

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME XIII

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

NUMBER 19.

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.

FROM STEVENSON.

The Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate.

Sends His Letter of Acceptance to the President of the National Democratic Convention.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 30.—General Adlai E. Stevenson to-day sent his letter of acceptance to Hon. William L. Wilson. The general in the beginning states that since his nomination he has been discussing the issues in many states and has had no time to prepare his letter, continuing he says:

"The full discussion of the public questions, commonly expressed from a candidate for Vice President, has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the National ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than endorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

After stating that the greatest power conferred on human government is taxation, he says:

"Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent which is used to excuse new exactions and there arises artificial distinctions which beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves. It is plain that our present inevitable system of tariff exaction has promoted the growth of such condition in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil, and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of his system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, these unfavorable conditions must continue, until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a conquering people, for the preservation inviolate of their own government. There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of a war tariff in times of peace and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflicts ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands

the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes. The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words, when it said in its platform:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic value and exchangeable to be adjusted to international agreement, or by such a safe guard of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

"To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage earner or the farmer, it is all important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal unquestioned and universal exchangeable value, and of equal purchasing power.

"Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which can not be overstated. Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with all classes and conditions there. I found general and growing apprehensions which it is believed will result in the passage of the bill, or similar threatened legislation.

"The enactment of a Force bill into law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the State at which it is especially aimed, where in many communities would incite trouble, and invite retaliatory measures, which would disturb property values, and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investments.

"I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, I will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust conferred on me.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] Adlai E. Stevenson.

ANOTHER COLORED BISHOP

Advices His People to Vote for Cleveland.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Democrats will publish tomorrow an address from the Rev. Dr. Piero Williams, the colored divine lately appointed Presiding Elder of the African M. E. Church of Michigan and a part of Wisconsin. Dr. Williams is a life-long Republican and an acknowledged leader among his people. He now renounces allegiance to the Republican party, adjuring colored voters to support the Democracy, and gives at length his reasons for his actions. He says:

"In common with many of my people I have held faithful allegiance to the party of the sainted Lincoln, of Sumner and the host of the leaders of the friends of my people a generation ago. I have no apology to make for that allegiance. But these men are dead, and while their influence still remains the time has come when their names are but a blessed memory in connection with the party with which they were associated and the party itself is no longer what it was.

We are in a new era. New men have come to the front in national and political affairs, and there is an entire revolution in the relations which the political parties bear to the colored people. Careful, prayerful, conscientious study of the situation has led me to renounce all affiliation with the Republican party and to cast my lot and vote with the Democracy, a party which to-day manifests itself through its leaders and through a great majority of the rank and file of the organization as the friend to which my people now look with assured certainty of fair treatment and a recognition of their rights. For that party and its candidates, State and Nation, my vote and so much influence as I possess shall be given gladly, loyally, earnestly.

Among his arguments Dr. Williams says:

When Grover Cleveland came into power as President, did not put colored men in these offices which he found occupied by colored men? The history of his administration answers that he did.

Did not Grover Cleveland give recognition and office to more colored men than has any President since Grant? The history of his administration shows that under his impartial construction of the Civil Service laws he drew no color line, and that fitness and ability, not birth or race were the considerations which actuated him in making appointments. All through the South Democrats are our friends; there the Re-

publicans regard our people as simply so much voting support, and when they find they can't command that support, they favor organizations with a view to debarring colored people from all political and social recognition.

In closing Dr. Williams says:

These are some of the considerations which have led me to renounce allegiance to the Republican party, and outside of these matters I am impelled to say that the party which legislates for one class and against the interests of the people, which builds up monopolies of the favored few at the expense of the many, which makes one small class the beneficiaries of its work and lays a heavy burden of taxation on all others as establishing a new and a new cursed form of slavery.

New Remedy for Cholera.

Hamburg, Oct. 27.—The marked abatement in the deaths from cholera here during the past few past few weeks is thought to be due to the use of periolate, a new remedy introduced by Dr. Richard Weaver, E. E. P. C. S., under the direction of Drs. Lauenstein and Stocker and others in the Seaman's Hospital. The remedy was previously tested in London on animals and was backed up by the recommendations of Sir Edward Clark and other eminent physicians, who held that the solution injected under the patient's skin is quite harmless to human life. It is claimed that in the first stages of the disease ninety-five of 100 persons can be saved. In the malignant form 70 per cent. of the patients can be saved. The remedy is said to be generally used here now for all maladies of microbe origin.

Third Party Men Give Georgia Up.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22.—The Third Party Campaign Committee has hauled down its flag and the concession now comes from Secretary Oscar Parker that the Democrats will elect every Congressman from Georgia and that Watson will be defeated by 2,000 votes. Secretary Parker is the only official of the committee that had the nerve to remain at the headquarters of the party. The handwriting on the wall, to the tune of 70,000 Democratic majority, has destroyed all the hopes of the Third party men.

A Tragic End.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Oct. 29.—To-day on the crowded streets Henry Boulden, a young farmer, shot and killed W. C. Brown, a neighbor farmer. It is a tragic end of an old quarrel.

THE PROOF CLEAR.

Tennessee Alliance Leader Convinced of McDowell's Treachery.

Vice President Frank M. Smith Warns the Farmers At Columbia.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27.—One of the greatest political gatherings of the campaign was held at Columbus, Tenn., to-day, when Judge Turney, ex-Gov. Taylor and others addressed 6,000 people.

The most sensational speech was by Capt. Frank M. Smith, State Superintendent of Public Instruction under Gov. Taylor, and Vice President of the State Farmers' Alliance. He had some serious words to say to the members of the Farmers' Alliance to-day. He belonged to the Alliance and had for two years been its Vice President in this State. He had no apology to make for that because he believed the farmers had the same right to organize that any other people had. The Alliance had good principles if properly taught and properly followed. But now the proof was clear that the farmers had been sold out to the Republican party by John H. McDowell, and he for one, wanted to protest against the confirmation of the sale. He had been one of those who had favored the renomination of John P. Buchanan, and had he remained a candidate before the Democratic Convention would have supported him. But when Buchanan became an independent he favored him no more.

The speaker said that all this talk of McDowell having received money was not based on nothing. He himself has come to Nashville and found McDowell's paper, the Toiler, locked up in the post-office, because they had not even money to pay the postage on it. They had not a dollar. He went back to East Tennessee, raised the money, sent it to Nashville and the Toiler sent out to subscribers. He did this because he favored Buchanan, and the Toiler was advocating Buchanan's case. Pretty soon the Toiler went over to the Third party, and ever since has had plenty of money.

East Tennessee Democrats who had sent money protested and the Toiler people said: "It will all come back to you." The money was sent back to those who had furnished it in the days when it was hard up. Do they dare deny that McDowell got money? Where did he get it? The facts of his trade with the Republican party had been recently published, and not one of the letters denied that McDowell got money? In his own letter McDowell did not deny that he received money. Baker does not deny that the money was paid. Jo Ivins was the editor of the Knoxville Republican and George W. Hill was a member of the National Republican Committee. Their made the charge.

Capt. Smith then read extracts from McDowell's letter in the Toiler to show that he did not deny, but even acknowledge, that a trade had been made by which the Republicans were to succeed in certain Congressional districts.

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FLAME SWEEP.

Milwaukee Suffers Great Loss From Fire.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29.—Twenty-one years ago waves of Lake Michigan reflected the glare of a midnight fire that turned thousands from their homes and turned property worth millions of dollars into nothing but recollection. To-night the scenes, though fortunately on a smaller scale, have been enacted over again.

Three thousand people are homeless; three lives have passed away and \$6,000,000 worth of property has been swallowed up, and forty-six acres of blackened desolation within Milwaukee's boundaries mark the path over which the fire has swept.

Militia are guarding sidewalks and crossing, and though the streets ride the members of the Milwaukee Light Squadron with drawn swords in their hands, aiding to the best of their ability the efforts of the municipal officers to control the crowds and to prevent the work of thieves and blackguards and other human scum which always arise to the surface when the depths are stirred. And Milwaukee has been stirred to-night. Not an eye which is able to appreciate the meaning of what it can see has closed in this city to-night.

More than eleven blocks of solid territory, including much of the most extensive wholesale districts, have burned.

Still They Came.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The political sensation of to-day in this city was the authorized statement of Judge H. R. Littell, President of the City Bank, and one of the ablest and most prominent Republicans of this section, that he intended to support and vote for Grover Cleveland and Stevenson.

Upon being interviewed he said that this decision was brought about by opposition to Republican legislation, high

tariff and the Force bill. Because of his high social and political standing the decision of Judge Littell will have great weight with many voters.

Cynthiana, Ky., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—J. L. Jones, a tin merchant of this place, who voted for Harrison in 1888, and has been a life-long Republican, is out for the whole Democratic ticket. He says he can not stand the McKinley tariff on tin.

Maj. A. J. Moray, a prominent citizen who voted for Harrison in 1888, is out day and night making speeches for Cleveland and Stevenson. He says he can not stand the Force bill and the tariff.

NITRO GLYCERINE.

A Factory Explodes and Startles People for Twenty Miles—Many Killed and Hurt.

Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—A special to the Dispatch from Lima, O., says: At precisely 10 o'clock this morning the nitro glycerine factory, twenty-seven miles south of this city, exploded with a terrific report that was heard for twenty miles. Buildings shook and windows were smashed all over the city. Three persons are known to be dead, two probably fatally injured and two teamsters missing.

The farm-house of Wm. Hooker, 1,800 yards from the scene, was totally wrecked and a servant girl injured by falling debris. The farm house of Thomas Placer, a half-mile above the Hooker homestead was also badly damaged. A great gaping hole marks the spot where the magazine stood. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, but it is supposed that the glycerine was in some manner set on fire. A \$5,000 plate glass front in the Metropolitan bank, fully three miles from the scene, was shattered.

A Husband's Revenge.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 25.—Jay Smith, a prominent farmer and sporting man, residing at Cerulean Springs, twelve miles west of this city, was shot and instantly killed last evening by Isaac Ford, a negro.

Smith was found by Ford with the latter's wife last evening. Bitter words ensued, when Smith rushed on his adversary with a knife. Ford seized a gun and shot Smith, the ball passing through his body near the heart, causing instant death. Ford at once surrendered to officers of the law.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure" is pleasant to take and harmless. Children like it; it is guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever.

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.

STRIKE

WHILE The Iron Is Hot.

We will only be here 30 days longer and during this time we will save you 500 PER CENT on your winter clothing. We want to

CLOSE OUT

our entire stock before leaving and to make quick sales we'll you an All Wool Coat worth from \$8 to \$10 for \$1.75 to \$3.00; overcoats worth \$10.00 to \$15 for \$3.00 to 5.00.

Don't miss this grand opportunity, come and see

QUIREY BROS.

Dr. Hale's Household Tea.

Is the great blood purifier and nerve tonic. It acts upon all the secretions of the system, enabling the liver and kidneys to perform their proper functions, giving tone and strength to the nervous system, a certain cure for dyspepsia. Two months treatment for 50c. Get a sample at Hillyard & Woods drug store.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Guaranteed 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.

FOR SALE:—A farm 150 acres, 4 1/2 miles south-east of Marion, 75 acres cleared; fair improvements, plenty timber, good water. Will sell cheap. Ira Wood, Marion, Ky.

Suits and overcoats low down at Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.

See our \$1 boys suits. Pierce, Yandell, Gugenheim Co.

Buggies and Harness at Pierce & Son's Hardware Store.

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.

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

All those knowing themselves in-
debted to me either by note or ac-
count must come and settle at once.
Mrs. G. WOLFF.

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 gradu-
ate Pharmacist.

Next Door to Bank.

LOCAL NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27 1892.

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

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

WANTED:—A good girl to assist
in household work; will pay good
wages. Frank Wheeler.

I have a number of hocks and bug-
les to sell or exchange for horses,
hay and corn.—W. D. WALLING-
FORD.

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

Hats and bennets trimmed in the
latest styles cheap at
Sallie K. Dorr's.

Rain at last.

Don't fail to vote.

Prepare for winter.

Business in the courts is dull.

No new sidewalk this fall.

A fine time for working the roads.

Corn gathering will soon be in
order.

The ticket poll-book is a large
affair.

Whisky is now sold by the quart
in Marion.

Vote your own sentiments, not
those of another.

City Marshal Wilborn has been
sick several days.

The People's party Committee
will hold a meeting Saturday.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie filled the pulpit
at the Methodist church Sunday.

Last Saturday was a fine business
day in Marion. The town was full
of people.

A man with a phonograph captured
a great many nickles in Marion
last week.

Mr. H. O. Hill has sold his farm
in this county and will move to Sa-
line county, Illinois.

Jake Robertson was acquitted of
the charge of cutting a cow. The
trial was held Friday.

There will be no liquor on hands
next Tuesday. We will have pro-
hibition on that day, anyhow.

Kin Williams has sued the O. V.
railroad for \$100, the value of a
horse killed by the cars Oct. 22.

Mr. Robt White, brother of Dr.
White, of Blackford, died at his
home, in Webster county, a few days
ago.

"Do you reckon the board of trust-
ees would grant saloon licenses?"
Is a question that has been asked
recently.

Dr. J. D. Smith, the Prohibition
candidate for Congress, addressed a
fair sized audience at the opera-
house Friday night.

A party of Marionites spent a day
and night at Barnett's lake last
week, and brought home 50 or 75
pounds of fine fish.

Now that the moonlight nights
have come, you can see where the
street lamps are located, and
avoid coming in contact with the
poets.

Revs. J. F. Price and J. B. Low-
ery are holding a meeting at New
Salem. There has been several con-
versions and good interest is man-
ifested in the services.

The wife of Mr. W. H. Waddell,
of Jasper, Tenn., died a few days
ago. Mr. Waddell was formerly a
citizen of this county, and has many
friends here who sympathize with
him in his irreparable loss.

A few days ago Messrs Wm. Bur-
nett and Bob Williams and Newton
Cain, returned from Missouri where
they had been on a hunting trip.
They party killed two deer, and a
few turkeys. They had a pleasant
trip and a jolly time in camp.

John Imboden was in Marion
Monday. John came out of the
trouble he was in at Morganfield all
right. The charge against him was
an old one dating back to 1888.

Marriage Licenses.

Fred R. Lawrence and Miss Mary
Susan Garner, Berry S. Coomer and
Elenora Knight, E. L. Slaton and
Mrs Martha F. Baird, Thos J Beck
to Miss Leahy Brown.

Still Another.

There are now twelve divorce suits
on the docket of the Crittenden Cir-
cuit Court, and every week adds
another. The last filed is that of G.
C. Hill against Dora Hill, his wife.
The petitioner alleges that his wife
abandoned him.

Ross Wallingford Dead.

Mr. Ross Wallingford died at his
home in Union City, Tenn., Satur-
day. Monday the remains were
brought to this county and buried at
Mt. Zion cemetery. The deceased
was a native of this county, he went
to Union City several years ago.
His wife is a sister of Judge Nunn
of this place. A large number of
friends and relatives attended the
burial Monday.

Tricked a Madstone.

Last week Ed. the little son Mr.
Jesse Olive, of this place, was bitten
by a dog owned by Mr. Olive. Mr.
Olive gave the dog to Rochester
Wallingford and before many hours
Wallingford was bitten by the dog.
Both parties grew uneasy about the
matter, fearing the dog had hydro-
phobia, and Friday they went to
Paducah and applied the mad stone to
the wound. The famous stone would
not stick to either of the wounds,
and they returned Saturday
feeling greatly relieved. It has
since transpired that the dog, to-
gether with four others, was afflicted
with dystemper.

County Court Orders.

The following county claims were
allowed by the court.

Geo M Crier, road tools, \$27.80.

J. A. Hurley, hauling election
booths and express charges on same
\$3.33.

F. J. Imboden, on pauper claim
\$25.

F. J. Imboden, extra work at poor
house, \$22.20.

Herod Travis, for brick for jail
wall \$24.30.

Pierce & Son, road tools \$16.75.

Robt Clement, for digging and
walling wall at jail, \$27.50.

On motion of J E Tharp, Mes
John Malcom, Thos L Wright and
John Cowart were appointed view-
ers to report upon proposed estab-
lishment of public road.

Attention, Stockholders.

The Butter and Cheese factory
has been in operation about ten days
with a slight increase in the milk
supply daily, but the supply is not
yet sufficient to pay for the milk and
pay the running expenses, and there
is but one way to get it up to a self
sustaining basis, and that is for the
stockholders to furnish more than
twice as much milk as they are at
the present time. Those that are
not stockholders are not going to do
much until they know it as an es-
tablished enterprise. If the stock-
holders will only make a greater ef-
fort and get the factory on a self-
sustaining basis; say, within the next
thirty days, everything will be all
right; and by the 1st of next May we
will be getting milk by the "bar!"

and then the Butter and Cheese fac-
tory will be the pride of Marion and
of Crittenden county and will be the
means of building up our town and
county not second to the Ohio
Valley railroad. Don't one wait for
another, but go right away and do
your duty in premises and then it
will be plenty of time to "kick," and
everybody knows we have had too
much of that in the past, and soon-
er you get 150 gallons of milk to the
factory every day the sooner you
will have the enterprise on a self
sustaining basis, and the sooner you
will have to stop running your
hands down into your pockets at the
end of each month to pay current
expenses. Now you have the two
horns of the dilemma presented to
you, and the question is, which will
you choose. J. W. Skelton.

Wednesday was a great day for
the Democrats at Salem. A mon-
ster flag pole was raised, enthusiastic
speeches were made by Hon. J. K.
Hendrick and Mr. O. M. James.
Notwithstanding the inclement
weather a big crowd was in attend-
ance and they were enthusiastic
Democrats, too.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Hamp-
ton, was in town Tuesday. He left
Wednesday morning for Owensboro
to attend the State meeting of the
Farmer's Union, being the representa-
tive for his county in that meeting.
While he is a strong F & L U man,
he is bitterly opposed to mixing poli-
tics, in any way, with the organi-
zation, his trip to Owensboro, he says,
has no political significance whatever.

Mr. Arthur Belt desires us to an-
nounce that he is a candidate for
Constable of Marion precinct elec-
tion next Tuesday. He will appre-
ciate your support and influence and
if elected, will make a good officer.

Remember that the polls close
next Tuesday at 4 o'clock. Don't
wait until five or six to go to the
election. Go early, and put a cross
mark under the rooster.

WEDDING BELLS.

HILLIARD-LAMBERT.

A social event of marked promi-
nence took place at half noon yester-
day at the First Presbyterian church.
Rev. Thos Cummins united in mar-
riage at that hour Dr. J. H. Hilli-
ard of Marion and Miss Phoebe
Lambert of this city. The bride, it
may be said without flattery, is one
of the most beloved young ladies in
Henderson society. She has a high-
ly attractive face, a winning smile
indicative of a sunny nature, and is
strongly endowed with all the graces
that embellish social life and are the
chief charm of woman. In literary
circles she has always been an orna-
ment, and in church work and deeds
of charity she has always been leader.
The decorations of the church
consisting of a huge pyramid of flow-
ers about the altar. There nodding
plants of rare foliage, chrysanthem-
ums of rich hue, and roses, whose
petals shed a benediction of fra-
grance over the happy scene. The
church building was taxed to its ut-
most capacity with guests. The
usher, four in number, Messrs Will
Weaver, John Lambert, Singleton
Kimmel and Richard Clay, preceded
the bridal couple.

The bride and groom entered to
the strains of the Lohengrin wed-
ding march, brilliantly executed by
the organist. The bride wore a rich
street dress of dark blue novelty
cloth and carried a bouquet of Bride's
roses.

A charming effect was made as
the couple left the church by the
waving of handkerchiefs, by the
members of the bride's Sunday
school class. The array of presents
received by the popular pair were
numerous and extremely elegant.

Dr. and Mrs Hilliard left on the
12:30 train on a bridal tour in the
West. They will go as far as Denver,
Col., and will be at home in Marion
after Nov. 15th.—Henderson Jour-
nal.

Yesterday Hon. J. R. Summers
passed through Marion enroute
home from Frankfort. The Legis-
lature adjourned Tuesday until Nov.
15th. Our representative is hale,
hearty and happy. While Frankfort
life agrees with him, he is anxious
for the work in hand to be complet-
ed.

A few of the farmers of this county
are bailing their hay this year. It
is to them a new feature, and those
who are trying it this year, are hope-
ful of making some additions to their
exchequer thereby.

No applicants for pensions were
before the Board of Examiners yester-
day, nor the week previous.

The overseers have been buying
road tools, which means that they
are going to have some good roads. No
more to be.

Superintendent Deboe received the
second check for payment of
school teachers this week. The
amount of the check is \$2454.50.

Commissioner's Sale.

Mary L. Barnes and others, Pl'ffs,
Against

Lemah Barnes and others, Def'ts.

By virtue of a judgement and order
of sale of the Crittenden Circuit
Court, rendered at the December
Term thereof, 1890 in the above
styled cause, the undersigned will, on
Monday, the 14 day of November
1892, between the hours of 11
o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m.,
at the court house door in Marion,
Crittenden County, Ky., (being
county court day) proceed to ex-
pose to PUBLIC SALE to the highest
bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months,
the following described property, viz:

Two certain tracts of land lying
in Crittenden County, Ky., on Hur-
ricane Creek (adjoining each other)
about 2 1/2 miles south of Cave-in-
Rock Ferry and known as the Wm.
Barnes land, containing respectively
250, and 6 acres, and will be sold as
one tract. Also another tract ad-
joining the above two mentioned
tracts and known as a part of the
Barnes tract containing 50 acres.

Also another tract lying in said
county, 1 1/2 miles south of Ford's
Ferry and known as the M. A.
Shanks land, containing 207 acres
more or less.

The purchaser will be required to
give bond with approved security for
the payment of the purchase money
to have the force and effect of a
judgement, bearing 4 per cent inter-
est from day of sale, with a line re-
served upon said property, until all
the purchase money is paid.

J. H. Walker,
Master Commissioner, U. C. C.,
Oct. 28, 1892.

Town Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled
for in the post-office at Tolu, Ky.

Mrs. Arantia Bebut, Sue E. Cash,
J. M. Fritta, L. M. Hamilton, Ike
Lynn, Jas C. Minner, Bill Tack-
well. Persons calling for any of the
above letters will please say adver-
tised. T. A. McAmis, P. M.

COAL DISCOVERED.

A Three-Foot Vein of the Black
Diamond near Crittenden
Springs.

A few years ago, while digging a
well, near Crittenden Springs, a
citizen discovered indications of coal
deposits, and the discovery occasion-
ed considerable talk, but nothing
more than talk ever grew out of the
discovery at that time; later, Prof.
E. O. Ulrich, of the State Geological
Survey, visited that section, while
making a survey of the county's
minerals. He suggested the pres-
ence of a vein of coal in that locality,
and said, so we are informed, that
the vein of the well known Barnaby
mines, on Tradewater, trended in
that direction. He indicated to Mr.
Joel Farmer, as well as other citizens,
the locality of the probable vein.
Since that time, now near two years
ago, Mr. Farmer has made occasional
endeavors to find coal, but up to last
week his efforts had not been alto-
gether successful. Last week he un-
earthed a three foot vein of good fuel
coal on the farm of T. A. Minner, near
the Springs. The vein crops out
the side of the hill and can be mined
with little expense, comparatively.
Mr. Farmer is very much elated over
the result of his patient search, and
feels that he is amply rewarded for
his persistent labor. Men are at
work this week developing the mine.
If the vein proves to be, as geologist
Ulrich's thinks, the Barnaby coal,
the events is an epoch in the history
of the development of the county's
minerals. In the same neighbor-
hood and not over a mile from the
coal are the lead, zinc and spar
mines so well known to the geologi-
sts of the State, and to many peo-
ple interested in a commercial way
in these articles. Some three or
four miles northwest of this coal are
abundant beds of iron ore. In a
condensed report written for the
Press, and published about a year
ago, Prof. Ulrich said of this iron:
"Iron ores of several varieties oc-
cur at many points in the county,
but only those occurring in the flinty
debris of the St. Louis limestone
north and west of Dycusburg, and
those in the same association in the
region between Sheridan, P. O., and
Hurricane furnace, are likely to
have a permanent value. * * * These
two regions contain iron ores not
only a first class quality, but in large
quantities as well. These ores are
limonites or brown ores, and, both
in their association and quality are
precisely alike those of Western
Tennessee and the region of West-
ern Kentucky commonly denominated
as "between the rivers." The
iron which is produced from these
ores maintains an excellent reputa-
tion for strength and malleability.
Crittenden furnace, located near
Dycusburg, began running in 1849
and continued in blast till the loss
of slave labor during the war, caus-
ed the owners to shut down. For
similar causes the Hurricane furnace
which was in blast during the latter
half of that period, discontinued
operations. Prof Ulrich concludes
with comparing the analysis of Crit-
tenden iron ore with that of Tennes-
see and Alabama, and says:

"Comparing the above analysis we
find that in the matter of metallic
iron the Crittenden ores almost head
the list."

The same authority referring to
our coal says: "But the principal
value and feature of this coal, lies in
its cooking qualities, and in this it
fills a want that is becoming more
strongly felt every year. As will be
seen later on, the coke made from
the Tradewater coals, seems to com-
pare favorably in every essential
feature with the best coals of the
country."

Now we have this iron and coal
within a stone throw of each other;
this will add to the value of each,
and increases the probability of the
development of the two.

Another good feature is that the
newly discovered coal, as well as the
Hurricane iron, is on the line of the
proposed railroad from Marion to
the Ohio river known and chartered
as the Princeton, Marion and Ohio
River Railroad. For some years
efforts have been made to interest
capital in this road, and while the
effort has not been laden with the
success desired, it has not altogether
been a failure. For the past few
months parties have been silently at
work, on the enterprise, and are
sanguine of ultimate success. The
finding of coal on the route, its
proximity to the iron, and other min-
erals will assist in attracting capital.

Don't electioneer within fifty feet
of the polls.

Don't give, sell or lend anybody
liquor.

It is milk they need at the butter
and cheese factory to put it on a
paying basis.

Candidates for Constable are the
only scarce things in the country.

Mr. J. T. Elder is building one of
the largest as well as handsomest
residence in Marion.

Go to the polls Tuesday before 4
o'clock, that's the hour for closing.

Coal found within five miles of
Marion; eventually it will be un-
earthed closer, still.

Personal Paragraphs.

Dr. W. J. Deboe is sick.

Dr. Thos Perkins in very ill.

A. E. Griffith went to Louisville
Saturday.

Mr. J. T. Kemp, of Clay, was in
town Monday.

Mr. A. Pope, of Bayon Mills, was
in town Monday.

Mr. W. P. Clemens, of Carrsville,
was in town Monday.

Mr. J. V. Worton, of Carrsville,
was in town Sunday.

Mr. Jas Owen of Dycusburg, was
in town Wednesday.

Mr. Everett Woods, of Memphis,
spent Sunday in Marion.

Mr. W. F. Harmon, of Hurricane
was in town Monday.

Mr. Jas. A. Wheeler moved last
week, from Clay to Marion.

Mr. W. N. Rochester, living near
Marion is very ill with fever.

Mr. O. M. James addressed the
Democrats at Salem yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Pierce, of Livingston
county, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Dick McConnell, of Hardin
county, Ill., was in town Monday.

Drs. Orme and Young went to
Louisville Friday returning Sunday.

Mr. Thos Croft a prominent citi-
zen, of Hurricane, is, we learn, very
sick.

Mr. P. D. Matthews has moved
from Webster county to Francis in
this county.

Messrs W. B. Wilborn and Eb.
Watson, of Ford's Ferry, were in
town Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods attended the
Hilliard-Lambert nuptials at Hen-
derson Thursday.

Mr. Godly, of Hopkinsville, is
store-keeper for F. E. Robertson
& Co's distillery.

Rev J S Henry spent Sunday at
home. His entire work is now in
Union and Webster county.

Mr. W. H. McKee, of Princeton,
was in town yesterday to establish
an agency for his laundry.

Mr. J. B. Hardy, of Levis was in
town Tuesday. He will move to
Salem in a short time.

Mr. Lindsay Hays of Paducah,
was in town Tuesday, the guest of
his son Frank of this place.

Mr. Wm. James returned from
Washington this week. He has
been in the west six or seven years.

Rev. R. Y. Thomas is with friends
at this place. He was called here
by the illness of his son-in-law—Mr.
Rochester.

Dr. R. P. Shelby, of Salem, was
in Marion Monday enroute to Loui-
ville. He will take post graduate
course of lectures in the medical de-
partment of the Louisville Univer-
sity.

Eld. T. C. Hart of Livingston
county, was in town Monday. He
left Monday night for Florida, where
he will spend six weeks in visit-
ing associations of his church, and look-
ing at the country.

FARM FOR SALE.

289 acres, six miles north of Mar-
ion. About 3/4 cleared and in cul-
tivation. Good houses, etc. Price
low. Apply to R. C. Walker.

Taken up as a stray by Jeff Mil-
ton three miles north of Shady
Grove, on Shady Grove and Monte-
suma road in Crittenden county on
the 22nd day of October, one two
year old heifer, white and black
spotted, black legs to knees, black
head and white face, half over crop
in each ear having no brands or
other marks; weight about seven
hundred pounds. And which I
have appraised at the value of four-
teen dollars. Witness my hand
this 22nd day of Oct. 1892.

W. E. Todd, J. P. C. C.

Tan-gai-omn.

is the name of the best writing pen
on the market. All sizes and shapes.
For sale at R. C. Walker's book-
store.

Pocket Books Found.

In all sizes, shapes, and quantities at
R. C. Walker's book-store.

A Long Letter.

can be written on good paper
with a good pen and good ink. All
of these articles can be found at R.
C. Walker's book-store.

A Handsome Picture.

Should be preserved in a good
album. The album can be found at
R. C. Walker's book-store. Prices
from 50 cents to \$10.00.

I am constantly receiving the lat-
est styles of hats and novelties in
millinery goods, which I will sell at
the lowest prices.

Sallie K. Dorr.

Stray Notice.

About three months a white steer
calf, split in right ear, about 10
months old strayed from the Crit-
tenden Springs. Any information
as to its whereabouts thankfully re-
ceived, or will reward for its return.
L. H. Fritta.

Local campaign orators were
never so numerous before.

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

Remember according to the new
election law, the polls open at 7
o'clock and close at 4.

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

School books for cash, and cash
only.—R. C. WALKER.

Read Skelton's "ad." He is sell-
ing out at cost.

Cash paid for eggs and hides.
Schwab.

Heating stoves, good and cheap at
Pierce & Son.

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. Brawell,
Marion, Ky.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot
near Marion. The lot embraces 1 1/2
acres; box house of four rooms,
smoke house, crib and stable, good
young orchard. Will be sold cheap.
R. C. Walker, Ag't.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cuticura.
When she was a Child, she cried for Cuticura.
When she became Miss, she clung to Cuticura.
When she had Children, she gave them Cuticura.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin
Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old
Chronic Sore, Fever Sore, Eczema,
Itch, Prairie Scratches, 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.

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.

Notice.

First class sweet milk at 5 cents
per gallon at the creamery every
day from eleven until four o'clock.
Best butter milk at any time at 5
cents.

Vickers & Wallace's barber shop
is the best.

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.

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

Millinery Goods at Tolu.

Miss Minnie

WAGES BREAK DOWN.

HIDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A LIST OF BOGUS WAGE ADVANCES.

Investigation Proves That Pretended Increase in Protected Industries Had No Foundation in Fact—Protectionists Attempt to Houdinize Wage Earners.

The World published several weeks ago a compilation of 500 strikes, lock-outs and wage reductions in protected industries. Immediately the protectionists sent out orders for quick returns of increases of wages, and the list was searched from one end to the other.

At length returns from twenty-eight establishments were received pretending to show that wages had been increased in them under the McKinley tariff law.

On the face of the showing could be read to be satisfactory, but Mr. J. D. W. Warner has examined the list and has found that even it exaggerates the benefits of the McKinley act to the wage earners.

In the first item it was shown that just before the passage of the McKinley bill wages in the establishment had been reduced twenty-five cents a day in one department and ten cents in another.

After the passage of the act the wages were restored to the rate a day all around, leaving the wages of the iron molders still less than they had been in 1891.

The second establishment employed four men and about twenty girls. An increase of 3 per cent. had been reported. The operative asked, however, that there was no increase whatever.

The same tale is told of the third establishment, in which an advance of 10 per cent. was claimed.

This is what is said of the fourth establishment: "The agent who investigated its reported increase of wages of 10 per cent. 'This report of an increase of wages in their work is a deliberate and barefaced lie. It has been no increase whatever in ten years.'"

In the fifth establishment an employee, on being shown the report that his wages had been raised, exclaimed: "What a lie!"

In the sixth the only changes had been in reduction of wages. The seventh employed fifteen or twenty hands, and wages had not been raised. There was no end to the statements as the list went on.

The eighth employed two men. The pay of one of them had been raised from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a day, while that of the other remained stationary at 45.

Wages in the tenth had not advanced. "There has not been a single advance" is the report, "but there have been several reductions." One of the two employees of the eleventh establishment said that there had been no advance.

The McKinley bill has not helped us, nor has it had any material effect on our business. It is a highly protected glove-making town, and the glove making has increased from 50 to 75 and 100 per cent. Another glove-maker, the twelfth, thought that his wages might have been raised, but he was very uncertain.

In the thirteenth concern the fact said that their wages were slightly advanced because they were agreeing the subject of a strike.

In the fifteenth an advance of 25 per cent. was made this year, although in 1898 the employees had promised a substantial raise. The sixteenth was a shoe factory, and the wages were raised, and the employees, to quote one of them, "put their 'all back where we were eight or ten years ago.'"

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth establishments there was no increase in wages. There was no such establishment as the nineteenth.

The twentieth wages had been raised from three to four dollars a week. In the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth there had been no advance. In the twenty-fifth the pay of a few individuals had been increased.

The employees in the twenty-sixth said that they would not have known of the alleged increase if they had not read about it in the newspapers.

In the twenty-seventh a few factories had been accompanied by wage reductions. In the twenty-eighth wages had been increased in answer to the demands of the operatives, who, however, were still dissatisfied.

The effort to discredit The World's list of 500 strikes and wage reductions by twenty-eight falsehoods about increase of wages cannot be called eminently successful. The wage earners know too much about their own incomes to make possible such a game as that tried by the hard pressed protectionists.

—New York World.

ALL ABOUT ASPHALT.

Exhaustive Report from the General of Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Mr. Pierce, the United States consul to Trinidad, has made an exhaustive report to the department of state on the subject of asphalt, covering the supply, manner of making, and its application.

Trinidad is a small island in the southwestern part of the island. There are other deposits, but they are not worked. The asphalt of Trinidad is a black, sticky substance, which is used for paving roads and for other purposes.

The following itemized estimate per ton in respect to land asphalt is believed to be a fair one:

Cost of land asphalt, per ton, \$1.00
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Cost of land asphalt, per ton, \$1.00

When large quantities of asphalt are required, the cost is reduced. The cost of land asphalt, per ton, is \$1.00.

The lake from which the asphalt is obtained is a small lake, and the asphalt is obtained from the bottom of the lake.

The asphalt is obtained from the bottom of the lake, and is used for paving roads and for other purposes.

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THE NATION'S BLIGHT

GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE CURSE OF PLUTOCRACY.

He Attacks the People Who Pretext That the Government Shall Protect the Rich and That They in Turn Shall Care for the Poor.

No more convincing analysis of existing American conditions was ever made than that made by Mr. Cleveland in his closing message—that of December, 1898—on the subject of the nation's blight. No statesman of America will deny that such a plenary exists, and that the time now to be determined is whether the nation shall be a nation of the people, or a nation of the few.

Mr. Cleveland in his closing message, written in the summer of 1898, in the midst of the Spanish-American war, said that the nation was a nation of the few.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a safe and reliable medicine for infants and children. It is a cathartic, and it is a laxative. It is a safe and reliable medicine for infants and children.

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

Points To Remember During 1899

R. D. BROWNING Represents The Equitable Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK. Transacts the largest business. Has the largest amount of funds. Holds in the largest surplus. Makes the largest surplus.

T. C. WILLIAMS, Sewing Machine Adjuster. MARION, KY.

L. S. Leffel & Co., WACHINISTS. And Manufacturer's Agents For Threshers, Engines, and Saw Mills.

Gentlemen and Ladies: WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE.

COFFINS, AND CASKETS, BURIAL ROBES and SLIPPERS. HEARSE FOR FUNERAL OCCASIONS.

We sell at Rock Bottom Prices. Come and See.

Walker & Olive.

THE HOME LIFE POLICIES.

Unrestricted as to Residence or Travel. Absolutely Indisputable after 2 years. Non-forfeitable after 3 years.

Guarantee Cash Values after 5 years. All premiums loaned after 10 years. Legal Reserves guaranteed in plain figures.

Full paid up Policies participating in Profits. Full Protection against Lapse during last period. Return Premium added for full Term.

Return Premium granted after 10 years. Paid up Policies issued in case of Lapse. Paid up policies on Life plan larger than other Co's.

Cash loans made on Reserves with Policies as Collateral. Losses Paid upon approval of Proof of Death.

W. B. CROLOW, Agent, Salem, Ky.

Marion Planing Mills,

J. T. ELDER, Propt.

Marion, - - Ky.

Having employed Messrs. John Weldon and Geo. Boston, first-class workmen, and also having added new machinery and an addition to my mill, I am better prepared than ever to serve the people. Inside Casing, Brackets, Columns, etc., furnished on short notice. Building lumber of all kinds furnished on short notice.

Finishing Lumber, Doors and Window Frames a Specialty.

Anything in this line of work I will make it to your interest to call and see me at my mill, near depot. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. J. T. ELDER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOOK - HERE!

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN THE

Columbia B. L. & S. Association, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only company that will give you a definite contract. Only 60 payments to fully pay up your stock. It matures its stock in 84 months, while the 60 companies require 100 months to mature on the same basis of loaning money. A saving of \$6.50 on every share.

Enquire Of SAM C. HAYNES, J. P. PIERCE, T. H. COCHRAN, R. C. WALKER, W. A. LETZINGER, H. A. HAYNES.

Marion Bank. MARION KY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$200,000.

New Goods.

Thundersunder has received an admirable stock of Fall and winter goods, embracing an extra lot of the latest styles in

MEN'S CLOTHING, A splendid line of

Dress Goods and Trimmings, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps.

My prices are low as the best quality of goods will admit. I think I have the goods this market demands. Come and look through.

J. N. WOODS.

STOP YOUR COUGH WITH C.C.C. CERTAIN COUGH CURE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S EYE AND SKIN OINTMENT.

CROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

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CROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

CLARETTE SOAP.

NKFAIRBANK & CO. CLARETTE SOAP ST. LOUIS.

CLARETTE SOAP.

WAGES BREAK DOWN.

HIDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A LIST OF BOGUS WAGE ADVANCES.

Investigation Proves That Pretended Increase in Protected Industries Had No Foundation in Fact—Protectionists Attempt to Discredit World's Work.

The World published several weeks ago a compilation of statistics, facts and wage reductions in protected industries. Immediately the protectionists sent out orders for quick returns of increases of wages, and the list was scoured from one end to the other.

At length returns from twenty-eight establishments were received pretending to show that under the McKinley tariff law, on its face the showing could not be made to be satisfactory, but Mr. John De Witt Warner has examined the beggarly list and has found that even if exaggerated the benefits of the McKinley act to the wage earners.

In the first item it was shown that just before the passage of the McKinley bill wages in the establishment had been reduced twenty-five cents a day in one department and twenty cents a day in another. After the passage of the act the wages were restored 1912 cents a day all around, leaving the wages of the iron molders less than they had been in 1891.

The second establishment employed four men and about twenty girls. An increase of 5 per cent. had been reported. The operatives assert, however, that there was no increase whatever.

The same tale is told of the third establishment, in which an advance of 10 per cent. was claimed. There was no increase whatever.

This is what is said of the fourth establishment, by the agent who investigated its reported increase in wages of 10 per cent. "This report of an increase of wages in their work is a deliberate and barefaced lie. There has been no increase whatever in ten years."

In the fifth establishment an employee, on being shown the report that his wages had been raised, exclaimed: "What a lie!"

In the sixth the only change had been in reduction of wages. The seventh employed fifteen or twenty hands, and wages had not been raised. There was no such establishment as the eighth. The ninth employed two men. The pay of one of them had been raised from twenty-five cents to forty cents a day, while that of the other remained stationary at \$1.25.

"Wages in the tenth had not advanced. There has not been a single advance," is the report, "and there has been scores of reductions." One of the reporters of the eleven establishments said that there had been no advance.

"The McKinley bill has not helped us, nor has it had any material effect on our business," he is highly protected gloverman, his tariff law having increased from 50 to 75 cents a day. Another gloverman, the twelfth, thought that wages might have been raised, but he was very uncertain.

In the thirteenth concern the man said that their wages were slightly advanced because they were against the subject of a strike.

In the fifteenth an advance of 33 per cent. was made this year, although in 1903 the employer had promised a substantial increase. The sixteenth was a case of a man who had been employed for three to four decades, and in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth there had been no advance.

In the twenty-fifth the pay of a few individuals had been increased. The employees in the twenty-sixth said that they would not have known of the alleged increase if they had not read about it in the newspapers.

In the twenty-seventh a few hands had been accompanied by more reductions. In the twenty-eighth wages had been increased in answer to the demands of the operatives, who, however, were still dissatisfied.

The effort to discredit the World's list of 500 strikes and wage reductions by twenty-eight falsehoods about increase of wages cannot be called eminently successful. The protectionists know too much about their own incomes to make possible such a game as that tried by the hard pressed protectionists.

—New York World.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

It Protects Only Protectionist Politicians at the Consumer's Expense.

The editor of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter is by no means a free trader. He believes in protection, but he has to deal with facts in the wool and cotton industries, and these facts have convinced him that protection to the wool industry is a farce, kept up by politicians and political wool growers at the expense of consumers and actual wool growers. The following is an extract from an editorial in this journal for Sept. 1, 1903:

It is impossible not to admire the general persistence with which protectionists of Ohio, interfere with the wool trade whenever opportunity offers. His letter elsewhere contains some interesting and kindly suggestions respecting the Reporter's experiments with abandoned farms in Maine, but the judge closes with a characteristic exhortation to the Reporter to join with him in defending his duties upon wool.

The illogical character of his conclusions transpires first in his advocacy of sheep as a means of reclaiming the soil. He mentions a worsted yarn farm of 380 acres which yielded last season 100 loads of hay the season after it was purchased. No means of reclamation were found successful until sheep were eventually cut 600 loads of hay, besides yielding other profitable crops. But, wonderful to relate, this experiment occurred between 1840 and 1860, which was mainly a period of low wool duties. Ah, judge, you forget yourself when you mentioned this interesting experiment in the same letter in which you make the success of sheep husbandry dependent upon the tariff.

If the "abandoned farms" of the Reporter are successful, we shall keep 1,000 sheep upon them eventually, and ought to raise \$5,000 worth of lambs for market per annum. But 1,000 sheep can hardly be expected to produce more than \$5,000 worth of wool per year. Adding to the annual product of lambs such a percentage of increase in the productive capacity of the land as Judge Lawrence suggests, and we have a moderate success in the success of the experiment.

We are afraid to expect that the success of the Reporter's experiment is as well assured as Judge Lawrence's one particular industry to be largely in the hands of the Louisiana sheriff.

The chance seems to us about

ALL ABOUT ASPHALT.

Exhaustive Report from One of the Central of Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Mr. Flanagan, the United States consul at Trinidad, has made an exhaustive report to the department of State on the subject of asphalt, covering the supply, manner of taking, and its uses.

What is known to the market as Trinidad asphalt is deposited along the shore of La Brea in the southwestern part of the island. There are other deposits, but they are not worked. Hundreds of thousands of tons have been shipped from La Brea for the past few years.

The asphalt is a dark, sticky substance, which is used for paving roads, for waterproofing, and for other purposes. It is a valuable material, and its supply is of great importance to the island.

The following items are taken from the report:

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- 2. It is a valuable material, and its supply is of great importance to the island.
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THE NATION'S BLIGHT.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE CURSE OF PLUTOCRACY.

He Attacks the People Who Pretext That the Government Shall Protect the Rich and That They in Turn Shall Care for the Poor.

No more ravaging analysis of existing American conditions was ever made than that made by Mr. Cleveland in his closing message of December, 1898, without doubt the ablest state paper in American archives. "Plutocracy" in America means the control of the government by the few and the oppression of the many through the power of money. No intelli-

gently man in America will deny that the cause which have ruled this land, the cause of the few, is the cause of the many. Upon careful inspection, writes Mr. Cleveland in summarizing the cause which have ruled this land, we find the wealth and luxury of the few and the poverty and want of the many. The cause of the few is the cause of the many. The cause of the few is the cause of the many. The cause of the few is the cause of the many.

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TYPIFYING PEACE AND PLENTY.

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