

The Crittenden Press

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1894.

NUMBER 46

Highest of all
XIV
Lindsay's Power
Latest S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LINDSAY SPEAKS.

THE TARIFF BILL NOT PERFECT BUT A STEP FORWARD.

He Defers to the House in Relation to the Income Tax.

Washington, April 27.—Senator Lindsay was the first Senator to speak this morning. He made a telling blow against Hill and against the policy of the so-called "Conservatives." The galleries on the Democratic side of the chamber are crowded, and those on the Republican side were well filled. He is speaking from the desk recently occupied by Senator Ransom, of North Carolina. Nearly every Democratic Senator is on the floor and no is given the closest attention.

In opening his address Judge Lindsay said:

"The Democracy of the country have justly criticized the Wilson bill, because it falls in many respects to cure inequalities and remove oppressive discriminations. Criticism has been even more severe upon the action of the Finance Committee in reporting amendments modifying, in the interests of the manufacturers, some of the provisions of the Wilson bill. But Democrats in every section of the country, with the greatest unanimity, agree that the pending bill, with or without the proposed amendments, is infinitely better than the existing tariff laws; and that it is the imperative duty of the Democratic members of this body to press this bill to a final vote, and at the earliest practicable time remove the uncertainty that aggravates the existing condition of business affairs.

"If, as I believe, and, as in my opinion, a large majority of the people believe, Democratic tariff reform is necessary to equalize taxation, and is consistent with the highest possible conditions of national prosperity; we should have that reform now, and at once. It will hasten the return of better times, upon an enduring and constitutional basis, and will satisfy the people that prohibitive tariff taxes are no longer to stand in the way of our agricultural products being free to sell in the markets of the world or to exchange upon a reasonable basis for commodities necessary for the comforts of that great body of American consumers, who do not and cannot receive the benefits of the bounties and subsidies distributed to the favored few, under the guise of protection."

After reviewing the contest in the National Convention of 1892, and showing the extreme ground taken by the New York Murphy, upon the lead of Flower, Shuman, and Sickles, Judge Lindsay said:

"I am free to say the Wilson bill is not my ideal of real Democratic tariff reform, and the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee are in many respects open to serious criticism. But I realize that we cannot have all we ought to have, nor all the country has a right to expect, by the exercise of power and duty of reforming our system of tariff taxation."

"My objections in the main go to the extreme conservatism, rather than to the radical character of the proposed changes. But in order to secure the passage of a Democratic tariff law, removing some and modifying others of the most odious and oppressive features of existing laws, and opening the doors in some respects, to greater freedom of trade, I am ready to sink personal predilections, and join with my party friends, and all others who agree with us upon this great subject, and at the earliest possible time enact this bill, with all of its imperfections, into a law."

Judge Lindsay followed this declaration by an analysis of census reports, by which he showed that the tariff on imported articles imposed by the Wilson bill was greater than the total wage cost of leading articles of merchandise. Then he said:

"In speaking of taxes on consumption, the senior Senator from New York said that one of their merits is that paid at the will of the consumer in the enhancement of price. If noted, they are all surmounted in detail and self-assessed, with the least inconvenience, at the best time, in

the smallest sum, or are declined and avoided without penalty. "Apply this defense to the poor, and its effect is self-evident. When the poor man pays the tax, it is in the price for the necessities of life, for the blankets and clothing necessary to protect them from inclemency of the season, it is a very heavy burden. It is a very heavy burden to him that the tax has in the enhanced price is paid at will, or that it is self-assessed, or that it is paid at the best time or the smallest sum, or that he might have declined the payment, or that it is paid in the smallest sum, or are declined and avoided without penalty."

"It is true, as said by the Senator, all tariff taxes, and ninety per cent of all possible internal revenue taxes, are taxes on consumption. If the difference is that the greater portion of the internal revenue taxes paid by those who voluntarily consume articles of luxury. In the most those taxes are self imposed and paid at the convenience of the consumer and may be declined or avoided without illegality. But the taxes paid in enhanced prices resulting from import duties on the necessities of life, are as inexorable as fate, and five fold more oppressive than internal taxes, inasmuch as four dollars out of every five paid go to the manufacturer to fatten him, and only one dollar into the coffers of the government for public purposes."

Judge Lindsay followed with an examination of Senator Hill's arguments against the income tax. While he was not prepared to advise the taxation of incomes as an "original" proposition, he would not by opposition to it endanger the bill. In conclusion Judge Lindsay said:

"I have no fear of the political consequences of the proposed legislation. The pending bill and we may go before the country with an assurance that no party that proposes to reverse our action in reforming the tariff, or to abandon the income tax, and thereby increase tariff taxation, can secure the endorsement of the people. I have no more fear of New Jersey and New York than I have of Kentucky or Arkansas, so far as tariff reform or the tax upon incomes is concerned. Other causes may lose to us New Jersey and New York, but the country does not believe there is any solid ground for apprehending that Democrats of those states are any less sound today on the question of tariff taxation on the basis of the constitution than they have been in the past. "Our duty is plain. It can not be mistaken. We must pass the pending bill. We owe it to the Democracy of the country to pass it, and we are confronted by the still higher consideration that the best interests of the great mass of the American people will be sacrificed if we fail now in the work of tariff reform."

FEELING RUNS HIGH.

Breckinridge's Friends Denounce Judge Bradley.

Lexington, Ky., April 26.—A tremendous effort is being made to convince the people of this district that the verdict against Col. Breckinridge in the Pollard case was due to the unfair charge of Judge Bradley to the jury. Thousands of circulars asserting that the charge and verdict were unjust are being circulated. The rural press repeats the tale, and in Woodford county the friends of Breckinridge are so aroused that a big meeting is to be held at which Judge Bradley will be burned in effigy.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Peculiar Suit Brought Against the Adams Express Co. by a Bank.

Henderson, Ky., April 27.—The Henderson National Bank filed suit against the Adams Express Company to recover \$210 alleged to have been taken on October 6, 1893, from a package containing \$5,000 in gold assigned to the Citizens National Bank, Louisville. The bank's seal was intact when the package was delivered.

FOR HARMONY.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SENATE GETTING TOGETHER ON THE TARIFF.

A Number of Changes Agreed Upon by Way of Compromise.

Washington, April 26.—President Cleveland is confident that the kickers in the Senate can not delay the Wilson Tariff Bill. To Editor J. M. Heat, of the Nashville American, who called at the White House this morning, the President said most emphatically that the Tariff Bill will pass the Senate and become a law by the first of June. Speaking of the outlook for his party, Mr. Cleveland expressed the greatest confidence, and said that the new tariff law would give satisfaction and prosperity to the country, and the Democratic party would successfully stand upon the achievements in the present Congress. There has been internal dissensions and differences as to what duties should be lowered or entirely removed, but these would not survive the passage of the bill.

With reference to the Cokey movement, the President was very severe. It was a serious matter and liable to cause trouble. He criticized the press for the aid which had been incidentally given by widespread publication of details of the march, and declared that the latter should have been ignored or contemptuously condemned.

The efforts of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and only Democratic Senators to compromise their differences on the tariff are meeting with success, and increased prospects of the bill being passed. An agreement was practically completed today by which a number of changes will be made in the bill. The principal changes to be made in accordance with this agreement are in the income tax and the sugar schedule. The sugar men have been from the first clamorous for an ad valorem instead of specific duty, and that change has been conceded. The details have not been absolutely fixed, but there is little doubt that the sugar schedule will be entirely supplanted by a new one, which will provide a uniform duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem with an addition of one-eighth of a cent for refined sugar.

The principal change in the income tax is a provision for a limitation of the time it shall remain in operation. There is another matter of detail that has not yet been absolutely agreed upon, but the principal having been conceded, the Senators who have the compromise in hand do not consider that there is any possibility of failure on account of the period. It will probably be about five or six years. There will be no change in the rate of taxation, which will be left at two per cent. on amounts in excess of \$4,000.

TWO LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

Disastrous Accident at a Coal Bank Near Barboursville.

Barboursville, Ky., April 26.—Full details have reached here of the death of two persons about a mile from town. Mrs. Wm. Stomper, a widow, lives on an adjacent farm. Sunday she sent several children to get coal from a neighboring coal bank. As the children were gathering the coal, the slate or roof broke loose and instantly killed one of them, a boy four years old.

The other children ran back to the house to get help to get the child from the mass of slate and earth. A daughter of Mrs. Stomper went back with them, and in her efforts to extricate the dead body of the child the slate above broke loose a second time, so badly crushing her that her death has also resulted after several days of suffering. The daughter was married and leaves three children, one of them a baby just four weeks old. The whole affair is a most disastrous one, and much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate mother.

If King Solomon was alive he would now say: "Go to the traveling man, learn his ways, and be wise." Mr. C. W. Battell, a Cincinnati traveling man representing the Queen City Printing Ink Co. after suffering intensely for two or three days with lameness of shoulder, resulting from rheumatism, completely cured it with two applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This remedy is gaining a wide reputation for its prompt cures of rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and lameness. 50 cent bottles are for sale by Moore & Orme.



ANOTHER HEAVY SHOCK.

Mother Earth has a Bad Case of the Shivers.

Athens, April 27.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 9:20 o'clock this evening. It lasted 15 seconds.

The weekly Epithetian procession was in progress and the cathedral was crowded. A terrible panic was avoided only by the presence of mind of Premier Triopoupi, who addressed the congregation and calmed their fears, after which they dispersed without disorder.

Dispatches received up to 11:30 indicate the earthquake was felt throughout Greece. The town of Atranti of 3,000 inhabitants, which had been but slightly injured by previous shocks, was nearly leveled to the ground. Two-thirds of the buildings were reduced to heaps of ruins and the rest were badly damaged.

The destruction of Thessalon was completed and not a house in the town was left standing. Laimi suffered less, although scores of business houses were damaged so badly as to be uninhabitable. Part of the prison collapsed and about sixty convicts were caught in the wreck. The number of dead and injured is not known. A number of prisoners, however, escaped unhurt.

Larissa, Volos, Calais and Patras were shaken more severely than Athens. Stone walls were split and roofs were rent in hundreds of buildings in the four towns. Terror reigns on the islands of Syria and Zante. Repeated shocks have been felt there in the last two days. Small villages have been half ruined, and hundreds of families have been driven to live in the fields, unsheltered and ill fed.

Although all of the deaths caused by the earthquakes were supposed to be known two days ago, but the list is still growing. No fewer than three hundred persons had lost their lives before the shocks of this evening and which have probably swelled the number. The destruction of life and property has been far greater than in Zante last year. The sufferers are hoping for aid abroad, as the provision made here is entirely inadequate.

At Atranti the suffering will be especially severe. The ground there is torn and the streets are seamed, where the people are afraid to seek shelter under the old wall, and are living in the open air. It is raining this evening and as on the previous nights of the week the air is raw, the exceptional coolness of the weather has done much to increase the miseries of the people, and many fear that the end is not yet. The people living in those sections visited by the earthquake are in truly a pitiable condition, the most of them being almost destitute of the absolute necessities of life, and unless speedy and substantial relief is afforded them by the outside world there is bound to be a great deal of suffering. Their case seems to be one to enlist the sympathies of the generous.

IN EFFIGY.

Senator Wolcott Hanged in a Western Mining Camp.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 28.—Senator Wolcott has been hanged in effigy in Victoria, a mining camp in the Cripple Creek district, with the inscription on his back: "Down with plutocracy." The reason for the act was the Senator's recent speech on the Cokey movement.

Panics and their Causes.

I have described the condition that precedes a panic, and have attempted to show that as long as human nature and knowledge remain as now, this condition will of necessity be reached every sixteen to twenty years, after a panic. Let us now see why a panic, sooner or later, is sure to follow this condition. Even when the whole country has reached the point indicated, why can not people continue to "kite" as before.

Many answer, "Because of a lack of confidence." It is estimated that ninety-four and a half per cent. of all business transactions are carried on through the instrumentality of the credit system, by means of drafts, notes, checks, book accounts, etc., actual money being used only for about five and a half per cent. thereof.

When confidence is lost this credit is refused, and of necessity a panic follows. But here the lack of confidence theorists stop and imagine that they have solved the whole problem. They remind one of an ignorant doctor who when asked the cause of his patient's death answered "heart failure." What we want to know is the cause of the heart failure, and so here we want to know the cause of the "lack of confidence." Many people imagine that it comes without cause, and others attribute it now to one cause and again to another, and many will be found assigning wholly repugnant causes; thus President Cleveland and many other able statesmen seem to believe that the lack of confidence which produced the panic of 1893 was caused wholly by the Sherman act, while Stewart, Teller and other followers are firmly convinced that it was caused by the demonization of silver in 1873, and the threatened repeal of the Sherman act. Many tariff for revenue only Democrats believe that it was caused by the McKinley act, and McKinley and his followers are just as certain that the trouble came from the proposed repeal of that act. If we will but consider the fact that the panic of 1857 followed eleven years after the Walker Tariff of 1846, which was the nearest approach to a revenue tariff that we ever had, and that the panic of 1873 followed twelve years after the Morrill Tariff, which was the most protective in history up to that date, we will begin to doubt the efficacy of either free trade or protection to either produce or prevent panics. So also we find free silver in 1837 and 1857, and the gold standard only in 1873 and 1893. Unless, therefore, like causes produce opposite effects, or the same effects can be produced by opposite causes, we can not attribute the panic of 1893, or any of the others, to silver legislation.—J. T. Bollitt, Jr., in May Southern Magazine, Louisville.

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Judge Bradley Refuses to Grant Col. Breckinridge's Motion for a New Trial.

Bulletin.—Washington, April 28.—Judge Bradley today overruled the motion of counsel for Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge for a new trial of the celebrated Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise suit. Bond was fixed at one hundred dollars for an appeal, which Breckinridge's counsel gave notice would be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Toler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Colic Cholera and diarrhoea remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by Moore & Orme.

SAVOYARD STATES IT.

Why the Price of Wheat is Low.

Once there was a man named Franklin—Benjamin Franklin—a New Englander. For aught I know that most interesting thing in Boston, Franklin's sign, is one of the constituents of Mr. Lodge's successor in the House of Representatives. Franklin was not the scholar in politics; but he was far better—he was the wise man in politics. When Franklin was negotiating the treaty between the victorious revolutionaries and Great Britain, more than one hundred years ago, he vainly strove to have an article incorporated in that treaty providing for an absolute free trade between the united colonies and the mother country forever. Unfortunately the statesmen of England then were as blind as our Lodges and Reeds are now, and this wisest of all his countrymen thus wrought in futility.

Had Franklin prevailed he would have rendered his country an incalculable service. Not only has protection destroyed our foreign carrying trade, while free trade has increased England's three hundred per cent.; but at last protection has succeeded in greatly impairing our grain growing industry. It will be many a long day before the Northwest produces dollar wheat. England has attended to that. We would not trade with her on fair terms, so she expended hundreds of millions developing other wheat belts, and those other wheat belts have played the mischief with the western farmer. Had we traded with England on equitable terms, India wheat would never have brought down the price of Chicago wheat—never. There are people who think the so-called demonstration of silver did it. They are much mistaken. Protection did it. India furnished to the world's grain supply, in 1891, 235,000,000 bushels of wheat. That is the matter with the American farmer. India wheat has demoralized prices, and there would have been no competition in the grain markets of the world and I hope deluged from a boom of the Kelley, the McKinley, the Reeds, the Lodges, and things. England is whetting the same knife for the Southern cotton planter. Last year the East Indies threw on the markets 1,250,000 bales of cotton. That, and not the treatment of silver, is what is the matter with our Gulf States. And this competition becomes far more threatening yearly. It is due to protection, and the cure for it is free trade.

SHERIDAN.

Mrs. Sue Moore spent last week at R. E. Moore's, near Forest Grove. Will Beard, of Levisa, visits in our little village once a week.

G. A. Terry and wife visited E. P. Hill's family not long since.

Duke Bettis has returned from a visit to relatives in Georgia.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas has been quite sick, but is convalescent.

Charlie Strother, of Owenton, Ky., visited relatives in this county week before last.

Wm. Grubbs and wife have moved into their new residence, near here.

L. L. Bebout is sapping boards for pasture.

Mrs. Ida Moore spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Annie Franklin.

C. E. Donakay and family spent Sunday at D. E. Gilliland's.

Misses Cora Clark and Kitty Beard went to Marion last week.

C. E. Weldon, of Tolu, passed through here Friday, en route for Marion.

Miss Ora Pierce was thrown from a horse while returning home from church the fourth Sunday, but was not seriously injured.

Drummers plentiful, times hard, and news scarce.

A Woman Juror.

Rockford, Ill., April 26.—For the first time in the history of Winnebago county a woman has been placed on the list of petit jurors for the present term of court, Miss Alice Schmauss, a very prominent young lady socially, bearing this unique honor. Her name appears on the jury list as Al. Schmauss, from the Sixth ward, which is the name she is familiarly known by. Miss Schmauss is a resident of the ward, can vote at school elections, and is intelligent and qualified. Her name was drawn through an apparent oversight of Supervisor Law in going over the tax list, but as she does not come under the head of any of the exemptions and possesses all the qualifications named by the statutes, her best friends are urging her to serve.

For dyspepsia or stomach derangements no other remedy can be found so pleasant, prompt, and effective as Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria has been adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Acheson, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kinds Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 160th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

PROVIDENCE LETTER.

Thinking that a news letter from this place might be of interest to some of your readers, I send you these items.

People complain some of the hard times, but as yet none have signified their intention of joining Mr. Cokey's army.

Trade with the merchants, while not large, is sustaining.

Three million pounds of tobacco have been bought here since Christmas, for which has been paid \$120,000.

Two hundred hands are employed in fitting this tobacco for the foreign market.

The coal industry, though still in its infancy, employs one hundred men in the various mines.

We have neat hotels, said to be well kept and patronized. We have no opera house, and are consequently shut out from that source of amusement. But occasionally we have entertainments given by our home talent one of which will take place on the 27th inst.

Some building is going all the while, but we have no building boom. We shall have, for of all towns, deliver me.

Providence has been a prohibition town for fifteen years, but you could always get a dram if you wanted it; and if you had the money you could get two.

We have four schools here; three of these are of a primary character, taught by ladies.

The M. F. Academy, under charge of Prof. Coleman, who has taught here twenty five years, enrolled ninety pupils since January. The Spring Term of this school will close on the first of June, and the Normal or Teachers term will commence on Monday following.

We are not behind in religious activity. The Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians have good houses of worship, able pastors, and maintain Sunday Schools.

The Methodists have a nice house, nearly completed, which they will dedicate about the last of the present month.

T. G. Montgomery and wife, T. K. Givens and wife, and Mrs. J. W. Givens will leave on the 8th of May for the Southern Baptist Convention which meets this year at the city of Dallas, Texas.

Hon. W. O. Head, a member of the last Legislature, and a prominent tobacco dealer of Louisville, spent a few days this week with friends and relatives here.

R. L. Jackson and wife, of Carlow, and Annie Lindie, of Union county, spent Sunday in Providence.

Joe Travis is our stock merchant, and his intention is to ship a car load each week.

C. C. Todd.

MORE AND FARE.

Coffee boiled longer than one minute is coffee spoiled.

To polish jewelry use paste of powdered chalk and spirits of wine.

If a baby has the hiccup, moisten a little sugar with a drop of vinegar and feed it.

To detach a fish bone from the throat, swallow a raw egg as quickly as it can be obtained.

Warm dishes for the table by immersing them in hot water, not by standing them on a hot stove.

Bathing the feet in cold water immediately after getting them wet will prevent one from taking cold.

If the white of an egg is immediately applied to a burn it will take away the pain and prevent a scar.

In severe paroxysms of coughing, a tablespoonful of glycerine in a glass of hot milk will give almost instantaneous relief.

Mix stove blacking with spirits of turpentine. It will take off the rust polish easier, and stay glossy longer than when water is used.

Cress Salad.—Pick over and wash a peck of cress, dry on a soft towel, sprinkle with salad herb, pour over plain salad dressing and serve.

When you are hurried and a postage stamp will not stick, moisten it and rub it on the flap of an envelope and then put it quickly its place.

The hogs should have a good pasture, well watered, where they can with a little extra obtain a good living and make a satisfactory growth.

An expert in the dairy business says that milk cows fed on cut hay and buckwheat meal give a good flow of milk and make good rich, yellow butter.

A small teaspoonful of powdered borax added to a bowl of cold starch will give more stiffness to linen than any of the numerous things you have tried.

To clean marble boil four ounces of soft soap with four of powdered whiting and one soda. Apply hot and let remain on the marble for a day or two.

Any stain upon the hand or under the finger nails can be easily removed with kerosene. Immediately after using apply cold cream to prevent hardening the skin.

Add a tablespoonful of borax to a pan of hot sponges; put your table silverware in it and let it stand two hours, rinse it with clear water and polish with a soft rag or chamois.

Combing and rubbing the scalp of the head with the hand draws the blood up the surface of the head, and not only relieves headache, but adds new strength to the hair.

Cocoanut Drops.—Grate one cocoanut and add to it one-half its weight in sugar, and the white of an egg whipped to a stiff froth. Mix all together thoroughly and on buttered white paper in a pan. Bake for fifteen minutes.

When it is desired to use carbolic acid as a disinfectant it should be mixed with boiling water. This promptly overcomes the usual antagonism between the acid and the water and converts them into a permanent solution, which will keep for weeks.

Cream Wa'nuts.—Dissolve one pound of powdered sugar in half a teacupful of water; boil five minutes and cool slowly, keeping it constantly stirred; flavor when cold; if not stiff enough to handle, work in a little more sugar; roll into small balls, press half an English walnut and side and drop into gran; and harden.

Insect Repellent.—"Little Jack Horn" both the "Chaffer and the Flower" indurate. Piper, is difficult and lies it to the extreme.

grateful, a violin playing was a ed with the wags of the fingers in the to dampen it with a technique and morning until it parted a feel-removed easily and touched the

Orange Float.—Add "Save" three lemons to a quart of water; put in a saucepan with double-sugar; set on the fire until it boils, stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and set aside to cool. Peel six large oranges, slice and lay in a deep glass dish; pour the mixture over. Spread the top with meringue, and serve very cold with sponge cake.

Snow Custard.—Dissolve half a box gelatine in a cup of cold water; add one pint of boiling water; two cups of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Beat the whites of three eggs; add to the mixture when cold, a spoonful at a time. Mix carefully until thick, and pour in small cups to mold. When firm turn out in a large dish, and pour custard flavored with vanilla over it. Serve with white cake.

Don't Fail to See Our Big Stock of The Best Clothing on The Market.

Best \$20.00 Suits For \$15.00,
Best 15.00 Suits For 10.00,

Best \$10.00 Suit For \$7.50,
Best 7.50 Suit For \$5.00.

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING LESS THAN EVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

PIERCE-YANDELL-GUGENHEIM CO.

INCORPORATED.

A CALL.

The Democracy of Crittenden county hereby called to meet in mass convention at Marion Monday, May 14, to appoint delegates to the convention to be held at Paducah May 22, 1894, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

R. L. Moore,
Ch'n Co. Com.

Dr. A. E. Orr is improving.

Dr. T. H. Conitt, Dentist, Marion.

Mrs. Loving's is the place to get bargains.

Building lumber was never so cheap as now.

Farmers are in pretty fair shape for a good crop.

Country sorghum for sale at Thomas Bros.

Mrs. Living gives a small present with each hat she sells.

Mr. Wm. M. Farmer, of Sturgis, was in town Monday.

For sale, a good milk cow.—J. F. Brown, Marion, Ky.

Special bargains in baby caps, at Mrs. M. L. Barnes & Co.

If you want nice stylish hats or bonnets, see Mrs. F. W. Loving.

Mrs. J. M. Horning, of Blackford, has the latest styles in millinery goods.

Get your line at \$1.00 per barrel from Pierce & Son.

Born to the wife of John Morse, Friday 27th a bouncing boy.

Go to Mrs. Loving's for the prettiest and cheapest goods in town.

"Satin," the colored fighter, will complete his term on the street today.

You will always find a nice new line of hats to select from at Mrs. M. L. Barnes & Co.

When you go to Blackford buy your millinery goods from Mrs. J. M. Horning.

Southern queen seed sweet potatoe \$1.00 per bushel at M. H. Weldon & Son.

Our goods are new and no old goods for the so called "cheap trade" Mrs. M. L. Barnes & Co.

Mrs. J. M. Horning, Blackford, Ky., sells millinery goods cheaper than the cheapest.

Yesterday John Ramage's little boy stuck a nail through his foot and lockjaw is feared.

Harry Stout completed the building of the new school house in the Dean neighborhood last week.

Mr. T. C. Janssen will begin housekeeping on Depot street in East Marion this week.

Anything in a nobby hat or bonnet for little money you will find at Mrs. M. L. Barnes & Co.

A lot of blasting powder and fuse, for sale at what it will bring. Must be sold. Thomas Bros.

Dr. Jenkins, Dentist, will be in Marion about May 15th, prepared to do a kind of dental work.

James M. Hayse was before the pension board for examination yesterday. He has applied for an increase.

The Hoosier and Campbell corn drills are the best made. Be sure to examine them before buying a drill. n344w Pierce & Son.

There are 360 pupils in the Marion school district. Of this number 223 are east of the Princeton and Ford's Ferry road.

Ladies when you see and price Mrs. Laura Skelton's millinery goods you are sure to buy. They are cheaper than the cheapest.

If you want a splendid town lot for a residence, see R. C. Walker. He has a few left in East Marion, the growing part of town.

Ladies it will pay you to call on Mrs. Laura Skelton and price her goods before making your spring and summer purchases.

Col. A. D. McFee came in Tuesday with a club. He says his fine imported buck is a Shropshire, and not a Cotswold, as was reported last week.

J. H. Kirkham who was in the Elizabethtown, (Ill.) jail, charged with the murder of Dr. Fowler, has executed a \$10,000 bond and is now at liberty.

I am selling fertilizers at less money than others. My goods are the equal of any, and better than many. Save money by buying of me. P. H. Woods, Crayneville, Ky.

Introduction Sale.

Merrick's six cord soft finish good thread has no equal and you can buy for the next 30 days 3 spools for 10 cents at S. D. Hodge & Co's. May 2, 1894.

LEAPED TO DEATH.

J. E. Owens, a Well-Known Man
Commits Suicide While
On the River.

The Paducah News of the 1st says:

J. E. Owens, of this city, committed suicide in the Cumberland river last night about 11 o'clock by jumping overboard from the ferryboat Bettie Owen, then en route here from Eddyville. The circumstances connected with Owens' disappearance are rather confused, but there seems no doubt in the minds of those who witnessed his leap into the water that the man took his own life, and that he is now dead beyond a doubt.

The particulars of the tragedy are as follows: Yesterday morning when the ferryboat Bettie Owen was preparing to leave this wharf for Eddyville, Owens, who was personally known to Capt. Owen, came aboard and asked that gentleman if he could be drinking and appeared rather excited. Capt. Owen replied in the affirmative and the new arrival went on deck.

About an hour before midnight, when the ferryboat was going by the famous lead mines of Cumberland river, six miles above Smithland Owens, now more intoxicated than ever, walked to the forward guard of the lower deck. Stopping down he thrust his shoulders through an opening in the high railing of the forward castle and instantly leaped head long into the swell from the boat's bow.

An alarm was at once given. The action of the Owen was reversed and she backed up stream to the place where Owens jumped overboard. A life boat was lowered, search lights turned on the water and the steamer spent half an hour in going over the stream while the crew and negroes watched for some trace of the missing man. No signs of him were discovered. He had either drowned out right or swam ashore the river at that point being very narrow.

Owens was about 30 years old and was born at Marion in Crittenden county. He came here with his wife from Arkansas about a year ago. For a while he peddled books about the city. Later he was employed as a tie accountant by Capt. J. F. Beatty, the well-known towboat operator. He had held other positions in Paducah and Brooklyn but lost every job by his dissipated habits. Some time ago he separated from his wife or rather deserted her. She still resides in this city.

It is supposed that his domestic troubles weighed upon Owens' mind, but he was not in a sane condition when he leaped into the river. At last accounts the body of the suicide had not been recovered.

Went A-Maying.

On the merry month of May, 'Tis the time for love and play.

The O. W. M. Club of Marion went on their annual May-day pilgrimage to the classic shades of Piney last Tuesday. The day broke "dark, gloomy and uncertain," with an angry mass of clouds banked in the Southwest, and by 8 o'clock the rain was falling with a steady downpour. Notwithstanding this, the young gentlemen had their top buggies brought out, doubtless imagining that the rain would afford them a good excuse to "hug up" close to the fair damsels beside them. The following members of the club braved the fury of the storm:

Misses Esther Smith, Mary Dorr, Dixie Givens, Callie Cossett, Nora Eddings, Kattie Haynes, Dadie Cossett, Anna Johnson, Elum Gilbri, Nar Nunn; and Messrs. Will Clement, Bob Wilborn, Joe Bourland, Ellis Grissom, Alton Grissom, Ollie Tucker, Ed. Moore, Ed. Doss, Ira Pierce, Jim Henry.

About 10 o'clock the rain ceased and the remainder of the day was all that could be desired. The time was spent most delightfully in regular picnic fashion, and all returned home "in the gloaming" with light hearts and merry laughter.

The B. E. L. L. Club also took an outing to Piney, but this reporter failed to secure a list of their names.

Marriage licenses have been issued to:

Geo. M. Crider and Miss Louisa Pickering.

ANOTHER FIRE!

Frank Wyatt's Barn and Eight
Mules Destroyed.

Salem and its vicinity seems destined to a good deal of loss from fire. Following close upon the destruction of the post office, comes the news that on Friday night the large stock and grain barn of Frank Wyatt, two miles from Salem, was destroyed by fire. Besides the building, a splendid one, eight head of mules and a lot of hay and grain and some farming implements were destroyed. It is supposed that incendiaries did the work. A few months ago Mr. Wyatt lost his residence by fire. While the fires are attributed to incendiaries, no reason can be given for this. Frank Wyatt is a splendid man and has no known enemies.

Thursday morning evidences were discovered that an attempt had been made to fire the business house of Mr. Rappolee at Salem. Three or four pounds of powder were accidentally discovered in the rear of the building outside, and there were evidences that an effort had been made to put fire to it.

The opinion prevails among the people of Salem that the friends or confederates of Parker, who is under arrest for counterfeiting, propose to avenge his arrest and incarceration by the means of fire, and that the effort on Rappolee's house, and the burning of the post office is the result so far.

The board of trustees have employed special guards to watch the town at night, and every effort is being made to catch the scoundrels.

He was Second.

Thursday afternoon Mr. J. F. Loyd placed himself comfortably in a chair in the court house yard to read the Press; in a few minutes he was seen to drop the paper and rush at break-neck speed for the Sheriff's office. Investigation revealed the fact that he had just discovered that the Sheriff was ready to receipt for 1894 taxes, and Frank having lost the power of being the first to pay, rushed in for the red ribbon prize, which he captured. Frank asked for the privilege of first place next year.

Held Over.

Saturday Messrs Robt. Boyd, G. H. Rappolee and Harlow McChesney, of Salem, witnesses against W. C. Parker, accused of counterfeiting the silver dollar, were in Louisville when the charges were investigated by United States Commissioner Speed. Parker was held over, the bond being fixed at \$500, which he failed to execute. His trial will come up at Covington on the 16th.

Not a Coward.

Sam Sliger was fined \$5 Saturday for committing a breach of the peace. According to the testimony Ira Robertson called Sam a "d-d coward," and to disprove the inappropriateness of the qualifying term, Sam went after Ira with both fists.

Deeds Recorded.

J. W. McChesney to T. B. Simpson interest in land, deed of gift.

Thos. B. Simpson to R. F. Horning, interest in land for \$25.

Emma Crayne to J. M. McCadell, 3 acres for \$75.

S. W. Bruff to John Mullinax, interest in land for \$76.75.

J. G. Terry to Jerry Daugherty, 100 acres for \$850.

A Big Hog.

Last week Sam Schlinger delivered to John Reed at this place a lot of hogs among which was a poland-chin that weighed 640 pounds.

County Court Orders.

Theo. Voiler allowed \$25.85 for repairing jail roof.

P. E. Cook allowed \$6.00 for plow and team on road.

E. C. Moore, plow and team on road \$6.00.

J. R. Lofton appointed road surveyor in No. 53.

Mr. E. L. Nunn, of Bells Mines, was in town yesterday. He reports wheat looking fine in his section.

The assets of T. H. Prewett the Dycusburg merchant who assigned last week are \$893.19 liabilities \$1830.

PERSONAL.

H. K. Woods, was in Evansville yesterday.

Phil Styers, of Lola, was in town yesterday.

George Adams returned from Cairo Saturday.

Judge N. W. Hill, of Dycusburg, is in town this week.

Mr. A. J. Crossen, of Livingston county, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Dora Rodgers, of Omaha, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. J. G. Rochester.

Mr. Nathan Doss has moved his family from Commercial Point to Marion.

Mr. John D. Baz and wife are visiting relatives at Madisonville this week.

C. J. Jim Henry, of Ford's Ferry, formerly of this place is in town this week picnic.

Mrs. S. C. Bennett, of Caldwell Springs, was the guest of friends in Marion Tuesday.

Mr. L. F. Plater, well known lawyer of Southern Illinois, died at his home in Elizabethtown April 30.

Mr. W. G. Hammond, of Henderson, came to Marion Monday, and went with the B. E. L. L. Club picnicking Tuesday.

Mrs. W. B. Wilborn, who has been visiting relatives in Marion several days, returned to her home at Ford's Ferry, to-day.

Rev. W. H. Ligon and wife returned to their home at Salem Saturday, having been at Robards, Henderson county, two weeks.

Mr. James Gray, an old and well known citizen of Livingston county, is seriously ill at his home in Salem. His recovery is very doubtful.

Miss Nar Nunn, of Madisonville, is visiting friends and relatives in Marion this week. She also attended the O. W. M. picnic at Piney Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Padon, one of the substantial citizens of Livingston county, was in town yesterday. He is the head of one of the oldest and best families of his county.

Col. Wardell and wife, of Scotland, are spending a few days at Mr. A. H. Cardin's country home near Marion. Col. Wardell is an extensive tobacco merchant.

Mr. G. C. Wathen, who was appointed mail clerk on the Evansville and Paducah steamers has resigned, and has returned to his farm in this county. He did not like the job, nor did he relish being away from his family continuously.

Mrs. Lizzie Williams entertained very handsomely a number of her friends Friday evening.

A splendid luncheon was served, and the evening made merry with music, song and social converse. It was Mrs. W's birthday.

Mr. Chas. F. Champion, of Mexico City, Mexico, passed through town Saturday, going to Salem, having been called there by the serious illness of his sister. Mr. Champion remained in town only a few minutes, but during that time he met many an old friend who gave him a warmly greeting.

Mr. D. N. Stinson and wife, of Ridgeway, Ills., are guests of friends in Marion. Mr. Stinson is one of the best known men in the county, and for a score of years he was postmaster at Marion. For some years just past he has been living in Illinois, and the years have apparently added but little to his age.

At Sugar Grove church Sunday, Rev. Barbee was in the midst of his sermon when he was "called down" by Mr. Hale Walker, a prominent member of that church. Some statement or proposition made by the preacher did not coincide with the views of Mr. Walker, and he proceeded to make it known at once, without waiting for an adjournment of the services. The minister was so astounded, it is said, that he walked down and out of the pulpit, and took a seat in the congregation; and a member of the congregation proceeded to give the member who had interrupted some advice.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing"—the substitute offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla. even it is a little dearer. Depend on it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Juicy Thoughts from Ministers
and Members Meeting with
Corinth Church, April
27, 28 and 29.

The body was called to order by the pastor, H. C. Marshall. The introductory sermon was preached by Eld. Josiah McKinney, from I Cor. 12:9, "My grace is sufficient for thee."

The claims of the ministers aid society were then presented by Bro. Cox, of Owensboro.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Eld. B. F. Taylor Eld. W. R. Gibbs was unanimously re-elected moderator and Elder C. Hodge made clerk.

The following ministers, to-wit, J. J. Franks, E. M. Eaton, A. T. Traylor, E. B. Blackburn, J. W. Cresswell, John Lockhart, T. C. Carter and C. W. Holloman being absent, their places were supplied from the visiting brethren.

On motion of B. F. Taylor, other denominations were invited to take part in discussions.

Eld. B. F. Taylor then discussed extempore "The two witnesses in Revelations." He drew the logical inference that the two ordinances, baptism and communion, or the "water and the blood," as recorded in 1 John, 5:8, were the two witnesses in Rev. He thinks these two witnesses are gradually coming to deliver their messages in "sackcloth," that they will be snubbed to a seeming death, and shall lay for three and a half years on the streets of Jerusalem, and when the "Gentile Day" shall have ended and the period of the Jew's restoration or salvation shall have begun, then these two witnesses shall again testify even unto the end.

Criticism: S. G. Clark put in a point against the theory and would have Eld. Taylor be more explicit.

H. B. Fox endorsed the argument in full.

J. S. Miller thought no one could tell who the witnesses were, but had as soon endorse this position as any.

W. R. Gibbs indorsed the theory in the main.

Eld. Taylor replied and clinched his argument.

Eld. B. F. Taylor was announced to preach at night.

SECOND DAY.

In the absence of Hon. G. N. McGrew, his essay, "Conscience as a Religious Guide," was read by the clerk and passed upon.

A paper on "The Spiritual Condition of Infants," was next read by Eld. J. S. Miller.

His theory was about this: Infants are shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin, depraved, unholy beings in the sight of God innocent, but not saved. If they were saved in infancy the Universalists doctrine would be true—yet if they die, the merits of Christ regenerate and raise them up in the last day.

This position evoked much discussion, and the intellectual feast continued for an hour.

Eld. Taylor pronounced the paper full and complete, covering the entire ground.

S. G. Clark called it a masterly document.

Eld. Henry indorsed it fully—but would cite more passages to show the salvation of infants in death, for encouragement.

All highly commended the paper, and the discussion was closed by Eld. Miller in a comprehensive manner.

The "Sermon for Criticism" was then preached by Eld. J. S. Henry, from Acts 17:31, theme, "The Judgment." It was pronounced a truly logical discourse by most of the preachers; with but one or two minor defects of not being full enough, and the people were well pleased with it.

AFTERNOON.

Eld. Taylor gave his line of argument on the assize, and had the earnest attention of the house.

Eld. J. S. Henry then read a paper "Will the Heathen Be Saved Without the Gospel." He showed from Scripture that the only way of salvation is through faith in Christ; therefore the Gospel must be preached, the way must be made plain, the people must believe, or else their doom is sure.

There was not a dissenting voice from this position. Let the inspiring missionary spirit permeate our hearts and homes was the sentiment of all.

Eld. W. R. Gibbs read an essay on "The Evils of Infant Baptism;" several discussed it, and one or two added the preaching.

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tions were offered which the essay first was accepted.

Bro. G. S. Summers read an essay on "Should Women Speak in Mixed Assemblies?" and then the roll was called.

Eld. Taylor made the stirring declaration to some that, where men are scarce, backward, or indispensed women could, with propriety, fill all positions in the church, save that of an ordained minister. Here the clash of arms resounded, and the voices of stern old sages cut the air.

S. G. Clark indorsed Eld. Taylor's position.

Eld. Henry did not know any serious objection to women preaching, but would not go that far.

J. E. Wallace believes in sticking to the scriptures, and would beware of false interpretations. He would not allow a woman to usurp authority, or preach—try they ever so hard.

Bro. Summers made some good points in conclusion that upheld his essay.

Eld. C. Hodge was announced to preach at night.

THIRD DAY.

Eld. R. R. Marshall read an essay on "Sabbath Schools." It was terse and well arranged. The discussion was lively and spicy. There was a unit on S. S. being a part of the church work.

Bro. Knuth next made a short address on the "Ministers Aid Society," and swords were crossed again. Some opposed, some upheld, but the final judgment of the house was that our old war-horses should be supported.

An essay on "The Divine Standard of Christian Giving" was read by Joe Chaudet. There was food for thought in all that was said.

S. G. Clark made a talk on "Offense and Forgiveness Among Christian Brethren," which displayed marked judgement and was filled with Bible lore.

C. Hodge made a short talk on "Does Born of Water Mean Baptism?"

An essay on "Should a Pastor Serve More Than One Church?" was read by H. B. Fox.

Time came to adjourn and the discussions on these and other topics were cut off.

On an appeal from J. D. Sullivan a collection was taken to aid the brethren of Repton neighborhood in building a Baptist church, \$29.05 was promptly made up.

C. Hodge presented the merits of the Western Recorder to the body.

Twentyone preachers in attendance. Interest good all the way through, and most pronounced it the best meeting in years.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be unanimously tendered to the brethren of Corinth church and the Methodist brethren of Mt. Carmel for the royal manner in which they have cared for and entertained us during this meeting.

J. S. Henry, S. G. Clark and C. Hodge were appointed as a committee on themes.

Adjourned.

Eld. W. R. Gibbs, Mod.

Eld. C. Hodge, Clerk.

Rev. Fife May 22.

Arrangements have been made for a union meeting at this place, beginning May 22. Services will be held at the opera house, and all of the churches will be represented in the management.

Rev. Mr. Fife, a popular and successful evangelist, will do the preaching.

Sunday School Mass Meeting.

The Sunday School Mass Meeting was held at the M. E. church on the first Sunday eve in April at 2:30.

Devotional exercises were conducted by H. F. Ray.

J. P. Pierce was elected temporary chairman.

The works of Sunday school superintendent were discussed at length by Bros. Guthrie and Richey.

On account of absence of Bro. Jas. F. Price, the discussion of the "Qualification," was postponed until the next regular meeting at the Presbyterian church, Sunday eve, May 6th.

Announcement of which you will find in this issue.

S. D. Hodge, Secy.

The Sunday school Mass Meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church, Sunday eve, May 6, at 3:00.

Devotional exercises to be conducted by J. T. Elder.

Subject for discussion, "The Qualification of a Sunday school Superintendent," to be opened by S. D. Hodge, followed by Rev. M. H. Miles and Rev. Jas. F. Price. All others are at liberty to express themselves.

A class drill by Mrs. Carrie Maxwell.

Since the organization of the mass meeting, the interest and attendance of the respective Sunday schools of Marion have increased, caused by the many truths brought out in the discussion of the subjects pertaining to the Sunday school.

All persons in sympathy with the Sunday school cause will find it beneficial to attend.

J. P. Pierce,) Com.
Rev. M. H. Miles,)
S. D. Hodge,)

The Schuberts.

The Schubert Quartette appeared in the Opera House, last Thursday evening, before a large and appreciative audience, in fact the best of the course.

The rendition of the several numbers by the Quartette was exquisite and showed excellent training, and harmonious blending of the voices.

Their encores, "Little Jack Horner," "The Chaffer and the Flower" and "Peter Piper," were difficult and amusing in the extreme.

