. 14, 10:30 a.m.; No. 16, 4:05 p.m.	
Arrive Morganfield—No. 12, 6:50 a.m.	
No. 14, 11:00 p.m.; No. 16, 8:10 p.m.	
M. D. CRYSTON, Gen'l Supt. W. H. FARRAR, G. F. & P. A.	



# The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
Of Illinois.

## HON. JOHN S. RHEA

Will address the people of Crittenden county at Marion on Monday, Oct. 24, 1892.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, is very sick and there is little hope of her recovery.

It is said that Mrs. Leese, the Third party female orator, has been offered \$5,000 by the Republicans to stump New York with a Southern outrage speech.

At Indianapolis the Republicans are said to be forming with the avowed purpose of knocking Harrison, though voting the balance of the Republican ticket.

Louisville Democrats recently adopted the old Crittenden county plan of floating poll-books or ballot box, to nominate their candidates. The plan, however, did not prove as satisfactory in the Metropolis as it did in the country.

The Republicans are doing all in their power to get Mr. Blaine on the stump in behalf of Harrison. He pleads poor health, but the press here is being brought to bear upon him will probably cause him to yield to the importunities.

Kentucky oratory is still at a premium. Congressman Breckinridge declined to deliver the dedicatory oration, and Henry Watterson was appealed to, and accepted the honors, and will do credit to the occasion at Chicago to-morrow.

It is a still campaign. But little noise or hurrah; this is as it should be, men should study the questions of the campaign in the coolest manner, and arrive at conclusions through the channel of thought and not be moved by the yelling brigade.

Mrs. Leese, who made a tour of the South with Gen. Weaver, speaking wherever he spoke, and who is now in the city, is now making a tour of the South, and now wants Harrison elected.

The Democratic majority in Georgia at the recent State election was something over 70,000. In Florida about 26,000 and in Arkansas about 40,000. It thus looks as if the South was breaking away from the Democracy, let the opponent of that party make the most of it.

Carnegie, the great millionaire manufacturer of Pennsylvania, has subscribed \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund. The manufacturers of that state are expected to contribute \$1,500,000 to the fund. They can well afford to do it as a business matter; the Republican taxation, arrangement in the shape.

Mr. Cleveland will not go to Chicago to attend the dedication ceremonies of the World's Fair building. President Harrison expected to go but the illness of his wife prevents it, and Mr. Cleveland declines to take political advantages of the opportunity in the sad sickness that keeps President Harrison away from Chicago.

Workmen all over the United States are being called upon to observe "Homestead Day." The meaning is that upon a certain day workmen shall contribute one day's wages to assist the Homestead strikers. In Chicago, Oct. 29, has been fixed as the day, and 90,000 union workmen are expected to make their contributions on that day.

The Kentucky legislature appropriated \$100,000 to be used by Ky. in making an exhibit at the World's Fair. After the legislature adjourned, the Governor called that body together again, stating among other reasons for so doing, that certain laws enacted had not been passed according to the provisions of the constitution and were therefore not laws. It transpired that the measure appropriating the \$100,000 was in the same category as the ones the Governor referred to. Now Auditor Norman holds that if the measures referred to by the Governor are not laws, the appropriation is not a law and that he consequently has no right or authority to draw warrants on the Treasurer for the same, hence he refuses, and the World's Fair commissioners are in a pickle.

Wayne MacVough, who was Attorney General in Garfield's cabinet and who has recently declared for Cleveland, made a speech in Philadelphia Saturday. In the speech he said that in 1888 he voted for Harrison, but he could not follow the Republican party no further. He objected to the counting of the Tilden vote in 1876; he objected to the manner in which the administration treated the Chilian affair, and above all he objects to the McKinley tariff legislation.

There was no way of accounting for the action of the Republican party for the last four years than the bargain and sale of legislation. He did not see how any man in his senses thought it wise to inflict upon the poor the awful burdens of the McKinley bill, or to debauch voters by offering them pensions or to impoverish the taxpayer by vast masses of silver for which there was no use, or to insult a small, weak sister Republic like Chili by sending such a diplomat as Patrick Egan, or to threaten her without waiting to translate her for the wrong done.

On the tariff question Mr. McVough said that less than 12 per cent. of the laborers of Pennsylvania could secure employment in the protected industries, while the other 88 per cent. had to pay bounty on almost everything they ate and wore. The rich paid substantially nothing, but, on the contrary, realized immense profits out of the prevailing system of taxation. The prices of the necessities of life were greatly increased to those who could purchase only small quantities.

Owing to the Cordage Trust and similar evils the hard-working American farmer had each year found himself growing poorer, until now in Ohio and Pennsylvania the land was worth less than half what it was twenty years ago. The depreciation of the value of farm lands in this country since 1870 was greater, in the speaker's judgment, than the cost of any manufacturing industry. The farmer had to sell his wheat for the price fixed in Liverpool and less than it cost him. The farmer was forced to pay a big bounty to the Cordage Trust for twine owing to the McKinley bill. The farmer further found his poverty increased by the tax he had to pay. The laboring men were robbed to pay artificial prices for sugar on account of the Sugar Trust, kept alive by the McKinley bill.

## The Tariff is a Tax.

[Kentucky Journal.]

The Republican party maintained until a date, comparatively recent, that the tariff was not a tax; in so many words they told the people to the front with a confession at once frank and thorough after this paragraph fashion:

"The tariff is a tax. We confess it, announce it, assert it. No intelligent man will try to deny that."

It is a heavy tax, an oppressive tax, a strangulation tax. So far so good. Just at this point comes our mighty—

BUT. It is the foreigner who is taxed, oppressed and impoverished by it.

The Public Ledger must concede therefore that the Tariff on sugar was a tax; and that it yielded over \$50,000,000 in revenue to the Federal government. Why then did the McKinley bill take that Tariff off sugar where it was taxing, oppressing and impoverishing the foreigner?

And after relieving the foreigner from paying it, as the Public Ledger says he paid it, why did the McKinley bill put it on the American consumer in the shape of an annual tax of \$10,000,000 to pay a bounty to the sugar planters?

Will the Public Ledger please explain?

## Shady Grove.

We are on a boom.

J. L. Elder is still in memory.

J. F. Birch is moving in town today.

Dr. W. M. Asher has sold his farm and drug store to Dr. J. N. Todd.

J. K. Beard bought J. L. Cardwell's millinery store, and will set up a jewelry shop.

Carson Nash has moved back to his home near here.

J. B. Hubbard and J. G. Asher left here this morning for their business in Marion.

R. H. Kemp is talking of buying a saw mill of J. T. Kemp.

On Friday night the 21st, Rev. B. T. Taylor will begin his lectures at the Baptist church at this place. We invite all to come and hear for themselves. There will be five lectures given, Friday night, Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. May the people of God listen with honest hearts and accept the truth.

## Honest Boy.

Most everybody would be glad to

## Extracts From the Election Law.

No officer of election shall do any electioneering on day of election.

No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or within fifty feet thereof.

Whoever sells, loans, gives or furnishes to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any other intoxicating drink, in any precinct, town, or city upon day of election, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Any person guilty of receiving a bribe for his vote at an election, or for his services or influence in procuring a vote or votes at an election shall be fined from \$50 to \$500, and be excluded from office and suffrage. Bribe or bribery means any reward, benefit or advantage, present or future, to the party influenced or intended to be influenced, or to another at his instance, or the promise of such reward, benefit or advantage.

If any person, being an officer of election or otherwise entitled to the inspection of the ballots or challenges, shall reveal to any other person how any elector has voted, or give any information concerning the appearance of any ballot voted, such person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

## Carrsville Items.

A Gala Day Ends With a Double Tragedy.

Carrsville, Oct. 16, 1892.

Yesterday morning the good citizens and farmers commenced gathering at this place for the purpose of erecting a Democratic flag pole. The weather, though threatening rain, was pleasant after a refreshing shower which fell just before daylight. The flag pole is of the old Jackson sort; all hickory, and about 120 feet in length. On the top stands the emblem of pluck and courage, a rooster, a little over life size, while just a little below is attached a white streamer ten feet long upon which is inscribed the name of the Democratic standard bearer, while just under this waves the glorious old emblem of our country, the stars and stripes.

The colors were hoisted about 2 p.m. amid cheers and firing of anvils. Then the glee clubs of Carrsville and Rosi Clair joined in a few campaign songs. At the close of the second song Hon. J. K. Hendrick made a short and appropriate speech, in which he gave words of encouragement to the Democrats, referring to the crowd then gathered at Criser's warehouse where Mr. Hendrick delivered one of those good old Democratic speeches, in which he pictured out in a plain manner the Democratic doctrine from the days of Jefferson to the present time, showing that the principles of Democracy as advocated in olden time and now and the same, and that it is the only party that ever existed in the United States which offered and vouches for equal protection to all men and exclusive privilege to no class of men. He wound up by an exhortation to the Third party, asking them to return to their old love. Everybody appeared to enjoy the occasion, even the Republicans appeared to be in a good humor, although there were not many were present to listen to Mr. Hendrick's speech. All went smoothly, and it was remarked by several citizens that the day had passed more quietly than expected, and your correspondent was rather over the quiet success of the occasion, when the tables were turned from rejoicing. Horrible oaths, followed by the successive reports of pistols to the tune of ten or more shots. W. L. Baker and Bert Bees, just after dark went in R. B. Thompson's saloon and there was an altercation between Baker and Thompson, and after abusing each other for some time, applying epithets, they closed the scene by emptying their five shoters at each other. Each of them received a wound. Baker has a bullet hole through the neck, passing through the wind pipe, while Thompson is shot in the arm and side, but not seriously hurt. Baker's wound is a serious one, but the physicians say he will recover. The citizens of the town can be seen this morning in equals talking over the affair, and the general impression is that Baker was the aggressor, and that Thompson acted only in self defense. Good Luck.

## Fredonia.

A large crowd out last Sunday to hear the pastor, Rev. M. E. Chappell, discourse on sanctification.

Mrs. J. P. and Mrs. J. N. Myers, of Troy, Tennessee, are visiting relatives in the county.

The Princeton and Dycusburg base ball clubs played in Kelsey last Friday evening; the Princeton club was winner.

S. H. Cassidy, of Dycusburg, is talking of building three dwelling houses in Kelsey.

Most everybody would be glad to

see a good rain.

Mrs. Sarah Glenn and son, George Glenn, of Bethlehem, were visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Mary Foster and Mrs. Ada Boyd, of Salem, last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ella Black, of Bethlehem, attended church here last Sunday.

Rev. M. E. Chappell went to Louisville, Monday and thence to the synod of the C. P. church, which convenes this week at —

The Dogwood school house will have a new roof and new floor in the near future.

Calvin Foster, of Carrsville, was in town last week, looking after his property in Kelsey.

B. A. Jacob's store house will soon be completed.

Mr. Cogwell, of Creswell, is talking of building a residence in Kelsey.

Miss Lowry, of Creswell, was in town Monday.

W. P. Maxwell, of Marion, was in town Monday and went to Dogwood on a visit to relatives.

Jim Bradley, of Marion, was up to see her again Sunday.

John Rorer and wife of Crittenden, went to Princeton last Monday.

Henry Rice went to Dycusburg Monday.

There is not enough milk furnished to keep the creamery in operation. Miss Ida Dollar and Miss Tea Rice, of Lyon county, attended church here last Sunday.

Sam Howerton is having a big trail, notwithstanding the continued dry weather.

The church house here needs remodeling or rebuilding; it does not compare well with the surroundings. Observer.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FOR SHERIFF,

TO THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: Having served you for the past two years as Sheriff, I take this method of expressing to you my gratitude for the confidence imposed in me. It has been the custom of the county to endorse all past Sheriffs who have asked it of the people, and feeling that my treatment of the people has been such as to merit an endorsement at your hands, I announce myself as a candidate for reelection.

I feel that my experience will enable me to serve you better in the future than in the past, and it chosen by the people, will endeavor to do so. Yours truly, A. L. CRUCE.

We are authorized to announce A. C. MOORE a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney or the Fourth Judicial District. Election November, 1892.

To The Voters of Crittenden County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Court Clerk subject to the action of the Republican party. I wish to return to the people of this county my heart felt thanks for the support given me in the past. Whatever may be my lot in the future one of the brightest spots in my life will be the memory of what the people of Crittenden county have done for me. I have endeavored to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me and the honor conferred upon me. My official life is before you. If I have discharged the duties of the office with a conscientious regard to the interest of the people, without partiality to any party or shade of political belief; but treating all men exactly alike and if I have performed the work of the office properly and right I respectfully ask an endorsement at your hands. For the next term if elected, I can promise nothing more than what I have earnestly endeavored to do in the past to faithfully and impartially discharge every duty incumbent upon the office: with profound gratitude for your support.

Very Respectfully, H. A. Haynes.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party, and with them borne the heat and burden of the day; in doing so, I simply expressed my conviction of the policy of the two great parties of the country. While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recognized the right of my neighbor to entertain and express different opinions. In this office its occupancy can in no way make or influence the laws of State or Nation and I maintain it should be filled regardless of political prejudice and without pandering to partisanship, the people should with reference to the position and standing of the man and

# THE CARNIVAL OF LOW PRICES HAS BEGUN.

MARCH RIGHT ALONG TO

## HEADQUARTERS

Where you will find good goods and lots of them, and prices are so low that all can buy. We are way on top in styles and quality. So come to us and be benefitted.

### OUR CLOTHING

From the little boy up to the farmer are

Low Down,

And They Will Suit.

### OUR HATS

Are just what you want, and are very cheap.



### OUR DRY GOODS

Such as Fine Dress Goods, Calicos, Gingham and all other kinds cannot be beat. We have the prettiest, best and cheapest

### CLOAKS

for ladies and children you ever saw.

### In BOOTS & SHOES

we assert that we always give you the best for the money to be found in the county.

So if it is Good Goods, Nice Styles and Low Prices you are after, you must come to

PIERCE, YANDELL, GUGENHEIM, CO.

RED FRONT.

## Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? Thousands say Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has cured us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take Scott's Emulsion. It is the best remedy for Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents Wasting in Children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bown, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

## THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

DICK PICKENS, TOM MCCONNELL, JIM HUBBARD } Proprietors.

Marion, - Kentucky.

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY - GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves,

DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Highest Market Price For Produce.

J. B. Hubbard & Co.

ever with a zealous regard for his qualifications to discharge the duties of the office, select and elect a good man and not a partisan.

My business training has lead me for a number of years in a channel which taught and instructed me in the duties of this office, and without presumption or egotism I feel that I am qualified for the discharge of its duties, and can promise if elected to make a faithful and competent clerk. To my many friends of all parties if you can agree with me in the sentiments I have here expressed I ask your suffrage and if it should be my good fortune to be your choice you will ever have my heartfelt gratitude; and I assure you I shall recognize and appreciate my position if elected, as that of a public servant and from no official act of mine will any man know my politics.

Very Respectfully, J. R. Finley.

June 13, 1892.

"C. C. C. Certain Chills Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.

For Sale.

One pair of mules; 7 years old; in good order; good condition; work anywhere; also a good wagon and harness; all complete. I will sell all together or mules alone.

J. S. Braswell, Marion, Ky.

FOR SALE—A house and lot near Marion. The lot embraces 14 acres; box house of four rooms, smoke house, crib and stable, good young orchard. Will be sold cheap. R. C. Walker, Ag't.

"C. C. C. Certain Chills Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.

For Sale.

One span of good mules, well broke to work and ride. Seven years old. Call on or address E. B. Blackburn at Marion, or T. W. Blackburn, near Enon.

## WE ARE NOW

As WE Have Always Been

and always will be the only Grocery in the county. There has never been a time when goods in our line

Went UP or DOWN

but that I have advised NOT ONLY OUR CUSTOMERS but the people of the three counties have been guided and never deceived. Have told them when to buy and when not to buy. We will now give you a few of our leading articles and prices of what we have to sell:

Car load lime, 90c per bb; for price \$1.15 before I handled it.

Granulated sugar, 18 lbs for \$1.

Dark C sugar, 21 lbs for \$1.

Medium coffee, 6 lbs for \$1.

Very best coffee, 5 lbs for \$1.

Very best flour, every pound guaranteed, \$2 per cwt.

2 bars soap 5 cts.

Wash boards, single 15c, double 25c; the best there is in the market.

1 gallon tin buckets 10c; half gallon 15c; 2 gallon 20c.

Set of spoons 5c; Splendid set knives and forks 50c.

Coffee pots from 10c to 25c.

Nails 10 per cent cheaper than anyone.

In Glass and Queensware we have the largest and prettiest stock that was ever kept. Have ordered and will receive

NEXT WEEK

Michigan cabbage, sweet mixed pickles, mackerel, and a great many other things in the fancy grocery line never before kept in the town. Still have a full supply of grass seeds that I will sell at market price. In addition to the above, I will pay you

for your Hides, Feathers, Wool, Eggs, Dried Fruit, and all other country produce, except potatoes, onions, sorghum molasses, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods just received a car load of salt.

M. SCHWAB.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR

NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.



All those knowing themselves indebted to me either by note or account must come and settle at once.

Mrs. G. WOLFE.

## Dr. R. Moore's NEW Drug Store

Is Headquarters for  
The Purest, Freshest  
DRUGS

ON THE MARKET

Prescriptions filled, at all hours day or night, by a graduate Pharmacist.

Next Door to Bank.

### LOCAL NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20 1892.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John S. Rhea will speak at Marion, Monday, October 24, 1892. Come and hear him.

John Rhea next Monday.

Don't forget to work the roads.

Where, oh where are the street lamps?

There are two colored schools in Marion.

The schools over the county are doing good work.

There will be four voting places in Marion.

The election booths and ballot boxes have arrived.

Senator Carlele is billed for a speech at Paducah to-day.

The street sprinkler has been put away until next summer.

Born to the wife of A. C. Moore, Monday, Oct. 17, a girl.

Livingston county is coming to the front with a few killings.

Born to the wife of T. J. Yandell, Jr., Monday, Oct. 17, a girl.

Heating stoves, good and cheap at Pierce & Son.

T. C. Guess is in the furniture business with J. J. Bennett.

The mill at this place is now running at full capacity, day and night.

The Drill and Cultivator salesmen left for Grand Rivers Monday.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at Marion next Monday.

Hugh F. Beard was before the board of pension examiners Wednesday.

Yesterday eleven convicts from Henderson, bound for the Eldridge penitentiary, went over the O. V.

When you want flour call on Skelton.

Mr. Beny Carnahan is overhauling the store room, recently occupied by Mrs. Wolff.

Elder's planing mill is doing a big business, running about 18 hours out of 24, and orders are still pouring in.

A Dewey & Co., proprietors of the Marion Roller Mills, have put a new and handsome delivery wagon to work.

J. T. Graves notifies the public that he will next Monday, apply to the county court for merchants licenses to sell liquor at Nunn's switch.

The barber shop, next door to the post-office, has put up a new sign. It is a tree, the body and branches of which bear the traditional stripes.

John Morse has a brand new stock of goods in the house so long occupied by G. C. Gray. Everything in the stock is new clean and up with the latest styles.

Warrants of arrest were issued Monday for fifty members of the Legislature who were not present at roll call. The older the legislature gets the less useful it is.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie the new pastor of the Methodist church, south, preached to a large congregation Sunday night. His text was: "Be not faithless, but believing."

About nine of the subscribers to the butter and cheese factory have not settled up with the company, and on Monday the latter filed a mechanics lien on the building.

Mr. L. H. James has gone to New Madrid, Mo., to file suit against the Cotton Belt rail road for damages for W. F. Money-maker, a young man who went from this section to Missouri some months ago to work in the timber business. The cars ran over his arm and crushed it off, and for this he brings the suit.

Democratic clubs are being numerous organized in Livingston county.

Notwithstanding the plentifulness of rock, the town finds it difficult to get rock curbing.

Hon. Clifton J. Pratt, the Republican candidate for Circuit Judge, is in this county this week.

Quarterly court convenes next Monday. There is an average amount of business on hand.

Steam was raised at the creamery yesterday. The milk that comes in to-day will be churned to morrow.

Come out next Monday to hear John S. Rhea, the best campaign speaker in Kentucky.

Mrs. Gish, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cardin, of this county, died at the residence of her father yesterday.

Messrs J. L. Gray and A. C. Moore, the candidates for Commonwealth Attorney, had a joint discussion at Princeton Monday.

Webster county is evidently endeavoring to gather the laurels from Crittenden as a county of bloodshed. We cheerfully turn the wreath over to our neighbors.

Joe Rushing, a young man just entering his twenties, died at his home in the county, Friday, after an illness of forty-one days, of typhoid fever.

See Walter Clement's 'ad' in this paper. He has gone to St. Louis to pay cash for goods, and proposes to buy them, so cheap, that he will have nothing but bargains.

The Chapel Hill and Crooked Creek base ball clubs crossed bats at the latter grounds Saturday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for Chapel Hill, the score being 20 to 15.

In the National Convention at Chicago John S. Rhea seconded the nomination of Hon. Adlai Stevenson. He did the thing handsomely. Come out to hear him speak next Monday.

A party of gentlemen from Henderson county were in town Tuesday on the lookout for homes in this county. The demand for Crittenden county farms is greater now than ever before.

To-day Jake Robertson will be before County Judge Moore to answer the charge of maiming a cow. He executed a bond of \$200 last week to be on hands. Gail Ford accuses him of the crime.

The L. St. L. & T. R. R. offers the lowest rates of the season from all stations on its line to Louisville on Oct. 21, account of the Columbian Celebration, which occurs on that day. The round trip is less than one fare.

Henry Houston, the old Republican campaigner, addressed a crowd at this place Monday. The appointment was first made for the 24th, and arrangements were made with John S. Rhea to meet him here on that day. Afterwards Mr. Houston changed his time to the 17th—a day that R. has had an appointment at Richmond, Ind., consequently Mr. Houston had the day all for him self.

Licenses to Wed.

Geo. W. Mitchell and Dollie Stevens; J. W. Sullenger and Maude Shuffelbarger; W. D. Jackson and Dona Clark; Jos. Agent and Isora Beaswell; Geo. Linale and Annie Adams; Thos. Hamilton and Nancy Smart.

A good milk cow for sale.

Sallie K. Dorr.

The Mutual Distillery Company purchased this week six thousand five hundred bushels of corn from neighboring farmers, namely: Chas. Peper, Slack Brothers and Thos. Harris, paying forty-five cents per bushel delivered.—Union Local.

Monday evening Mr. Phil. Fritts accidentally came in contact with the beam of a sorghum grinding mill while the latter was in rapid motion, and the result was a complete knock out for Mr. Fritts. The beam hit him on the forehead; Dr. Swopes dressed the wound; Mr. Fritts is up and at work again.

Princeton according to the Banner, has a negro, who is slowly but certainly changing from a blackman to a white man. The Banner says: "James Groom, the negro is question, is of a mahogany color, about thirty-five years old and was born and reared in this county. The change in the pigment of skin is of a slow but steady growth. About three years ago a white spot came upon his left breast, which has continued to grow until it has spread over a large portion of his body, and is now slowly creeping towards his face. Hearing of this case a Banner representative called upon him and made a personal examination. His dark skin stands out in strange contrast to the white spots that have plowed great furrows over his body. The cuticle of the skin in the center of these spots is white and as it gradually approaches the mahogany color grows a dull red or dirty white. He presents the appearance of being painted. The skin on the white surface looks as tender and fresh as that of an infant, while the dark has a tough withered appearance."

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### Personal Paragraphs.

H. F. Ray was in Hopkinsville, Monday.

B. S. Fenwick was in Louisville Monday.

J. T. Franks went to Evansville Monday.

W. D. Cannon went to Louisville Monday.

John Davis, of Friendship, was in town Monday.

Walter Clement went to St. Louis Saturday.

L. S. Lefell, of Morganfield, was in town Monday.

H. F. Ray, went to Hickman, Wednesday.

Col. H. R. Dankerson, of Evansville, was in town Monday.

Mr. Isaac Hodges returned from Chattanooga Tuesday.

Frank Alloway, of Commercial Point, was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. B. F. Copeland, of Cartersville, Ill., was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Richard McConnell, of Hardin county, Ill., was in town Friday.

Mr. E. T. Franks, Internal revenue man, was in town this week.

Messrs O. M. James and C. S. Nunn went to Paducah last night.

Mr. A. H. Cardin and wife are visiting friends in Sherman, Texas.

Mrs. Sallie Flannery, of Ford's Ferry is the guest of relatives in town.

Mrs. M. R. Givens, of Madisonville, is visiting friends in this county.

Miss Linnie Loyd, of Fredonia, is the guest of Misses Ada and Nellie Dues.

Miss Maud Roney, of Salem, was the guest of Miss Lena Barnes Sunday.

T. C. Williams left Tuesday for a two weeks business stay in Caldwell county.

Mr. Carroll Hodge, of Livingston county, spent Saturday and Sunday in Marion.

Miss Nannie Hopewell, of Sturgis, is the guest of Miss Mattie Henry, of this place.

J. T. Terry went to Princeton Wednesday to attend a meeting of the district Stewards.

Mr. Thos. Boyd, of Wallonia, was in town Friday. He wants to buy a good farm in this county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Douglass, Mrs. Harry Carnahan, and her daughter Miss Besie, are visiting relatives at Bedford, Ky.

Mrs. Joe Hecht, Mrs. Max Hecht, of Paducah, and Mrs. Harris of Louisville, are guests of Mrs. A. Wolf of this place.

Mr. J. M. McChesney, of Birdsville, was in town Saturday. His mother accompanied him and is the guest of Dr. Clark's family.

Messrs. P. Grassham, Alx Utley and Dr. Hayden, of Salem, were in town Monday, enroute to Louisville to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mr. J. D. Markey, of Hampton, was in town yesterday. While here he received a telegram from Brooklyn, N. Y. announcing the death of his aunt.

### Deeds Recorded.

Grant Green to W. L. Dalton 2004 acres for \$850.

Matilda McFarlaw to Wm. Pettit lease an interest in land on Hurricane Island.

Jas. L. Paris to R. A. LaRue 40 acres for \$800.

I. N. Cain to L. B. Cain interest in land for \$100.

J. W. Eberle to L. B. Cain 32 acres for \$15.

J. H. Mott to W. P. Maxwell 71 acres for purchase money notes.

J. V. Reynolds to Alx Wood 35 acres for \$350.

Alx Woody to J. V. Reynolds engine and saw mill for \$1000.

S. A. Simpson to Alx Woody 120 acres for \$800.

Jno W. Sullenger to Jno Mullinax interest in land for \$380.

W. A. James to B. F. James 12 acres for \$140.

Bettie Bennett to Murphy 45 acres for \$325.

A. R. Binkley to L. F. White 24 acres for \$40.

E. U. Easley to R. H. Kemp 96 acres for \$1,150.

A. Murphy to E. R. White 45 acres for \$362.50.

### Is Marriage a Failure.

There are nine divorce suits of the docket of the Crittenden Circuit Court, which means that marriage is sometimes a failure. The latest additions to the docket in this line are as follows:

Liane Buckalew vs J. P. Buckalew.

C. E. Towery vs M. E. Towery.

Susan L. Patterson vs Sam Patterson.

Wm. Ornduff vs Edny Ornduff.

Jane Rice vs Neely Rice.

H. R. Stembbridge vs Isabel Stembbridge.

### S. D. Hodge Assigns.

Tuesday Mr. S. D. Hodge made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. C. S. Nunn is made the assignee. The indebtedness is estimated at \$2,000; assets at \$1,700. This arrangement has no connection with Mr. Hodge's business at this place, but the complications arose in his business while at Salem. In the business at this place he shares only in the profits, having nothing invested, and the firm is perfectly solvent and a good one. The whole matter is briefly stated. He went in business at Salem, lost money, and now surrenders all that he has to pay the debts incurred. Mr. Hodge is an honest, industrious and capable business young man, but in spite of these business reverses overtook him as they frequently do the best. His assets will, however, like but little of paying off dollar for dollar.

See the No. 505 the best meat cutter on earth. Sold by Pierce & Son.

### A Brutal Assault.

Last Saturday afternoon the wife of Dr. John Frank, who resides in the Mud Spring neighborhood of Livingston county, about nine miles from Smithland, was brutally assaulted by a white ruffian named Tom Crutchfield, who was arrested and jailed in this city last evening, remained in jail until this morning, when he was brought before Judge Sanders and turned over to Officer Geary and Mr. Ivett, who left for Smithland with the prisoner at 8:55 o'clock, via Grand River.

According to the report here the lady assaulted is now lying at home in a very critical condition and may die from her fright and thrilling experience.

The above is from the Paducah News of the 17th, and if the details of the affair as given by that paper are correct a lynching may follow.

I will pay cash for Irish potatoes. M. Schwab.

For bargains in millinery goods of all kinds. Call on Mrs. Laura Skelton.

### County Court Orders.

Wm. Myers appointed surveyor of road No. 59.

Jas. H. Hughes granted an order permitting him to appropriate 10 acres of vacant land.

J. M. Dean appeared in court and consented to the erection of a house, and his land, free of charge, for voting purposes.

Chas. C. Turner allowed \$2.75 road way.

Sallie D. Moore allowed \$2.75 for road way.

A fine line of winter lap robes cheap at Pierce & Son.

### Suit on Marriage Contract.

Miss Annie Winters has filed suit against Albert Underdown, for \$5,000 for failing and refusing to comply with marriage contract. The plaintiff states in the petition that the day for the consummation of the marriage was named and everything was in readiness on that day so far as her part of the contract was concerned, but the defendant failed to put in his appearance.

### Chappell Hill School.

Those entitled to the roll of honor for the month ending Oct. 7, are: Alvira Eldor, Bob Fowler, Rufus Elder, Mandie Hill, Addie Bigham, James Fowler, Tylord Bigham, Mary Minner, Lillie Hill, Eva Hill, Effie Bigham and Annie Hill.

R. F. Wheeler, Teacher.

### Notice.

The Republican County Committee are requested to meet at Marion, Ky., on Saturday Oct. 22, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to transact some important business.

A. C. Moore, Ch'm.

J. L. Rushing, Sec'y.

LOST.—On Marion and Salem road, between Marion and the Mrs. Haynes farm, Wednesday, Oct. 12, a wooden walking cane, painted black. The finder will please return same to me or leave at Press office.

J. H. Hawkins.

You can buy jeans and cassimere pants cheaper from Skelton than any one else.

A few buggies left. Big bargains for somebody. Pierce & Son.

Skelton sells shirts, underwear, suspenders and hats at prices, that will please you. Try him.

### Anora.

J. E. Stephenson has opened up business in his new house at this place. His building is a substantial addition to our prosperous village.

A protracted meeting closed at Sulphur Springs Baptist church Wednesday night, with thirty-five additions to the church; twenty were baptized. Rev. J. W. Oliver did the preaching, assisted by Bro. W. R. Gibbs.

Mrs. King is very ill; the wife of W. J. Myers is also ill.

A diamond drill is at work at the Tabb mines. The drill has been run down 35 feet, beginning at the bottom of the shaft, which is 150 feet deep.

Buy fertilizer for WHEAT on 12 months time, from Geo. M. Crider, hardware, Marion, Ky.

### HILLYARD & WOODS.

#### The Old Firm Back at The Old Stand.

Monday Messrs. J. H. Hillyard and H. K. Woods renewed their partnership and purchased J. G. Asher's stock of drugs, and will continue the business at the old stand, Clark's building. For years these gentlemen have done business in Marion and their fine qualifications and integrity have made them popular with the people; and their many friends will be glad to find them again in business. Both are fine druggists, understanding the business in every detail and the reliability is too well known to need any recommendation. They will be glad to greet their old friends as well as the public generally.

Mr. E. T. Franks addressed the colored brothers at the courthouse last night, on the burning issues of the campaign.

Nothing but first class barbers at Vickers & Wallace's barber shop.

Ladies don't forget that Mrs. Laura Skelton is selling more hats, than ever before, and at prices that frightens her competitors.

Go to Vickers & Wallace's barber shop, next door to post-office, for a first class shave, hair cut or shampoo.

### Salem.

J. A. Udey and wife, and Dr. J. V. Hayden boarded Freeman's popular mail hack last Monday for Marion, where they took the train for Louisville. Mr. Udey is in bad health and is going there for medical treatment.

Our enterprising townsmen, Evans & Daniels, are putting the lumber on the ground preparatory to building their new business house on south main street.

Dr. Shelby and family are visiting in the country this week.

Miss Callie Mitchell, the popular book agent, is taking orders for some very nice Christmas books.

Mrs. Sarah Glenn and son, of Bethlehem, were visiting relatives and friends here Saturday and Sunday.

John Hendrick organized a Democratic glee club here last Monday night.

For a pretty red hat call on Miss Jennie Bow.

Mrs. Roney visited her parents at Sebree last week.

Boyd still wants to pay you the highest prices in cash for your produce.

S. J. Mitchell & Sons are doing a lively business with their saw mills. James Pringle, a resident of this place, is the oldest person in the county. He is past 95.

The Democratic club met again Tuesday night, and was profitably entertained for a short time by Hon. Sam Clark. The club meets again next Monday night, and all good Democrats are cordially invited to be present and take part. The club will hereafter be known as the W. A. Hayden club, and appropriate badges will be ordered soon.

Charley Ratter, Democratic nominee for circuit clerk, was in our midst this week, looking after the interest of his candidacy. He has Mr. R. E. King, the Republican nominee to contend with, but he has nothing to fear in Salem precinct.

Vickers & Wallace's barber shop is the best.

If you want a lot for a residence in Marion, call on R. C. Walker.

18 lbs granulated sugar for \$1; 21 lbs granulated sugar for \$1, at Schwab's.

### Dressmakers.

Mrs. Sallie Dorr and Mrs. M. H. Coffield have formed a partnership in the dressmaking business at Mrs. Dorr's millinery store. All of the latest styles in patterns can be seen by calling on them. All work done in the best manner and latest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed. They will appreciate your patronage.

### Sale Notice.

I have for sale a house and lot in Marion, a mill site, boiler and engine and 300 cords of wood at Salem, two horses, one road cart and harness.

C. S. Nunn, Marion, Ky.

### For Sale or Exchange.

I have a number of good buggies and hacks for sale very cheap or will exchange them for hay or corn. If you want a bargain call at once.

W. D. Wallingford.

Lost on public road between Edyville and Marion, Saturday Oct. 8, a folding top to table and a chair the finder will greatly oblige by writing me at Marion, Ky.

L. Miles.

Buy your boots and shoes from Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.; they sell the best and cheapest.

J. M. Jean & Son, the spot cash produce dealers, will at all times pay the highest market price in cash for eggs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and all kinds of country produce.

See our ladies cloaks and jackets. Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.

Some months ago the Legislature of Michigan passed a law providing for the choosing of presidential electors by Congressional districts, for each congressional district to choose its elector independent of the State. There was opposition to this law, and the matter was first taken to the Supreme Court of Michigan; this court decided that it was constitutional; the case was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and last Monday that court decided that the law was constitutional. This will give five or six electoral votes in Michigan to Cleveland.

10,000 feet of oak fencing lumber for sale.—L. W. Cruce, Crayneville, Ky.

I am receiving a stock of furniture at the old Cameron stand, Marion, Ky. Call and see my goods, and learn my prices.

J. J. BENNETT.

By calling early—we have just received another car load of the celebrated Mitchell wagons. We have all sizes.

You need go no further when in want of sugar and coffee. Skelton has it.

### Millinery Goods at Tolu.

Miss Minnie McAmis is selling hats for Mrs. Loving this season. Call at Tolu, and see the stock.

Shingles! Shingles!

Geo. Boston has plenty of shingles for sale. Best shingles and lowest prices. See him.

Buy a "Dandy" Disc Harrow for your wheat land.

Pierce & Son, Agents.

Buy fertilizer for WHEAT on 12 months time from Geo. M. Crider, hardware, Marion, Ky.

All the newest things in dress goods, such as homespun, serges, chevrons and henriettes at Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.

The Sherwood House is the place where all Kentuckians stop when they go to Evansville. The table is good, the rooms are splendid and the proprietor, Mr. T. C. Bridwell is a capital man.

The best machine oil made; for sale at Crider's hardware store.

Buy fertilizer for WHEAT on 12 months time, from Geo. M. Crider, hardware, Marion, Ky.

Come to see us.—Pierce & Son.

Quinine racks the nerves, "C. C. C. Certain Chills Cure" racks malaria and chills. No cure, no pay.

Newingham and calico at Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.

Wheat drills are now very cheap at Pierce & Son.

Bring all your dried fruit to Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.</



## THE FOUR CENTURIES



HE spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean—in city, village and countryside—the children of the states are marshaled and marching under the banner of the nation, and with them the people are gathering around the school houses.

Men are recognizing today the most impressive anniversary since some celebrated their thousandth year—the 400th anniversary of the stepping of a hemisphere into the world's life: four completed centuries of a new social order; the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while during these hours the federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American, institutions which unite us all, we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality, the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the first gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere. It was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without significance. In the Old World for thousands of years that men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untouched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civilization. All this time the world was ready. New forces had come to light full of returning power in the Old World. In the New World they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus, pressed by this fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be given space for development, and where the awaited trial of the new civilization was to be made.

Today we remember the milestones. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward we see the first mingling of modern ideas; their long conflict with Old World theories, which were also transported hither. We see stalwart men and brave women one moment on the shore, then disappearing in dim forests. We hear the sea. We see the flames of burning cabins and hear the cry of the savage. We see the never ceasing wagon trains always toiling westward. We behold long cabins telling villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings; schools becoming an educational system; meeting houses leading into organic Christianity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments.

We see hardy men with intense convictions grappling, struggling, often amid battle smoke, and some idea characteristic of the New world always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with single-minded purpose. We note the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce and its striking forth into unmeasured wealth, and the millions of members one of another as sentiment could never bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and regaining the leadership of the world; the right for every soul, universal enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America; these principles are the true Americanism.

We look forward. We are conscious we are in a period of transition. Ideas in education, in political economy, in social science are undergoing revolutions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the republic makes a firm ground of hope. The coming century promises to be more than ever the age of the people—an age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need.

As no prophet among our fathers on the 300th anniversary of America could have pictured what the new century would do, so no man can this day reach out and grasp the 120 years that lie between the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries the principles of Americanism will build our fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our comprehension, but we may be sure that in its social relations of men with men the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be made happy. One institution more than another has wrought out the achievement of the past, and is today most trusted for the future. Our fathers, and their children, knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school therefore was conceived the cornerstone of the republic. Jefferson and Madison recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions, the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state.

We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public school as the proudest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We epitomize the master force which under God has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America therefore gathers her sons around the school house today as the institution closest to the people, most characteristic of the people and fullest of hope for the people.

Today America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the fifteen millions now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We, the youth of America, who today unite to march as one army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be stained, and that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen and brotherhood for the world.

### The School Review.

One of the most striking suggestions for the local observance of Columbus Day is that in every town and city in the land the schools parade after the morning exercises of the celebration. While this is not specifically included in the official programme prepared for the day, it is strongly urged by the committee of educators who have had the uniform celebration in charge.

If there is a general parade of the

civil and military organizations a "public school review" should be the most honored feature. If there is no general procession the schools alone might be reviewed. Let the pupils meet at their school houses at a designated hour and be conducted by efficient marshals, without delays and in perfect order, to their places in the line. The army veterans north and south, the blue and the gray alike, are properly to march with the schools as special guards of honor. As the reviewing stand is reached each part of the column can salute the flag with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and caps.

The various patriotic organizations might fittingly be invited both to the morning exercises and to serve, in addition to the veterans, as escorts in the review. The beauty of the review would be heightened if each school carried both the national flag and a distinctive banner of its own. The review also might be made impressive by symbolic floats, models of the "old red school house" and of the ship Columbus among the appropriate subjects. This feature, however, should not be attempted unless it can be effectively done. In cases, let it be said, the fantastic should be rigorously barred from the procession.

### THE MAP COLUMBUS USED.

It Was Purely Theoretical and Placed Its Where America Lay.

Maps based on ascertained facts are a modern idea. Prior to the age of the discovery in which Columbus is the most illustrious figure, known facts were not thought about in the drawing of maps. Maps were merely facts for them were used as far as they went after the facts were exhausted, geographical theories answered as well.

Thus Ptolemy, in the map which served Europe for a dozen centuries, sketched the lands about the Mediterranean with at least a recognizable degree of correctness. But when he reached the limits of the explored regions he did not hesitate to finish his map; he simply put beyond the known frontiers what he thought ought to be there. He believed that beyond the vast period of the earth were only vast deserts or impenetrable swamps. He had no idea of open oceans beyond the known lands.

Ptolemy, however, understood and respected the spirituality of the earth. What is still more curious, he estimated the earth's circumference astonishingly near the truth. He made it only 6,300 miles too little.

But after Ptolemy, about 550 A. D., a geographer of the church arose whose name was Cosmas. He scorned the blasphemous idea that the earth was round. He held out the whole universe as the shape of a "sacred cross," to follow the figure of "Professor John Fiske."

But discoverers had been pushing eastward across Asia. Some monks went as missionaries, in about 1250 A. D., learned from Chinese whom they fell in with that on the eastern shore of China was a vast ocean.

But discoverers had been pushing eastward across Asia. Some monks went as missionaries, in about 1250 A. D., learned from Chinese whom they fell in with that on the eastern shore of China was a vast ocean.

Columbus was aided by the map work of Toscanelli. This distinguished astronomer, who drew his map about 1470, calculated the circumference of the earth prodigiously near the truth—he made it only 124 miles too great. This accuracy for that day is simply amazing. Toscanelli, however, was all in dreamland about Asia; he elongated Asia till it covered the whole Pacific ocean. Then he pictured open ocean, beginning at about the longitude of California and extending east to Europe.

Columbus porled over this map and carried it with him on his voyage as the nearest thing to a chart which was obtainable. Nevertheless Columbus had a theory of his own about the width of the Atlantic ocean and about the circumference of the earth. Columbus believed that Toscanelli's figure of the earth's circumference was all too large; so instead of about the true circumference Columbus estimated, and thus made it 3,000 miles too little. He calculated that to reach the wonderful island of Zippango, or Japan, he would have to sail only 2,500 miles from the Canaries. In other words, he put Japan a little nearer Europe than the West Indies. Columbus squeezed the earth up till he made its circumference just as small as he could. Yet the argument that his theory made impossible was to be his immortal glory.

It was very lucky, however, that Columbus thus jumped America in his reckoning. Columbus was purely an accident, the whole voyage was more of a scientific undertaking than if Columbus had fancied a new continent was to be found. Had he gone only on such a knight errand quest as had been common enough during the ignorant Middle Ages, it would have taken no more heavy and been no more significant than a thousand chivalrous and foolhardy quests after nothing by the knights of Christendom.

His voyage was significant because it was undertaken in the interest of science—the new science of Europe. Columbus was the first man who had dared or dared venture out through what had been called the Sea of Darkness to demonstrate a properly arrived at scientific theory. This constitutes the real glory of Columbus over Leif Ericson, who may have visited America, but who was too much a barbarian to appreciate its significance.

The other interesting fact is, that unless Columbus had made the Indians error in his census he would never have made his extraordinary venture.

—FRANCIS BURNHAM.

### A BALLAD OF "OLD GLORY."

It flutters from ocean to ocean  
High over the elements' roar.  
The flag of our love and devotion  
The star-spangled flag we adore.  
It shall reign and shall rule evermore,  
Far famed, both in song and in story,  
Today and for days still to store—  
Hurray for the folk of Old Glory!



It is a foe or false friend have a notion  
It proves and strength to explore.  
It shall set all his nerves in motion  
They never experienced before.  
Oh, it's stronger by far than of yore,  
When it crushed the vile plot of each traitor  
Not fighting 'till shinner and soar—  
Hurray for the folk of Old Glory!

### A PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME.

Plans for the Public School Observance of Columbus Day.

When the American superintendents of education at their Brooklyn meeting last winter appointed their executive committee to take charge of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day, they instructed them especially to prepare a uniform programme of exercises for all localities.

This official programme is now published. It provides specifically for a morning celebration in school houses, and suggestions are made for afternoon demonstrations in which schools and citizens may unite. The morning ceremonies are to be as follows:

The schools are to assemble in their school houses at the usual hour on the morning of Oct. 21. All the rooms under the same principal, so far as possible, are to unite in the same exercises. Although it is a gala day, the discipline is to be precise, and the session is supposed to exhibit the results of careful, painstaking preparations.

The principal reads everything in readiness, gives his last injunctions and with his special guests waits the arrival of the detail of veterans who are to assist in raising and saluting the flag. The veterans are greeted at the gate by a color guard of pupils and are escorted with dignity to the main room and presented to the principal. Then the signal is given, and each room in turn, to drumbeat, or other music, marches to the school yard, where the exercises are to take place and where seats have been arranged. The pupils are drawn up in a large hollow square around the flag, and the veterans and color guard take their places at the head of the line.

The exercises are opened by the master of ceremonies, who may be the principal or an appointed person, reading the president's proclamation for the school celebration of the day, in which he urges that every school in the land shall fly the national flag. He orders the flag unfurled, and the veterans run up the staff and lead the assembly in three cheers for the stars and stripes. Then, led by the principal, the pupils give an impressive salute to the colors, pledging allegiance to the flag and to the republic for which it stands. This salute properly terminates in the singing of "My country, 'tis of thee" by the whole audience.

Following this unique ceremony and an acknowledgment of Divine Providence come the specially constituted features of the official programme. The first of these is the song of Columbus Day by Theron Brown, the distinguished writer of sweet songs. This is to be sung to the old and new melody of "Lyonel." Then follows the address of Columbus Day, which is a thoughtful and brilliant declamation prepared by The Youth's Companion as a special gift to the celebration. The final feature is the reading of the ode of Columbus Day. This new poem, by Edna Dean Proctor, is a masterpiece. It will take high and permanent rank in American classic. The privileges of declaiming this noble address, and of rendering the superb ode, will be a coveted distinction among the pupils of our schools, and the assignment should be very carefully made.

This coincides the uniform features of the official programme. Following these are expected to come the local additions, such as historic representations, patriotic recitations and chorals, with which the schools may elaborate the exercises. It will also be the usual thing for addresses to be made by the eminent guests of the occasion, and for the familiar national hymns to be sung.

Preparations for the creditable rendering of this programme cannot begin too soon. The most careful arrangements should be made. Persistent rehearsal is imperative.

The families of all the pupils should be invited. Citizens generally should be expected at the school houses on the evening of Oct. 21. Seats for the assembly should be provided out of doors, and a suitable room should also be held in readiness for retreat in case of storm.

If your appetite is gone nothing will restore it more quickly than "C. C. C. Certain Chili Cure," the great Tonic and guaranteed cure for Chills and Fever.

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A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Pruritic Scabies, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 cents per box.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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