The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15. MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 6, 1895. UMBER 52

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STARVED OUT.

Western Settlers Seeking Homes In a Better Country.

Turning to The South.

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"One of the most direful drouths that have ever visited the Northwest seems apparantly to be upon us. Many of the most enthusiastic men of our country have despaired and given up all hopes of raising any crop this year. We had a failure in 1893 and 1894 also, and now our people are placed in the most deplorable condition known in the history of our State. Our people are leaving as fast as due preparations can be made. Most of them are going Southwest. There is a large soldiers' colony organization going into Georgia, that has a membership of several thousand from this state; another of the same character going into Utah, starting from here in September or October next; while a third is just being formulated, going into Alabama and Mississippi. A representative of the last named colony left our county only a few days ago, to view the lands offered and if possible make a permanent organization.

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"I have been requested by several citizens to write you at once and see what inducements you could be able with short notice to give a few hundred, or as many as might wish to join in moving to your State, with reference to land, free transportation for families, household goods, stock, etc. Also free transportation for a treating committee to go and return, etc. As a representative, in part, I am acting in behalf of many who must soon move to some other portion of the United States. Most of our people are farmers, while we have a few of various trades. I think many would object to going into a mountainous region, that was very rough, or too far from railroads; if possible, they want a healthy climate and good water. Their knowledge of farming would reclaim with proper cultivation and care almost any of the so-called worn-out farms of your State. I wish to know the prospect for fruit and farm products this year, also the price of improved and wild lands—Central and Southern Kentucky."

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It was the purpose of her son and daughter to go with her to the son's home in Lyon county on Thursday, and Mrs. Machen and her mother, Mrs. Mimms, arose early to begin preparations for the journey. Mrs. Mimms is a very old lady, but was busy about the house and gave but slight heed to her daughter, who at about five o'clock left the house and went to an outbuilding in the rear of the premises. It was there she was discovered by her mother shortly after five, lying prone upon the floor,—in a faint, as the mother supposed, who hurriedly summoned Frank to help his mother into the house. When the poor frail body was lifted from the floor it was discovered that a ball from a 38 caliber pistol had ploughed its cruel way from the temple to the long troubled brain and that death must have supervened almost instantly.

The remains were taken to Eddyville, and laid beside those of Senator Machen, who died in 1893.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN.

The Widows of Distinguished Men Who Reside in Washington.

Special to the PRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 3, '95.

The widow of James G. Blaine has been a figure in society at the Nations Capital of special interest during the past season. Although Mrs. Blaine is still in mourning for her distinguished husband, and in consequence does not go out in general society, yet she is found occasionally at the homes of close friends, and has made her appearance on several occasions at small companies. She attended the recent wedding of Miss Leiter, as the relations between the families have baen, during recent years, quite intimate. When the Leiters came to this city to reside they leased the Blaine house on Dupont circle, which is near the house they have built and now occupy. At that time Mr. Blaine was in private life, and when he accepted office again he purchased the residence on Lafayette Square, which he fitted up for his use, and where his last days were spent.

As is well known that house has been torn down and a theatre building is being erected on the site. During the past winter Mrs. Blaine has been living in the big house on Dupont circle, the only members of the family with her being her son, James G. Blain, jr., and Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton). A daughter, Mrs. Truxton Beal, however, has her home in this city, while the other daughter, Mrs. Damrosh, lives in New York. It is understood that Mrs. Blaine finds the house too large, and does not intend to occupy it for another season. She proposes to lease it furnished, and it is said that Mr. Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake, contemplates occupying it next year.

The widow of another distinguished man, Mrs. U. S. Grant, has been spending the greater part of the winter in Washington, and has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, who occupies and leased house, While Mrs. Grant's plans for the future have not been fully decided upon, yet it is understood that she intends to make her permanent home here, and has been looking around for a suitable house. It seems to be now pretty certain that Mrs. Sartoris will marry again, the fortunate man, according to report, being Gen. Kyd Douglass, of Maryland. While Gen. Douglass is a resident of Maryland, yet it is stated he will make his home here after marriage.

As is well known the widow of Gen Logan continued her residence in this city after the death of her husband, and she has always been an active and prominent figure in social and charitable circles. Her home on the heights overlooking the city is one of the points of interest to visitors, and those who gain admission can examine the extensive collection which she has made of mementoes connected with the career of her distinguished husband. In fact she some time ago had an addition built to the house, where there is a room with a lofty ceiling, and here are collected most of her precious relics. The presence of these and other women who might be mentioned, lend an additional interest to the Nation's Capital. They are living representatives of much that is important in the history of this country, and they are not only of attention but of respect and affection from thousands of citizens who admire the lives and revere the memories of their husbands.

Another woman whose husband bore a prominent part in the late war, and who is regarded with affectionate interest, is the widow of General Phil Sheridan. It was here that Sheridan had his home and it was here that he died. Mrs. Sheridan was left with quite a family of young children, and the years of her widowhood are being passed in devoted attention to their training and education, It is probable that before many years have passed the valuable public services of all these men will be commemorated by the erection in this city of some suitable monument. A great many of the heroes of the late war have been honored in this way, and arrangements have been perfected for a statue to General. Logan to be placed in this city.

The criticism is sometimes made that while this honor has been paid to men renowned in war, those who have given their time and their services to their country in other capacities have been neglected. There are now however, in this city statues of Abraham Lincoln, Chief Justice Marshall, President Garfield, and Prof. Joseph Henry. It is not unlikely that in the near future steps will be taken to do honor to the memory of James G. Blaine, the statesman.



(From the Cadiz Telephone)

Trigg County's New Court-house.

Clubbed to Death.

Henderson, Ky., May 30.—John Swanagan, colored, was killed this morning while attempting to break jail. A conspiracy to escape had been found to exist between several of the prisoners, which when they attempted to accomplish it, resulted in the death of the leader. Swanagan was a powerful fellow, and before he was subdued he whipped jailer Kohl, deputy jailer Whitehead, and three negro trusties. The negro fought desperately for his liberty until clubbed to death with billies by the jail authorities. The coroner's jury returned a verdict justifying the jailer and his assistants,

Another Old Couple.

Mr. Groves Howard, of the Friendship neighborhood, having read in the Banner last week the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Watson, of Lyon county, who have been married 61 years, says he can't beat their record, but comes very near it. Mr. Howard and his wife were married in December, 1835, nearly sixty years ago, and had twelve children born to them, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Howard was born in Friendship in January, 1810, and will be 85 years old in January, 1896. He is still well preserved and made his own crops until last year. Mrs. Howard will be 77 years old in July, and is still doing her own housework. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard were in town Tuesday on business.—Princeton Banner.

Released from Jail.

The Princeton Banner says: There have been no further developments in the case of the child that was left on Mr. James Hughes' doorstep last week. The man Lovell, who was arrested and put in jail, has been released on bond, his father and brother coming over from Madisonville to get him out. A woman named Carrie Wilson brought the child from Paducah, and she and Lovell took it to Mr. Hughes'. A young woman whose home is in Hopkins county, accompanied the Wilson woman on the trip, and went on to Nortonville, where she got off. It is said the child is hers, and that she is a member of a very prominent family. It is probable that the last has been heard of the case, so far as the courts are concerned.

The Other Case.

William Willingham, who has figured in several fights and cutting scrapes, near Sebree, and is the son of P. M. Willingham, candidate for the Legislature from Webster county, was arrested in Sebree Saturday and taken to Dixon and jailed, on a warrant charging him with seduction and bastardy, preferred by a Miss Melton, who lives near Sebree. It seems on last Saturday the young girl gave birth to a child while Willingham was in Sebree gloriously drunk, probably celebrating the event, when the sheriff, thinking it was time for him to take a hand, armed with a warrant walked up and placed him under arrest and took him to the jail at Dixon He was later released on bail, and will be tried in a few days.—Sturgis Ledger.

Knights of Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranted and trial bottles are free at H. K. Woods Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

The Banks Win.

Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—The decision of the Court of Appeals of the bank tax cases was rendered today, and in spite of the tips that had been given out, it caused considerable surprise. People generally had come to the conclusion that the court was still undecided, when a full bench met and handed in the decision, which was written by Chief Justice Pryor and assented to by Judges Eastin, Grace and Hazlerigg, and in effect declares that the banks have a vested right under the Hewitt law, which requires them to pay seventy-five cents on the $100 of capital stock to the State and relieves them of all county, district, and municipal taxation. The result is consequently favorable to the State almost doubling its revenues from this source, but is adverse to the counties and cities, which will receive no taxes from the banks. It will result in bringing the total receipts of the State Treasury from banks up to about $360,000 per annum, which will also be paid for last year, and will within a few months go far towards relieving the present financial embarrassment. The minority opinion was written by Judge Paynter, and signed by Judges Lewis and Guffy, and holds that the terms of the original contract specified that it could be repealed at the pleasure of the State, and that they are sustained by decisions of the highest State court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The bankers are in high feather over the decision, while those who hold the contrary view are depressed. The latter declare that the action of the court will upset the State system of taxation. One prominent attorney went so far as to say that it was a severe blow to the civil liberties of the people.

Important to Road Overseers,

In the circuit court last Tuesday Judge Linn made an important ruling which will at once dispell the prevailing idea that overseers of public roads are proceeded against by indictment for neglect of duty. The statutes now prescribe that prosecutions under this head shall be by warrant issued by the Judge of the quarterly court, and returned before him and disposed of. So the custom of working public roads just before circuit court is a useless one, as overseers can be proceeded against at any time. So look well to your roads, citizens, one and all.—Cadiz Telephone.

A pretty good joke is told on a certain candidate. He visited a farm house and stated to walk up to the door when an immense dog came bounding forward with every manifestation of anger. The candidate was fleeing with railroad speed toward a neighboring fence when a woman appeared at the door and called out: "The dog won't bite; what are you running for?" The politician did not slacken speed for an instant, but as he disappeared over the fence he yelled, "I'm running for the Legislature."—Murry Ledger.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without and good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and Liver Troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50ct. for large bottle. At H. K, Woods Drug Store.

Big lot of O. G. doors and glazed sash bought before the advance of If you buy from us we will give you the advantage of old prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

CARLISLE IN JULY, 189[illegible].



HON. W. M. SMITH, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant is just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the silver bill as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believe it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmers Alliance of Graves county believes that this Republican measure which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them.

When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send by mail all three of the bills.

Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Democratic State Convention.

The following is the call for the Democratic State Convention:

"Resolved, That on June 15 there be held at each voting precinct at the regular voting place in each county and legislative district a convention of the voters thereof at 2 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to a county or legislative district convention to be held at the county seat, except that in counties or cities composed of more than one legislative district, the delegates shall meet at some place to be designated by the respective legislative committees, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., and at said county and district conventions delegates shall be chosen to represent said counties and legislative districts in a state convention to be held on Tuesday, June 25, at 12 o'clock.

"The basis of representation on the part of each precinct to said county and legislative district conventions shall be one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the Democratic electors at the presidential election in 1892, and also one delegate for each fraction over twenty-five votes so cast; provided, however, that such precincts as cast less than twenty-five votes for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate.

"The basis of the representation to the state convention from counties and legislative districts shall be one delegate for every 200 votes and each fraction over 100 votes for the Democratic electors at the Presidential election in 1892; provided, however, that such counties as cast 100 votes or less for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate."

In accordance with the above the Democrats of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet at their respective voting place, at 2 o'clock June 15, to appoint delegates to the county convention to be held at Marion on the 17th.

According to the rule prescribed by the State Committee each precinct will be entitled to send the following number of delegates to the county convention:

	No. Dem. Votes.	No. Delegates.
Marion No. 1,	60	1
Marion No. 2,	94	2
Marion No. 3,	76	2
Marion No. 4,	84	2
Dycusburg.	132	3
Union,	94	2
Sheridan,	63	1
Tolu.	112	2
Fords Ferry,	84	2
Bells Mines,	193	3
Piney,	156	3

P. S. Maxwell,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

New Restaurant

New Confectionery!

I have opened a confectionery and restaurant 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. I have a clean, complete stock of all kinds, fruits of all kinds etc., etc. My prices will be as low as possible for the best grade of goods.

A first class restaurant in connection with other business. Lunches, hot or cold and meals furnished at all hours. Everything neat and clean. Come and see me. Dont forget the place, 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. All kinds of non-intoxicating summer drinks.

MACHEN WILSON.

Notice

Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston. I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to wais on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at $1 per bbl., Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

IF YOU OWE US,

We now say to you with the kindest of feeling, but in all earnestness, that we must have the money at once It will be entirely useless for any one to any for more time, as it is impossible for us to extend further accommodation in that direction. This is no longer a matter of friendship but of absolute necessity and of business with us. We must have the money you owe us in order to pay our own debts. Mr. George M. Crider has charge of all our notes and accounts and he is instructed to pass no one, but collect from all alike.

Prompt action on your part will save you money.

Yours truly,

4w PIERCE & SON.

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for all **BLOOD DISEASES.**

Are You Ready For the Harvest? 1895.

There's only one way to get ready so that you can *be sure that you are ready* —and I am ready to get you ready with the World-Beating,

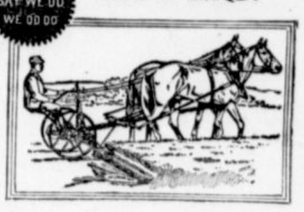


LIGHT-RUNNING McCORMICK STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO

BEST IN THE . . . WORLD

Because
Most Durably Built,
Lightest in Draft,
Greatest in Capacity,
Simplest in Construction.



All Competition Staid Away from the McCormick in the

World's Fair Tests

I might to-day be selling a line of so-called "cheap" machines at a price which would still be high, but prefer to sell the *high-value* McCormick at a price which experience will most assuredly prove is *low*. Glad to show my friends these machines at any time. Come in and see them.

I also represent the best threshers, engines, saw mills, corn crushers, cane mills, hay presses, etc., direct from the manufactures, and keep on hand machinery repairs and supplies. My binder twine is new See McCormick sign.

Yours Truly,

H. F. RAY.

Wool Carding!

The undersigned desires to say that he is now prepared to Card Wool. Having had twenty years experience in wool carding and my machine being in first class order I feel safe in saying that I can and will do satisfactory work. Parties living at a distance can club together and send wool in hundred pound lots or over. I will pay freight one way. Mark each parcel of wool with owners name and say cash or toll. Send one pound of clean lard for eight pounds of wool.

Very Respectfully,

R. N. DOSS,
MARION, KY.

Crittenden Press 1895-06-06 seq-1.jpg

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Special to the PRESS.

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(From the Cadiz Telephone)

Trigg County's New Court-house.

Clubbed to Death.

Henderson, Ky., May 30.—John Swanagan, colored, was killed this morning while attempting to break jail. A conspiracy to escape had been found to exist between several of the prisoners, which when they attempted to accomplish it, resulted in the death of the leader. Swanagan was a powerful fellow, and before he was subdued he whipped jailer Kohl, deputy jailer Whitehead, and three negro trusties. The negro fought desperately for his liberty until clubbed to death with billes by the jail authorities. The coroner's jury returned a verdict justifying the jailer and his assistants,

Another Old Couple.

Mr. Groves Howard, of the Friendship neighborhood, having read in the Banner last week the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Watson, of Lyon county, who have been married 61 years, says he can't beat their record, but comes very near it. Mr. Howard and his wife were married in December, 1835, nearly sixty years ago, and had twelve children born to them, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Howard was born in Friendship in January, 1810, and will be 85 years old in January, 1896. He is still well preserved and made his own crops until last year. Mrs. Howard will be 77 years old in July, and is still doing her own housework. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard were in town Tuesday on business.—Princeton Banner.

Released from Jail.

The Princeton Banner says: There have been no further developments in the case of the child that was left on Mr. James Hughes' doorstep last week. The man Lovell, who was arrested and put in jail, has been released on bond, his father and brother coming over from Madisonville to get him out. A woman named Carrie Wilson brought the child from Paducah, and she and Lovell took it to Mr. Hughes'. A young woman whose home is in Hopkins county, accompanied the Wilson woman on the trip, and went on to Nortonville, where she got off. It is said the child is hers, and that she is a member of a very prominent family. It is probable that the last has been heard of the case, so far as the courts are concerned.

The Other Case.

William Willingham, who has figured in several fights and cutting scrapes, near Sebree, and is the son of P. M. Willingham, candidate for the Legislature from Webster county, was arrested in Sebree Saturday and taken to Dixon and jailed, on a warrant charging him with seduction and bastardy, preferred by a Miss Melton, who lives near Sebree. It seems on last Saturday the young girl gave birth to a child while Willingham was in Sebree gloriously drunk, probably celebrating the event, when the sheriff, thinking it was time for him to take a hand, armed with a warrant walked up and placed him under arrest and took him to the jail at Dixon He was later released on bail, and will be tried in a few days.—Sturgis Ledger.

Knights of Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranted and trial bottles are free at H. K. Woods Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

The Banks Win.

Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—The decision of the Court of Appeals of the bank tax cases was rendered today, and in spite of the tips that had been given out, it caused considerable surprise. People generally had come to the conclusion that the court was still undecided, when a full bench met and handed in the decision, which was written by Chief Justice Pryor and assented to by Judges Eastin, Grace and Hazlerigg, and in effect declares that the banks have a vested right under the Hewitt law, which requires them to pay seventy-five cents on the $100 of capital stock to the State and relieves them of all county, district, and municipal taxation. The result is consequently favorable to the State almost doubling its revenues from this source, but is adverse to the counties and cities, which will receive no taxes from the banks. It will result in bringing the total receipts of the State Treasury from banks up to about $360,000 per annum, which will also be paid for last year, and will within a few months go far towards relieving the present financial embarrassment. The minority opinion was written by Judge Paynter, and signed by Judges Lewis and Guffy, and holds that the terms of the original contract specified that it could be repealed at the pleasure of the State, and that they are sustained by decisions of the highest State court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The bankers are in high feather over the decision, while those who hold the contrary view are depressed. The latter declare that the action of the court will upset the State system of taxation. One prominent attorney went so far as to say that it was a severe blow to the civil liberties of the people.

Important to Road Overseers.

In the circuit court last Tuesday Judge Linn made an important ruling which will at once dispell the prevailing idea that overseers of public roads are proceeded against by indictment for neglect of duty. The statutes now prescribe that prosecutions under this head shall be by warrant issued by the Judge of the quarterly court, and returned before him and disposed of. So the custom of working public roads just before circuit court is a useless one, as overseers can be proceeded against at any time. So look well to your roads, citizens, one and all.—Cadiz Telephone.

A pretty good joke is told on a certain candidate. He visited a farm house and stated to walk up to the door when an immense dog came bounding forward with every manifestation of anger. The candidate was fleeing with railroad speed toward a neighboring fence when a woman appeared at the door and called out: "The dog won't bite; what are you running for?" The politicion did not slacken speed for an instant, but as he disappeared over the fence he yelled, "I'm running for the Legislature."—Murry Ledger.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without and good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and Liver Troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50ct. for large bottle. At H. K. Woods Drug Store.

Big lot of O. G. doors and glazed sash bought before the advance of If you buy from us we will give you the advantage of old prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

CARLISLE IN JULY, 189[illegible].



HON. W. M. SMITH, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant is just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the silver bill as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believe it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmers Alliance of Graves county believes that this Republican measure which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them.

When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send by mail all three of the bills.

Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Democratic State Convention.

The following is the call for the Democratic State Convention:

"Resolved, That on June 15 there be held at each voting precinct at the regular voting place in each county and legislative district a convention of the voters thereof at 2 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to a county or legislative district convention to be held at the county seat, except that in counties or cities composed of more than one legislative district, the delegates shall meet at some place to be designated by the respective legislative committees, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., and at said county and district conventions delegates shall be chosen to represent said counties and legislative districts in a state convention to be held on Tuesday, June 25, at 12 o'clock.

"The basis of representation on the part of each precinct to said county and legislative district conventions shall be one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the Democratic electors at the presidential election in 1892, and also one delegate for each fraction over twenty-five votes so cast; provided, however, that such precincts as cast less than twenty-five votes for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate.

"The basis of the representation to the state convention from counties and legislative districts shall be one delegate for every 200 votes and each fraction over 100 votes for the Democratic electors at the Presidential election in 1892; provided, however, that such counties as cast 100 votes or less for said eleciors shall be entitled to one delegate."

In accordance with the above the Democrats of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet at their respective voting place, at 2 o'clock June 15, to appoint delegates to the county convention to be held at Marion on the 17th.

According to the rule prescribed by the State Committee each precinct will be entitled to send the following number of delegates to the county convention:

	No. Dem. Votes.	No. Delegates.
Marion No. 1,	60	1
Marion No. 2,	94	2
Marion No. 3,	76	2
Marion No. 4,	84	2
Dycusburg.	132	3
Union,	94	2
Sheridan,	63	1
Tolu.	112	2
Fords Ferry,	84	2
Bells Mines,	193	3
Piney,	156	3

P. S. Maxwell,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

New Restaurant

New Confectionery!

I have opened a confectionery and restaurant 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. I have a clean, complete stock of all kinds, fruits of all kinds etc., etc. My prices will be as low as possible for the best grade of goods.

A first class restaurant in connection with other business. Lunches, hot or cold and meals furnished at all hours. Everything neat and clean. Come and see me. Dont forget the place, 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. All kinds of non-intoxicating summer drinks.

MACHEN WILSON.

Notice

Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston. I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to wais on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at $1 per bbl., Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

IF YOU OWE US,

We now say to you with the kindest of feeling, but in all earnestness, that we must have the money at once It will be entirely useless for any one to any for more time, as it is impossible for us to extend further accommodation in that direction. This is no longer a matter of friendship but of absolute necessity and of business with us. We must have the money you owe us in order to pay our own debts. Mr. George M. Crider has charge of all our notes and accounts and he is instructed to pass no one, but collect from all alike.

Prompt action on your part will save you money.

Yours truly,

4w PIERCE & SON,

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for all **BLOOD DISEASES.**

Are You Ready For the Harvest? 1895.

There's only one way to get ready so that you can *be sure that you are ready* —and I am ready to get you ready with the World-Beating,

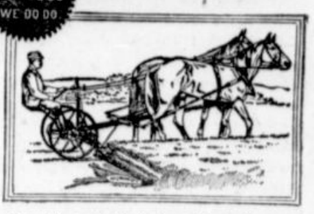


LIGHT-RUNNING

McCORMICK STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO.

BEST IN THE . . . **WORLD**



Because

Most Durably Built,
Lightest in Draft,
Greatest in Capacity,
Simplest in Construction.

All Competition Staid Away from the McCormick in the

World's Fair Tests

I might to-day be selling a line of so-called "cheap" machines at a price which would still be high, but prefer to sell the *high-value* McCormick at a price which experience will most assuredly prove is *low*. Glad to show my friends these machines at any time. Come in and see them.

I also represent the best threshers, engines, saw mills, corn mills, corn crushers, cane mills, hay presses, etc., direct from the manufactures, and keep on hand machinery repairs and supplies. My binder twine is new See McCormick sign. Yours Truly,

H. F. RAY.

Wool Carding!

The undersigned desires to say that he is now prepared to Card Wool. Having had twenty years experience in wool carding and my machine being in first class order I feel safe in saying that I can and will do satisfactory work. Parties living at a distance can club together and send wool in hundred pound lots or over. I will pay freight one way. Mark each parcel of wool with owners name and say cash or toll. Send one pound of clean lard for eight pounds of wool.

Very Respectfully,

R. N. DOSS,
MARION, KY.

Pembroke, Ky.

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The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15. MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 6, 1895. UMBER 52

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STARVED OUT.

Western Settlers Seeking Homes In a Better Country.

Turning to The South.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2.—The South continues to attract the attention of people in the West and Northwest seeking a more favorable climate and with the proper effort on the part of its citizens Kentucky should receive a part of this immigration. A general movement from the arid region of Nebraska is indicated by a letter received here by Hon. C. J. Norwood, Inspector of Mines and Curator of the State Geological Department. The letter is from Stockville, in the southwestern part of Nebraska, under date of May 24, and it should be of interest to the people of this State. The writer says:

"One of the most direful drouths that have ever visited the Northwest seems apparantly to be upon us. Many of the most enthusiastic men of our country have despaired and given up all hopes of raising any crop this year. We had a failure in 1893 and 1894 also, and now our people are placed in the most deplorable condition knowu in the history of our State. Our people are leaving as fast as due preparations can be made. Most of them are going Southwest. There is a large soldiers' colony organization going into Georgia, that has a membership of several thousand from this state; another of the same character going into Utah, starting from here in September or October next; while a third is just being formulated, going into Alabama and Mississippi. A representative of the last named colony left our county only a few days ago, to view the lands offered and if possible make a permanent organization.

"Many of our people do not wish to go so far south as Alabama or Mississippi, and as I was in correspondence with you last winter I have been enabled to elicit a deep interest with them in behalf of your State. Our people are mostly all Northern people, and are abreast of the time; many of them through all these years of drouth have been self-sustaining, until now they are almost penniless—the most wealthy have nearly come to a levil with the poorest. As an agent in the sale of all kinds of school supplies I can safely say that you could not, from a personal knowledge, induce a better class into your country for the advancement of the public schools and the State generally.

"I have been requested by several citizens to write you at once and see what inducements you could be able with short notice to give a few hundred, or as many as might wish to join in moving to your State, with reference to land, free transportation for families, household goods, stock, etc. Also free transportation for a treating committee to go and return, etc. As a representative, in part, I am acting in behalf of many who must soon move to some other portion of the United States. Most of our people are farmers, while we have a few of various trades. I think many would object to going into a mountainous region, that was very rough, or too far from railroads; if possible, they want a healthy climate and good water. Their knowledge of farming would reclaim with proper cultivation and care almost any of the so-called worn-out farms of your State. I wish to know the prospect for fruit and farm products this year, also the price of improved and wild lands—Central and Southern Kentucky."

In speaking of the letter and the situation described, Mr. Norwood said: "I know from past correspondence with the author of the letter that the people of whom he writes are much interested in Kentucky. It is evident that it will be well worth our while to endeavor to secure some of the intending emigrants for this State. I will be glad, therefore, to hear from the immigration societies that have been formed in the various counties upon the question of character and prices of lands that are for sale, etc., and from individuals as well. I will be glad to receive lists of lands for sale, and any literature that has been issued."

A BIG DAY AT STURGIS.

Corner Stone of the New College to Be Laid.

From the committee having the matter in charge, we have received the following:

We present you herewith a programme of exercises for the laying of the corner stone of the college in Sturgis June 11, proximo. The intention is to make it a memorable day and an occasion of great interest.

We expect five hundred Masons to be present. The Grand Master of the State will officiate in laying the stone. All benevolent orders, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Cross, are invited to be present. Several hundred children will be in line and sing for the occasion A chorus of one hundred adult voices will sing the Hallelujah chorus from the oratorio of Handel's Messiah.

Warren's Band of Evansvillle have been engaged. This is the famous Band which took the first premium at New Orleans when one hundred bands competed for this prize.

Speakers of note from a distance will address the audience.

PROGRAMME:

1. Children.
2. Warren's Brass Band.
3. Benevolent Societies.
4. Speakers and Committees.
5. Chorus.
6. Citizens.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. "Praise God from Whom," etc.
2. Prayer.
3. "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
4. Oration.
5. Hallelujah Chorus.
6. Laying Corner Stone.
7. Music by Band.
8. Dinner.

SHOT HERSELF.

Widow of the Late Senator Machen Commits Suicide.

On the 23d of May Mrs. W. B. Machen, widow of the late W. B. Machen, committed suicide at the home of her sister at Clinton. The Clinton Democrat says:

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Special to the PRESS.

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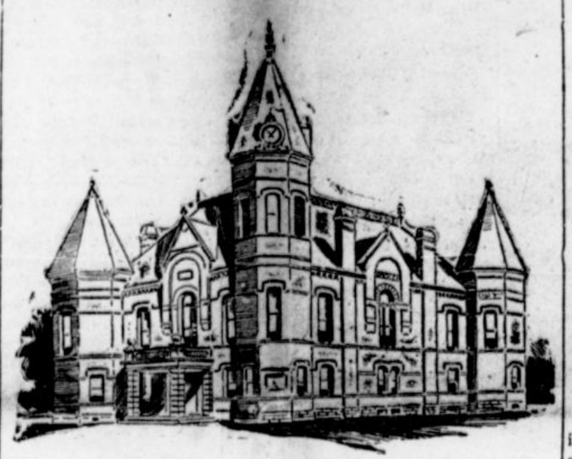


(From the Cadiz Telephone)

Trigg County's New Court-house.

Clubbed to Death.

Henderson, Ky., May 30.—John Swanagan, colored, was killed this morning while attempting to break jail. A conspiracy to escape had been found to exist between several of the prisoners, which when they attempted to accomplish it, resulted in the death of the leader. Swanagan was a powerful fellow, and before he was subdued he whipped jailer Kohl, deputy jailer Whitehead, and three negro trusties. The negro fought desperately for his liberty until clubbed to death with bilhes by the jail authorities. The coroner's jury returned a verdict justifying the jailer and his assistants,

Another Old Couple.

Mr. Groves Howard, of the Friendship neighborhood, having read in the Banner last week the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Watson, of Lyon county, who have been married 61 years, says he can't beat their record, but comes very near it. Mr. Howard and his wife were married in December, 1835, nearly sixty years ago, and had twelve children born to them, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Howard was born in Friendship in January, 1810, and will be 85 years old in January, 1896. He is still well preserved and made his own crops until last year. Mrs. Howard will be 77 years old in July, and is still doing her own housework. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard were in town Tuesday on business.—Princeton Banner.

Released from Jail.

The Princeton Banner says: There have been no further developments in the case of the child that was left on Mr. James Hughes' doorstep last week. The man Lovell, who was arrested and put in jail, has been released on bond, his father and brother coming over from Madisonville to get him out. A woman named Carrie Wilson brought the child from Paducah, and she and Lovell took it to Mr. Hughes'. A young woman whose home is in Hopkins county, accompanied the Wilson woman on the trip, and went on to Nortonville, where she got off. It is said the child is hers, and that she is a member of a very prominent family. It is probable that the last has been heard of the case, so far as the courts are concerned.

The Other Case.

William Willingham, who has figured in several fights and cutting scrapes, near Sebree, and is the son of P. M. Willingham, candidate for the Legislature from Webster county, was arrested in Sebree Saturday and taken to Dixon and jailed, on a warrant charging him with seduction and bastardy, preferred by a Miss Melton, who lives near Sebree. It seems on last Saturday the young girl gave birth to a child while Willingham was in Sebree gloriously drunk, probably celebrating the event, when the sheriff, thinking it was time for him to take a hand, armed with a warrant walked up and placed him under arrest and took him to the jail at Dixon He was later released on bail, and will be tried in a few days.—Sturgis Ledger.

Knights of Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranted and trial bottles are free at H. K. Woods Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

The Banks Win.

Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—The decision of the Court of Appeals of the bank tax cases was rendered today, and in spite of the tips that had been given out, it caused considerable surprise. People generally had come to the conclusion that the court was still undecided, when a full bench met and handed in the decision, which was written by Chief Justice Pryor and assented to by Judges Eastin, Grace and Hazlerigg, and in effect declares that the banks have a vested right under the Hewitt law, which requires them to pay seventy-five cents on the $100 of capital stock to the State and relieves them of all county, district, and municipal taxation. The result is consequently favorable to the State almost doubling its revenues from this source, but is adverse to the counties and cities, which will receive no taxes from the banks. It will result in bringing the total receipts of the State Treasury from banks up to about $360,000 per annum, which will also be paid for last year, and will within a few months go far towards relieving the present financial embarrassment. The minority opinion was written by Judge Paynter, and signed by Judges Lewis and Guffy, and holds that the terms of the original contract specified that it could be repealed at the pleasure of the State, and that they are sustained by decisions of the highest State court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The bankers are in high feather over the decision, while those who hold the contrary view are depressed. The latter declare that the action of the court will upset the State system of taxation. One prominent attorney went so far as to say that it was a severe blow to the civil liberties of the people.

Important to Road Overseers.

In the circuit court last Tuesday Judge Linn made an important ruling which will at once dispell the prevailing idea that overseers of public roads are proceeded against by indictment for neglect of duty. The statutes now prescribe that prosecutions under this head shall be by warrant issued by the Judge of the quarterly court, and returned before him and disposed of. So the custom of working public roads just before circuit court is a useless one, as overseers can be proceeded against at any time. So look well to your roads, citizens, one and all.—Cadiz Telephone.

A pretty good joke is told on a certain candidate. He visited a farm house and stated to walk up to the door when an immense dog came bounding forward with every manifestation of anger. The candidate was fleeing with railroad speed toward a neighboring fence when a woman appeared at the door and called out: "The dog won't bite; what are you running for?" The politicion did not slacken speed for an instant, but as he disappeared over the fence he yelled, "I'm running for the Legislature."—Murry Ledger.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without and good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and Liver Troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50ct. for large bottle. At H. K. Woods Drug Store.

Big lot of O. G. doors and glazed sash bought before the advance of If you buy from us we will give you the advantage of old prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

CARLISLE IN JULY, 189?.



HON. W. M. SMITH, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant is just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the silver bill as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believe it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmers Alliance of Graves county believes that this Republican measure which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them.

When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send by mail all three of the bills.

Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Democratic State Convention.

The following is the call for the Democratic State Convention:

"Resolved, That on June 15 there be held at each voting precinct at the regular voting place in each county and legislative district a convention of the voters thereof at 2 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to a county or legislative district convention to be held at the county seat, except that in counties or cities composed of more than one legislative district, the delegates shall meet at some place to be designated by the respective legislative committees, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., and at said county and district conventions delegates shall be chosen to represent said counties and legislative districts in a state convention to be held on Tuesday, June 25, at 12 o'clock.

"The basis of representation on the part of each precinct to said county and legislative district conventions shall be one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the Democratic electors at the presidential election in 1892, and also one delegate for each fraction over twenty-five votes so cast; provided, however, that such precincts as cast less than twenty-five votes for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate.

"The basis of the representation to the state convention from counties and legislative districts shall be one delegate for every 200 votes and each fraction over 100 votes for the Democratic electors at the Presidential election in 1892; provided, however, that such counties as cast 100 votes or less for said eleciors shall be entitled to one delegate."

In accordance with the above the Democrats of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet at their respective voting place, at 2 o'clock June 15, to appoint delegates to the county convention to be held at Marion on the 17th.

According to the rule prescribed by the State Committee each precinct will be entitled to send the following number of delegates to the county convention:

	No. Dem. Votes.	No. Delegates.
Marion No. 1,	60	1
Marion No. 2,	94	2
Marion No. 3,	76	2
Marion No. 4,	84	2
Dycusburg.	132	3
Union,	94	2
Sheridan,	63	1
Tolu.	112	2
Fords Ferry,	84	2
Bells Mines,	193	3
Piney,	156	3

P. S. Maxwell,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

New Restaurant

New Confectionery!

I have opened a confectionery and restaurant 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. I have a clean, complete stock of all kinds, fruits of all kinds etc., etc. My prices will be as low as possible for the best grade of goods.

A first class restaurant in connection with other business. Lunches, hot or cold and meals furnished at all hours. Everything neat and clean. Come and see me. Dont forget the place, 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. All kinds of non-intoxicating summer drinks.

MACHEN WILSON.

Notice

Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston. I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to wais on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at $1 per bbl., Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

IF YOU OWE US,

We now say to you with the kindest of feeling, but in all earnestness, that we must have the money at once It will be entirely useless for any one to any for more time, as it is impossible for us to extend further accommodation in that direction. This is no longer a matter of friendship but of absolute necessity and of business with us. We must have the money you owe us in order to pay our own debts. Mr. George M. Crider has charge of all our notes and accounts and he is instructed to pass no one, but collect from all alike.

Prompt action on your part will save you money.

Yours truly,

4w PIERCE & SON.

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for all **BLOOD DISEASES.**

Are You Ready For the Harvest? 1895.

There's only one way to get ready so that you can *be sure that you are ready* —and I am ready to get you ready with the World-Beating,



LIGHT-RUNNING McCORMICK STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS.

BEST IN THE . . . WORLD

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO

Because

Most Durably Built,
Lightest in Draft,
Greatest in Capacity,
Simplest in Construction.



All Competition Staid Away from the McCormick in the

World's Fair Tests

I might to-day be selling a line of so-called "cheap" machines at a price which would still be high, but prefer to sell the *high-value* McCormick at a price which experience will most assuredly prove is *low*. Glad to show my friends these machines at any time. Come in and see them.

I also represent the best threshers, engines, saw mills, corn mills, corn crushers, cane mills, hay presses, etc., direct from the manufactures, and keep on hand machinery repairs and supplies. My binder twine is new See McCormick sign.

Yours Truly,

H. F. RAY.

Wool Carding!

The undersigned desires to say that he is now prepared to Card Wool. Having had twenty years experience in wool carding and my machine being in first class order I feel safe in saying that I can and will do satisfactory work. Parties living at a distance can club together and send wool in hundred pound lots or over. I will pay freight one way. Mark each parcel of wool with owners name and say cash or toll. Send one pound of clean lard for eight pounds of wool.

Very Respectfully,

R. N. DOSS,
MARION, KY.

Pembroke, Ky.

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R, C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR . . ONE DOLLAR

We are authorized to announce

DAVID ADAMS

a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce

G. N. McGREW

as a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce

T. J. NICKELL

as a candidate for Representative from the legislative district of Livingston and Crittenden, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Remember the precinct meetings Saturday, the 15th. The call is published in this paper.

Lyon county adopted prohibition by a vote of 613 to 378. Crittenden votes next. What will she do?

Mr. Carlisle will return to Kentucky to undo some more a work that he has been the chief factor in accomplishing for twenty years past.

A majority of the Kentucky Democrats will stand by the "King James" version of Democracy. This new fangled translation will not stand the test.

Lieut. Governor Alford announces that he is a candidate for Governor. He is a "sound money" man, but does not want anything said about it in the State platform.

More than usual interest was taken in the Trustee elections throughout the county Saturday. All of which shows that the people are deeply interested in the schools.

The colored Republicans of Louisville are resolving some more that they want official recognition at the hands of their white brethren. This kind of a cyclone can alwas be safely predicted, but it was never known to hurt anybody.

Mr. Adams, candidate for the legislature is out in a card in the Smithland Banner in which he says: "I am for sound money and Gen. S. B. Buckner for United States Senator." Which we presume means that Mr. Adams is for the gold standard.

The issue of the Todd County Times of May 31 is "a thing of beauty," and should be a joy forever to its publisher and to the town and county he so ably represents. It is an illustrated edition of many pages, and everything in and about it is first class.

The Democrats of Illinois met in Convention yesterday to discuss the currency question. As the delegates from almost every county in the State are instructed to vote for free coinage resolutions, the gold bugs can now have a good opportunity to announce some more that the "silver craze" is dying out.

Lyon county, which has been a long time moist, has joined its neighbors, Livingston and Trigg, and voted for a dry spell. Crittenden is the next county to vote on local option in that bailiwick and it is not unlikely that she will follow suit. The dry crowd seems to be getting about everything it goes after this year.—Paducah News,

A mountaineer convict in the Frankfort penitentiary was found gloriously drunk; an investigation showed that with a piece of corn bread, some molasses and a tea kettle he distilled some mountain dew on his own hook. Kentucky gentlemen have always been noted for their skill in mixing drinks, and now as prohibition seems to be on the increase the art is taking a more elaborate turn, and doubtless in a short time an ear of corn and a little branch water will enable the accomplished Kentuckian to evolve a solution to the problem confronting him in prohibition localities.

The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Courier Journal says that it may be possible that Mr. Carlisle will not come back to Kentucky to make another speech on the currency question. He did not carry the State by storm on his first trip, and it is not likely that he would make a complete revolution if he came every week until the crack of doom. A great man like Mr. Carlisle might ultimately convert Kentucky to his way of thinking, but it would take some little time; in fact his former utterances and votes and letters must be forgotten and rubbed out of existence before he can successfully do the job.

To treat silver as we treat gold at the mints may be a very, very bad thing, worthy of all condemnation, but the fact remains that it has been the Democratic doctrine for years. In State and National platforms and in Congress, where men's votes go on imperishable record, there has been practically no party dissensions, and now where you see Democrats fleeing from the old landmarks, and as they take to their heels cry to their brethren who remain steadfast, "Populists, Populists," it reminds one of the fellow who ran crying, "stop thief, stop thief," when it was his own dear self that had transgressed the law.

Under the single gold standard, the treasury of the United States with its $100,000,000 of the yellow metal, will have to sustain $346,000,000 of green backs, $600,000,000 in the silver currency and $207,000,000 of national bank notes in existence. In other words the government must stand good to redeem ten dollars or more with every dollar in gold. How long do you think it can sustain it? Cannot a rich syndicate at any time draw the gold out of the treasury and force the government to issue more bonds or abandon the single standard? Such an idea can't stand. No man can continue to do business with his obligations amounting to ten times the amount of his ability to pay them. No government can do it either. Down with the single gold standard!—Elizabethtown News.

Circuit Judge Jackson, of Louisville, and Judge Richie, county judge of Jefferson county, have decided that the law closing saloons on Sunday is unconstitutional. While the courts in Louisville are going backward on the saloon question, the people in some of the counties away from the metropolis are wiping them out of existence. The cities are also growing less respectful to the Sabbath, if we are to judge from court decisions. While the big cities are the centers of intelligence, commerce and all of that, they are also the centers of those forces that are most destructive to christianity. Sodom and Gomorrah were cities, and Lot had to go to the country to save himself from getting unpleasantly warm, during a heated season in the vicinity of those cities.

Some years ago the revenue law known as the Hewitt law, fixed the tax on banks at 75 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of stock, and this tax, payable to the State, was in lieu of all other taxes, county, town, school or railroad. In other words, the banks paid the State 75 cents and were liable for no other taxes. Under the new constitution and new legislation, it was held that the banks were taxable just like other property—no more for State purposes than other property, and no less for all local purposes. The banks took the matter into the courts and Saturday the Court of Appeals rendered a decision upholding the position of the banks, and hereafter bank stock will be taxed for State purposes only. The rate of taxation, however, is 75 cents, while the rate on other property is only 42½ cents. The court holds that the Hewitt law gave the banks certain rights and the legislature has no power to change what was really a contract. This will take about $360,000 back taxes besides $120,000 annually into the State Treasury.

If by legislation the government can regulate the price of silver, we wish they would also regulate the price of this paper, and make each copy worth one dollar. It certainly is more nearly worth one dollar than fifty cents worth of silver is.—Henderson Journal.

There are two papers published in Henderson; both are good papers, well supported, and their prosperity is evidence that Henderson needs and can sustain two papers on a parity. Let the government step in, if it were possible, and say, Mr. Journal, you must cease to exist as a newspaper, you can only publish a little eight by ten poster. Now and then you may publish a news item—that item must be very small and purely local. The price of the Journal would certainly fall, and the business of the Gleaner would certainly advance. The Journal and its friends would raise a great hue and cry, but the people would go right on buying the Gleaner, and its friends would swear that it was the only newspaper in town. The Gleaner would sell for a nickel right along and its publishers might even raise the price, having a monopoly of the business. Of course the government by legislation could not raise the price of the Journal, neither did it lower the price, but by taking the largest per cent. of the work from the Journal and giving it to the Gleaner, the price of the Journal had fallen. Now let the government remove those restrictions from the Journal, and give it the same powers that have been delegated to the Gleaner, what would the result be? The Journal would go back to its former greatness and while the government did not make the two cent paper worth five cents, it permitted it to do work that was waiting to be done, and that created a demand, and the demand, the economic writers say, has something to do with the price.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

TOLU.

D. Tinsley, who was drowned in Barnett's lake several days ago, was taken up last week and an inquest was held.

Mrs. L. A. Weldon spent several days in Marion last week.

Albert Curnel left his wife last Monday; she has concluded not to live with him any more.

Born to the wife of Lenny Guile, May 27 twin girls; one of the little ones died.

W. P. Crider and family and Miss Minnie McAmis are visiting friends and relatives in Lyon county.

Raymon Babb and family are visiting L. A. Weldon's family Saturday and Sunday.

George Croft's little girl fell from a porch Saturday and was hurt but not serious.

S. B. Weldon and family are sending a few days in Sheridan.

Barnett school district elected Geo. Croft and Abe Aivis as trustees; Tolu elected Dr, Ike Clement as successor of R. A. Moore; Colon elected two, Joseph Taylor and Robt Threlkeld.

James Sullinger is fisherman of the day and has caught some nice ones.

J. W. Guess and Lewis Terry are hauling coal from Kit and Jacks coal field.

Dick Dorr and Miss Edna Cossitt were in town Sunday.

W. P. Crawford and wife spent Sunday in Marion.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, the people will trade, our town is so thronged every Saturday that it is almost like election day.

School teachers are as thick as cut worms have been but we only hope they will do no damage.

James worley is spending the lovely rummer days in Marion.

Letzinger, of Marion, is again in our midst; "he wears his hat now."

Clifford McAmis, of E'town, Ills., is visiting relatives of this place.

Prof. Crawford Wright of Carrsville is spending a few days with his brother E. S. Wright, of this place.

Miss Jessie DeGraffenreid is on the sick list.

Monday while Sidney Lucas and Joe Lofton was coming from Marion their team ran away, Lucas received a bruise on the knee, and Lofton got his wrist sprained.

Quartely meeting at Hurricane the second Saturday and Sunday.

Rev, Hodge Murphey filled his regular appointment at Hurricane Sunday.

Rev. George Summers, of Levias, will preach at Forest Hill Sunday and at Tolu Sunday evening of the 2nd.

Hurricane and Tolu Sunday schools will be represented at the convention of the 29 at this place, but will go as seperate schools.

Mrs. Ida Moore, of Sheridan, is visiting her brother R. A. Moore.

Newton Horney is on the sick list.

Butler Cain, the patent auger agt, of Weston, was in our midst last week

Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, of Weston, returned home last Wednesday.

Lola can boast of her live stock market, but Tolu can boast of her roller mills, cheap stores, pretty girls and old bachelors.

The wheat in this vicinity will soon do to cut.

FREDONIA.

George Wolf, Ira Bennett, Oscar Gray and George Koon went down near Dycusburg last Monday on a camp-out fishing expedision, returning Friday night with the usual amount of luck—"bait all gone fish too.

The annual trustee and school tax election was held last Saturday; A. M. Wigginton elected trustee.

The colored gentry of the town have taken to base ball with a vim in all its "uniformity."

Lenard Guess, of Crider, was in town Saturday on his bicycle, and W. H. Porter, R. R. agent, was in town on his bicycle too, but it "bucked with him" and he left his likeness in the dust of Main street.

Nelson Dalton, of Crittenden, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs Effie Oliver, of Dycusburg was in Kelsey shopping last week.

Miss Carrie McCall, of Union City Tenn, attended church here last Sunday.

Miss Ella Black and brother, Geo, Glenn and wife and Fred Guess, of Crider, attended church here last Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowery.

Sam Gass and family, of Crittenden, were visiting Charles Paris and and family of Kelsey last Saturday and Sunday.

New was goods in black goods and black ground goods. Sam Howerton.

See our duck pants.

Sam Howerton.

Furniture, window shades, matting glassware and queensware at prices never before heard of.

S. C. Bennett.

C. B. Doyd and others went on a grand fishing trip Tuesday returning the following evening.

Mrs. Mattie Myers, of Princeton, with her two boys have been visiting relatives in town for several days.

Several of the citizens went to Princeton Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED:—Everybody to call and examine my stock and get my prices. Goods and prices will both be sure to suit you, if you are needing anything in my line. S. C. Bennett.

Mrs. Dr. S. Leeper and son Frank attended the commencement exercises at Princeton last week.

A large crowd from observed decoration day at Pleasant Hill cemetery last week.

S. C. McElroy and M. G. Young were in town Tuesday.

CARRSVILLE.

Instead of the warm weather driving the cut worms away, they seem to increase.

Mr. T. A. Rhodes has been canvassing this vicinity of the Milwaukee binder.

Bert Hays has been taken to jail.

The mill here is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. T. B. Hall, the young preacher who has been attending school at Elkton, Ky., returned Saturday morning.

Aunt Minerva Clemens, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Watson are on the sick list this week.

The death angel visited the home of Wm. Trail and took from him his wife. The funeral took place last Sunday. Numerous friends give their sympathy to Mr. Trail in his bereavement.

Mr. O. L. Foster was in town Saturday, we could not tell his business but can guess.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of this place this week.

Many of our young people are making arrangements to attend Hampton Academy entertainment June 5.

Miss Mamie Yates has gone to the country for a short stay.

Mr. McGrew was in town Saturday.

Children's day at Bethel next Sunday.

Dinner on the grounds; the programme is very elaborate and will no doubt be enertaining.

Since the close of his school, Prof M. C. Wright has been to see his "bonnie lass" that's far away.

Dodd.

FREEDOM.

Wasn't that a nice little shower.

Whoever that was shot at Mrs. Carrick had better look out.

There was a party at Mr. McEwens last week.

The former correspondent from this place has gone on a trip around the world, and "Papago" will furnish the Freedom news in first-class style.

Mrs. G. M. Russell is on the sick list

What is the matter with Gipsey Holoman?

There was prayer meeting at Freedom Wednesday night.

Bro. Ramsey gave the people quite a talk Sunday. His subject was, "Tempest and Sunshine."

Subscribe for the PRESS, the best country newspaper published.

Pretty hot and no cutworms.

RESTAURANT—Meals served at all hours. R. C. Fritts, Freedom.

John Fritts saw Sunshine's panther not long since.

Wheat is needing rain in this section.

This is Papago's first effort, so overlook mistakes.

Messrs. W. E. Fritts and R. O. Nesbitt have got their corn plowed over twice and are going over it the third time. Papago.

OAK HALL.

S. W. King was elected school trustee for Oak Hall district.

Miss Mary Moore has made application for our school, she taught us a first class school last year and we think she is likely to get the school again,

Some of our neighbors were somesurprised last Sunday morning to meet W. G. Conditt in such an unusual appearance. He was riding face backward, standing up in his stirups which were taken up to the last hole, his hands thrown up, and exclaiming, "It's a girl! it's a girl!!" and when called on to explain himself he said, "I have a new girl at my house which makes five counting the boys.

Have you noticed the absence of flies this year? Such absence is said to denote a sickly season.

NEW SALEM

Weather hot and dry; what little tobacco was set is about all dead; pastures dried up, oat crop about played out, corn planting about completed the 2d and 3d time.

Little Everett Gillis, who lives at Uncle Jeff LaRue's, met with a serious mishap last Friday, in doing some work with an ax. It glanced and nearly cut his foot off. He was carried home and a doctor summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done for him; he is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Daniel Jones, who lives on the farm of Esq. E. H. Taylor, lost a valuable young horse on Friday last, By some means the horse became entangled in a barb wire fence, and cut its throat, and when found was dead, having bled to death. This is the second horse that Daniel has lost in the first year, and being a poor man, it goes quite hard with him, especially these hard times.

Our school election at New Salem passed off quietly. Wm. Taylor and Joe Pace were elected; we hope they may qualify, as they are both good men, and will make number one trustees; would say to teachers applying for a school to give us a rest, for there are about twenty applications already in.

This dry weather is becoming quite a serious matter to our bluff neighbors; some of them inform us that one more weak plays out the water supply, and then from two to three miles with their stock for water, and some will have to haul water for family use; with but little crop prospects and out of water, makes quite a bad state of affairs.

New Salem church has been treated to quite a dressing of new shutters to the windows and some handsome improvements on the interior of the church makes it one of the handsomest country churches anywhere in this beat. Now let our old school house have a dressing up.

Rev. E. M. Eaton preached at Childress school house on the first Sabbath.

Mrs. Lee White, of Sisco's Chapel, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Crosson.

Politically, things are quieter than for many years.

Coroner M. J. Perigan, of Sheridan, was in this section last week on official business. Newt is little, but he gets there all the same.

One of our neighbors undertook to hive a nest of regular old bald headed Kentucky bumble bees the othet day. It took the entire services of our best doctors to save the old cuss. They say he makes 2:40 time now if he sees a horse fly coming towards him.

BLOOMING ROSE.

Mrs. James Vaughn is very low with consumption.

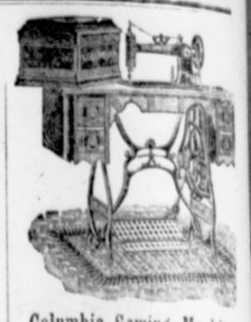
Sunday School at our place every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Misses Susie and Vickie Curhel spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Lola.



ELECTRICIAN NIKOLA TESLA.

Nikola Teala, the young Servian inventor whose workshop was recently destroyed by fire in New York, is rivaling Edison as an electrician. He sends messages without a wire, produces electric light by induction, allows 250,000 volts to pass through his body when 1,000 will kill, and performs other marvelous feats. He is 37 years old.



Columbia Sewing Machine.

A first class machine. A 5 year gusarantee with every machine for only $22,00. I repair any and all kinds of Sewing Machines and guarantee the work.

A. J. CHITTENDEN,
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Times are hard, I must and will have money, will positively sell anything and everything in the Grocery and Hardware line at COST for the next 30 days.

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Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

Constipation & Biliousness

Cause: Sick-headache, Pains in the back, Sallow complexion, Loss of appetite and Exhaustion.

There is only one cure, which is

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One Pink Pill touches the liver and removes the bile.

One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs, tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 25c.

Treatise and sample free at any store. BROWN BRO. CO., New York.

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We announce to the Farmers of Crittenden and adjoining counties that we are handling Farming Machinery this season, and will supply you with as good as the market affords

AT THE **LOWEST PRICES.**

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WE HAVE THE CELEBRATED

Champion Harvesting Machines,

So long known, so well tried and greatly prized by farmers of the South and West.

Your attention is especially called to our own make of plows. Our double shovels, new ground plows and cultivators are extensively used and highly appreciated by many farmers—we are selling them very low and know that a fair trial will convince you of their many good qualities. We are also handling

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One of the best commercial fertilizers known. It has been sold in this county for years, and is recommended by many of the best farmers

We keep on hands repairs for all the mowing machines sold in this section.

Knowing that we have good goods, and will give you value received for every dollar you spend with us, we earnestly solicit your trade. As to our reliability, we refer to our record for the many years we have done business in Marion. Come and see us.

MARION, KY.

J. W. ADAMS & SON.

Crittenden Press 1895-06-06 seq-4.jpg

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

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Under the single gold standard, the treasury of the United States with its $100,000,000 of the yellow metal, will have to sustain $346,000,000 of green backs, $600,000,000 in the silver currency and $297,000,000 of national bank notes in existence. In other words the government must stand good to redeem ten dollars or more with every dollar in gold. How long do you think it can sustain it? Cannot a rich syndicate at any time draw the gold out of the treasury and force the government to issue more bonds or abandon the single standard? Such an idea can't stand. No man can continue to do business with his obligations amounting to ten times the amount of his ability to pay them. No government can do it either. Down with the single gold standard!—Elizabethtown News.

Circuit Judge Jackson, of Louisville, and Judge Richie, county judge of Jefferson county, have decided that the law closing saloons on Sunday is unconstitutional. While the courts in Louisville are going backward on the saloon question, the people in some of the counties away from the metropolis are wiping them out of existence. The cities are also growing less respectful to the Sabbath, if we are to judge from court decisions. While the big cities are the centers of intelligence, commerce and all of that, they are also the centers of those forces that are most destructive to christianity. Sodom and Gomorrah were cities, and Lot had to go to the country to save himself from getting unpleasantly warm, during a heated season in the vicinity of those cities.

Some years ago the revenue law known as the Hewitt law, fixed the tax on banks at 75 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of stock, and this tax, payable to the State, was in lieu of all other taxes, county, town, school or railroad. In other words, the banks paid the State 75 cents and were liable for no other taxes. Under the new constitution and new legislation, it was held that the banks were taxable just like other property—no more for State purposes than other property, and no less for all local purposes. The banks took the matter into the courts and Saturday the Court of Appeals rendered a decision upholding the position of the banks, and hereafter bank stock will be taxed for State purposes only. The rate of taxation, however, is 75 cents, while the rate on other property is only 42½ cents. The court holds that the Hewitt law gave the banks certain rights and the legislature has no power to change what was really a contract. This will take about $360,000 back taxes besides $120,000 annually into the State Treasury.

If by legislation the government can regulate the price of silver, we wish they would also regulate the price of this paper, and make each copy worth one dollar. It certainly is more nearly worth one dollar than fifty cents worth of silver is.—Henderson Journal.

There are two papers published in Henderson; both are good papers, well supported, and their prosperity is evidence that Henderson needs and can sustain two papers on a parity. Let the government step in, if it were possible, and say, Mr. Journal, you must cease to exist as a newspaper, you can only publish a little eight by ten poster. Now and then you may publish a news item—that item must be very small and purely local. The price of the Journal would certainly fall, and the business of the Gleaner would certainly advance. The Journal and its friends would raise a great hue and cry, but the people would go right on buying the Gleaner, and its friends would swear that it was the only newspaper in town. The Gleaner would sell for a nickel right along and its publishers might even raise the price, having a monopoly of the business. Of course the government by legislation could not raise the price of the Journal, neither did it lower the price, but by taking the largest per cent. of the work from the Journal and giving it to the Gleaner, the price of the Journal had fallen. Now let the government remove those restrictions from the Journal, and give it the same powers that have been delegated to the Gleaner, what would the result be? The Journal would go back to its former greatness and while the government did not make the two cent paper worth five cents, it permitted it to do work that was waiting to be done, and that created a demand, and the demand, the economic writers say, has something to do with the price.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

TOLU.

D. Tinsley, who was drowned in Barnett's lake several days ago, was taken up last week and an inquest was held.

Mrs. L. A. Weldon spent several days in Marion last week.

Albert Curnel left his wife last Monday; she has concluded not to live with him any more.

Born to the wife of Lenny Guile, May 27 twin girls; one of the little ones died.

W. P. Crider and family and Miss Minnie McAmis are visiting friends and relatives in Lyon county.

Raymon Babb and family are visiting L. A. Weldon's family Saturday and Sunday.

George Croft's little girl fell from a porch Saturday and was hurt but not serious.

S. B. Weldon and family are sending a few days in Sheridan.

Barnett school district elected Geo. Croft and Abe Alvis as trustees; Tolu elected Dr, Ike Clement as successor of R. A. Moore; Colon elected two, Joseph Taylor and Robt Threlkeld.

James Sullinger is fisherman of the day and has caught some nice ones.

J. W. Guess and Lewis Terry are hauling coal from Kit and Jacks coal field.

Dick Dorr and Miss Edna Cossitt were in town Sunday.

W. P. Crawford and wife spent Sunday in Marion.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, the people will trade, our town is so thronged every Saturday that it is almost like election day.

School teachers are as thick as cut worms have been but we only hope they will do no damage.

James worley is spending the lovely rummer days in Marion.

Letzinger, of Marion, is again in our midst; "he wears his hat now."

Clifford McAmis, of E'town, Ills., is visiting relatives of this place.

Prof. Crawford Wright, of Carrsville is spending a few days with his brother E. S. Wright, of this place.

Miss Jessie DeGraffenreid is on the sick list.

Monday while Sidney Lucas and Joe Lofton was coming from Marion their team ran away, Lucas received a bruise on the knee, and Lofton got his wrist sprained.

Quartely meeting at Hurricane the second Saturday and Sunday.

Rev, Hodge Murphey filled his regular appointment at Hurricane Sunday.

Rev. George Summers, of Levias, will preach at Forest Hill Sunday and at Tolu Sunday evening of the 2nd.

Hurricane and Tolu Sunday schools will be represented at the convention of the 29 at this place, but will go as seperate schools.

Mrs. Ida Moore, of Sheridan, is visiting her brother R. A. Moore.

Newton Horney is on the sick list.

Butler Cain, the patent auger agt, of Weston, was in our midst last week

Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, of Weston, returned home last Wednesday.

Lola can boast of her live stock market, but Tolu can boast of her roller mills, cheap stores, pretty girls and old bachelors.

The wheat in this vicinity will soon do to cut.

FREDONIA.

George Wolf, Ira Bennett, Oscar Gray and George Koon went down near Dycusburg last Monday on a camp-out fishing expedision, returning Friday night with the usual amount of luck—"bait all gone fish too.

The annual trustee and school tax election was held last Saturday; A. M. Wigginton elected trustee.

The colored gentry of the town have taken to base ball with a vim in all its "uniformity."

Lenard Guess, of Crider, was in town Saturday on his bicycle, and W. H. Porter, R. R. agent, was in town on his bicycle too, but it "bucked with him" and he left his likeness in the dust of Main street.

Nelson Dalton, of Crittenden, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs Effie Oliver, of Dycusburg was in Kelsey shopping last week.

Miss Carrie McCall, of Union City Tenn, attended church here last Sunday.

Miss Ella Black and brother, Geo, Glenn and wife and Fred Guess, of Crider, attended church here last Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowery.

Sam Gass and family, of Crittenden, were visiting Charles Paris and and family of Kelsey last Saturday and Sunday.

New was goods in black goods and black ground goods. Sam Howerton.

See our duck pants.

Sam Howerton.

Furniture, window shades, matting

glassware and queensware at prices never before heard of.

S. C. Bennett.

C. B. Doyd and others went on a grand fishing trip Tuesday returning Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mattie Myers, of Princeton, with her two boys have been visiting relatives in town for several days.

Several of the citizens went to Princeton Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED:—Everybody to call and examine my stock and get my prices. Goods and prices will both be sure to suit you, if you are needing anything in my line. S. C. Bennett.

Mrs. Dr. S. Leeper and son Frank attended the commencement exercises at Princeton last week.

A large crowd from observed decoration day at Pleasant Hill cemetery last week.

S. C. McElroy and M. G. Young were in town Tuesday.

CARRSVILLE.

Instead of the warm weather driving the cut worms away, they seem to increase.

Mr. T. A. Rhodes has been canvassing this vicinity of the Milwaukee binder.

Bert Hays has been taken to jail.

The mill here is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. T. B. Hall, the young preacher who has been attending school at Elkton, Ky., returned Saturday morning.

Aunt Minerva Clemens, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Watson are on the sick list this week.

The death angel visited the home of Wm. Trail and took from him his wife. The funeral took place last Sunday. Numerous friends give their sympathy to Mr. Trail in his bereavement.

Mr. O. L. Foster was in town Saturday, we could not tell his business but can guess.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of this place this week.

Many of our young people are making arrangements to attend Hampton Academy entertainment June 5.

Miss Mamie Yates has gone to the country for a short stay.

Mr. McGrew was in town Saturday.

Children's day at Bethel next Sunday.

Dinner on the grounds; the programme is very elaborate and will no doubt be enlertaining.

Since the close of his school, Prof M. C. Wright has been to see his "bonnie lass" that's far away.

Dodd.

FREEDOM.

Wasn't that a nice little shower.

Whoever that was shot at Mrs. Carrick had better look out.

There was a party at Mr. McEwens last week.

The former correspondent from this place has gone on a trip around the world, and "Papago" will furnish the Freedom news in first-class style.

Mrs. G. M. Russell is on the sick list

What is the matter with Gipsey Holoman?

There was prayer meeting at Freedom Wednesday night.

Bro. Ramsey gave the people quite a talk Sunday. His subject was, "Tempest and Sunshine."

Subscribe for the PRESS, the best country newspaper published.

Pretty hot and no cutworms.

RESTAURANT—Meals served at all hours. R. C. Fritts, Freedom.

John Fritts saw Sunshine's panther not long since.

Wheat is needing rain in this section.

This is Papago's first effort, so overlook mistakes.

Messrs. W. E. Fritts and R. O. Nesbitt have got their corn plowed over twice and are going over it the third time. Papago.

OAK HALL.

S. W. King was elected school trustee for Oak Hall district.

Miss Mary Moore has made application for our school, she taught us a first class school last year and we think she is likely to get the school again.

Some of our neighbors were somesurprised last Sunday morning to meet W. G. Conditt in such an unusual appearance. He was riding face backward, standing up in his stirups which were taken up to the last hole, his hands thrown up, and exclaiming, "It's a girl! it's a girl!!" and when called on to explain himself he said, "I have a new girl at my house which makes five counting the boys.

Have you noticed the absence of flies this year? Such absence is said to denote a sickly season.

NEW SALEM

Weather hot and dry; what little tobacco was set is about all dead; pastures dried up, oat crop about played out, corn planting about completed the 2d and 3d time.

Little Everett Gillis, who lives at Uncle Jeff LaRue's, met with a serious mishap last Friday, in doing some work with an ax. It glanced and nearly cut his foot off. He was carried home and a doctor summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done for him; he is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Daniel Jones, who lives on the farm of Esq. E. H. Taylor, lost a valuable young horse on Friday last, By some means the horse became entangled in a barb wire fence, and cut its throat, and when found was dead, having bled to death. This is the second horse that Daniel has lost in the first year, and being a poor man, it goes quite hard with him, especially these hard times.

Our school election at New Salem passed off quietly. Wm. Taylor and Joe Pace were elected; we hope they may qualify, as they are both good men, and will make number one trustees; would say to teachers applying for a school to give us a rest, for there are about twenty applications already in.

This dry weather is becoming quite a serious matter to our bluff neighbors; some of them inform us that one more weak plays out the water supply, and then from two to three miles with their stock for water, and some will have to haul water for family use; with but little crop prospects and out of water, makes quite a bad state of affairs.

New Salem church has been treated to quite a dressing of new shutters to the windows and some handsome improvements on the interior of the church makes it one of the handsomest country churches anywhere in this beat. Now let our old school house have a dressing up.

Rev. E. M. Eaton preached at Childress school house on the first Sabbath.

Mrs. Lee White, of Sisco's Chapel, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Croson.

Politically, things are quieter than for many years.

Coroner M. J. Perigan, of Sheridan, was in this section last week on official business. Newt is little, but he gets there all the same.

One of our neighbors undertook to hive a nest of regular old bald headed Kentucky bumble bees the othet day. it took the entire services of our best doctors to save the old cuss. They say he makes 2:40 time now if he sees a horse fly coming towards him.

BLOOMING ROSE.

Mrs. James Vaughn is very low with consumption.

Sunday School at our place every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

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New was goods in black goods and black ground goods. Sam Howerton.

See our duck pants.

Sam Howerton.

Furniture, window shades, matting, glassware and queensware at prices never before heard of.

S. C. Bennett.

C. B. Doyd and others went on a [illegible] Tuesday returning.

Mrs. Mollie Myers, of Princeton, with her two boys have been visiting relatives in town for several days.

Several of the citizens went to Princeton Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED:—Everybody to call and examine my stock and get my prices. Goods and prices will both be sure to suit you, if you are needing anything in my line. S. C. Bennett.

Mrs. Dr. S. Leeper and son Frank attended the commencement exercises at Princeton last week.

A large crowd from observed decoration day at Pleasant Hill cemetary last week.

S. C. McElroy and M. G. Young were in town Tuesday.

CARRSVILLE.

Instead of the warm weather driving the cut worms away, they seem to increase.

Mr. T. A. Rhodes has been canvassing this vicinity of the Milwaukee binder.

Bert Hays has been taken to jail.

The mill here is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. T. B. Hall, the young preacher who has been attending school at Elkton, Ky., returned Saturday morning.

Aunt Minerva Clemens, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Watson are on the sick list this week.

The death angel visited the home of Wm. Trail and took from him his wife. The funeral took place last Sunday. Numerous friends give their sympathy to Mr. Trail in his bereavement.

Mr. O. L. Foster was in town Saturday, we could not tell his business but can guess.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of this place this week.

Many of our young people are making arrangements to attend Hampton Academy entertainment June 5.

Miss Mamie Yates has gone to the country for a short stay.

Mr. McGrew was in town Saturday.

Children's day at Bethel next Sunday.

Dinner on the grounds; the programme is very elaborate and will no doubt be enlertaining.

Since the close of his school, Prof M. C. Wright has been to see his "bonnie lass" that's far away.

Dodd.

FREEDOM.

Wasn't that a nice little shower.

Whoever that was shot at Mrs. Carrick had better look out.

There was a party at Mr. McEwens last week.

The former correspondent from this place has gone on a trip around the world, and "Papago" will furnish the Freedom news in first-class style.

Mrs. G. M. Russell is on the sick list

What is the matter with Gipsey Holoman?

There was prayer meeting at Freedom Wednesday night.

Bro. Ramsey gave the people quite a talk Sunday. His subject was, "Tempest and Sunshine."

Subscribe for the PRESS, the best country newspaper published.

Pretty hot and no cutworms.

RESTAURANT—Meals served at all hours. R. C. Fritts, Freedom.

John Fritts saw Sunshine's panther not long since.

Wheat is needing rain in this section.

This is Papago's first effort, so overlook mistakes.

Messrs. W. E. Fritts and R. O. Nesbitt have got their corn plowed over twice and are going over it the third time. Papago.

OAK HALL.

S. W. King was elected school trustee for Oak Hall district.

Miss Mary Moore has made application for our school, she taught us a first class school last year and we think she is likely to get the school again.

Some of our neighbors were somesurprised last Sunday morning to meet W. G. Conditt in such an unusual appearance. He was riding face backward, standing up in his stirups which were taken up to the last hole, his hands thrown up, and exclaiming, "It's a girl! it's a girl!!" and when called on to explain himself he said, "I have a new girl at my house which makes five counting the boys.

Have you noticed the absence of flies this year? Such absence is said to denote a sickly season.

NEW SALEM

Weather hot and dry; what little tobacco was set is about all dead; pastures dried up, oat crop about played out, corn planting about completed the 2d and 3d time.

Little Everett Gillis, who lives at Uncle Jeff LaRue's, met with a serious mishap last Friday, in doing some work with an ax. It glanced and nearly cut his foot off. He was carried home and a doctor summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done for him; he is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Daniel Jones, who lives on the farm of Esq. E. H. Taylor, lost a valuable young horse on Friday last, By some means the horse became entangled in a barb wire fence, and cut its throat, and when found was dead, having bled to death. This is the second horse that Daniel has lost in the first year, and being a poor man, it goes quite hard with him, especially these hard times.

Our school election at New Salem passed off quietly. Wm. Taylor and Joe Pace were elected; we hope they may qualify, as they are both good men, and will make number one trustees; would say to teachers applying for a school to give us a rest, for there are about twenty applications already in.

This dry weather is becoming quite a serious matter to our bluff neighbors; some of them inform us that one more weak plays out the water supply, and then from two to three miles with their stock for water, and some will have to haul water for family use; with but little crop prospects and out of water, makes quite a bad state of affairs.

New Salem church has been treated to quite a dressing of new shutters to the windows and some handsome improvements on the interior of the church makes it one of the handsomest country churches anywhere in this beat. Now let our old school house have a dressing up.

Rev. E. M. Eaton preached at Childress school house on the first Sabbath.

Mrs. Lee White, of Sisco's Chapel, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Crosson.

Politically, things are quieter than for many years.

Coroner M. J. Perigan, of Sheridan, was in this section last week on official business. Newt is little, but he gets there all the same.

One of our neighbors undertook to hive a nest of regular old bald headed Kentucky bumble bees the othet day. it took the entire services of our best doctors to save the old cuss. They say he makes 2:40 time now if he sees a horse fly coming towards him.

BLOOMING ROSE.

Mrs. James Vaughn is very low with consumption.

Sunday School at our place every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Misses Susie and Vickie Curbel spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Lola.

Notice

Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston. I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to wais on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at $1 per bbl., Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

Constipation & Biliousness

Cause

Sick-headache,
Pains in the back,
Sallow complexion,
Loss of appetite and
Exhaustion.

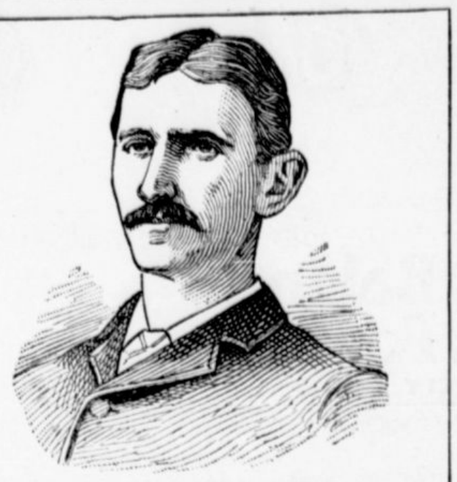
There is only one cure, which is

RAMON'S LIVER PILLS, —AND— TONIC PELLETS

One Pink Pill touches the liver and removes the bile.

One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs, tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 25c.

Treatise and sample free at any store. BROWN MFG. CO., New York.



ELECTRICIAN NIKOLA TESLA.

Nikola Tesla, the young Servian inventor whose workshop was recently destroyed by fire in New York, is rivaling Edison as an electrician. He sends messages without a wire, produces electric light by induction, allows 200,000 volts to pass through his body when 1,000 will kill, and performs other marvelous feats. He is 37 years old.



Columbia Sewing Machine.

A first class machine. A 5 year guarantee with every machine for only $22,00. I repair any and all kinds of Sewing Machines and guarantee the work.

A. J. CHITTENDEN,
Marion, Ky.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should **TRY IT.**

Times are hard, I must and will have money, will positively sell anything and everything in the Grocery and Hardware line at COST for the next 30 days.

Mason Fruit Jars, 80 cents per dozen.
Sealing Wax Fruit Jars, 65 cents per dozen.
Granulated Sugar 19 pounds for $1.00.
Light C Sugar 20 pounds for $1,00.
Cups and Saucers 15 cents per set.
Glasses 15 cents per set.
Water Buckets, 10 cents each.

I AM HANDLING THE
Geo. Delker Buggy,
The Best Buggy Made in the World.

Disc Cultivators, The Best Made, Handled By Us Only.

Buggy Harness, from $5,00 up. Nails, wire and in fact everything else in the Hardware line positively at first cost for the next 30 days. We want your Wool, Ginsang and Feathers, will pay you spot cash for them.

M. SCHWAB.

A Word to Farmers.

We Want to Supply Your wants in Our Line.

We announce to the Farmers of Crittenden and adjoining counties that we are handling Farming Machinery this season, and will supply you with as good as the market affords

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We handle the Mogul Wagon, one of best made.

WE HAVE THE CELEBRATED

Champion Harvesting Machines,

So long known, so well tried and greatly prized by farmers of the South and West.

Your attention is especially called to our own make of plows. Our double shovels, new ground plows and cultivators are extensively used and highly appreciated by many farmers—we are selling them very low and know that a fair trial will convince you of their many good qualities. We are also handling

National Corn, Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizers,

One of the best commercial fertilizers known. It has been sold in this county for years, and is recommended by many of the best farmers

We keep on hands repairs for all the mowing machines sold in this section.

Knowing that we have good goods, and will give you value received for every dollar you spend with us, we earnestly solicit your trade. As to our reliability, we refer to our record for the many years we have done business in Marion. Come and see us.

MARION, KY.

J. W. ADAMS & SON.

Crittenden Press 1895-06-06 seq-6.jpg

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY,

R, C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR - - ONE DOLLAR

We are authorized to announce

DAVID ADAMS

a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce

G. N. McGREW

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We are authorized to announce

T. J. NICKELL

as a candidate for Representative from the legislative district of Livingston and Crittenden, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Remember the precinct meetings Saturday, the 15th. The call is published in this paper.

Lyon county adopted prohibition by a vote of 613 to 378. Crittenden votes next. What will she do?

Mr. Carlisle will return to Kentucky to undo some more a work that he has been the chief factor in accomplishing for twenty years past.

A majority of the Kentucky Democrats will stand by the "King James" version of Democracy. This new fangled translation will not stand the test.

Lieut. Governor Alford announces that he is a candidate for Governor. He is a "sound money" man, but does not want anything said about it in the State platform.

More than usual interest was taken in the Trustee elections throughout the county Saturday. All of which shows that the people are deeply interested in the schools.

The colored Republicans of Louisville are resolving some more that they want official recognition at the hands of their white brethren. This kind of a cyclone can alwas be safely predicted, but it was never known to hurt anybody.

Mr. Adams, candidate for the legislature is out in a card in the Smithland Banner in which he says: "I am for sound money and Gen. S. B. Buckner for United States Senator." Which we presume means that Mr. Adams is for the gold standard.

The issue of the Todd County Times of May 31 is "a thing of beauty," and should be a joy forever to its publisher and to the town and county he so ably represents. It is an illustrated edition of many pages, and everything in and about it is first class.

The Democrats of Illinois met in Convention yesterday to discuss the currency question. As the delegates from almost every county in the State are instructed to vote for free coinage resolutions, the gold bugs can now have a good opportunity to announce some more that the "silver craze" is dying out.

Lyon county, which has been a long time moist, has joined its neighbors, Livingston and Trigg, and voted for a dry spell. Crittenden is the next county to vote on local option in that bailiwick and it is not unlikely that she will follow suit. The dry crowd seems to be getting about everything it goes after this year.—Paducah News.

A mountaineer convict in the Frankfort penitentiary was found gloriously drunk; an investigation showed that with a piece of corn bread, some molasses and a tea kett'e he distilled some mountain dew on his own hook. Kentucky gentlemen have always been noted for their skill in mixing drinks, and now as prohibition seems to be on the increase the art is taking a more elaborate turn, and doubtless in a short time an ear of corn and a little branch water will enable the accomplished Kentuckian to evolve a solution to the problem confronting him in prohibition localities.

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Furniture, window shades, matting glassware and queensware at prices never before heard of.

S. C. Bennett.

C. B. Doyd and others went on a grand fishing trip Tuesday returning Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mattie Myers, of Princeton, with her two boys have been visiting relatives in town for several days.

Several of the citizens went to Princeton Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED:—Everybody to call and examine my stock and get my prices. Goods and prices will both be sure to suit you, if you are needing anything in my line. S. C. Bennett.

Mrs. Dr. S. Leeper and son Frank attended the commencement exercises at Princeton last week.

A large crowd from observed decoration day at Pleasant Hill cemetery last week.

S. C. McElroy and M. G. Young were in town Tuesday.

CARRSVILLE.

Instead of the warm weather driving the cut worms away, they seem to increase.

Mr. T. A. Rhodes has been canvassing this vicinity of the Milwaukee binder.

Bert Hays has been taken to jail.

The mill here is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. T. B. Hall, the young preacher who has been attending school at Elkton, Ky., returned Saturday morning.

Aunt Minerva Clemens, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Watson are on the sick list this week.

The death angel visited the home of Wm. Trail and took from him his wife. The funeral took place last Sunday. Numerous friends give their sympathy to Mr. Trail in his bereavement.

Mr. O. L. Foster was in town Saturday, we could not tell his business but can guess.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of this place this week.

Many of our young people are making arrangements to attend Hampton Academy entertainment June 5.

Miss Mamie Yates has gone to the country for a short stay.

Mr. McGrew was in town Saturday.

Children's day at Bethel next Sunday.

Dinner on the grounds; the programme is very elaborate and will no doubt be entertaining.

Since the close of his school, Prof M. C. Wright has been to see his "bonnie lass" that's far away.

Dodd.

FREEDOM.

Wasn't that a nice little shower.

Whoever that was shot at Mrs. Carrick had better look out.

There was a party at Mr. McEwens last week.

The former correspondent from this place has gone on a trip around the world, and "Papago" will furnish the Freedom news in first-class style.

Mrs. G. M. Russell is on the sick list

What is the matter with Gipsey Holoman?

There was prayer meeting at Freedom Wednesday night.

Bro. Ramsey gave the people quite a talk Sunday. His subject was, "Tempest and Sunshine."

Subscribe for the PRESS, the best country newspaper published.

Pretty hot and no cutworms.

RESTAURANT.—Meals served at all hours. R. C. Fritts, Freedom.

John Fritts saw Sunshine's panther not long since.

Wheat is needing rain in this section.

This is Papago's first effort, so overlook mistakes.

Messrs. W. E. Fritts and R. O. Nesbitt have got their corn plowed over twice and are going over it the third time. Papago.

OAK HALL.

S. W. King was elected school trustee for Oak Hall district.

Miss Mary Moore has made application for our school, she taught us a first class school last year and we think she is likely to get the school again.

Some of our neighbors were somesurprised last Sunday morning to meet W. G. Conditt in such an unusual appearance. He was riding face backward, standing up in his stirups which were taken up to the last hole, his hands thrown up, and exclaiming, "It's a girl! it's a girl!!" and when called on to explain himself he said, "I have a new girl at my house which makes five counting the boys.

Have you noticed the absence of flies this year? Such absence is said to denote a sickly season.



ELECTRICIAN NIKOLA TESLA.

Nikola Tesla, the young Servian inventor whose workshop was recently destroyed by fire in New York, is rivaling Edison as an electrician. He sends messages without a wire, produces electric light by induction, allows 300,000 volts to pass through his body when 1,000 will kill, and performs other marvelous feats. He is 37 years old.

NEW SALEM.

Weather hot and dry; what little tobacco was set is about all dead; pastures dried up, oat crop about played out, corn planting about completed the 2d and 3d time.

Little Everett Gillis, who lives at Uncle Jeff LaRue's, met with a serious mishap last Friday, in doing some work with an ax. It glanced and nearly cut his foot off. He was carried home and a doctor summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done for him; he is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Daniel Jones, who lives on the farm of Esq. E. H. Taylor, lost a valuable young horse on Friday last, By some means the horse became entangled in a barb wire fence, and cut its throat, and when found was dead, having bled to death. This is the second horse that Daniel has lost in the first year, and being a poor man, it goes quite hard with him, especially these hard times.

Our school election at New Salem passed off quietly. Wm. Taylor and Joe Pace were elected; we hope they may qualify, as they are both good men, and will make number one trustees; would say to teachers applying for a school to give us a rest, for there are about twenty applications already in.

This dry weather is becoming quite a serious matter to our bluff neighbors; some of them inform us that one more weak plays out the water supply, and then from two to three miles with their stock for water, and some will have to haul water for family use; with but little crop prospects and out of water, makes quite a bad state of affairs.

New Salem church has been treated to quite a dressing of new shutters to the windows and some handsome improvements on the interior of the church makes it one of the handsomest country churches anywhere in this beat. Now let our old school house have a dressing up.

Rev. E. M. Eaton preached at Childress school house on the first Sabbath.

Mrs. Loe White, of Sisco's Chapel, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Crosson.

Politically, things are quieter than for many years.

Coroner M. J. Perigan, of Sheridan, was in this section last week on official business. Newt is little, but he gets there all the same.

One of our neighbors undertook to hive a nest of regular old bald headed Kentucky bumble bees the othet day. It took the entire services of our best doctors to save the old cuss. They say he makes 2:40 time now if he sees a horse fly coming towards him.

BLOOMING ROSE.

Mrs. James Vaughn is very low with consumption.

Sunday School at our place every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Misses Susie and Vickie Curhel spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Lola.

Notice

Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston. I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to wait on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at $1 per bbl., Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Resp'y, E. H. PORTER,
Weston, Ky.

Constipation & Biliousness

Cause — Sick-headache, Pains in the back, Sallow complexion, Loss of appetite and Exhaustion.

There is only one cure, which is

RAMON'S LIVER PILLS AND TONIC PELLETS

One Pink Pill touches the liver and removes the bile.

One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs, tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 25c.

Treatise and sample free at any store.
BROWN M'FG. CO., New York.



Columbia Sewing Machine.

A first class machine. A 5 year guarantee with every machine for only $22.00. I repair any and all kinds of Sewing Machines and guarantee the work.

A. J. CHITTENDEN,
Marion, Ky.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

Times are hard, I must and will have money, will positively sell anything and everything in the Grocery and Hardware line at COST for the next 30 days.

Mason Fruit Jars, 80 cents per dozen.
Sealing Wax Fruit Jars, 65 cents per dozen.
Granulated Sugar 19 pounds for $1.00.
Light C Sugar 20 pounds for $1.00.
Cups and Saucers 15 cents per set.
Glasses 15 cents per set.
Water Buckets, 10 cents each.

I AM HANDLING THE

Geo. Delker Buggy,

The Best Buggy Made in the World.

Disc Cultivators, The Best Made, Handled By Us Only.

Buggy Harness, from $5.00 up. Nails, wire and in fact everything else in the Hardware line positively at first cost for the next 30 days. We want your Wool, Ginsang and Feathers, will pay you spot cash for them.

M. SCHWAB.

A Word to Farmers.

We Want to Supply Your wants in Our Line.

We announce to the Farmers of Crittenden and adjoining counties that we are handling Farming Machinery this season, and will supply you with as good as the market affords

AT THE **LOWEST PRICES.**

We handle the Mogul Wagon, one of best made.

WE HAVE THE CELEBRATED

Champion Harvesting Machines,

So long known, so well tried and greatly prized by farmers of the South and West.

Your attention is especially called to our own make of plows. Our double shovels, new ground plows and cultivators are extensively used and highly appreciated by many farmers—we are selling them very low and know that a fair trial will convince you of their many good qualities. We are also handling

National Corn, Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizers,

One of the best commercial fertilizers known. It has been sold in this county for years, and is recommended by many of the best farmers

We keep on hands repairs for all the mowing machines sold in this section.

Knowing that we have good goods, and will give you value received for every dollar you spend with us, we earnestly solicit your trade. As to our reliability, we refer to our record for the many years we have done business in Marion. Come and see us.

MARION, KY.

J. W. ADAMS & SON.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Needles, oils and supplies for all kinds of sewing machines at Pierce & Son's.

Lime at Pierce & Son's.

Shingles at Walker & Olive's.

Circuit court next Monday.

Dr. F. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Gordon, the dentest, of Marion.

Doors and sash at Walker & Olives

Get a copy of Coin's Financial School at Sharin's.

Fly screens.

A. Dewey & Co.

Ice cream, the latest, at Mrs

Thomas Bros. for fine ice cold drinks.

Church meeting at Hurricane next Sunday.

Twenty thirty teachers will be examined Friday and Saturday.

Dedication at the Baptist church soon has been completed.

You should see those lovely baby carriages at Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely new white goods received.

Hon. W. J. James will speak at New Salem Saturday night, June 8.

Lower prices on screen doors be- buying elsewhere.

A. Dewey & Co.

Mrs. Nevil has qualified as administratrix of J. H. Aarons, deceased.

Save money and buy your screen doors at

A. Dewey & Co.

Julius Hard has his one boarder—Mr. Patterson—engaged in white-washing.

Requisition papers were issued for Goode, and he has been released from the Missouri prison.

Get your building lumber from Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine white Union county corn for sale; price 50 cents per bushel.

A. Dewey & Co.

We offer for sale a poney as gentle as can be and will work anywhere, single or double.

Thomas Bros.

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs was in town Monday, fixing his pension papers. He will get about $400 the first draw.

Last Monday morning Messrs. Burkalow and Tyner, from Harold came to town and had a warrant issued charging Mr. Tabor with a breach of the peace. They report that he beat and bruised a couple of boys Sunday.

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent two days in this county last week, mixing with the voters. He has been kept at home most of the time in his family for several days, but now hopes to see some of the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro who resided in Crittenden up to a year ago, was lynched between Blackburn and Shawneetown last Friday evening. He had stolen a mule horse, which cost him his life—Evansville Ledger.

The best gardner in the county is Julius Hard. He has transformed the general appearance of the jail lots from a thing of real beauty, and says it produce that which is used very valuable about meal time.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfecting arrangements for putting up a big flouring mill at Henderson. Mr. Dewey is backed by mill men to be one of the largest millers in Southern Kentucky. It is to be regretted that he is going to leave Marion.

Two nights ago a burglar visited the store of private residences in Marion and helped himself to the contents of the pockets of the trousers of his victims. Among the unfortunates was Mr. S. Hodge, formerly of this place.

Several persons left Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention at Louisville. Among them were W. J. Deboe, W. B. Yandell, A. Haynes, Jno. T. Eranks, Haynes, O. S. Young, A. M. Milt Babb.

Bill Parr and Bob Brown are responsible for the story that a Caldwell county farmer has been setting his land and fortifying against the cut worm by wrapping a piece of paper around the root of each plant when it was put in the ground.

Prof. Thomas' music class, under the management, will give an entertainment at the School House Hall Friday night, June 7. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion and the public may confidently expect something good. Everybody invited.

Princeton Choral Union

The Princeton Choral Union will give a concert at the opera house at Marion Monday evening, June 10, The music will be of the very highest class, and all lovers of good music can not afford to miss it.

Mr. Nickell Will Speak.

Mr. T. J. Nickell requests us to announce that he will address the people at Marion Monday, June 10, in regard to the legislative race. The other candidates are invited, and a fair division of time will be accorded them.

Short Lived Felicity.

On May 16, Mr. Jesse Jennings and Miss Eva Dobbs, of near Crayneville, were united in marriage. On the 5th day thereafter they disagreed and he departed; on the third day he was recalled, and everything promised peace and happiness, but in a day or two there was another separation. It was the bride who was fickle.

A week ago Sunday a Mr. Kline, who has been representing a "Memorial Company" in that section, and Miss Effie Butler, a young lady of the Salem neighborhood, without consulting their friends, left for Tennessee. At Dover they were married and Friday they returned to Salem.

Sunday was observed as children's day at the Methodist church; the Sunday School and preaching hours were consumed by the children's programme. Declamations and essays concerning the various branches of church work, songs and prayer service filled the time. The church was decorated with flowers, and the little folks were happy.

The trial of Gregory, Fritts and Norris, charged with "conspiring and banding together to intimidate," was called Friday, but on account of the absence of a Commonwealth witness was postponed until next Friday. Attorney A. C. Moore has been employed to assist in the prosecution and O. M. James will conduct the fight for the defense.

Elder R. A. LaRue of this county and Miss Bulah Barnes, of Sebree, of Webster county, were united in marriage at the residence of the father of the bride, Mr. Len Barnes, Wednesday morning, June 5. The couple have scores of friends in this and Livingston county who join with the PRESS in extending congratulations.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Marion Graded School will be held at the opera house. There are some twenty or more gradustes in the common school branches; each of these has to deliver an oration or read an essay; good music will be one feature and there are many other good things in the programme. Marion will attend en masse. The PRESS is printed too early to give any account of the splendid affair this week, but we will give a full account in the next issue.

Weldon—Davis

Repton, Ky., June 5.—Mr. James Weldon, of Curdsville, and Miss Lula Davis, of Repton, were united in marriage at the Methodist church at Brownsville, Ind., May 18. After the ceremony they went to Curdsville, where a grand reception was given them; after remaining there some days they came to Repton, to bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davis. The groom is a prominent farmer and business man of Curdsville. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. P. Davis, a prominent farmer of this section.

Thursday the town officers had to take a blind man in charge because of his boisterous, rowdy conduct. His name it was Smith, and he claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He cursed and yelled and yelled and cursed while in court. His wife, who accompanied him, said that he was not drunk but hungry, and that if the court would give him a cup of nice strong, hot coffee, that it would settle his nerves and he would come around all right. The court took a different view of the matter, however, and sent him to jail to spend the night. This evidently suited the prisoner exactly, and his wife remarked that it was usual for her to be sent to the hotel when he went to jail. The court had caught a tartar and was glad to get him out of town the next day,

Mr. David Kevil, who has purchased Mr. A. Dewey's half interest in the Marion roller mill will devote his time to the mill business, and the old patrons of the mill and the public generally may be assured that everything will be all right. Mr. Kevil has no superior as a miller in this country; he has been in the business a long time, and understands it in every detail; he is also a splendid business man, attentive and prompt. The product of the Marion roller mill and its business methods will continue to meet the approval of the people.

A telegram received here Monday announced the discharge of William Goode from jail at Charleston, Mo.

HEIRS TO A MILLION.

Some Crittenden County People Who May be Millionares Yet,

From the Stephensville (Texas) Inquirer we clip the following. The John Zimmerman referred to moved from this county to Texas several years ago, and the Duvall spoken of is the wife of Mr. Alonzo Duvall of Marion, and Birdie Worley is the lamented wife of John Worley of this county:

"The many friends of John Zimmerman in this county will be glad to know that he, together with other relatives, will soon come into possession of an immense fortune, through the death of a relative. The fortune is in land, situated in Germany, England and Austria, and amounts to $25,000,000. This a right snug little sum for any man, and to one situated like Mr. Zimmerman, it no doubt looks like too much for the finite mind to grasp. John is a steady, hard working farmer, near town, who by honesty and economy has made a living for his family and accumulated some property besides. These are the kind of men who deserve the smile of fortune and we are glad to extend him our hand in congratulation. The other heirs in Erath county are Allan W. Zimmerman, Elizabeth Zimmerman, (now Harris) Amer Duvall and Birdie Worley. Messrs. Cook & Vincent of this place have been retained as counsel for the heirs. The following from the weekly Globe-Democrat of July 17, 1894, fully explains the situation:

New York, July 13.—Police Sergeant John Zimmerman, who lives at 267 Rutledge street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is said to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at $25,000,000. Over sixty years ago Mrs. Matilda Meunch, the grandmother of Sergeant Zimmerman, came to this country. In 1841 or 1842 she received word that her father had died, leaving all of his property to her and her sister for use during her lifetime. The survivor of the two was to inherit all, and at her death the property was to be divided among all her descendants who might then be alive.

Mrs. Meunch outlived her sister by many years, and died in Jersey City a year ago, shortly after she had celebrated her 96th birthday. She had never bothered about the property in her lifetime, believing it was of small value, and gave notice to the executors that they should let it stand for her heirs.

During these sixty years the property has increased greatly in value, as most of it was in real estate scattered about Germany, England, Austria. Lots that were worth little or nothing at the time the original will was drawn, are now said to be of great value. Lawyer Hubbell, of this city, hunted the matter up and has located twenty-two heirs. One of them is Zimmerman.

Letter List.

Miss Sallie Brown, B. H. Benford, Mrs. Cora Batman, Miss Mandie Blakeley, Mr. Will Carter, Fred C. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Deikey, Joe Debo, J. H. Duncan, Elic Endaley, Mrs. J. W. Gass, G. W. Grayson, Sink Hunter, Miss Sallie Hodge, Miss Mary Hase, Tony Johnson, A. B. Tissington, Miss Sarah Long, J. W. Martin, John F. Mayes, Chas. Reich, J. D. Reeves, Miss Cora Sugg, L. D. Sheffor, Isam N. Smith, Miss Cora Travis, Wilson White, and C. Walker.

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. Hearin, P. M.

At the regular meeting of Blackwell Lodge No. 57, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor Commander.—H. F. Ray,
Vice Chancellor.—J. F. Dodge.
Prelate.—Eld. J. S. Henry.
Master of Work.—G. M. Crider.
Master of Arms.—S. R. Adams.
District Deputy.—H. A. Haynes.
Delegate to Grand Lodge.—John T. Franks.

Deeds Recorded.

J. M. Travis to T. A. Travis, 55 acres for $650.

James King's heirs to R. W. Moore, 20 acres for $50.

F. A. Jacobs to Trustees School District No. 44, lot for $16.50,

C. C. Heine to Jacob Heine, land for $910.

Berry James, the saw mill man of this place, is putting in machinery for making all kinds of wooden hoops for barrels, hogsheads, etc. This addition to his business will afford a market for a great deal of timber that has always been worthless heretofore in this section. In a few weeks the machine will be at work.

Rev. W. H. Miley will preach at Deans School house the third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and at night,

Gold Discovered in Blackford

ED. PRESS: Mrs. Julia McDaniels arrived in our town Wednesday, May 29, from some point in Indiana and at once instituted a search for something, no one knew what. After searching from Wednesday until Saturday noon, she was seen to look over many lots in town, and it was a curiosity to our people to know what she was in search of; but finally she went to Vaughn & Curry's mill, and proposed to buy from them two houses and lots, also their mill and mill lot; they told her the price and she at once told them it was a trade and advanced enough money to make good her word. Then she went to John G. Simpson and asked him his price on his property and he told her, so she said with a smile on her face, "that's cheap enough," and advanced enough to make good the trade, and then she went to Farmer Burch and proposed buying his property and they agreed on the price and closed the trade, and after buying property too numerous to mention she told the parties of whom she had purchased the property that she would at once begin to dig for gold. Tuesday morning she hired all the idle men in town and began the opening of what she called a gold mine. She seems to be in good faith and says she knows exactly where the yellow metal is deposited. This woman is a mystery to us. She seems ro have plenty of money to back her judgment, and is yet buying property for which she pays whatever is asked for it and says her fortune will be made in Blackford.

Mrs. McDaniels is of Indian descent, and says that she is related to Powhatan, Pocahontas and many other famous Indians. She is very intelligent and seems to be perfectly familiar with the business world and if she goes on at the rate she is going now, it will be but a few days until she will own the town. It is quite a boom to our quiet little town and our people are much excited over the flattering prospects of it soon growing into a city, and of Webster county becoming the Eldorado of the Mississippi valley. May the good begun work continue.

Longfellow.

Minutes,

District S. S. Convention of First District met in Wilsons Chapel on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The devotional service was conducted by W. J. Hill, with several earnest prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, upon this occasion.

The first topic on the programme was how can we improve our Sunday school. The subject was ably and earnestly discussed by J. P. Hogard and others.

There being no singing classes present except the Wilson Chapel class, it made the music for the occasion.

The district president H. S. Wheeler then made his report, which showed up well for this district.

Reports of individual schools were not so good as they might have been only two in the district being reported which were very good.

The two reports made by their Superintendents were Sue Phillips, of Wilson Chapel, and Newt Lamb, of Sugar Grove school, which reports were encouraging for their schools. The choir then sang Resurrection Morning.

The Moderator then announced intermission for one hour and a half, which time was spent in a hearty reception of the bountiful repast that was spread before the multitude.

After recess, the topic, The influence of the Sunday school on citizenship, on society and on the church, was discussed at length by R. M. Franks. W. A. Jacobs and M. H. Miley.

Importance of efficient primary teaching was discussed with interest by W. A. Jacobs, R. M. Franks, Mrs. J. M. Lamb, M. H. Miley, A. A. Deboe and W. J. Hill.

The convention then closed with benedictory prayer by M. H. Miley.

M. H. Miley, Moderator.

S. D. Jacobs, Secretary.

The School Board held a meeting Monday afternoon and decided to have an eight month term of the Graded School next year. Contracts were made with S. W. Adams and Walter Blackburn to teach.

The Secretary was directed to receive bids for the construction of an iron fence along the west and north sides of the school property.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for the Marion circuit M. E. church, South, will be held at Hurricane next Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9. Rev. B. F. Orr will preach at the at the Methodist church in Marion next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

J. D. Fraser, P. C.

We bought our fruit jars last season at bottom prices, and since the great advance in prices we can sell you cheaper than any one; call and get our prices.

Thomas Bros.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Pierce was in Louisville last week.

C. S. Nunn was in Princeton Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods is in Louisville,

J. W. Wallace, of Tolu, was in town Tuesday.

Caswell Bennett left last night for Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. H. F. Ray is visiting friends in Tennessee.

Mrs. J. F. Price has been ill for severel weeks.

Mr. Caswell Bennett returned from the West last week.

Mr. L. H. James is attending court at Princeton.

Mr. Isaac Linley, of Salem, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Cossitt, of Evansville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. M. V. Meachem, of Christian county, was in town Sunday.

Dr. Driskill, of Grand Rivers, spent Thursday in Marion.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, of Shady Grove was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, after an absence of some months, returned this week.

Dr. W. J. J. Paris, of Elizabethtown, Ill, was in Marion Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Hearin spent a few days with friends at Eddyville last week.

Mr. A. J. Bennett, of Tolu, was in town Monday en route home from Fredonia.

Dr. J. R. Clark was called to see a patient, Mrs. Travis, near Grand Rivers last week.

Mrs. Maggie Noggie and Miss Ettie Carter, of DeKoven, are guests of friends in Marion.

Mr, Bud Wallingford and wife, of Dycusburg, were guests of W. B. Yandell's family last week.

Miss Della Kevil returned from Bowling Green Tuesday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. H. J. Powell, general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., was in town Saturday.

Mr. Will F. Clement, of this place, is spending the week in Corydon, the guest of Mr. Will Aton.

Mrs. Russell has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but will be able to deliver goods to her customers in a few days.

Messrs. John Franks, Wm. Baird, and Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Miss Eva Williams, went to Providence Sunday.

Mr. W. I. Cruce returned from Ardmore, I. T., last week. He is well pleased with the country and the situation of affairs out there, and may make it his permanent home.

Mrs. Wright, of Litchfield, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Rochester, of this place. They are old friends but until recently had not met or known the whereabouts of each other for fifty years.

Misses Mary and Vic Cameron gave a "Mother Hubbard" party at the residence of their mother, Mrs. T. J. Cameron, last Friday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Mabel Hayden of Detroit, Mich. The crowd met at Dr. T. H. Cossitt's, and marched to Mrs. Cameron's, where they spent several pleasant hours.

Bring in your wheat. We will pay the highest market price for it.

W. D. Haynes.

The Sunday School Convention at Wilson's Chapel Saturday was largely attended, and the programme was interesting. Addresses were made by Messrs. Miley, Hogard. Hill and others. The singing by the Wilson Chapel class was splendid, and a most excellent dinner was served.

Car load of shingles just received, every bundle warranted; get our prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

Henderson Tragedy.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning in the Walnut Bottom, opposite Mt. Vernon, Ind., Morgan Black went to the house of George Fisher, a widower, and finding him in bed, began finding on him with a revolver. The first shot missed him and he sprang up and ran. As he did so Black shot him in the arm, and again through the heart. After Gisher fell Black shot him in the head.

Black claims Fisher was too intimate with his sister, who is a weak-minded woman. Black was arrested and brought here this afternoon and lodged in jail. He made no resistence. It is thought Black is demented, he having once been in the asylum.

Fisher was an overseer for Gerge Martin, and was highly respected.

It is reported here that the white caps gave a couple of negroes near Sullivan, Union county, a sound thrashing last Saturday night, for stealing.

Marion Planing Mills,

MARION, KENTUCKY.

Furnishes all Kinds of Building Lumber, such as:

FLOORING.
SIDING.
CEILING.

Cornice of all kinds, Brackets, Etc., MADE TO ORDER

Makes Doors and Window Frames, Does all kinds of Repairing in wood work.

Competes with anybody in prices, and excels all in quality of goods. Don't buy anything in our line until you see us. Mr. R. B. Dorr, our manager, has had 30 years experience in this work; he would be glad to have all of his old friends and customers to call.

R. N. DORR, Propt.

Children's Day.

PROGRAMME.

Of Children's Day Exercises, to be held at Greens Chapel Sunday, June 9, 1895:

Opening exercise, song by two little girls and Lord's Prayer by Maurice Wilson.
Essay by Miss Eva Nunn.
Singing by choir.
Dialogue by Mabel Wilson and Robert Rankin.
Recitation, by Miss Cora Sullivan.
Song, Morning Light, Clara Nunn, leader.
Essay by Miss Dedie Sullivan.
Song by Choir.
Dialogue, Offerings, Great and Small, by three little girls and one little boy.
Golden Gate exercise, Miss Mary Hamilton, guardian.
Collection of envelopes.
intermission.
Lecture, by J. E. Sullivan.
Dialogue, The Pennys, by eight little boys.
Song by the choir.
Essay by Miss Mary Hamilton.
Recitation by Addie Nunn.
Song by the choir.
Dialogue, Do it worth while.
Recitation, by Hattie Truitt.
Dialogue, by Misses Nannie Cain and Susie Hamilton.
Song by the choir.
Essay, by Lillie Wilson.
Remarks by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hays.
Everybody is cordially invited to attend.
Let all come and bring their baskets well filled.

Mary Hamilton,
Lillie Wilson,
Committee.

Did You Know That

The court house is neatly kept?

Marion has a population of 1404?

Marion is proud of her Graded School?

The town clock could not be dispensed with?

John Skelton is making a good police judge?

John Parr's merry laughter will cure the dyspepsia?

The best school Marion ever had closes this week?

J. H. Morse is getting to be an expart wheelman?

Dr. J. H. Clark is the besh fisherman in the county?

An iron fence will be put around the school house?

The weather never gets too hot for postmaster Hearin to talk?

No one will be surprised if Crittenden does the same thing?

J. P. Pierce does more business than any other man in the county?

'Squire Postlethwait has purchased a lot and will build a house in Marion?

Livingston, Lyon and Trigg counties have voted for prohibition this year?

Three men have been hung by mobs and one by the law in Crittenden county?

Frank Loyd is never happier than when in the discharge of official duties?

When deputy sheriff Pickens goes out after the boys he rarely returns empty handed?

Cad Bennett is knuckling down to business in Ardmore, I. T., and may yet go to Congress?

Dr. Swope will leave behind him lots of friends and a splendid practice when he goes to New Mexico?

Friday and Saturday next is examination day, and a score or more of teachers will be on the anxious seat?

W. B. Yandell's new brick residence will add to the beauty of Bellville street—the prettiest thoroughfare in town?

W. I. Cruce will move to Ardmore, I. T., about September 1, and that everybody in Marion and Crittenden county is sorry that he is to leave us?

Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

Take Notice!

We have made and sold Skelton's Medicines now about twelve months and every bottle has been sold on a guarantee. Some medicines are sold on a guarantee until they are established, and that was solely our object of guaranteeing, and we think that has been done beyond a doubt, and we hereby give notice to whom it may concern, that after this date that we will not sell any more medicine on a guarantee, nor will we refund for any that has been sold after this date. We shall continue to keep the medicine up to its present standard or better if possible, and all are expected to govern themselves according to the above notice. We have sold 2500 bottles and have refunded for 43 bottles only, which proves beyond a doubt that the medicine is exceptionally good. We are very thankful to our patrons for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

Marion Medicine Co.
May 29, '95. Marion, Ky.

Attention Farmers.

We are now ready to handle all your surplus wheat, for which we will ay you the highest market price.

A. Dewey & Co.

Tinware too cheap to advertise.

A. F. Griffith.

Buy your screen doors from A. Dewey & Co.

All kinds of dressed lumber, flooring, siding, ceiling, finishing lumber, mouldings of every description, turned columns; our prices will not admit of competition. When wanting any of the above don't fail to get our prices.

A Dewey & Co.

The I. W. Harper is the finest whiskey on earth. Used in moderation, is a sure specific for indigestion for general debility, for insomnia, for mental depression. It is as fragrant as ripe fruit and if used in moderation it lengthens life, adds to our joys and drives dull care away.

The I. W. Harper whiskey is absolutely pure. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians of this country, and by degrees it is winning a world-wide reputation. Sold by

J. H. Orme & Bro.,
Marion, Ky.

Siding, ceiling, moulding, etc., for sale by Walker & Olive, Get our rices on any bill you may want.

Plates 25 cents per set.

A. F. Griffith.

Half Rates on Sundays.

Taking effect May 26, the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway will sell on every Sunday, round trip tickets, between all its stations on the main line, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good only on date of sale, good returning the same day. This gives an opportunity to visit one of the large cities or spend a day with their friends along the line. For further information call on agents or address,

H. C. Mordue,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Louisville, Ky.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world fo Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per ox. For sale by H. K. Woods.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

A. C. MOORE. JNO. A. MOORE.

MOORE & MOORE,

Attorneys at Law

MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties. They will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections. Office over Marion Bank.

L. W. BLUE, JR. W. J. DEBOE

BLUE & DEBOE,

Attorneys at Law,

MARION, KY.

Will practice in all courts of the state. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

Office in brick building on public square.

L. H. JAMES. O. M. JAMES

James & James,

LAWYERS,

MARION, - - KENTUCKY.

Practice in the courts of Crittende. and surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

CRUCE & NUNN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

MARION, - KENTUCKY.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

J. G. ROCHESTER. J. S. PIERCE.

ROCHESTER & PIERCE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MARION, KY.,

OFFICE:—Second-story Carnahan block, over R. F. Haynes' store.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them. Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties.

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPERS

IT WILL PAY

you to examine my line (the largest and most complete in the town) of choice

WALL PAPERS

and learn the prices.

Why buy commonplace goods when you can obtain artistic styles at same cost by patronizing

J. H. Orme,

MARION, KY.

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Pembroke, Ky.

Bear in mind also that we make wedding cakes to order.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Needles, oils and supplies for all kinds of sewing machines at Pierce & Son's.

Lime at Pierce & Son's.

Shingles at Walker & Olive's.

County court next Monday.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Jordan, the dentest, of Marion.

Doors and sash at Walker & Olives

Get a copy of Coin's Financial School at Hearin's.

Fly bumpers.
A. Dewey & Co.

Hair ornaments, the latest, at Mrs Loving's.

Go to Thomas Bros. for fine ice cream and cold drinks.

Quarterly meeting at Hurricane Saturday and Sunday.

More than thirty teachers will be examined Friday and Saturday.

The baptistry at the Baptist church of this place has been completed.

You should see those lovely baby caps at Mrs. Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely new white hats just received.

Mr. O. M. James will speak at New Salem Saturday night, June 8.

Get out prices on screen doors before buying elsewhere.
A. Dewey & Co.

B. Kevil has qualified as administrator of J. H. Aarons, deceased.

Save money and buy your screen doors from
A. Dewey & Co.

Jailer Hard has his one boarder—Sam Patterson—engaged in whitewashing.

No requisition papers were issued for Goode, and he has been released from the Missouri prison.

Get your building lumber from Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine white Union county corn for sale; price 50 cents per bushel.
A. Dewey & Co.

We offer for sale a poney as gentle as can be and will work anywhere, single or double.
Thomas Bros.

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs was in town Saturday, fixing his pension papers. He gets about $400 the first draw.

Monday morning Messrs. Burkalow and Teer, from Harold came to town and had a warrant issued charging Wm. Tabor with a breach of the peace. They report that he beat and abused a couple of boys Sunday.

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent two days in this county last week, mixing with the voters. He has been kept at home by illness in his family for several weeks, but now hopes to see some of the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro who resided in Sturgis up to a year ago, was lynched between Blackburn and Shawneetown last Friday evening. He had stolen a fine horse, which cost him his life—Sturgis Ledger.

The best gardner in the county is Lark Hard. He has transformed the deserted appearance of the jail lots into a thing of real beauty, and is making it produce that which is useful, and very valuable about meal time.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfecting arrangements for putting up a big flouring mill at Henderson. Mr. Dewey is conceded by mill men to be one of the best millers in Southern Kentucky. It is to be regretted that he is going to leave Marion.

A few nights ago a burglar visited a number of private residences in Princeton and helped himself to the contents of the pockets of the trousers of his victims. Among the unfortunates was Mr. S. Hodge, formerly of this place.

Several persons left Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention at Louisville. Among them were Dr. W. J. Deboe, W. B. Yandell, H. A. Haynes, Jno, T. Franks, W. D. Haynes, O. S. Young, A. M. Henry, Milt Babb,

John Parr and Bob Brown are responsible for the story that a Caldwell county farmer has been setting his tobacco and fortifying against the cut worm by wrapping a piece of paper loosely around the root of each plant before it was put in the ground.

Mrs. Thomas' music class, under her management, will give an entertainment at the School House Hall Friday night, June 7. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion and the public may confidently expect something good. Everybody invited.

Princeton Choral Union

The Princeton Choral Union will give a concert at the opera house at Marion Monday evening, June 10. The music will be of the very highest class, and all lovers of good music can not afford to miss it.

Mr. Nickell Will Speak.

Mr. T. J. Nickell requests us to announce that he will address the people at Marion Monday, June 10, in regard to the legislative race. The other candidates are invited, and a fair division of time will be accorded them.

Short Lived Felicity.

On May 16, Mr. Jesse Jennings and Miss Eva Dobbs, of near Crayneville, were united in marriage. On the 5th day thereafter they disagreed and he departed; on the third day he was recalled, and everything promised peace and happiness, but in a day or two there was another separation. It was the bride who was fickle.

A week ago Sunday a Mr. Kline, who has been representing a "Memorial Company" in that section, and Miss Effie Butler, a young lady of the Salem neighborhood, without consulting their friends, left for Tennessee. At Dover they were married and Friday they returned to Salem.

Sunday was observed as children's day at the Methodist church; the Sunday School and preaching hours were consumed by the children's programme. Declamations and essays concerning the various branches of church work, songs and prayer service filled the time. The church was decorated with flowers, and the little folks were happy.

The trial of Gregory, Fritts and Norris, charged with "conspiring and banding together to intimidate," was called Friday, but on account of the absence of a Commonwealth witness was postponed until next Friday. Attorney A. C. Moore has been employed to assist in the prosecution and O. M. James will conduct the fight for the defense.

Elder R. A. LaRue of this county and Miss Bulah Barnes, of Sebree, of Webster county, were united in marriage at the residence of the father of the bride, Mr. Len Barnes, Wednesday morning, June 5. The couple have scores of friends in this and Livingston county who join with the PRESS in extending congratulations.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Marion Graded School will be held at the opera house. There are some twenty or more graduates in the common school branches; each of these has to deliver an oration or read an essay; good music will be one feature and there are many other good things in the programme. Marion will attend en masse. The PRESS is printed too early to give any account of the splendid affair this week, but we will give a full account in the next issue.

Weldon—Davis

Repton, Ky., June 5.—Mr. James Weldon, of Curdsville, and Miss Lula Davis, of Repton, were united in marriage at the Methodist church at Brownsville, Ind., May 18. After the ceremony they went to Curdsville, where a grand reception was given them; after remaining there some days they came to Repton, to bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davis. The groom is a prominent farmer and business man of Curdsville. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. P. Davis, a prominent farmer of this section.

Thursday the town officers had to take a blind man in charge because of his boisterous, rowdy conduct. His name it was Smith, and he claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He cursed and yelled and yelled and cursed while in court. His wife, who accompanied him, said that he was not drunk but hungry, and that if the court would give him a cup of nice strong, hot coffee, that it would settle his nerves and he would come around all right. The court took a different view of the matter, however, and sent him to jail to spend the night. This evidently suited the prisoner exactly, and his wife remarked that it was usual for her to be sent to the hotel when he went to jail. The court had caught a tartar and was glad to get him out of town the next day,

Mr. David Kevil, who has purchased Mr. A. Dewey's half interest in the Marion roller mill will devote his time to the mill business, and the old patrons of the mill and the public generally may be assured that everything will be all right. Mr. Kevil has no superior as a miller in this country; he has been in the business a long time, and understands it in every detail; he is also a splendid business man, attentive and prompt. The product of the Marion roller mill and its business methods will continue to meet the approval of the people.

A telegram received here Monday announced the discharge of William Goode from jail at Charleston, Mo.

HEIRS TO A MILLION.

Some Crittenden County People Who May be Millionares Yet,

From the Stephensville (Texas) Inquirer we clip the following. The John Zimmerman referred to moved from this county to Texas several years ago, and the Duvall spoken of is the wife of Mr. Alonzo Duvall of Marion, and Birdie Worley is the lamented wife of John Worley of this county:

"The many friends of John Zimmerman in this county will be glad to know that he, together with other relatives, will soon come into possession of an immense fortune, through the death of a relative. The fortune is in land, situated in Germany, England and Austria, and amounts to $25,000,000. This a right snug little sum for any man, and to one situated like Mr. Zimmerman, it no doubt looks like too much for the finite mind to grasp. John is a steady, hard working farmer, near town, who by honesty and economy has made a living for his family and accumulated some property besides. These are the kind of men who deserve the smile of fortune and we are glad to extend him our hand in congratulation. The other heirs in Erath county are Allan W. Zimmerman, Elizabeth Zimmerman, (now Harris) Amer Duvall and Birdie Worley. Messrs. Cook & Vincent of this place have been retained as counsel for the heirs. The following from the weekly Globe-Democrat of July 17, 1894, fully explains the situation:

New York, July 13.—Police Sergeant John Zimmerman, who lives at 267 Rutledge street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is said to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at $25,000,000. Over sixty years ago Mrs. Matilda Meunch, the grandmother of Sergeant Zimmerman, came to this country. In 1841 or 1842 she received word that her father had died, leaving all of his property to her and her sister for use during her lifetime. The survivor of the two was to inherit it all, and at her death the property was to be divided among all her descendants who might then be alive.

Mrs. Meunch outlived her sister by many years, and died in Jersey City a year ago, shortly after she had celebrated her 96th birthday. She had never bothered about the property in her lifetime, believing it was of small value, and gave notice to the executors that they should let it stand for her heirs.

During these sixty years the property has increased greatly in value, as most of it was in real estate scattered about Germany, England, Austria, Lots that were worth little or nothing at the time the original will was drawn, are now said to be of great value. Lawyer Hubbell, of this city, hunted the matter up and has located twenty-two heirs. One, of them is Zimmerman.

Letter List.

Miss Sallie Brown, B. H. Benford, Mrs. Cora Batman, Miss Mandie Blakeley, Mr. Will Carter, Fred C. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Deikey, Joe Debo, J. H. Duncan, Elic Endaley, Mrs. J. W. Gass, G. W. Grayson, Sink Hunter, Miss Sallie Hodge, Miss Mary Hase, Tony Johnson, A. B. Tissington, Miss Sarah Long, J. W. Martin, John F. Mayes, Chas. Reich, J. D. Reeves, Miss Cora Sugg, L. D. Sheffor, Isam N. Smith, Miss Cora Travis, Wilson White, and C. Walker.

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
A. M. Hearin, P. M.

At the regular meeting of Blackwell Lodge No. 57, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor Commander.—H. F. Ray,
Vice Chancellor.—J. F. Dodge.
Prelate.—Eld. J. S. Henry.
Master of Work.—G. M. Crider.
Master of Arms.—S. R. Adams.
District Deputy.—H. A. Haynes.
Delegate to Grand Lodge.—John T. Franks.

Deeds Recorded.

J. M. Travis to T. A. Travis, 55 acres for $650.

James King's heirs to R. W. Moore, 20 acres for $50.

F. A. Jacobs to Trustees School District No. 44, lot for $16.50,

C. C. Heine to Jacob Heine, land for $910.

Berry James, the saw mill man of this place, is putting in machinery for making all kinds of wooden hoops for barrels, hogsheads, etc. This addition to his business will afford a market for a great deal of timber that has always been worthless heretofore in this section. In a few weeks the machine will be at work.

Rev. W. H. Miley will preach at Deans School house the third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and at night,

Gold Discovered in Blackford

ED. PRESS: Mrs. Julia McDaniels arrived in our town Wednesday, May 29, from some point in Indiana and at once instituted a search for something, no one knew what. After searching from Wednesday until Saturday noon, she was seen to look over many lots in town, and it was a curiosity to our people to know what she was in search of; but finally she went to Vaughn & Curry's mill, and proposed to buy from them two houses and lots, also their mill and mill lot; they told her the price and she at once told them it was a trade and advanced enough money to make good her word. Then she went to John G. Simpson and asked him his price on his property and he told her, so she said with a smile on her face, "that's cheap enough," and advanced enough to make good the trade, and then she went to Farmer Burch and proposed buying his property and they agreed on the price and closed the trade, and after buying property too numerous to mention she told the parties of whom she had purchased the property that she would at once begin to dig for gold. Tuesday morning she hired all the idle men in town and began the opening of what she called a gold mine. She seems to be in good faith and says she knows exactly where the yellow metal is deposited. This woman is a mystery to us. She seems ro have plenty of money to back her judgment, and is yet buying property for which she pays whatever is asked for it and says her fortune will be made in Blackford.

Mrs. McDaniels is of Indian descent, and says that she is related to Powhatan, Pocahontas and many other famous Indians. She is very intelligent and seems to be perfectly familiar with the business world and if she goes on at the rate she is going now, it will be but a few days until she will own the town. It is quite a boom to our quiet little town and our people are much excited over the flattering prospects of it soon growing into a city, and of Webster county becoming the Eldorado of the Mississippi valley. May the good begun work continue.
Longfellow.

Minutes,

District S. S. Convention of First District met in Wilsons Chapel on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The devotional service was conducted by W. J. Hill, with several earnest prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, upon this occasion.

The first topic on the programme was how can we improve our Sunday school. The subject was ably and earnestly discussed by J. P. Hogard and others.

There being no singing classes present except the Wilson Chapel class, it made the music for the occasion.

The district president H. S. Wheeler then made his report, which showed up well for this district.

Reports of individual schools were not so good as they might have been only two in the district being reported which were very good.

The two reports made by their Superintendents were Sue Phillips, of Wilson Chapel, and Newt Lamb, of Sugar Grove school, which reports were encouraging for their schools. The choir then sang Resurrection Morning.

The Moderator then announced intermission for one hour and a half, which time was spent in a hearty reception of the bountiful repast that was spread before the multitude.

After recess, the topic, The influence of the Sunday school on citizenship, on society and on the church, was discussed at length by R. M. Franks, W. A. Jacobs and M. H. Miley.

Importance of efficient primary teaching was discussed with interest by W. A. Jacobs, R. M. Franks, Mrs. J. M. Lamb, M. H. Miley, A. A. Deboe and W. J. Hill.

The convention then closed with benedictory prayer by M. H. Miley.
M. H. Miley, Moderator.
S. D. Jacobs, Secretary.

The School Board held a meeting Monday afternoon and decided to have an eight month term of the Graded School next year. Contracts were made with S. W. Adams and Walter Blackburn to teach.

The Secretary was directed to receive bids for the construction of an iron fence along the west and north sides of the school property.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for the Marion circuit M. E. church, South, will be held at Hurricane next Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9. Rev. B. F. Orr will preach at the at the Methodist church in Marion next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
J. D. Fraser, P. C.

We bought our fruit jars last season at bottom prices, and since the great advance in prices we can sell you cheaper than any one; call and get our prices.
Thomas Bros.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Pierce was in Louisville last week.

C. S. Nunn was in Princeton Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods is in Louisville,

J. W. Wallace, of Tolu, was in town Tuesday.

Caswell Bennett left last night for Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. H. F. Ray is visiting friends in Tennessee.

Mrs, J. F. Price has been ill for severel weeks.

Mr. Caswell Bennett returned from the West last week.

Mr. L. H. James is attending court at Princeton.

Mr. Isaac Linley, of Salem, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Cossitt, of Evansville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. M. V. Meachem, of Christian county, was in town Sunday.

Dr. Driskill, of Grand Rivers, spent Thursday in Marion.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, of Shady Grove was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, after an absence of some months, returned this week.

Dr. W. J. J. Paris, of Elizabethtown, Ill., was in Marion Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Hearin spent a few days with friends at Eddyville last week.

Mr. A. J. Bennett, of Tolu, was in town Monday en route home from Fredonia.

Dr. J. R. Clark was called to see a patient, Mrs. Travis, near Grand Rivers last week.

Mrs. Maggie Noggle and Miss Ettie Carter, of DeKoven, are guests of friends in Marion.

Mr, Bud Wallingford and wife, of Dycusburg, were guests of W. B. Yandell's family last week.

Miss Della Kevil returned from Bowling Green Tuesday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. H. J. Powell, general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., was in town Saturday.

Mr. Will F. Clement, of this place, is spending the week in Corydon, the guest of Mr. Will Aton.

Mrs. Russell has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but will be able to deliver goods to her customers in a few days.

Messrs. John Franks, Wm. Baird, and Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Miss Eva Williams, went to Providence Sunday.

Mr. W. I. Cruce returned from Ardmore, I. T., last week. He is well pleased with the country and the situation of affairs out there, and may make it his permanent home.

Mrs. Wright, of Litchfield, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Rochester, of this place. They are old friends but until recently had not met or known the whereabouts of each other for fifty years.

Misses Mary and Vic Cameron gave a "Mother Hubbard" party at the residence of their mother, Mrs. T. J. Cameron, last Friday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Mabel Hayden of Detroit, Mich The crowd met at Dr. T. H. Cossitt's, and marched to Mrs. Cameron's, where they spent several pleasant hours.

Bring in your wheat. We will pay the highest market price for it.
W. D. Haynes.

The Sunday School Convention at Wilson's Chapel Saturday was largely attended, and the programme was interesting. Addresses were made by Messrs. Miley, Hogard. Hill and others. The singing by the Wilson Chapel class was splendid, and a most excellent dinner was served.

Car load of shingles just received, every bundle warranted; get our prices.
A. Dewey & Co.

Henderson Tragedy.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning in the Walnut Bottom, opposite Mt. Vernon, Ind., Morgan Black went to the house of George Fisher, a widower, and finding him in bed, began finding on him with a revolver. The first shot missed him and he sprang up and ran. As he did so Black shot him in the arm, and again through the heart. After Gisher fell Black shot him in the head.

Black claims Fisher was too intimate with his sister, who is a weak-minded woman. Black was arrested and brought here this afternoon and lodged in jail. He made no resistence, it is thought Black is demented, he having once been in the asylum.

Fisher was an overseer for Gerge Martin, and was highly respected.

It is reported here that the white caps gave a couple of negroes near Sullivan, Union county, a sound thrashing last Saturday night, for stealing.

Marion Planing Mills,

MARION, KENTUCKY.

Furnishes all Kinds of Building Lumber, such as:

FLOORING.
SIDING.
CEILING.

Cornice of all kinds, Brackets, Etc., MADE TO ORDER

Makes Doors and Window Frames, Does all kinds of Repairing in wood work.

Competes with anybody in prices, and excels all in quality of goods. Don't buy anything in our line until you see us. Mr. R. B. Dorr, our manager, has had 30 years experience in this work; he would be glad to have all of his old friends and customers to call.

R. N. DORR, Propt.

Children's Day.

PROGRAMME.

Of Children's Day Exercises, to be held at Greens Chapel Sunday, June 9, 1895:

Opening exercise, song by two little girls and Lord's Prayer by Maurice Wilson.
Essay by Miss Eva Nunn.
Singing by choir.
Dialogue by Mabel Wilson and Robert Rankin.
Recitation, by Miss Cora Sullivan.
Song, Morning Light, Clara Nunn, leader.
Essay by Miss Dedie Sullivan.
Song by Choir,
Dialogue, Offerings, Great and Small, by three little girls and one little boy.
Golden Gate exercise, Miss Masy Hamilton, guardian.
Collection of envelopes.
Intermission.
Lecture, by J. E. Sullivan.
Dialogue, The Pennys, by eight little boys.
Song by the choir.
Essay by Miss Mary Hamilton.
Recitation by Addie Nunn.
Song by the choir.
Dialogue, Do it worth while.
Recitation, by Hattie Truitt.
Dialogue, by Misses Nannie Cain and Susie Hamilton.
Song by the choir.
Essay, by Lillie Wilson.
Remarks by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hays.
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Let all come and bring their baskets well filled.

Mary Hamilton,
Lillie Wilson,
Committee.

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Joe Stewart is a first-class photographer and has an interest in the tailor shop?

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Jack Howerton is happier now than ever before in his life, and that he may desert Ed. Fowler?

Dr. Swope will leave behind him lots of friends and a splendid practice when he goes to New Mexico?

Friday and Saturday next is examination day, and a score or more of teachers will be on the anxious seat?

W. B. Yandell's new brick residence will add to the beauty of Bellville street—the prettiest thoroughfare in town?

W. I. Cruce will move to Ardmore, I. T., about September 1, and that everybody in Marion and Crittenden county is sorry that he is to leave us?

Take Notice!

We have made and sold Skelton's Medicines now about twelve months and every bottle has been sold on a guarantee. Some medicines are sold on a guarantee until they are established, and that was solely our object of guaranteeing, and we think that has been done beyond a doubt, and we hereby give notice to whom it may concern, that after this date that we will not sell any more medicine on a guarantee, nor will we refund for any that has been sold after this date. We shall continue to keep the medicine up to its present standard or better if possible, and all are expected to govern themselves according to the above notice. We have sold 2500 bottles and have refunded for 43 bottles only, which proves beyond a doubt that the medicine is exceptionally good. We are very thankful to our patrons for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.
Marion Medicine Co.
May 29, '95. Marion, Ky.

Attention Farmers.

We are now ready to handle all your surplus wheat, for which we will ay you the highest market price,
A. Dewey & Co.

Tinware too cheap to advertise.
A. F. Griffith.

Buy your screen doors from A. Dewey & Co.

All kinds of dressed lumber, flooring, siding, ceiling, finishing lumber, mouldings of every description, turned columns; our prices will not admit of competition. When wanting any of the above don't fail to get our prices.
A Dewey & Co.

The I. W. Harper is the finest whiskey on earth. Used in moderation, is a sure specific for indigestion for general debility, for insomnia, for mental depression. It is as fragrant as ripe fruit and if used in moderation it lengthens life, adds to our joys and drives dull care away.

The I. W. Harper whiskey is absolutely pure. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians of this country, and by degrees it is winning a world-wide reputation, Sold by
J. H. Orme & Bro.,
Marion, Ky.

Siding, ceiling, moulding, etc., for sale by Walker & Olive, Get our rices on any bill you may want.

Plates 25 cents per set.
A. F. Griffith.

Half Rates on Sundays.

Taking effect May 26, the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway will sell on every Sunday, round trip tickets, between all its stations on the main line, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good only on date of sale, good returning the same day. This gives an opportunity to visit one of the large cities or spend a day with their friends along the line. For further information call on agents or address,
H. C. Mordue,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Louisville, Ky.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world fo Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per ox. For sale by H. K. Woods.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.
A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,
S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

A. C. MOORE JNO. A. MOORE.
MOORE & MOORE,
Attorneys at Law
MARION, KY.
Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties. They will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections. Office over Marion Bank.

I. W. BLUE, JR. W. J. DEBOE
BLUE & DEBOE,
Attorneys at Law,
MARION, KY.
Will practice in all courts of the state. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.
Office in brick building on public square.

L. H. JAMES. O. M. JAME
James & James,
LAWYERS,
MARION, - - KENTUCKY.
Practice in the courts of Crittende. and surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

CRUCE & NUNN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
MARION, - KENTUCKY.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

J. G. ROCHESTER. J. S. PIERCE.
ROCHESTER & PIERCE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MARION, KY.,
OFFICE:—Second story Carnahan block, over R. F. Haynes' store.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them. Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties.

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPERS

IT WILL PAY

you to examine my line (the largest and most complete in the town) of choice

WALL PAPERS

and learn the prices.

Why buy commonplace goods when you can obtain artistic styles at same cost by patronizing

J. H. Orme,
MARION, KY.

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is

Pembroke, Ky.

near to him also that we make wedding cakes to order.

Crittenden Press 1895-06-06 seq-9.jpg

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Needles, oils and supplies for all kinds of sewing machines at Pierce & Son's.

Lime at Pierce & Son's.

Shingles at Walker & Olive's.

County court next Monday.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Jordan, the dentest, of Marion.

Doors and sash at Walker & Olives

Get a copy of Coin's Financial School at Hearin's.

Fly bumpers.
A. Dewey & Co.

Hair ornaments, the latest, at Mrs Loving's.

Go to Thomas Bros. for fine ice cream and cold drinks.

Quarterly meeting at Hurricane Saturday and Sunday.

More than thirty teachers will be examined Friday and Saturday.

The baptistry at the Baptist church of this place has been completed.

You should see those lovely baby caps at Mrs. Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely new white hats just received.

Mr. O. M. James will speak at New Salem Saturday night, June 8.

Get out prices on screen doors before buying elsewhere.
A. Dewey & Co.

B. Kevil has qualified as administrator of J. H. Aarons, deceased.

Save money and buy your screen doors from
A. Dewey & Co.

Jailer Hard has his one boarder—Sam Patterson—engaged in whitewashing.

No requisition papers were issued for Goods, and he has been released from the Missouri prison.

Get your building lumber from Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine white Union county corn for sale; price 50 cents per bushel.
A. Dewey & Co.

We offer for sale a poney as gentle as can be and will work anywhere, single or double.
Thomas Bros.

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs was in town Saturday, fixing his pension papers. He gets about $400 the first draw.

Monday morning Messrs. Burkalow and Teer, from Harold came to town and had a warrant issued charging Wm. Tabor with a breach of the peace. They report that he beat and abused a couple of boys Sunday.

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent two days in this county last week, mixing with the voters. He has been kept at home by illness in his family for several weeks, but now hopes to see some of the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro who resided in Sturgis up to a year ago, was lynched between Blackburn and Shawneetown last Friday evening. He had stolen a fine horse, which cost him his life—Sturgis Ledger.

The best gardner in the county is Lark Hard. He has transformed the deserted appearance of the jail lots into a thing of real beauty, and is making it produce that which is useful, and very valuable about meal time.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfecting arrangements for putting up a big flouring mill at Henderson. Mr. Dewey is conceded by mill men to be one of the best millers in Southern Kentucky. It is to be regretted that he is going to leave Marion.

A few nights ago a burglar visited a number of private residences in Princeton and helped himself to the contents of the pockets of the trousers of his victims. Among the unfortunates was Mr. S. Hodge, formerly of this place.

Several persons left Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention at Louisville. Among them were Dr. W. J. Deboe, W. B. Yandell, H. A. Haynes, Jno, T. Franks, W. D. Haynes, O. S. Young, A. M. Henry, Milt Babb.

John Parr and Bob Brown are responsible for the story that a Caldwell county farmer has been setting his tobacco and fortifying against the cut worm by wrapping a piece of paper loosely around the root of each plant before it was put in the ground.

Mrs. Thomas' music class, under her management, will give an entertainment at the School House Hall Friday night, June 7. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion and the public may confidently expect something good. Everybody invited.

Princeton Choral Union

The Princeton Choral Union will give a concert at the opera house at Marion Monday evening, June 10. The music will be of the very highest class, and all lovers of good music can not afford to miss it.

Mr. Nickell Will Speak.

Mr. T. J. Nickell requests us to announce that he will address the people at Marion Monday, June 10, in regard to the legislative race. The other candidates are invited, and a fair division of time will be accorded them.

Short Lived Felicity.

On May 16, Mr. Jesse Jennings and Miss Eva Dobbs, of near Crayneville, were united in marriage. On the 5th day thereafter they disagreed and he departed; on the third day he was recalled, and everything promised peace and happiness, but in a day or two there was another separation. It was the bride who was fickle.

A week ago Sunday a Mr. Kline, who has been representing a "Memorial Company" in that section, and Miss Effie Butler, a young lady of the Salem neighborhood, without consulting their friends, left for Tennessee. At Dover they were married and Friday they returned to Salem.

Sunday was observed as children's day at the Methodist church; the Sunday School and preaching hours were consumed by the children's programme. Declamations and essays concerning the various branches of church work, songs and prayer service filled the time. The church was decorated with flowers, and the little folks were happy.

The trial of Gregory, Fritts and Norris, charged with "conspiring and banding together to intimidate," was called Friday, but on account of the absence of a Commonwealth witness was postponed until next Friday. Attorney A. C. Moore has been employed to assist in the prosecution and O. M. James will conduct the fight for the defense.

Elder R. A. LaRue of this county and Miss Bulah Barnes, of Sebree, of Webster county, were united in marriage at the residenc of the father of the bride, Mr. Len Barnes, Wednesday morning, June 5. The couple have scores of friends in this and Livingston county who join with the PRESS in extending congratulations.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Marion Graded School will be held at the opera house. There are some twenty or more graduates in the common school branches; each of these has to deliver an oration or read an essay; good music will be one feature and there are many other good things in the programme. Marion will attend en masse. The PRESS is printed too early to give any account of the splendid affair this week, but we will give a full account in the next issue.

Weldon—Davis

Repton, Ky., June 5.—Mr. James Weldon, of Curdsville, and Miss Lula Davis, of Repton, were united in marriage at the Methodist church at Brownsville, Ind., May 18. After the ceremony they went to Curdsville, where a grand reception was given them; after remaining there some days they came to Repton, to bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davis. The groom is a prominent farmer and business man of Curdsville. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. P. Davis, a prominent farmer of this section.

Thursday the town officers had to take a blind man in charge because of his boisterous, rowdy conduct. His name it was Smith, and he claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He cursed and yelled and yelled and cursed while in court. His wife, who accompanied him, said that he was not drunk but hungry, and that if the court would give him a cup of nice strong, hot coffee, that it would settle his nerves and he would come around all right. The court took a different view of the matter, however, and sent him to jail to spend the night. This evidently suited the prisoner exactly, and his wife remarked that it was usual for her to be sent to the hotel when he went to jail. The court had caught a tartar and was glad to get him out of town the next day,

Mr. David Kevil, who has purchased Mr. A. Dewey's half interest in the Marion roller mill will devote his time to the mill business, and the old patrons of the mill and the public generally may be assured that everything will be all right. Mr. Kevil has no superior as a miller in this country; he has been in the business a long time, and understands it in every detail; he is also a splendid business man, attentive and prompt. The product of the Marion roller mill and its business methods will continue to meet the approval of the people.

A telegram received here Monday announced the discharge of William Goode from jail at Charleston, Mo.

HEIRS TO A MILLION.

Some Crittenden County People Who May be Millionares Yet,

From the Stephensville (Texas) Inquirer we clip the following. The John Zimmerman referred to moved from this county to Texas several years ago, and the Duvall spoken of is the wife of Mr. Alonzo Duvall of Marion, and Birdie Worley is the lamented wife of John Worley of this county:

"The many friends of John Zimmerman in this county will be glad to know that he, together with other relatives, will soon come into possession of an immense fortune, through the death of a relative. The fortune is in land, situated in Germany, England and Austria, and amounts to $25,000,000. This a right snug little sum for any man, and to one situated like Mr. Zimmerman, it no doubt looks like too much for the finite mind to grasp. John is a steady, hard working farmer, near town, who by honesty and economy has made a living for his family and accumulated some property besides. These are the kind of men who deserve the smile of fortune and we are glad to extend him our hand in congratulation. The other heirs in Erath county are Allan W. Zimmerman, Elizabeth Zimmerman, (now Harris) Amer Duvall and Birdie Worley. Messrs. Cook & Vincent of this place have been retained as counsel for the heirs. The following from the weekly Globe-Democrat of July 17, 1894, fully explains the situation:

New York, July 13.—Police Sergeant John Zimmerman, who lives at 267 Rutledge street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is said to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at $25,000,000. Over sixty years ago Mrs. Matilda Meunch, the grandmother of Sergeant Zimmerman, came to this country. In 1841 or 1842 she received word that her father had died, leaving all of his property to her and her sister for use during her lifetime. The survivor of the two was to inherit all, and at her death the property was to be divided among all her descendants who might then be alive.

Mrs. Meunch outlived her sister by many years, and died in Jersey City a year ago, shortly after she had celebrated her 96th birthday. She had never bothered about the property in her lifetime, believing it was of small value, and gave notice to the executors that they should let it stand for her heirs.

During these sixty years the property has increased greatly in value, as most of it was in real estate scattered about Germany, England, Austria. Lots that were worth little or nothing at the time the original will was drawn, are now said to be of great value. Lawyer Hubbell, of this city, hunted the matter up and has located twenty-two heirs. One of them is Zimmerman.

Letter List.

Miss Sallie Brown, B. H. Benford, Mrs. Cora Batman, Miss Mandie Blakeley, Mr. Will Carter, Fred C. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Deikey, Joe Debo, J. H. Duncan, Elic Endaley, Mrs. J. W. Gass, G. W. Grayson, Sink Hunter, Miss Sallie Hodge, Miss Mary Hase, Tony Johnson, A. B. Tissington, Miss Sarah Long, J. W. Martin, John F. Mayes, Chas. Reich, J. D. Reeves, Miss Cora Sugg, L. D. Sheffor, Isam N. Smith, Miss Cora Travis, Wilson White, and C. Walker.

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
A. M. Hearin, P. M.

At the regular meeting of Blackwell Lodge No. 57, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor Commander.—H. F. Ray,
Vice Chancellor.—J. F. Dodge.
Prelate.—Eld. J. S. Henry.
Master of Work.—G. M. Crider.
Master of Arms.—S. R. Adams.
District Deputy.—H. A. Haynes.
Delegate to Grand Lodge.—John T. Franks.

Deeds Recorded.

J. M. Travis to T. A. Travis, 55 acres for $650.

James King's heirs to R. W. Moore, 20 acres for $50.

F. A. Jacobs to Trustees School District No. 44, lot for $16.50,

C. C. Heine to Jacob Heine, land for $910.

Berry James, the saw mill man of this place, is putting in machinery for making all kinds of wooden hoops for barrels, hogsheads, etc. This addition to his business will afford a market for a great deal of timber that has always been worthless heretofore in this section. In a few weeks the machine will be at work.

Rev. W. H. Miley will preach at Deans School house the third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and at night,

Gold Discovered in Blackford

ED. PRESS: Mrs. Julia McDaniels arrived in our town Wednesday, May 29, from some point in Indiana and at once instituted a search for something, no one knew what. After searching from Wednesday until Saturday noon, she was seen to look over many lots in town, and it was a curiosity to our people to know what she was in search of; but finally she went to Vaughn & Curry's mill, and proposed to buy from them two houses and lots, also their mill and mill lot; they told her the price and she at once told them it was a trade and advanced enough money to make good her word. Then she went to John G. Simpson and asked him his price on his property and he told her, so she said with a smile on her face, "that's cheap enough," and advanced enough to make good the trade, and then she went to Farmer Burch and proposed buying his property and they agreed on the price and closed the trade, and after buying property too numerous to mention she told the parties of whom she had purchased the property that she would at once begin to dig for gold. Tuesday morning she hired all the idle men in town and began the opening of what she called a gold mine. She seems to be in good faith and says she knows exactly where the yellow metal is deposited. This woman is a mystery to us. She seems ro have plenty of money to back her judgment, and is yet buying property for which she pays whatever is asked for it and says her fortune will be made in Blackford.

Mrs. McDaniels is of Indian descent, and says that she is related to Powhatan, Pocahontas and many other famous Indians. She is very intelligent and seems to be perfectly familiar with the business world and if she goes on at the rate she is going now, it will be but a few days until she will own the town. It is quite a boom to our quiet little town and our people are much excited over the flattering prospects of it soon growing into a city, and of Webster county becoming the Eldorado of the Mississippi valley. May the good begun work continue.
Longfellow.

Minutes,

District S. S. Convention of First District met in Wilsons Chapel on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The devotional service was conducted by W. J. Hill, with several earnest prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, upon this occasion.

The first topic on the programme was how can we improve our Sunday school. The subject was ably and earnestly discussed by J. P. Hogard and others.

There being no singing classes present except the Wilson Chapel class, it made the music for the occasion.

The district president H. S. Wheeler then made his report, which showed up well for this district.

Reports of individual schools were not so good as they might have been only two in the district being reported which were very good.

The two reports made by their Superintendents were Sue Phillips, of Wilson Chapel, and Newt Lamb, of Sugar Grove school, which reports were encouraging for their schools.

The choir then sang Resurrection Morning.

The Moderator then announced intermission for one hour and a half, which time was spent in a hearty reception of the bountiful repast that was spread before the multitude.

After recess, the topic, The influence of the Sunday school on citizenship, on society and on the church, was discussed at length by R. M. Franks, W. A. Jacobs and M. H. Miley.

Importance of efficient primary teaching was discussed with interest by W. A. Jacobs, R. M. Franks, Mrs. J. M. Lamb, M. H. Miley, A. A. Deboe and W. J. Hill.

The convention then closed with benedictory prayer by M. H. Miley.
M. H. Miley, Moderator.
S. D. Jacobs, Secretary.

The School Board held a meeting Monday afternoon and decided to have an eight month term of the Graded School next year. Contracts were made with S. W. Adams and Walter Blackburn to teach.

The Secretary was directed to receive bids for the construction of an iron fence along the west and north sides of the school property.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for the Marion circuit M. E. church, South, will be held at Hurricane next Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9. Rev. B. F. Orr will preach at the at the Methodist church in Marion next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
J. D. Fraser, P. C.

We bought our fruit jars last season at bottom prices, and since the great advance in prices we can sell you cheaper than any one; call and get our prices.
Thomas Bros.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Pierce was in Louisville last week.

C. S. Nunn was in Princeton Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods is in Louisville,

J. W. Wallace, of Tolu, was in town Tuesday.

Caswell Bennett left last night for Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. H. F. Ray is visiting friends in Tennessee.

Mrs, J. F. Price has been ill for severel weeks.

Mr. Caswell Bennett returned from the West last week.

Mr. L. H. James is attending court at Princeton.

Mr. Isaac Linley, of Salem, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Cossitt, of Evansville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. M. V. Meachem, of Christian county, was in town Sunday.

Dr. Driskill, of Grand Rivers, spent Thursday in Marion.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, of Shady Grove was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, after an absence of some months, returned this week.

Dr. W. J. J. Paris, of Elizabethtown, Ill., was in Marion Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Hearin spent a few days with friends at Eddyville last week.

Mr. A. J. Bennett, of Tolu, was in town Monday en route home from Fredonia.

Dr. J. R. Clark was called to see a patient, Mrs. Travis, near Grand Rivers last week.

Mrs. Maggie Noggle and Miss Ettie Carter, of DeKoven, are guests of friends in Marion.

Mr, Bud Wallingford and wife, of Dycusburg, were guests of W. B. Yandell's family last week.

Miss Della Kevil returned from Bowling Green Tuesday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. H. J. Powell, general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., was in town Saturday.

Mr. Will F. Clement, of this place, is spending the week in Corydon, the guest of Mr. Will Aton.

Mrs. Russell has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but will be able to deliver goods to her customers in a few days.

Messrs. John Franks, Wm. Baird, and Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Miss Eva Williams, went to Providence Sunday.

Mr. W. I. Cruce returned from Ardmore, I. T., last week. He is well pleased with the country and the situation of affairs out there, and may make it his permanent home.

Mrs. Wright, of Litchfield, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Rochester, of this place. They are old friends but until recently had not met or known the whereabouts of each other for fifty years.

Misses Mary and Vic Cameron gave a "Mother Hubbard" party at the residence of their mother, Mrs. T. J. Cameron, last Friday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Mabel Hayden of Detroit, Mich The crowd met at Dr. T. H. Cossitt's, and marched to Mrs. Cameron's, where they spent several pleasant hours.

Bring in your wheat. We will pay the highest market price for it.
W. D. Haynes.

The Sunday School Convention at Wilson's Chapel Saturday was largely attended, and the programme was interesting. Addresses were made by Messrs. Miley, Hogard. Hill and others. The singing by the Wilson Chapel class was splendid, and a most excellent dinner was served.

Car load of shingles just received, every bundle warranted; get our prices.
A. Dewey & Co.

Henderson Tragedy.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning in the Walnut Bottom, opposite Mt. Vernon, Ind., Morgan Black went to the house of George Fisher, a widower, and finding him in bed, began finding on him with a revolver. The first shot missed him and he sprang up and ran. As he did so Black shot him in the arm, and again through the heart. After Gisher fell Black shot him in the head.

Black claims Fisher was too intimate with his sister, who is a weak-minded woman. Black was arrested and brought here this afternoon and lodged in jail. He made no resistence, It is thought Black is demented, he having once been in the asylum.

Fisher was an overseer for Gerge Martin, and was highly respected.

It is reported here that the white caps gave a couple of negroes near Sullivan, Union county, a sound thrashing last Saturday night, for stealing.

Marion Planing Mills,

MARION, KENTUCKY.

Furnishes all Kinds of Building Lumber, such as:

FLOORING.
SIDING.
CEILING.

Cornice of all kinds, Brackets, Etc., MADE TO ORDER

Makes Doors and Window Frames, Does all kinds of Repairing in wood work.

Competes with anybody in prices, and excels all in quality of goods. Don't buy anything in our line until you see us. Mr. R. B. Dorr, our manager, has had 30 years experience in this work; he would be glad to have all of his old friends and customers to call.

R. N. DORR, Propt.

Children's Day.

PROGRAMME.

Of Children's Day Exercises, to be held at Greens Chapel Sunday, June 9, 1895:

Opening exercise, song by two little girls and Lord's Prayer by Maurice Wilson.
Essay by Miss Eva Nunn.
Singing by choir.
Dialogue by Mabel Wilson and Robert Rankin.
Recitation, by Miss Cora Sullivan.
Song, Morning Light, Clara Nunn, leader.
Essay by Miss Dedie Sullivan.
Song by Choir,
Dialogue, Offerings, Great and Small, by three little girls and one little boy.
Golden Gate exercise, Miss Masy Hamilton, guardian.
Collection of envelopes.
Intermission.
Lecture, by J. E. Sullivan.
Dialogue, The Pennys, by eight little boys.
Song by the choir.
Essay by Miss Mary Hamilton.
Recitation by Addie Nunn.
Song by the choir.
Dialogue, Do it worth while.
Recitation, by Hattie Truitt.
Dialogue, by Misses Nannie Cain and Susie Hamilton.
Song by the choir.
Essay, by Lillie Wilson.
Remarks by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hays.
Everybody is cordially invited to attend.
Let all come and bring their baskets well filled.

Mary Hamilton,
Lillie Wilson,
Committee.

Did You Know That

The court house is neatly kept?

Marion has a population of 1404?

Marion is proud of her Graded School?

The town clock could not be dispensed with?

John Skelton is making a good police judge?

John Parr's merry laughter will cure the dyspepsia?

The best school Marion ever had closes this week?

J. H. Morse is getting to be an expert wheelman?

Dr. J. H. Clark is the besh fisherman in the county?

An iron fence will be put around the school house?

The weather never gets too hot for postmaster Hearin to talk?

No one will be surprised if Crittenden does the same thing?

J. P. Pierce does more business than any other man in the county?

Squire Postlethwait has purchased a lot and will build a house in Marion?

Livingston, Lyon and Trigg counties have voted for prohibition this year?

Three men have been hung by mobs and one by the law in Crittenden county?

Frank Loyd is never happier than when in the discharge of official duties?

When deputy sheriff Pickens goes out after the boys he rarely returns empty handed?

Cad Bennett is knuckling down to business in Ardmore, I. T., and may yet go to Congress?

Dr. Swope will leave behind him lots of friends and a splendid practice when he goes to New Mexico?

Friday and Saturday next is examination day, and a score or more of teachers will be on the anxious seat?

W. B. Yandell's new brick residence will add to the beauty of Bellville street—the prettiest thoroughfare in town?

W. I. Cruce will move to Ardmore, I. T., about September 1, and that everybody in Marion and Crittenden county is sorry that he is to leave us?

Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

Take Notice!

We have made and sold Skelton's Medicines now about twelve months and every bottle has been sold on a guarantee. Some medicines are sold on a guarantee until they are established, and that was solely our object of guaranteeing, and we think that has been done beyond a doubt, and we hereby give notice to whom it may concern, that after this date that we will not sell any more medicine on a guarantee, nor will we refund for any that has been sold after this date. We shall continue to keep the medicine up to its present standard or better if possible, and all are expected to govern themselves according to the above notice. We have sold 2500 bottles and have refunded for 43 bottles only, which proves beyond a doubt that the medicine is exceptionally good. We are very thankful to our patrons for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.
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May 29, '95. Marion, Ky.

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A Dewey & Co.

The I. W. Harper is the finest whiskey on earth. Used in moderation, is a sure specific for indigestion for general debility, for insomnia, for mental depression. It is as fragrant as ripe fruit and if used in moderation it lengthens life, adds to our joys and drives dull care away.
The I. W. Harper whiskey is absolutely pure. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians of this country, and by degrees it is winning a world-wide reputation, Sold by
J. H. Orme & Bro.,
Marion, Ky.

Siding, ceiling, moulding, etc., for sale by Walker & Olive, Get our rices on any bill you may want.

Plates 25 cents per set.
A. F. Griffith.

Half Rates on Sundays.

Taking effect May 26, the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway will sell on every Sunday, round trip tickets, between all its stations on the main line, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good only on date of sale, good returning the same day. This gives an opportunity to visit one of the large cities or spend a day with their friends along the line. For further information call on agents or address,
H. C. Mordue,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Louisville, Ky.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world fo Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. K. Woods.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.
A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,
S. J. Mitchell,
Salem, Ky.

A. C. MOORE JNO. A. MOORE.

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Attorneys at Law
MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties. They will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections. Office over Marion Bank.

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BARGAINS IN WALL PAPERS

IT WILL PAY

you to examine my line (the largest and most complete in the town) of choice

WALL PAPERS

and learn the prices.

Why buy commonplace goods when you can obtain artistic styles at same cost by patronizing

J. H. Orme,
MARION, KY.

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Pembroke, Ky. bear in mind also that we make wedding cakes to order.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL

ENDORSE

Electropoise.

Rev. John Rodgers, Danville, Ky.—It is a mystery to me, almost a miracle.

Rev. Z. Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.—I have used the Electropoise for five years and find it invaluable as a curative agent, especially is it efficacious in cases of feeble women and delicate children.

Rev. Robert Barrett, Louisville Baptist Seminary—Electropoise cured after all other remedies failed.

Rev. W. W. Bruce, Hopkinsville, Ky.—Electropoise cured opium habit.

Rev. Geo. Means, Covington, Ky. In one night Electropoise relieved brain congestion and vertigo.

We could fill this paper with similar reports, but think this sufficient t interest you in sending for book on the subject of health. Electropois rented four months for $10

DuBOIS & WEBB.

509 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. G. Koon, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95 All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, 95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Crider, deceased, are hereby notified to present, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before, June 17, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. O. Nunn, deceased, are hereby notified to present same properly proven at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two p. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY A RUSH.

An Eastern Fancy.

'Twas only a rush by the Ganges' low brink,
And one of a legion that modestly waved
Near by where the antelope came oft to drink,
And foot-weary travelers gratefully laved.

'Twas only a rush, but its broad leaf was green,
And 'twas plucked by a pilgrim with heart full of praise,
For it made for his head a most excellent screen
As he toiled his slow way in the sun's fearful blaze.

More beautiful far to the pilgrim it seemed
Than the splendidest flower in Arabia's land;
More precious than jewels by him it was deemed,
For it saved him from death in the desert's white sand.

There's many a rush in the river of life,
Like that of the Ganges, as humble and plain,
Worth millions of flowers when trouble is rife,
When in the soul's desert, or racked by brute pain.

Care well for these rushes! Their beauty will shine
When that of mere flowers has faded away;
All beauty of form must surely decline,
While beauty of soul will last ever and aye.

—James M. Bronson, in Union Signal.

A RIMAU DAHAN.

The Adventure of Two Little Girls in Sumatra.

Near the southeastern point of Sumatra, one of the largest islands of the East Indian archipelago, there lived, a few miles inland from Sunda strait, two American families whom I will call, respectively, Mowbray and Sherwood, the head of the former owning a coffee plantation and that of the latter a large area of rice fields.

The Mowbrays had but one child, a fine, manly boy of sixteen, while the Sherwoods were the happy parents of two charming little girls, the elder named Lilian and the younger, Lulu.

Many years ago, while making a prolonged stay in southern Sumatra and an exploration of some of the smaller adjacent islands, I became acquainted with both these families, and was much surprised to find that neither knew of the other's existence, though their estates were separated only by a wide bayou, running not very far inland.

This state of things I determined to remedy on the earliest opportunity, feeling sure that these "strangers in a strange land"—my own countrymen—would take much comfort in each other's society. But the pleasant task of introduction was taken out of my hands in an unexpected and rather singular manner. One day Lilian and Lulu Sherwood, ever in search of novelties, had wandered, unattended, nearly a mile from home and were gathering flowers along the edge of a bridle path, which ran through a luxuriant grove of cocoanut palms and wild orange trees, when they were so startled by the sudden appearance of a horseman, coming around a bend in the path on a gallop, that they involuntarily screamed out in affright.

The rider, a bright-faced boy, carrying a silver-mounted rifle and bestriding a beautiful Arab mare, instantly drew up, raised his hat, and said: "I beg your pardon, young ladies. I'm very sorry to have frightened you, but I did not see you at all. My name is Ernest Mowbray. My father is a coffee planter, and we live about six miles from here, on the other side of the big bayou."

"Oh, we're not a bit frightened, now," replied Lilian. "We are Mrs. Sherwood's little girls. Our papa owns those rice fields over there, and it's only a little way to our house. We were just picking some of these flowers; they're so different from those in our own country. We came from the United States of America only two months ago, and everything here seems very strange to us."

While the child was speaking, Ernest removed his hat entirely; and when she uttered the words "United States" with such evident pride he smiled delightedly, bent almost to his saddle bow, apologized once more, and rode slowly away.

"My! what a nice, polite boy; he speaks English, too; not that horrid Dutch, Malay and Chinese we hear every day!" exclaimed Lilian.

"Yes, and he called us young ladies!" chimed in Lulu.

"Well, I'm sure we are young ladies; I'm past ten and you're nearly nine," sagely rejoined Lilian. "But I do wish the boy had stayed longer, so we could have a good look at his pretty gun and that lovely horse! I don't suppose we'll ever see him again, though—" wherein the small maid was greatly mistaken.

After a little, the children left the path and, always finding something new to admire, strayed deeper into the wood. By and by they came to a cleared space, evidently an old Malay yam or maize field, whereon grew only a few huge wild orange trees and a clump or two of giant cacti. As they carelessly approached one of the latter, Lulu cried out: "Oh, sister! see that curious-looking dog lying under the big cactus. He's got a pretty red bird between his paws and is going to eat it. Let's go and drive him away." And the two innocents walked straight toward a full-grown "clouded" or "tortoise-shell tiger!"

This creature, really a species of leopard, and found only in Sumatra, is called by the natives "rimau dahan," a name which means, I believe, a climber of forked trees. During my stay on the island I saw but two specimens of this, one of the rarest and most beautiful of the cat family.

The animal is nearly as large as the leopard of India, and of similar arboreal habits, though ordinarily not so fierce and dangerous. Its markings are quite unique, somewhat resembling those of the true tiger and leopard, and yet not precisely similar to either, presenting, as they do, a strange admixture of tiger-like stripes, leopard-like spots, and hollow, disk-like patches, resembling those of the jaguar. The general ground color of the fur is gray, and along the back of an adult rimau dahan run two bands of glossy black, extending from the head to the root of the tail, which last is very long and covered by dark rings, not greatly dissimilar to those of the American raccoon. The creature's legs are singularly powerful and its talons long and sharp, so that, if so inclined, it can prove a terrible foe to man or beast, though it usually preys, I was told by Sumatra hunters, only upon birds, monkeys, the young of deer and other weak animals.

When the little flower pickers got close to the supposed dog, Lilian said:

"Why, Lulu, that is not a dog at all! It looks like some of the wild beasts I've seen in picture books. See how its back is bristling and its tail puffing out, just like our old cat when she's angry; and oh! it's beginning to snarl and growl, too. Let's run away. It might eat us up!"

But so soon as the children turned to fly, the rimau dahan, which would probably have itself retreated in another moment, took courage, and, with a long, light bound, pounced upon them, knocking both down with two apparently playful taps of its forepaws, in which, as yet, it kept its formidable claws completely sheathed.

Then, seemingly delighted with such novel game, the sportive creature began to leap and frisk about, exactly as does the domestic cat when tantalizing a captive mouse. Sometimes, after crouching low it would spring far above the heads of the prostrate little ones; at other times it would lie down, with a paw upon each, and graciously purr, as if fondling its own young; again, it would roll them gently over and over, wondering, perhaps, what their outward covering—neither fur nor feathers—could possibly be.

At first the poor children were so paralyzed with fright that they could not cry out, but soon both began to scream: "Papa, papa! papa! Come, come; oh, come quick!"

So far from frightening the "tiger," these cries seemed merely to make it angry. It began to handle the captives a little more roughly, sometimes protruding its claws, and switching its great tail excitedly from side to side.

Though certainly not hungry, the terribly beautiful beast was gradually giving way to its fierce instinct, and the danger of the helpless infants was now imminent, for if, while repeatedly hooked into their clothing, whenever they attempted to rise, the sharp talons should chance to draw blood, all would be over in a moment.

This strange situation had lasted, Lilian thought, about fifteen minutes; she and Lulu exhausted by screaming were pitifully clasped in each other's arms, and the rimau dahan, no longer irritated by their cries, stood a few feet away, attentively watching them, when, swift as a falcon's swoop, Ernest Mowbray and his trained Arab dashed from out the encircling wood, and, before the great spotted cat could escape, rode straight over it and hurled it, now screeching with rage, to the ground.

But by the time the gallant pair had checked their headlong speed and turned around, the terror-stricken beast had sprung into the fork of a wild orange tree, which was precisely what Ernest wanted, as he had feared to fire at it while in such close proximity to the children, lest, being not instantly killed by the first shot, it might, in its death struggles, do them a mischief.

Now, however, still sitting in the saddle, he raised his rifle, took deliberate aim at a spot just below the animal's ear, and pulled the trigger. No need for the second cartridge, which he instantly threw up to the breech chamber; for a rifleman who had "barked" tiny red squirrels in the tops of Ohio and Kentucky hickories was not likely to miss so fair a mark as this. The bullet, striking square and true, passed clear through the creature's brain and, without so much as a single mi-aou, it dropped to the earth, stone dead!

Then, hurriedly dismounting, the young sportsman ran to assist the little girls, finding, to his great joy, that neither was at all hurt. The unconventional little misses had not learned how to faint, and, beyond the soiling of their dainty frocks and the stain of tears on their pale cheeks, were none the worse for their perilous adventure.

After both had shudderingly admired the brilliant coat of their late enemy, and Lilian had at least tried to thank their rescuer, the latter, henceforth a hero in their eyes, escorted them home; where, in answer to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's grateful acknowledgments, he modestly said:

"I am the one who ought to be thankful; for, besides the happiness of helping these young ladies, I have secured a rare trophy—one I never should have got but for them."

"That reminds me," said Mr. Sherwood, "that the valuable pelt may be damaged by birds or beasts of prey if left long where it is." And, mounting his own horse, he rode speedily back with Ernest to the scene of the encounter.

Fortunately, the "tiger's" carcass was still untouched, and Mr. Sherwood, a veteran hunter, quickly removed the beautiful hide, with head, claws and tail complete. Next day I offered the boy forty dollars for it; but very naturally, considering its rarity and the incidents of its acquisition, he said that "no amount of money could buy it"—a speech which rather pleased me than otherwise, as proving the youth to be as true a gentleman as sportsman.

Before leaving the country, however, I myself was lucky enough to shoot a very fine rimau dahan, and I yet have its gorgeously handsome skin.

The strange meeting of their children, of course, led to an immediate intimacy between the Mowbrays and Sherwoods—an intimacy doubtless continued to this day, as both families, I believe, still reside in Sumatra.—W. Thompson, in N. Y. Independent.

—Daughter—"I love him. He is the light of my life." Father—"Well, that's all right; but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight."—Demorest's.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

CRUSHED STONE ROADS.

What an Illinois Road Commissioner Knows About Them.

Our gravel beds, which a few years ago [illegible] excellent gravel [illegible] generated to cobblestone. [illegible] had to be done, and our commissioners purcha[illegible] put it to going on this stone. Much to their surprise, as well as to the rest of us, the machine easily turned out a yard of splendid road material every five minutes. They hired a traction engine at $5 a day to furnish power. It furnished power and could have run another crusher at the same time. The following details may interest highway commissioners having to contend with too much coarse stone in their gravel beds:

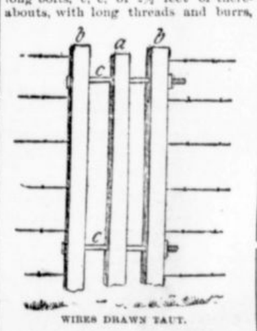
We crushed a yard of stone every five minutes, paying $5 a day for power. Six shovelers fed the crusher. The material was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention. We can keep our pit in the best possible shape and leave it in that condition for the next time. With a little headwork by the commissioner in immediate control, teams need not wait thirty seconds for a chance to load. Under the old way there were too often two to five teams at $3 a day standing still waiting for others to be loaded. There is no time wasted in throwing stone back at the pit or raking them out of the road after being hauled on. Generally they are not raked out at all.

A crushed stone road is far superior to the ordinary gravel road and easier kept in repair. As a matter of fact, we now build a crushed-stone road cheaper than we did a gravel road. The reader can figure from this data: Power per day, $5; a yard crushed every five minutes; shovelers and haulers are the same, whether you use crushed rock or gravel, and of course need not be counted.—John R. King, in Chicago Tribune.

TIGHTENING FENCES.

A Pennsylvanian's Easy Way of Drawing Wires Taut.

Wire fences are frequently difficult to tighten. Edwin G. Walker, of Butler county, Pa., sends the plan below, which he uses successfully. Set a post, a, in the fence line of any desired length and stretch as many strands of wire as wanted. Unreel the strands to within a foot of the post and fasten securely to a 2x4 scantling (b). Two long bolts, c, c, of 2½ feet or thereabouts, with long threads and burrs,



WIRES DRAWN TAUT.

are placed through the center of the post. The scantling may be kept in place by resting on blocks. After the strands are securely fastened to the scantlings, with a wrench twist the bolt and draw the wires tight. Two sections may thus be tightened at the same time, but numerous sections cannot be tightened as readily, as the strain is taken up along the line and the tension equally distributed unless tightened sections are held and then nailed.—Farm and Home.

The Improvement of Roads.

Study all economies in the construction. See that each party benefited bears his proper share of the cost. Look into local questions of road materials and transportation, and into all the latest improvements of road implements and machinery. Every state should have a permanent road commission, composed of citizens of the highest character. Make the best use of convict labor in road building. In regions where rock is plenty, by using the best machinery for crushing stone and employing convicts only in quarrying and handling, an amount of material could be produced sufficient to macadamize all the roads in the state as fast as they could be prepared for it. Only their own motion, railroads are ready to contribute largely toward road improvement.

Of Paramount Importance.

As it is to-day, the farmer is unable to haul his product to market during bad weather, and as that is the very period when he has the most leisure time to do such work, it must add very largely to the cost of his products. Economically speaking, therefore, I am firmly convinced that there is no subject of greater importance than the subject of good roads.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Saginaw, Mich., General Manager F. & P. M. R. R.

The Cutting of Seed Potatoes.

As to cutting seed potatoes, a practical farmer writes: I find in digging hills of potatoes every little while, there are 30, 40 or 50 little ones, and I have looked into that and found out that it was where the seed end was planted with three or four little sprouts. Now I take the knife and cut off that little cluster of eyes on top. There is one good eye left on each side, and we simply cut that piece in two and have to good one eye pieces.

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.



Mr. F. W. Stowell
Wilmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and spread over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, my neck was covered with boils of a

Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the scars have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No. 2	DAILY No. 4
Lv. Evansville	6.30 am	3.30 pm
Ar. Henderson	7.17 "	4.20 "
" Morganfield	8.14 "	5.15 "
" Henshaw	8.36 "	5.38 "
" Sturgis	9.04 "	6.03 "
" Marion	9.19 "	6.43 "
" Princeton	10.50 "	7.4 "
" Gracey	11.49 "	8.57 "
" Hopkinsville	12.10 pm	9.15 "

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No. 1	DAILY No. 3
Lv. Hopkinsville	5.45 am	2.45 pm
Ar. Gracey	6.05 "	3.08 "
" Princeton	6.55 "	4.00 "
" Fredonia	7.46 "	5.53 "
" Marion	8.14 "	6.03 "
" Sturgis	9.01 "	6.54 "
" Henshaw	9.30 "	7.30 "
" Morganfield	9.54 "	7.42 "
" Henderson	10.50 "	8.40 "
" Evansville	11.35 "	9.30 "

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

Lv. Morgenfield	10.00 am	7.30 pm
Ar. Uniontown	10.25 am	8.15 pm
Lv. Uniontown	4.30 pm	7.40 am
Ar. Morganfield	5.00 pm	8.05 am

New Tin Shop.

I have opened a tin shop up-stairs over Pierce & Son's store and am prepared to do all kinds of tin work. Roofing and guttering a specialty. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Roof painting at reasonable prices.

THEO. VOSIER.

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The best salve in the world fo Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per ox. For sale by H. K. Woods.

MARES For Sale.

We have four very fine standard bred registered mares to sell at reasonable prices.

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Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

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FRANKLIN H. HOUGH

925 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. St. L. & T. R. R

TIME CARD.

GOING EAST:

	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Henderson	7:30 A. M.	2:45 P. M
Ar Louisville	1:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M

GOING WEST.

	No. 53.	No. 51.
Lv Louisville	6:30 P. M.	7:45 A. M
Ar Henderson	12:10 A. M.	1:20 P. M

H. C. MORDUE, G. P. A., LOUISVILLE, KY

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ABOUT

Rubbing, Scouring, Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

Clairette Soap.

MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

J. H. ORME,

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Prescriptions from Pure Drugs, Prices Reasonable, Filled at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

We also handle Pure Brandies, Liquors and Wines; price from $1 to $3 per gal

BUILDING!

If you are thinking of building or need any material for your houses, such as

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding

ALL KINDS OF FINISHING LUMBER.

Shingles, Laths, Doors and Sash

ALL KINDS OF MOULDING and CASING.

Come and get our prices. J. N. Clark will take pleasure in making you prices cheaper than you can get anywhere. Give us a trial. Place of business: Marion Roller Mills.

A. DEWEY & CO.

I have no stock to "bust,"
I have no money to lose,
But my tools never rust,
For I've experience and hands to use.

W. A. Letzinger,

EXPERT JEWELER,

Has retutned to Marion and has opened a Jewelers Shop in Thomas Bros., grocery, the old J. N. Woods stand, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc., Etc. His long experience and abundant supply of the very best Jewelers tools enables him to do the very best work. HE GUARANTEES ALL HIS WORK. His prices are very low. The works of a watch, the wheel of a clock and the value of jewelry all require delicate handling, and it behooves the owner to take them to a workman who thoroughly understands his business.

W. E. RAGSDALE. R. E. COOPER

Ragsdale, Cooper & Co.

Main St. Tobacco Warehouse

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Special attention to sampling and selling tobacco. Liberal advancements made on consignments. Our charges for selling Tobacco will remain $2.50. No commission. Freight 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Farmers Attention!

Spring is here and with it comes the time to purchase innumerable articles used on the farm. Never before were farming implements so cheap, and never before was there a better grade of goods. No firm in this section keeps a better stock, and none will sell cheaper than the undersigned.. We are in Salem to stay we want your trade in

arming Implements of all kinds, Hardware, Groceries, Saddlery

WAGON, BUGGIES, PLOWS, HARROWS, RAKES, SHOVELS HOES, FORKS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, PLOW-LINES, BRIDLES, FENCING WIRE, NAILS, SEED-SOWERS, HINGES, SADDLES, HARNESS CORN PLANTERS, CULTIVATORS, GROCERIES, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC.

We carry everything in the Hardware Line. We carry everythin in the Grocery Line. We sell the cele brated

MITCHELL WAGON, McCORMIC HARVESTING MACHINES.

Do not go away from Salem to buy these goods, do not buy at Salem until you get our prices.

YOURS TRULY,

J. A. Utley & Co.

SALEM, KY.

WALKER & OLIVE,

Furniture,
Coffins
and Building Lumber.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL
ENDORSE

Electropoise.

Rev. John Rodgers, Danville, Ky—It is a mystery to me, almost a miracle.

Rev. Z Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.—I have used the Electropoise for five years and find it invaluable as a curative agent, especially is it efficacious in cases of feeble women and delicate children.

Rev. Robert Barrett, Louisville Baptist Seminary—Electropoise cured after all other remedies failed.

Rev. W. W. Bruce, Houstonville, Ky.—Electropoise cured opium habit.

Rev. Geo. Means, Covington, Ky. In one night Electropoise relieved brain congestion and vertigo.

We could fill this paper with similar reports, but think this sufficient to interest you in sending for book on the subject of health. Electropoise rented four months for $10

DUBOIS & WEBB,
509 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. G. Koon, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95 All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, 95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Crider, deceased, are hereby notified to present, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before, June 17, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. O. Nunn, deceased, are hereby notified to present same properly proven at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of **Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views** and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY A RUSH.

An Eastern Fancy.

'Twas only a rush by the Ganges' low brink,
And one of a legion that modestly waved
Near by where the antelope came oft to drink,
And foot-weary travelers gratefully laved.

'Twas only a rush, but its broad leaf was green,
And 'twas plucked by a pilgrim with heart full of praise,
For it made for his head a most excellent screen
As he toiled his slow way in the sun's fearful blaze.

More beautiful far to the pilgrim it seemed
Than the splendidest flower in Arabia's land;
More precious than jewels by him it was deemed,
For it saved him from death in the desert's white sand.

There's many a rush in the river of life,
Like that of the Ganges, as humble and plain,
Worth millions of flowers when trouble is rife,
When in the soul's desert, or racked by brute pain.

Care well for these rushes! Their beauty will shine
When that of mere flowers has faded away;
All beauty of form must surely decline,
While beauty of soul will last ever and aye.

—James M. Bronson, in Union Signal.

A RIMAU DAHAN.

The Adventure of Two Little Girls in Sumatra.

Near the southeastern point of Sumatra, one of the largest islands of the East Indian archipelago, there lived, a few miles inland from Sunda strait, two American families whom I will call, respectively, Mowbray and Sherwood, the head of the former owning a coffee plantation and that of the latter a large area of rice fields.

The Mowbrays had but one child, a fine, manly boy of sixteen, while the Sherwoods were the happy parents of two charming little girls, the elder named Lilian and the younger, Lulu.

Many years ago, while making a prolonged stay in southern Sumatra and an exploration of some of the smaller adjacent islands, I became acquainted with both these families, and was much surprised to find that neither knew of the other's existence, though their estates were separated only by a wide bayou, running not very far inland.

This state of things I determined to remedy on the earliest opportunity, feeling sure that these "strangers in a strange land"—my own countrymen—would take much comfort in each other's society. But the pleasant task of introduction was taken out of my hands in an unexpected and rather singular manner. One day Lilian and Lulu Sherwood, ever in search of novelties, had wandered, unattended, nearly a mile from home and were gathering flowers along the edge of a bridle path, which ran through a luxuriant grove of cocoanut palms and wild orange trees, when they were so startled by the sudden appearance of a horseman, coming around a bend in the path on a gallop, that they involuntarily screamed out in affright.

The rider, a bright-faced boy, carrying a silver-mounted rifle and bestriding a beautiful Arab mare, instantly drew up, raised his hat, and said: "I beg your pardon, young ladies. I'm very sorry to have frightened you, but I did not see you at all. My name is Ernest Mowbray. My father is a coffee planter, and we live about six miles from here, on the other side of the big bayou."

"Oh, we're not a bit frightened, now," replied Lilian. "We are Mrs. Sherwood's little girls. Our papa owns those rice fields over there, and it's only a little way to our house. We were just picking some of these flowers; they're so different from those in our own country. We came from the United States of America only two months ago, and everything here seems very strange to us."

While the child was speaking, Ernest removed his hat entirely; and when she uttered the words "United States" with such evident pride he smiled delightedly, bent almost to his saddle bow, apologized once more, and rode slowly away.

"My! what a nice, polite boy; he speaks English, too; not that horrid Dutch, Malay and Chinese we hear every day!" exclaimed Lilian.

"Yes, and he called us young ladies!" chimed in Lulu.

"Well, I'm sure we are young ladies; I'm past ten and you're nearly nine," sagely rejoined Lilian. "But I do wish the boy had stayed longer, so we could have a good look at his pretty gun and that lovely horse! I don't suppose we'll ever see him again, though—" wherein the small maid was greatly mistaken.

After a little, the children left the path and, always finding something new to admire, strayed deeper into the wood. By and by they came to a cleared space, evidently an old Malay yam or maize field, whereon grew only a few huge wild orange trees and a clump or two of giant cacti. As they carelessly approached one of the latter, Lulu cried out: "Oh, sister! see that curious-looking dog lying under the big cactus. He's got a pretty red bird between his paws and is going to eat it. Let's go and drive him away." And the two innocents walked straight toward a full-grown "clouded" or "tortoise-shell tiger!"

This creature, really a species of leopard, and found only in Sumatra, is called by the natives "rimau dahan," a name which means, I believe, a climber of forked trees. During my stay on the island I saw but two specimens of this, one of the rarest and most beautiful of the cat family.

The animal is nearly as large as the leopard of India, and of similar arboreal habits, though ordinarily not so fierce and dangerous. Its markings are quite unique, somewhat resembling those of the true tiger and leopard, and yet not precisely similar to either, presenting, as they do, a strange admixture of tiger-like stripes, leopard-like spots, and hollow, disk-like patches, resembling those of the jaguar. The general ground color of the fur is gray, and along the back of an adult rimau dahan run two bands of glossy black, extending from the head to the root of the tail, which last is very long and covered by dark rings, not greatly dissimilar to those of the American raccoon. The creature's legs are singularly powerful and its talons long and sharp, so that, if so inclined, it can prove a terrible foe to man or beast, though it usually preys, I was told by Sumatra hunters, only upon birds, monkeys, the young of deer and other weak animals.

When the little flower pickers got close to the supposed dog, Lilian said: "Why, Lulu, that is not a dog at all! It looks like some of the wild beasts I've seen in picture books. See how its back is bristling and its tail puffing out, just like our old cat when she's angry; and oh! it's beginning to snarl and growl, too. Let's run away! It might eat us up!"

But so soon as the children turned to fly, the rimau dahan, which would probably have itself retreated in another moment, took courage, and, with a long, light bound, pounced upon them, knocking both down with two apparently playful taps of its fore-paws, in which, as yet, it kept its formidable claws completely sheathed.

Then, seemingly delighted with such novel game, the sportive creature began to leap and frisk about, exactly as does the domestic cat when tantalizing a captive mouse. Sometimes, after crouching low, it would spring far above the heads of the prostrate little ones; at other times it would lie down, with a paw upon each, and graciously purr, as if fondling its own young; again, it would roll them gently over and over, wondering, perhaps, what their outward covering—neither fur nor feathers—could possibly be.

At first the poor children were so paralyzed with frigat that they could not cry out, but soon both began to scream: "Papa, papa! papa! Come, come; oh, come quick!"

So far from frightening the "tiger," these cries seemed merely to make it angry. It began to handle the captives a little more roughly, sometimes protruding its claws, and switching its great tail excitedly from side to side.

Though certainly not hungry, the terribly beautiful beast was gradually giving way to its fierce instincts, and the danger of the helpless infants was now imminent, for if, while repeatedly hooked into their clothing, whenever they attempted to rise, the sharp talons should chance to draw blood, all would be over in a moment.

This strange situation had lasted, Lilian thought, about fifteen minutes; she and Lulu exhausted by screaming were pitifully clasped in each other's arms, and the rimau dahan, no longer irritated by their cries, stood a few feet away, attentively watching them, when, swift as a falcon's swoop, Ernest Mowbray and his trained Arab dashed from out the encircling wood, and, before the great spotted cat could escape, rode straight over it and hurled it, now screeching with rage, to the ground.

But by the time the gallant pair had checked their headlong speed and turned around, the terror-stricken beast had sprung into the fork of a wild orange tree, which was precisely what Ernest wanted, as he had feared to fire at it while in such close proximity to the children, lest, being not instantly killed by the first shot, it might, in its death struggles, do them a mischief.

Now, however, still sitting in the saddle, he raised his rifle, took deliberate aim at a spot just below the animal's ear, and pulled the trigger. No need for the second cartridge, which he instantly threw up to the breech chamber; for a rifleman who had "barked" tiny red squirrels in the tops of Ohio and Kentucky hickories was not likely to miss so fair a mark as this. The bullet, striking square and true, passed clear through the creature's brain and, without so much as a single mi-aou, it dropped to the earth, stone dead!

Then, hurriedly dismounting, the young sportsman ran to assist the little girls, finding, to his great joy, that neither was at all hurt. The unconventional little misses had not learned how to faint, and, beyond the soiling of their dainty frocks and the stain of tears on their pale cheeks, were none the worse for their perilous adventure.

After both had shudderingly admired the brilliant coat of their late enemy, and Lilian had at least tried to thank their rescuer, the latter, henceforth a hero in their eyes, escorted them home; where, in answer to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's grateful acknowledgments, he modestly said:

"I am the one who ought to be thankful; for, besides the happiness of helping these young ladies, I have secured a rare trophy—one I never should have got but for them."

"That reminds me," said Mr. Sherwood, "that the valuable pelt may be damaged by birds or beasts of prey if left long where it is." And, mounting his own horse, he rode speedily back with Ernest to the scene of the encounter.

Fortunately, the "tiger's" carcass was still untouched, and Mr. Sherwood, a veteran hunter, quickly removed the beautiful hide, with head, claws and tail complete. Next day I offered the boy forty dollars for it; but very naturally, considering its rarity and the incidents of its acquisition, he said that "no amount of money could buy it"—a speech which rather pleased me than otherwise, as proving the youth to be as true a gentleman as sportsman.

Before leaving the country, however, I myself was lucky enough to shoot a very fine rimau dahan, and I yet have its gorgeously handsome skin.

The strange meeting of their children, of course, led to an immediate intimacy between the Mowbrays and Sherwoods—an intimacy doubtless continued to this day, as both families, I believe, still reside in Sumatra.—W. Thompson, in N. Y. Independent.

—Daughter—"I love him. He is the light of my life." Father—"Well, that's all right; but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight."—Demorest's.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

CRUSHED STONE ROADS.

What an Illinois Road Commissioner Knows About Them.

Our gravel beds, which a few years ago supplied us with excellent gravel for [illegible] gradually decreased [illegible] thing had to be done, and our commissioners purchased a crusher and put it to going on the stone. Much to their surprise, as well as to the rest of us, the machine easily turned out a yard of splendid road material every five minutes. They hired a traction engine at $5 a day to furnish power. It furnished power and could have run another crusher at the same time. The following details may interest highway commissioners having to contend with too much coarse stone in their gravel beds:

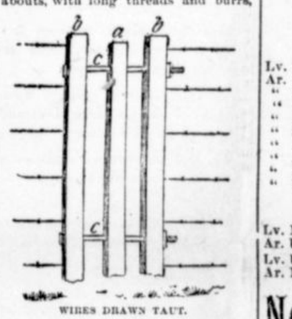
We crushed a yard of stone every five minutes, paying $5 a day for power. Six shovelers fed the crusher. The material was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention. We can keep our pit in the best possible shape and leave it in that condition for the next time. With a little hend-work by the commissioner in immediate control, teams need not wait thirty seconds for a chance to load. Under the old way there were too often two to five teams at $3 a day standing still waiting for others to be loaded. There is no time wasted in throwing stone back at the pit or raking them out of the road after being hauled on. Generally they are not raked out at all.

A crushed stone road is far superior to the ordinary gravel road and easier kept in repair. As a matter of fact, we now build a crushed-stone road cheaper than we did a gravel road. The reader can figure from this data: Power per day, $5; a yard crushed every five minutes; shovelers and haulers are the same, whether you use crushed rock or gravel, and of course need not be counted.—John R. King, in Chicago Tribune.

TIGHTENING FENCES.

A Pennsylvanian's Easy Way of Drawing Wires Taut.

Wire fences are frequently difficult to tighten. Edwin G. Walker, of Butler county, Pa., sends the plan below, which he uses successfully. Set a post, a, in the fence line of any desired length and stretch as many strands of wire as wanted. Unreel the strands to within a foot of the post and fasten securely to a 2x4 scantling (b). Two long bolts, c, c, of 2½ feet or thereabouts, with long threads and burrs,



WIRES DRAWN TAUT.

are placed through the center of the post. The scantling may be kept in place by resting on blocks. After the strands are securely fastened to the scantlings, with a wrench twist the bolt and draw the wires tight. Two sections may thus be tightened at the same time, but numerous sections cannot be tightened as readily, as the strain is taken up along the line and the tension equally distributed unless tightened sections are held and then nailed.—Farm and Home.

The Improvement of Roads.

Study all economies in the construction. See that each party benefited bears his proper share of the cost. Look into local questions of road materials and transportation, and into all the latest improvements of road implements and machinery. Every state should have a permanent road commission, composed of citizens of the highest character. Make the best use of convict labor in road building. In regions where rock is plenty, by using the best machinery for crushing stone and employing convicts only in quarrying and handling, an amount of material could be produced sufficient to macadamize all the roads in the state as fast as they could be prepared for it. Only their own motion, railroads are ready to contribute largely toward road improvement.

Of Paramount Importance.

As it is to-day, the farmer is unable to haul his product to market during bad weather, and as that is the very period when he has the most leisure time to do such work, it must add very largely to the cost of his products. Economically speaking, therefore, I am firmly convinced that there is no subject of greater importance than the subject of good roads.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Saginaw, Mich., General Manager F. & P. M. R. R.

The Cutting of Seed Potatoes.

As to cutting seed potatoes, a practical farmer writes: I find in digging hills of potatoes every little while, there are 30, 40 or 50 little ones, and I have looked into that and found out that it was where the seed end was planted with three or four little sprouts. Now I take the knife and cut off that little cluster of eyes on top. There is one good eye left on each side, and we simply cut that piece in two and have to good one eye pieces.

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.


Mr. F. W. Stowell
Wilmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and spread over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, my neck was covered with boils of a

Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the scars have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No. 2	DAILY No. 4
Lv. Evansville	6.40 am	3.30 pm
Ar. Henderson	7.17 "	4.20 "
" Morganfield	8.13 "	5.15 "
" Henshaw	8.36 "	5.38 "
" Sturgis	9.04 "	6.03 "
" Marion	9.49 "	6.43 "
" Princeton	10.0 "	7.4 "
" Gracey	11.49 "	8.53 "
" Hopkinsville	12.10 pm	9.15 "

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No 1	DAILY No. 3
Lv. Hopkinsville	5.45 am	2.45 pm
Ar. Gracey	6.05 "	3.08 "
" Princeton	6.55 "	4.00 "
" Fredonia	7.46 "	5.53 "
" Marion	8.14 "	6.03 "
" Sturgis	9.04 "	6.54 "
" Henshaw	9.30 "	7.20 "
" Morganfield	9.54 "	7.42 "
" Henderson	10.50 "	8.40 "
" Evansville	11.35 "	9.30 "

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

Lv. Morganfield	10.00 am	7.30 pm
Ar. Uniontown	10.25 am	8.15 pm
Lv. Uniontown	4.30 pm	7.40 am
Ar. Morganfield	5.00 pm	8.05 am

New Tin Shop.

I have opened a tin shop up-stairs over Pierce & Son's store and am prepared to do all kinds of tin work. Roofing and guttering a specialty. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Roof painting a reasonable prices.

THEO. VOSIER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. K. Woods.

MARES For Sale.

We have four very fine standard bred registered mares to sell at reasonable prices.

4w Pierce & Son.

C. O. & S. W. R. R.

Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

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LOUISVILLE

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MEMPHIS.

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NORTH, EAST, SOUTH OR WEST
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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS,
MODERN EQUIPMENT.

JOHN ECHOLS, Gen. Mgr. T. B. LYNCH, Gen. Pass. Agt.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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FRANKLIN H. HOUGH
925 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. St.L. & T. R.R

TIME CARD.

GOING EAST.

	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Henderson	7:30 A. M.	2:35 P. M
Ar Louisville	1:00 P. M.	8:10 P. M

GOING WEST.

	No. 53.	No. 51.
Lv Louisville	6:30 P. M.	7:45 A. M
Ar Henderson	12:10 A. M.	1:30 P. M

H. C. MORDUE, G. P. A.,
LOUISVILLE, KY

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CHICAGO and NASHVILLE LIMITED
THE ONLY
Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with Newest and Finest Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars
—FROM THE SOUTH—
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Terre Haute, Indianapolis,
CHICAGO,
Milwaukee, St. Paul,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING



JEAN PANTS
IN THE WORLD.
Manufact'd by THE GOODWIN CLOTHING CO.,
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What Women Know

ABOUT

Rubbing, Scouring,
Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

Clairette Soap.

MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

J. H. ORME,

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Customers will find our stock complete in—

BOOKS STATIONERY, ETC. BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, ETC. SPONGES, OILS. LEAD

Prescriptions from Pure Drugs, Prices Reasonable,
Filled at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

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ALL KINDS OF MOULDING and CASING.

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A. DEWEY & CO.

I have no stock to "bust,"
I have no money to lose,
But my tools never rust,
For I've experience and hands to use.

W. A. Letzinger,

EXPERT JEWELER.

Has retutned to Marion and has opened a Jewelers Shop in Thomas Bros., grocery, the old J. N. Woods stand, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc., Etc. His long experience and abundant supply of the very best Jewelers tools enables him to do the very best work. HE GUARANTEES ALL HIS WORK. His prices are very low. The works of a watch, the wheel of a clock and the value of jewelry all require delicate handling, and it behooves the owner to take them to a workman who thoroughly understands his business.

W. E. RAGSDALE. R. E. COOPER

Ragsdale, Cooper & Co.

Main St. Tobacco Warehouse,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Special attention to sampling and selling tobacco. Liberal advancements made on consignments. Our charges for selling Tobacco will remain $2,50. No commission. Freight 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Farmers Attention!

Spring is here and with it comes the time to purchase innumerable articles used on the farm. Never before were farming implements so cheap, and never before was there a better grade of goods. No firm in this section keeps a better stock, and none will sell cheaper than the undersigned.. We are in Salem to stay we want your trade in

arming Implements of all kinds, Hardware, Groceries, Saddlery

WAGON, BUGGIES, PLOWS, HARROWS, RAKES, SHOVELS HOES, FORKS, HAMES, COLLARS TRACE CHAINS, PLOW-LINES, BRIDLES, FENCING WIRE, NAILS, SEED-SOWERS, HINGES, SADDLES, HARNESS CORN PLANTERS, CULTIVATORS, GROCERIES, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC.

We carry everything in the Hardware Line, We carry everythin in the Grocery Line. We sell the cele brated

MITCHELL WAGON,
McCORMIC HARVESTING MACHINES.

Do not go away from Salem to buy these goods, do not buy at Salem until you get our prices.

YOURS TRULY,

J. A. Utley & Co.

SALEM, KY.

WALKER & OLIVE,

Furniture, Coffins and Building Lumber.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL

ENDORSE

Electropoise.

Rev. John Rodgers, Danville, Ky.—It is a mystery to me, almost a miracle.

Rev. Z. Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.—I have used the Electropoise for five years and find it invaluable as a curative agent, especially is it efficacious in cases of feeble women and delicate children.

Rev. Robert Barrett, Louisville Baptist Seminary—Electropoise cured after all other remedies failed.

Rev. W. W. Bruce, Houstonville, Ky.—Electropoise cured opium habit.

Rev. Geo. Means, Covington, Ky. In one night Electropoise relieved brain congestion and vertigo.

We could fill this paper with similar reports, but think this sufficient to interest you in sending for book on the subject of health. Electropoise rented four months for $10

DUBOIS & WEBB,
509 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. G. Koon, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95 All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, 95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Crider, deceased, are hereby notified to present, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before, June 17, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. O. Nunn, deceased, are hereby notified to present same properly proven at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever disbarred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895. and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY A RUSH.

An Eastern Fancy.

'Twas only a rush by the Ganges' low brink,
And one of a legion that modestly waved
Near by where the antelope came oft to drink,
And foot-weary travelers gratefully laved.

'Twas only a rush, but its broad leaf was green,
And 'twas plucked by a pilgrim with heart full of praise,
For it made for his head a most excellent screen
As he toiled his slow way in the sun's fearful blaze.

More beautiful far to the pilgrim it seemed
Than the splendidest flower in Arabia's land;
More precious than jewels by him it was deemed,
For it saved him from death in the desert's white sand.

There's many a rush in the river of life,
Like that of the Ganges, as humble and plain,
Worth millions of flowers when trouble is rife,
When in the soul's desert, or racked by brute pain.

Care well for these rushes! Their beauty will shine
When that of mere flowers has faded away;
All beauty of form must surely decline,
While beauty of soul will last ever and aye.

—James M. Bronson, in Union Signal.

A RIMAU DAHAN.

The Adventure of Two Little Girls in Sumatra.

Near the southeastern point of Sumatra, one of the largest islands of the East Indian archipelago, there lived, a few miles inland from Sunda strait, two American families whom I will call, respectively, Mowbray and Sherwood, the head of the former owning a coffee plantation and that of the latter a large area of rice fields.

The Mowbrays had but one child, a lad, manly boy of sixteen, while the Sherwoods were the happy parents of two charming little girls, the elder named Lilian and the younger, Lulu.

Many years ago, while making a prolonged stay in southern Sumatra and an exploration of some of the smaller adjacent islands, I became acquainted with both these families, and was much surprised to find that neither knew of the other's existence, though their estates were separated only by a wide bayou, running not very far inland.

This state of things I determined to remedy on the earliest opportunity, feeling sure that these "strangers in a strange land"—my own countrymen—would take much comfort in each other's society. But the pleasant task of introduction was taken out of my hands in an unexpected and rather singular manner. One day Lilian and Lulu Sherwood, ever in search of novelties, had wandered, unattended, nearly a mile from home and were gathering flowers along the edge of a bridle path, which ran through a luxuriant grove of cocoanut palms and wild orange trees, when they were so startled by the sudden appearance of a horseman, coming around a bend in the path on a gallop, that they involuntarily screamed out in affright.

The rider, a bright-faced boy, carrying a silver-mounted rifle and bestriding a beautiful Arab mare, instantly drew up, raised his hat, and said: "I beg your pardon, young ladies. I'm very sorry to have frightened you, but I did not see you at all. My name is Ernest Mowbray. My father is a coffee planter, and we live about six miles from here, on the other side of the big bayou."

"Oh, we're not a bit frightened, now," replied Lilian. "We are Mrs. Sherwood's little girls. Our papa owns those rice fields over there, and it's only a little way to our house. We were just picking some of these flowers; they're so different from those in our own country. We came from the United States of America only two months ago, and everything here seems very strange to us."

While the child was speaking, Ernest removed his hat entirely; and when she uttered the words "United States" with such evident pride he smiled delightedly, bent almost to his saddle bow, apologized once more, and rode slowly away.

"My! what a nice, polite boy; he speaks English, too; not that horrid Dutch, Malay and Chinese we hear every day!" exclaimed Lilian.

"Yes, and he called us young ladies!" chimed in Lulu.

"Well, I'm sure we are young ladies; I'm past ten and you're nearly nine," sagely rejoined Lilian. "But I do wish the boy had stayed longer, so we could have a good look at his pretty gun and that lovely horse. I don't suppose we'll ever see him again, though—" wherein the small maid was greatly mistaken.

After a little, the children left the path and, always finding something new to admire, strayed deeper into the wood. By and by they came to a cleared space, evidently an old Malay yam or maize field, whereon grew only a few huge wild orange trees and a clump or two of giant cacti. As they carelessly approached one of the latter, Lulu cried out: "Oh, sister! see that curious-looking dog lying under the big cactus. He's got a pretty red bird between his paws and is going to eat it. Let's go and drive him away." And the two innocents walked straight toward a full-grown "clouded" or "tortoise-shell tiger!"

This creature, really a species of leopard, and found only in Sumatra, is called by the natives "rimau dahan," a name which means, I believe, a climber of forked trees. During my stay on the island I saw but two specimens of this, one of the rarest and most beautiful of the cat family.

The animal is nearly as large as the leopard of India, and of similar arboreal habits, though ordinarily not so fierce and dangerous. Its markings are quite unique, somewhat resembling those of the true tiger and leopard, and yet not precisely similar to either, presenting, as they do, a strange admixture of tiger-like stripes, leopard-like spots, and hollow, disk-like patches, resembling those of the jaguar. The general ground color of the fur is gray, and along the back of an adult rimau dahan run two bands of glossy black, extending from the head to the root of the tail, which last is very long and covered by dark rings, not greatly dissimilar to those of the American raccoon. The creature's legs are singularly powerful and its talons long and sharp, so that, if so inclined, it can prove a terrible foe to man or beast, though it usually preys, I was told by Sumatra hunters, only upon birds, monkeys, the young of deer and other weak animals.

When the little flower pickers got close to the supposed dog, Lilian said: "Why, Lulu, that is not a dog at all! It looks like some of the wild beasts I've seen in picture books. See how it back is bristling and its tail puffing out, just like our old cat when she's angry; and oh! it's beginning to snarl and growl, too. Let's run away. It might eat us up!"

But as soon as the children turned to fly, the rimau dahan, which would probably have itself retreated in another moment, took courage, and, with a long, light bound, pounced upon them, knocking both down with two apparently playful taps of its forepaws, in which, as yet, it kept its formidable claws completely sheathed.

Then, seemingly delighted with such novel game, the sportive creature began to leap and frisk about, exactly as does the domestic cat when tantalizing a captive mouse. Sometimes, after crouching low, it would spring far above the heads of the prostrate little ones; at other times it would lie down, with a paw upon each, and graciously purr, as if fondling its own young; again, it would roll them gently over and over, wondering, perhaps, what their outward covering—neither fur nor feathers—could possibly be.

At first the poor children were so paralyzed with fright that they could not cry out, but soon both began to scream: "Papa, papa! papa! Come, come; oh, come quick!"

So far from frightening the "tiger," these cries seemed merely to make it angry. It began to handle the captives a little more roughly, sometimes protruding its claws, and switching its great tail excitedly from side to side.

Though certainly not hungry, the terribly beautiful beast was gradually giving way to its fierce instinct, and the danger of the helpless infants was now imminent, for if, while repeatedly hooked into their clothing, whenever they attempted to rise, the sharp talons should chance to draw blood, all would be over in a moment.

This strange situation had lasted, Lilian thought, about fifteen minutes; she and Lulu exhausted by screaming were pitifully clasped in each other's arms, and the rimau dahan, no longer irritated by their cries, stood a few feet away, attentively watching them, when, swift as a falcon's swoop, Ernest Mowbray and his trained Arab dashed from out the encircling wood, and, before the great spotted cat could escape, rode straight over it and hurled it, now screeching with rage, to the ground.

But by the time the gallant pair had checked their headlong speed and turned around, the terror-stricken beast had sprung into the fork of a wild orange tree, which was precisely what Ernest wanted, as he had feared to fire at it while in such close proximity to the children, lest, being not instantly killed by the first shot, it might, in its death struggles, do them a mischief.

Now, however, still sitting in the saddle, he raised his rifle, took deliberate aim at a spot just below the animal's ear, and pulled the trigger. No need for the second cartridge, which he instantly threw up to the breech chamber; for a rifleman who had "barked" tiny red squirrels in the tops of Ohio and Kentucky hickories was not likely to miss so fair a mark as this. The bullet, striking square and true, passed clear through the creature's brain and, without so much as a single mi-aou, it dropped to the earth, stone dead!

Then, hurriedly dismounting, the young sportsman ran to assist the little girls, finding, to his great joy, that neither was at all hurt. The unconventional little misses had not learned how to faint, and, beyond the soiling of their dainty frocks and the stain of tears on their pale cheeks, were none the worse for their perilous adventure.

After both had shudderingly admired the brilliant coat of their late enemy, and Lilian had at least tried to thank their rescuer, the latter, henceforth a hero in their eyes, escorted them home; where, in answer to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's grateful acknowledgments, he modestly said:

"I am the one who ought to be thankful; for, besides the happiness of helping these young ladies, I have secured a rare trophy—one I never should have got but for them."

"That reminds me," said Mr. Sherwood, "that the valuable pelt may be damaged by birds or beasts of prey if left long where it is." And, mounting his own horse, he rode speedily back with Ernest to the scene of the encounter.

Fortunately, the "tiger's" carcass was still untouched, and Mr. Sherwood, a veteran hunter, quickly removed the beautiful hide, with head, claws and tail complete. Next day I offered the boy forty dollars for it; but very naturally, considering its rarity and the incidents of its acquisition, he said that "no amount of money could buy it"—a speech which rather pleased me than otherwise, as proving the youth to be as true a gentleman as sportsman.

Before leaving the country, however, I myself was lucky enough to shoot a very fine rimau dahan, and I yet have its gorgeously handsome skin.

The strange meeting of their children, of course, led to an immediate intimacy between the Mowbrays and Sherwoods—an intimacy doubtless continued to this day, as both families, I believe, still reside in Sumatra.—W. Thompson, in N. Y. Independent.

—Daughter—"I love him. He is the light of my life." Father—"Well, that's all right; but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight."—Demorest's.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

CRUSHED STONE ROADS.

What an Illinois Road Commissioner Knows About Them.

Our gravel beds, which a few years ago supplied us with excellent gravel for road purposes, have gradually degenerated [illegible]. Something [illegible] concussions purchased a crusher and put it [illegible] on this stone. Much to their surprise, as well as [illegible] rest of us, the machine easily turned out a yard of splendid road material every five minutes. They hired a traction engine at $5 a day to furnish power. It furnished power and could have run another crusher at the same time. The following details may interest highway commissioners having to contend with too much coarse stone in their gravel beds:

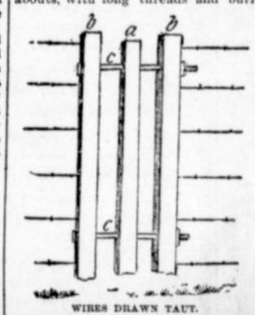
We crushed a yard of stone every five minutes, paying $3 a day for power. Six shovelers fed the crusher. The material was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention. We can keep our pit in the best possible shape and leave it in that condition for the next time. With a little headwork by the commissioner in immediate control, teams need not wait thirty seconds for a chance to load. Under the old way there were too often two to five teams at $3 a day standing still waiting for others to be loaded. There is no time wasted in throwing stone back at the pit or raking them out of the road after being hauled on. Generally they are not raked out at all.

A crushed stone road is far superior to the ordinary gravel road and easier kept in repair. As a matter of fact, we now build a crushed-stone road cheaper than we did a gravel road. The reader can figure from this data: Power per day, $5; a yard crushed every five minutes; shovelers and haulers are the same, whether you use crushed rock or gravel, and of course need not be counted.—John R. King, in Chicago Tribune.

TIGHTENING FENCES.

A Pennsylvanian's Easy Way of Drawing Wires Taut.

Wire fences are frequently difficult to tighten. Edwin G. Walker, of Butler county, Pa., sends the plan below, which he uses successfully. Set a post, a, in the fence line of any desired length and stretch as many strands of wire as wanted. Unreel the strands to within a foot of the post and fasten securely to a 2x4 scantling (b). Two long bolts, c, c, of 2½ feet or thereabouts, with long threads and burrs,



WIRES DRAWN TAUT.

are placed through the center of the post. The scantling may be kept in place by resting on blocks. After the strands are securely fastened to the scantlings, with a wrench twist the bolt and draw the wires tight. Two sections may thus be tightened at the same time, but numerous sections cannot be tightened as readily, as the strain is taken up along the line and the tension equally distributed unless tightened sections are held and then nailed.—Farm and Home.

The Improvement of Roads.

Study all economies in the construction. See that each party benefited bears his proper share of the cost. Look into local questions of road materials and transportation, and into all the latest improvements of road implements and machinery. Every state should have a permanent road commission, composed of citizens of the highest character. Make the best use of convict labor in road building. In regions where rock is plenty, by using the best machinery for crushing stone and employing convicts only in quarrying and handling, an amount of material could be produced sufficient to macadamize all the roads in the state as fast as they could be prepared for it. Only their own motion, railroads are ready to contribute largely toward road improvement.

Of Paramount Importance.

As it is to-day, the farmer is unable to haul his product to market during bad weather, and as that is the very period when he has the most leisure time to do such work, it must add very largely to the cost of his products. Economically speaking, therefore, I am firmly convinced that there is no subject of greater importance than the subject of good roads.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Saginaw, Mich., General Manager F. & P. M. R. R.

The Cutting of Seed Potatoes.

As to cutting seed potatoes, a practical farmer writes: I find in digging hills of potatoes every little while, there are 30, 40 or 50 little ones, and I have looked into that and found out that it was where the seed end was planted with three or four little sprouts. Now I take the knife and cut off that little cluster of eyes on top. There is one good eye left on each side, and we simply cut that piece in two and have to good one eye pieces.

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.


Mr. F. W. Stowell
Wilmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and spread over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, my neck was covered with boils of a

Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the scars have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No. 2	DAILY No. 4
Lv. Evansville	6.30 am	3.30 pm
Ar. Henderson	7.17 "	4.20 "
" Morganfield	8.13 "	5.15 "
" Henshaw	8.36 "	5.38 "
" Sturgis	9.04 "	6.03 "
" Marion	9.49 "	6.43 "
" Princeton	10.50 "	7.74 "
" Gracey	11.49 "	8.51 "
" Hopkinsville	12.10 pm	9.15 "

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY No. 1	DAILY No. 3
Lv. Hopkinsville	5.45 am	2.45 pm
Ar. Gracey	6.05 "	3.08 "
" Princeton	6.55 "	4.00 "
" Fredonia	7.46 "	5.53 "
" Marion	8.14 "	6.03 "
" Sturgis	9.04 "	6.54 "
" Henshaw	9.30 "	7.20 "
" Morganfield	9.54 "	7.42 "
" Henderson	10.30 "	8.40 "
" Evansville	11.35 "	9.30 "

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

Lv. Morganfield	10.00 am	7.30 pm
Ar. Uniontown	10.25 am	8.15 pm
Lv. Uniontown	4.30 pm	7.40 am
Ar. Morganfield	5.00 pm	8.05 am

New Tin Shop.

I have opened a tin shop up-stairs over Pierce & Son's store and am prepared to do all kinds of tin work. Roofing and guttering a specialty. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Roof painting at reasonable prices.

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world fo Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. K. Woods.

MARES For Sale.

We have four very fine standard bred registered mares to sell at reasonable prices.

4w Pierce & Son.

C. O. & S. W. R. R.

Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

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MEMPHIS.

ALSO

FROM AND TO

CINCINNATI AND EVANSVILLE.

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NORTH, EAST, SOUTH OR WEST

Until you have consulted an Agent of the

C. O. & S. W. R. R.

LIMITED TRAINS,
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS,
MODERN EQUIPMENT.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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FRANKLIN H. HOUGH
925 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. St.L. & T. R.R

—:o:—

TIME CARD.

—:o:—

GOING EAST.

	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Henderson	7:30 A. M.	2:55 P. M
Ar Louisville	1:00 P. M.	8:10 P. M

—:o:—

GOING WEST.

	No. 53.	No. 51.
Lv Louisville	6:30 P. M.	7:45 A. M
Ar Henderson	12:10 A. M.	1:30 P. M

H. C. MORDUE, G. P. A.,
LOUISVILLE, KY

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Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with Newest and Finest Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars

FROM THE SOUTH

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BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING



JEAN PANTS IN THE WORLD.

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EVANSVILLE, IND.

What Women Know

ABOUT

Rubbing, Scouring,
Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

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Customers will find our stock complete in—

BOOKS STATIONERY, ETC. BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, ETC. SPONGES, OILS, LEAD

Prescriptions from Pure Drugs, Prices Reasonable,
Filled at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

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If you are thinking of building or need any material for your houses, such as

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ALL KINDS OF FINISHING LUMBER.

Shingles, Laths, Doors and Sash,

ALL KINDS OF MOULDING and CASING.

Come and get our prices. J. N. Clark will take pleasure in making yon prices cheaper than you can get anywhere. Give us a trial. Place of business: Marion Roller Mills.

A. DEWEY & CO.

I have no stock to "bust,"
I have no money to lose,
But my tools never rust,
For I've experience and hands to use.

W. A. Letzinger,

EXPERT JEWELER.

Has retutned to Marion and has opened a Jewelers Shop in Thomas Bros., grocery, the old J. N. Woods stand, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc., Etc. His long experience and abundant supply of the very best Jewelers tools enables him to do the very best work. HE GUARANTEES ALL HIS WORK. His prices are very low. The works of a watch, the wheel of a clock and the value of jewelry all require delicate handling, and it behooves the owner to take them to a workman who thoroughly understands his business.

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SUPPLEMENT.

contract to pay in either money he chooses, The law of trade, the law of fairness, the law of justice, requires that that right of option shall belong to the debtor and not the creditor. If I owe you a thousand dollars, it is I who should have the option, it is I who should have the right to say whether I will pay you in one or the other of the lawful moneys of this country. If the option is given to pay a debt either in silver or gold, who should hold and who should exercise that option? Do you say that the creditor is entitled to it? If so, it is no option at all.

If I owe you a thousand dollars and both gold and silver are good money under the law of the land, should I not have the right to discharge that debt or meet that obligation with either a thousand dollars of gold or silver? No, says the gold advocate, the right of option belongs to the creditor, and when you come to pay him a thousand dollars he says give it to me in gold, and I say I have not got it, but I have it in silver. You refuse to take that and send me off to find a thousand dollars in gold. One is as much money as the other under the law. I find but one man who has a thousand dollars in gold, and I am bound to get it, so I am bound to take it on his terms. I am bound to pay him what rate of interest he sees fit to charge me, for under your right of option it is the only coin in which you are willing to accept payment. That is unfair, but the right of option by the gold advocate is claimed to belong to the debtor, and then they say you must keep the silver and gold at an equality of value. How can I when you give the right of option to the man to whom the debt is due who demands the dearer metal? That increases the demand for gold and sends the price of gold up. Refusing to take silver lessens the demand for silver and sends the price of silver down lower, and you force still wider apart in value the two money metals in the country. But when you give the right of option to the man who pays the debt, either one answers his purpose. He at once says give me a thousand dollars in silver. It pays my debt as well as gold and it is easier money to get control of. By giving that right of option in favor of the debtor you maintain the equality in value between the metals by increasing the demand for the cheaper metal and lessening the demand for the dearer metal. About a proposition as plain as that there can be no controversy.

But it does not stop there. He says bimetallism never was maintained by any people. I challenge the statement for lack of correctness. It is not true. He slaps history in the face who makes the statement. The history of the world shows that from 1803 to 1876 France did maintain successfully bimetallism in its truest and broadest sense. In that French realm silver and gold for seventy odd years floated on even terms of value. History of our own country refutes his statement. The history of this people shows that from 1792 down to 1873 when the Republican Congress, by more than a two-thirds Republican majority in both houses, at the dead hour of midnight, without warning to the American people, without notice of this contemplated assassination, killed silver. For eighty-one years the two metals in this land of ours with mints open to both alike, on even terms, had floated both as the final redemption money of the American people. Who struck silver down? I have told you. A Republican Congress, Republican by two-thirds majority in both branches. How was it stricken down? Not openly and in the bright light of day, but at the witching hour of midnight, an hour fixed for as dastardly a deed as the direst crime of this or any other age by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whoever it was that made that speech in the Federal Congress, was consummated. The utterer of that speech said the passage of that bill was the greatest crime of that or any other age, and that it was the culmination of a conspiracy formed in this country and in Europe to bring upon the human family more suffering, more torture and poverty than all the wars and pestilences and famines that the world had ever known.

Why was silver stricken down by these people? Had it ever been demanded? No, sir; I defy the man who lives to put his finger upon a single political platform, State or national, of any party, Republican, Democratic, Populist, Woman's Suffrage, Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance, or any other platform that ever demanded the demonetization of the silver metal. Nobody had ever asked for it.

Was it because the metal was not a good money metal? You know better. The very day that it was demonetized it commanded a premium over gold over the counters of every bank within the limits of your land. It commanded a premium of 2 per cent. over gold over the counters of your bank here in this State and town. It was more popular with the people than gold. It always had been the money of the people. The people had never demanded its taking off. The people had never expressed dissatisfaction with it. For four thousand years it had breasted in the vanguard of humanity's progress. In times of both peace and war it had been the faithful, tried and trusted friend of the toiler. You had sent it forth in times of carnage and from 1861 to 1865 it armed and fed and clothed the soldiers of your army. It passed through that fiery ordeal and at the conclusion of hostilities it came back to you with its shining face unblotted and untarnished. In peace it had been your mainstay and in war it was the metal upon which you relied; for gold is a cowardly money. When the first shot rattled from the forts of Charleston against the walls of Ft. Sumter this cowardly, craven golden metal took its flight from among the moneys of the country and hid itself away. (Applause.)

GOLD NEVER WAS THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE.

Gold never was the money of the people. Gold is the money of commerce; gold is the money hoarded for war purposes; gold is the money used in heavy financial transactions; gold is the money of the money-hoarder and the money-handler. The horny hand of the honest son of toil is not even permitted to touch the sacred metal. What is it? Is it gold that provides the loaf of bread to assuage and stay the pangs of hunger when the son of toil comes to his humble home? No, no. It is the shining silver piece that passes from his sweated sooty hand across the counter to the baker. Is it gold redeems and reclaims from the clutch of might the humble home of the poor by providing him with the tallow dip? Did he buy it with a gold coin? Never. He relies upon his long-tried friend, the silver metal, to give him, not the luxuries but the necessities of life. This was the metal which was murdered, and yet they tell us the people of this country had no use for it. My countrymen, the man who assumes to advise and counsel, if not instruct and guide and lead his fellowman, owes a solemn duty to the people, and that is to be candid and to tell them the truth. The Secretary of the Treasury tells you in his speeches to-day that are ringing throughout the length and breadth of this land, that from 1792, when Jefferson established your American system of money, down to 1873, when it was overturned, there never had been but eight million silver dollars coined.

That is technically true, substantially it is false. It was not so intended, but it is a misleading and unfair statement. Should not the honorable Secretary of the Treasury if he meant to tell them what was true, have added that whilst there were but eight millions of silver dollars coined in all this well-nigh seventy years, there had been coined at the mints of this country and put into circulation, not eight million, but one hundred and five millions of silver money; only eight million dollars I grant you, but nearly one hundred million of dollars, of half dollars, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces of silver money was floated upon the land. Would it not have been fair to have told you that instead of eight millions there had been one hundred and five millions of silver? But would it not have been fairer still if the Secretary, after telling you that, should have gone a little further and told you that between 1792 and 1860, $100,000,000 more of honest silver had come into this country—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian coin—and been added to the money of the people? Would it not have been fairer for the Secretary to have added that the American Congress had passed a law making legal tender these one hundred millions of foreign—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian—silver, which was equivalent to our having coined it ourselves?

Would it not have been a fairer statement, if instead of telling the people that eight millions of silver had been furnished to you from 1792 to 1878, if he had told you that $205,000,000 of silver had been put afloat in this country and made legal tender by the law of the land? But that is not all I wish it were. He tells you that you must adhere to a single gold standard because it is absolutely indispensable and necessary to conduct our business with the foreign nations of the world. I answer and say that the heaviest transactions we ever had with the foreign powers of the earth were from 1866 to 1879. There never was a period in American history when your foreign trade and your foreign transactions were heavier in volume, and yet during those thirteen years while Europe was standing upon gold and silver the United States never had either. You had by law declared a suspension of specie payments, and for thirteen years we did manage to carry on our heavy foreign transactions without either gold or silver. We settled our balances in trade as they were always settled.

But he wants gold and nothing but gold, because it will circulate abroad. Does this Government of ours make and issue money to circulate in Russia or in Egypt? We make money and issue it to circulate at home. We don't want it to go abroad. But you are told, forsooth, by this eminent financier, that you must not have any money but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Eighteen months ago you saw thirty-two millions of gold shipped out of the country in five months. Wall street was in convulsions. The gold hoarders and the money handlers frothed at the mouth like a lot of hydrophobia dogs when you offer them water. They said they did not want your gold to go abroad, it produced a panic, and yet they tell you now you must have nothing but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Less than 4 per cent. of our trade and commerce is done abroad, more than 96 per cent. of all our commerce and trade is done at home among our own people.

Which is the more important to you in your financial legislation? Had you better give attention to the wants of the 96 per cent. of your business done at home or to the less than 4 per cent. done abroad? These arguments are misleading; they are not fair, they are not candid, because they are calculated to deceive the American people. They indulge in catch phrases and specious pleas. The gold advocate tells you that he is for an honest dollar. He is not for an honest dollar. It is false with me are not advocates of an honest dollar. I want an honest dollar. I do not want any dollar to circulate in this country that is not an honest dollar. If I believed that a silver dollar to-day was not an honest dollar I would be in favor of retiring it this instant. An honest man does not advocate the circulation of dishonest money.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AN HONEST DOLLAR

But the advocate of the gold standard tells you that the silver dollar is not an honest dollar. He says it is depreciated in value. I deny it. Measured by what standard? I affirm, and upon the affirmation I defy contradiction, that one hundred cents in silver to-day will buy as much of human property or human labor as it ever did buy since it pleased the Almighty to create mankind. One hundred cents of silver to-day will buy as much in farm products or of the machine shop, or of any product of man's sweat and labor as it ever did buy in all the ages. It will not buy as much gold, I grant you. And why? Because you have declared that silver shall no longer be a money metal on an equality with gold; you have forced gold up and silver down by arbitrary, unwarranted and unrighteous legislation. A fair way to put the proposition would be that silver has not shrunk in value, but gold has risen in value, and the only explanation of it is that it is the result of arbitrary, unjust and erroneous legislation.

But he says that if you remonetize silver, that is, if you open the mints of the country to silver again, every dollar of gold in this country will sprout wings during the night and take its flight with the rise of the sun next morning across the Atlantic ocean; that you would never see the gold again; that all the silver of foreign nations will be dumped upon our soil for mintage and coinage. We have heard this threat before. It is the same old cry of wolf that fails to startle or affright us. In 1878 when we passed the Bland-Allison bill that gave free coinage limited to from two to four million a month, it was not Carlisle but John Sherman who told us then what Carlisle tells us now. He told us not to pass that bill, that if we did every ounce of foreign silver would be brought to our mints to be coined and stamped with the American eagle and that every dollar of our gold would take its flight at once. We did not believe it. I did not believe Mr. Sherman's prediction then, I do not believe Mr. Carlisle's prediction now. For he is telling us the same tale that the Ohio Senator then indulged in.

In spite of Mr. Sherman's warning the Democratic party in that Democratic House, in 1878, with the aid of the votes of Mr. Carlisle and myself, passed that free coinage bill. A Republican president vetoed it. The gold party was against us then. The gold party is against us now. It is not exactly an accurate statement for me to say that a Republican president vetoed that bill; but a counterfeit pinchback representative of a Republican president did veto that bill. Hayes vetoed the bill. That Democratic Congress passed it over his veto by a two-thirds' vote and rammed it down his throat and made it the law of this land in spite of his veto. What happened? Here stood Sherman's prediction that all the silver of the world was coming here, and all the gold we had was going away. Neither happened. That law was in force from 1878 to 1890. We lived under that Bland-Allison free silver coinage bill for twelve years.

The official report of the superintendent of the mint shows that no foreign silver was brought to American mints for mintage in all that lapse of twelve long years. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows you that instead of our having lost our gold, as Sherman said we would, and as Carlisle to-day declares we will, at the end of that twelve years of operation of the Bland-Allison Free Coinage Bill, instead of losing your gold you had three dollars of gold where you had one to begin with.

Why would your gold go abroad? Can it find investments more profitable and more remunerative in the world than here? If so, it would never come here. The foreign gold comes to this country because it gets better interest here than it could get at home. These Englishmen and Germans are not so kindly disposed to us as to send their gold dollars here for investment simply for our benefit. They send them here because they get as much security and more satisfactory rates of interest than they get at home. Your gold would not go abroad; the other nations of the world would not send their silver here. They would make nothing if they did; they would lose by the operation; they would pay ocean freights both ways and add enough silver out of their private pockets to bring their ratio up to ours and then go back with their silver worth exactly what it was when they started. They are not idiots.

But Mr. Carlisle tells you that you must not remonetize silver, because if you do the banker who has the gold will go with his gold dollar and buy $2 worth of silver and go to the mints and have it coined into two dollars, where he originally only had one. Do you believe such transparent sophistry as that? If that silver bullion were worth $2, the banker would never buy it for one dollar of gold unless he was trading or trafficking with a fool. Why would a man who owned two dollars' worth of silver sell it for one dollar in gold when he had the same right to go to the American mint and have two dollars made out of it, as the gold purchaser would have after the transaction? You can not believe that?

But they insist that the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar. I do not believe it, but if I did I would say retire it from circulation. Honest men do not advocate the circulation of dishonest money. They say the silver dollar is only worth fifty cents where it professes to be worth one hundred. Then, for heaven's sake, retire it. That is half-way counterfeiting. What is a counterfeiter? A man who pushes upon the public that which purports to be worth a hundred cents, when, in fact, it is worth nothing. How much better than a counterfeiter is the man who proposes to continue to force upon the honest people that which purports to be worth one hundred cents when it is only worth fifty cents? Is not he half as bad as the counterfeiter? The law sends a counterfeiter to the penitentiary when it gets its clutches on him. What ought to be done with him who advocates and puts out a dollar worth only a half a dollar? If there is a half-way place between this temple of justice and the penitentiary he should be sent to that. A counterfeiter is a felon, but the half-way counterfeiter is a financier. (Applause.)

If I believed the silver dollar was a dishonest dollar I would not be willing to leave one of them in circulation when that sun goes down to-day. Not as long as I claim to be an honest man. But I don't believe it. What do you mean by an honest dollar? I believe that an honest dollar is that coin which represents one hundred cents' worth of your labor or the product of your labor—anything that in the open markets of the world will buy one hundred cents' worth of an honest man's sweat or the product of an honest man's toil. I think that is an honest dollar which will pay one hundred cents of an honest debt, and I do not think that all money is dishonest except that which represents the clamoring claim asserted by the gold holder. I do not mean that no dollar is honest except that which a hoarder and handler of money claims. I hold that any dollar is an honest dollar which will command one hundred cents' worth of honest toil in the open markets of this world. (Applause.)

THERE IS NOT $625,000,000 TO TAKE FLIGHT.

The Secretary tells us that if you [illegible] 000 of gold out of the country. I deny that there is any such amount of gold in circulation in this country now, or that there ever was. I challenge his figures and call for his proof. He can not show that there is to-day or ever was any such amount as $625,000,000 of gold in circulation among the American people. How does he get his estimates? From what quarter does he draw his figures? What authority has he for this assertion? He knows there are ninety odd millions of gold stored away in the Federal Treasury. That is not in circulation among the people. For, unless you are provided with a crowbar with which to break into that Federal Treasury, I will warrant that you can not get your clutches on it. But admit that it is in circulation. He knows there is something less than two hundred millions in gold held in reserve by the banks of the country, if the law is being observed, and we have a right to assume that the law is being obeyed. Now, he can not account for as much as three hundred millions of gold, not a dollar of which is in circulation in this country, because the law requires it to be held in reserve under lock and key where the people can not get at it. And you see he has not accounted for the existence of a single other dollar of gold in this country.

In 1881 Burchard, then Superintendent of the Mint, guessed at how much gold was stored away in the stocking legs throughout the country, and the Treasury Department has been busily engaged in guessing ever since. He can not account for as much as $300,000,000 instead of $625,000,000. But suppose it did go out of the country. He says money would be cheaper. I thought the scarcer money was the dearer it was; I thought it was more difficult to get hold of a dollar if there was but one dollar than if there were two in the world. I thought the less money you had and the higher the rate of interest the better it was for the money lender; I thought the more plentiful money was and the lower the rate of interest, the better it was for the producer and the American masses. That is the rule of common sense, and it is the rule upon which we have ever acted. But the Secretary tells us that he has made this discovery, that if you expel $625,000,000 of money from your midst what is left, because of its depreciated character, will be cheaper, and all prices will advance, but the wages of the laborer will go down. This is a new discovery in political economy. Who ever heard of the price of labor shrinking when prices were booming and advancing? Are you to be hoodwinked with sophistry like this?

But he tell us more. He does not deny that since the passage of that act of 1873 the general tendency of prices has been downward. He does not deny that all values have shrunken since that law was passed which demonetized the silver metal from 40 to 60 per cent. Your farm products have gone down. Your farm lands have gone down. The products of the men in the workshops have gone down. The product of the laborer in all lines has gone down. Everything has shrunk in value except gold, taxes and debts. Your taxes have not shrunk, your debts have not dwindled. I wish to God they had gone down in proportion to your property and your toil. But the thousand dollar note that you owed to your neighbor stood intact. It never shrunk a penny of value, while your farm and its products went down one-half in value in the markets of the country. Taxes, debts and gold are the only things that have not shrunken by the striking down of one half of the money metal of this country.

MR. CARLISLE CORRECTED IN HIS STATEMENT OF HISTORY.

But the Secretary has made another discovery in political economy. He says the prices of all commodities are not measured by the amount of final redemption money. No, no. He denies that values in this country are determined by the $625,000,000 of gold which is alone the redemption money of the people. He says, in round numbers, that there are about two thousand million of dollars in circulation of all description—gold, silver, greenback, paper, Treasury notes, gold certificates and silver certificates, nickle and copper—that this two thousand million dollars is the standard by which the values of this country are measured. I say that is not true, or, if it is true, these advocates of sound currency are to-day upon an absolute fiat money basis Whenever you put up a standard of measurement by which to determine values, if it consists of anything except the final money in which all debts are to be redeemed, it is a fraudulent system, a rotten system, a flat system, with nothing on earth behind it to make it good. What sort of a position is a party that claims to be par excellence the advocate of a sound financial system and then tells you it is measuring all values on a flat money basis? If there is but $625,000,000 of redemption money in the country, if there is but one million of final redemption money, aye, if there is but one God's blessed dollar in all this land of ours of final redemption money, then that single dollar constitutes the standard by which all values in this land are measured. You can not get away from it.

But that is not all. He tells the people that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in this country. That is again a misleading statement. It was under the Administration of Jefferson that the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped, but if the great Secretary of the Treasury wanted to be candid with the people who were listening and who had so often honored him and who, up to this very hour, so confidently trusted him—if he wanted to be fair, why did he not go on and tell them why Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar? It was because we could not keep it at home. It was at a premium over gold, it was at a premium over sound money, because of the extra amount of pure silver it had in it. The minute you issued a silver dollar from your mint it commanded a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was gobbled up, shipped abroad, recoined in the mints of Paris, another coin worth a dollar issued in its stead, and the surplus silver pocketed as profit. The free coinage of the silver dollar was stopped by Mr. Jefferson not because it was not a good dollar, but because it was so good a dollar that we could not keep it at home for our use. He admits, and in this he is fair, that one of the causes of the shrinkage of values for the last twenty odd years was the demonetization of silver, but says it was not the only cause. That is true; it was not the only cause. Improvements and progress made in labor-saving machines, improved facilities for transportation and the interchange of the products of the earth, they are causes that assisted in the reduction of prices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is too fair a man to deny, and nowhere in the speeches he has made have I found where he did deny or where he even intimated a denial of the charge that the demonetization of silver not only was one of the cause but was he chief primary cause, of this confiscation of property.

Think of it, my countrymen, what was the effect produced upon you and me when that silver metal was stricken down. One-half of the value of your property in round numbers was destroyed. Nor was that all. The architects of this great financial crime did more. They not only destroyed one-half the value of your property, but they destroyed absolutely one-half of your ability to pay your debts and one-half of your ability to earn a livelihood for yourself and family. Think of what has been done. Europe [illegible] pays us one for our corn, our wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars in those years where she now pays us but one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

The output of gold throughout the world for the year 1894 was less than $200,000,000. One hundred and eighty million dollars is the whole product of gold of the world for the last year, and that is less than the number of gold dollars that we send to Europe every year to pay the interest on the debt we owe her. England owes nobody to-day. She owes her debt to her own people. The balance of the world owes England ten thousand million of dollars. England says pay me in gold, in the dearest money, and she would send up the premium, not to a hundred per cent., but to a thousand per cent., grind labor into the dust, bring poverty upon the masses and starvation and misery so that you give me the pound of flesh that is my due, the pound nearest the heart. "Give me my money," says Shylock, "and give it to me in gold." The United States owes the balance of the world at the lowest estimate eight thousand million of dollars. We owe Europe enough to require us to send each year two hundred millions of gold to pay the interest upon the debt. That is more gold than the whole world produces each year. In heaven's name, tell me, my countrymen, what chance have we ever to pay the principal of that debt? We must pay it in gold, and the world's product does not furnish enough to pay even the interest upon it.

THE MONEY POWER OF THE WORLD IS ARRAYED AGAINST THE SILVER STANDARD.

This is the condition which confronts us; this is the policy they advocate; these are the terms of serfdom that are offered to this people, and the question is, will you accept them? Thank God, the jury in this case is composed of the American people. In this unequal contest the odds and the advantages are against us. Upon the one side stands arrayed the money power backed by all the influences that bulked and aggregated capital can yield. The money power not only of Wall street but of Lombard street, the money power not only of our own East, but of the world, is arrayed against us; but I have an abiding faith in the courage, the intelligence, the manliness of the American people. They are the ones to whose hands are committed the settlement of this great issue. Here is the situation. You can never pay those debts that you owe abroad, that are counted by the billions, until you bring about a steady permanent advance of prices all along the line. No spasmodic jumping up of a single article like wheat on change in Chicago the other day, when the crop reports furnished by the Department of Agriculture gave notice to the world that there was a shortage, and there would probably be but half a crop of wheat grown in our country, when Armour and Counselman were able to make a corner on wheat and send it up five cents a bushel in less than five minutes. This is gambling. No spasmodic improvement of a single article here and there will ever enable us to pay the billions of dollars of debt we owe abroad.

There must be a general, a permanent advance of prices all along the line. You must put the products of labor of the farm and workshop back upon the basis where the farmer is not compelled, as he is to-day, to sell the products of his farm in the open markets of the world at prices less than the cost of production. This is our only chance for the payment of this debt. I submit it to you not as financiers, not as specialists, but as men of good, hard, common sense, and tell me, my countrymen, if the world itself does not produce enough gold each year to pay the interest on your debt if you had it all, and you are not even the first gold-producing nation of the earth—but if we had all the gold, and that is not enough to pay the interest on the debt abroad, how in God's name can we ever pay the principal of the debt if that is to be paid in gold alone? You can not do it; it is impossible.

They tell us of the dire calamities that are to befall the American people if we pass an unlimited free coinage law. As I have already told you, we have heard those threats before. They never were fulfilled. Everything happened under the act of 1878 that Sherman never predicted would come, and not a blessed thing ever did happen that he told us was coming. But they tell us that dire calamities are to befall us if we pass the law restoring silver money to the system of this country. I do not believe it. But suppose for the sake of argument, that it is true. I answer and say to the Secretary and to all the other advocates of gold who think with him, more trouble has already come, more suffering has already been imposed, more poverty has already been endured, as the result of the Sherman law of 1873, than even you claim can be brought upon the American people by the passage of a silver bill. We have gone through more of it than even the gold advocates predict the passage of the silver act could ever bring to the people of this land.

I beg you to remember, my friends, that more than seven hundred million of the civilized people of the world to-day stand upon silver and not upon gold. It is true Europe is upon the gold basis. England demonetized silver in 1816 and tried but never got but one nation to follow her example until 1873. She did induce the Kingdom of Portugal to demonetize silver in 1819; but Portugal was more just and honest than the American financiers who demonetized silver in 1873. When Portugal struck down silver in 1819, by the same law that demonetized it she arbitrarily reduced every debt in the Portuguese realm 20 per cent. from its face value. The same law in Portugal that struck down silver reduced every debt owing in that country and provided, whether evidenced by mortgage, bond or note, there should be stricken from the debt 20 per cent. of its value. That law declared that the demonetization of silver was such an outrage on the debtor class that in fairness it was no more than right where a man owed a thousand dollars two hundred dollars should be stricken from the face of his obligation. England never persuaded anybody but Portugal to follow her example and demonetize silver until 1873, when we did it in February of that year. Germany followed later in the fall of the same year, and the five nations constituting the Latin Union followed in 1876 our bad example. And here is the result for which we are mainly responsible.

But some of these gentlemen tell us, "Hold still, keep to the financial system you have until Europe, and especially England, should grant you permission to put silver back." No, no. The issue is presented plain and fair. Shall we, my countrymen, have a foreign system; shall we have an English system, or an American system, a system of our own. When this country had only four millions of people in it you whipped Great Britain and established your own system. What sort of sons of honored sires disgrace this continent to-day [illegible] Freedom dare not undertake to maintain a system of their own. What would your forefathers have said if the proposition had been made to them when, flushed with victory over the British armies, the proposition was made to them to tamely hold out their wrists and have the shackles of financial servitude riveted anew.

My countrymen, this is the issue. It can not be gotten around. You have to meet it in this campaign and the presidential contest next year. The issue is in front of you, you can not flank it, you can not bridge over it, you can not tunnel under it, you have to meet it. Meet it like men, and settle it like men. Judge between these systems, contrast the present condition of the American laborer with what it was at the end of eighty years of trial under the Jefferson system, and tell me, not as Democrats, not as party men, but as patriots, tell me as American citizens which system was the best for the promotion of your interests. Was it the system founded by the immortal leader of Democracy, the builder of free government among the people; was it the Democratic, the Jeffersonian system of olden times, or is it the Senator Sherman system of modern times? Was it the double standard of gold and silver as the time-honored metals of a free people or was it the single gold standard that has never found its way into circulation among the masses? Is it the money of war or the money of peace that stands as your steadfast friend?

But he has made one more discovery, and with that I believe he finishes. He tells us in his recent speeches that which will be glad tidings of great joy to the toiling millions of the country. He says there is no distinct debtor class among our people, but as far as the debtor class can be located or described, it is not the masses of American people that are in debt, but it is the railroads, the insurance companies, the banks, the savings and trust companies—that these are the principal debtors of this land. The masses are the creditors and the railroads and banks are the debtors. Joyful tidings to the thousands of sons of toil! Happy news to the farmer whose farm is plastered over by a mortgage held by the bank! Glad, indeed, is he to know that he has been laboring under a delusion; he does not owe the bank at all, but the bank owes him; he is the creditor and the bank and the railroad company are the debtors. There is but one merciful man left for the bearer of these tidings. Let him make one more speech. I plead in the name of the toiling millions of my countrymen, in the name of mercy, in the name of heaven, make one more speech and tell that farmer and the laborer how to proceed to collect that debt. (Applause.) Then we shall all be happy.

It is Painful to Criticise the Administration of His Own Party, but the Truth Must be Told.

It is no pleasurable duty for me to criticise, to find fault with or to censure the financial policy, or any other policy that is adopted and pursued by my own party. I am a party man. I am a partisan, not simply for the sake of party, but because I honestly, earnestly and religiously believe that the best interests of my country, of every section of it, of all its people, are to be promoted and served by the triumph of the principles of my party. I am the last man to criticise or censure, but my regret is that I can not complain, as I have done in the halls of Congress, upon the hustings, anywhere and everywhere, publicly and privately, since I entered upon the estate of manhood, I have been complaining of and denouncing the financial policy of the Republican party. If I am to continue this criticism I fear that in a measure at least it will strike the present financial policy of my own administration as heavily as it does the enemy.

What is it I find here to-day in times of profound peace. This great minister of finance was for days selling bonds to get gold to carry on the expenses of this Government. Every time you sell a bond for gold you send the price of gold up higher and widen the breach between gold and silver. We find a message sent to Congress telling us to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any amount of bonds not exceeding five hundred million, payable, interest and principal, in gold, and gold alone. Thank heaven, that Congress would not obey that order; that Congress by a vote in both branches refused to knuckle down and obey that command; that Congress declared that it would not add to the already heavy burden that rested upon the bowed, bent back of the taxpayer of this country that much more of an interest-bearing gold-bonded debt. May the great God forget to be gracious either to me or mine, if I ever do while standing upon the floor of the Federal Congress, as the accredited representative and humble, but I trust, honest spokesman of a brave, bold people—may heaven deny to me its blessings if ever I cast a vote to issue a gold-bearing bond as an additional burden upon the debt-paying class of our people. The Republican party tried to drag us into that, and I refused. The Democratic Administration may make the same effort, but God helping me, I shall continue to refuse until I die. (Applause.)

What is the spectacle presented here? Mr. Sherman for twenty-three years has been trying to get converts to this financial policy of his. He never found a witness until now. For nearly a quarter of a century he has stood there upon the floor of the Senate trying to explain that the demonetization act of 1873 was openly, honestly and fairly passed. Over and over has he sworn to it, over and often has he labored in the Senate in his speeches to prove it. I never yet knew him to succeed in convincing anybody of its truth except himself. But now, after the lapse of twenty-two years, he finds a witness. In his Covington speech, the Secretary of the Treasury repeats the oft-repeated declarations of Senator John Sherman and asserts that the assassin act of 1873 was an open, fair and manly piece of legislation. I congratulate Mr. Sherman upon having found a distinguished witness at last by whom to prove that the greatest crime of this or any other age had been fairly consummated by the conspirators. He has found not only a witness, but the ablest ally that he could have found with a search warrant upon this earth. Upon this issue Mr. Carlisle stands to-day where Mr. Sherman stood twenty-two years ago.

Gentlemen, it is sometimes not a pleasant duty; but still it is a duty, to tell the truth. It is, my friends, a summing up of the whole issue. I have talked longer than I had intended and I believe longer than I should have had I consulted my strength and your patience I will leave it where it rests upon the argument. If there is a material or important allegation to be found in the utterances of the distinguished statesman who has come into our midst to join in this discussion that I have omitted to respond to, it is not intentional. I have tried to be fair. Whether I have succeeded or failed I have made an honest and earnest effort. I have tried to-day to pitch the discussion upon the plane where it belongs, without any lack of dignity or lack of fairness.

However wide the Secretary of the Treasury and I may differ now, I remember that for nearly twenty years we stood shoulder to shoulder in both houses of Congress with shields locked and faces to the foe battling there together. For the yeoman service rendered then I never shall cease to be grateful to that distinguished man, no matter how we may differ now or in the future. I know him too well and esteem him too highly, I love him too closely ever to question the integrity of his purpose or the honesty of his intention. I have tried to tell the truth, not in bitterness, not in anger, but in sorrow and with the sincerest feeling of regret. We have come to the parting of our ways. I know of but one allegiance, there is but one I owe this side of the throne of the Omnipotent; it is the allegiance I owe to my people, to that during a life now well nigh spent I have been faithful and true. I will not break that record even though those I have hitherto regarded as the safest and the stanchest of our leaders shall turn their backs upon the traditions of my party and repudiate its teachings. I will not follow.

It is not for a biased, prejudiced, partisan press to raise the hue and cry that those who think with me are seeking to lead the Democratic party into the camp of the Populists. It is not true. I stand to-day where I have stood throughout my life. I defy the man that lives to hunt the public records of my country and put a finger upon a vote I ever gave, upon an utterance I ever made, that I do not reiterate and reaffirm and justify and defend to-day. I have not changed. I have never been driven from my Democratic mooring and I will neither be cajoled nor seduced nor brow-beaten nor bullied by the parade of power. I stand where I ever stood and there I mean to stand. There is not much danger, as the metropolitan Democratic press of Kentucky to-day would have you believe, that I shall lead the Democratic hosts into the camp of the Populists. There is far greater danger of the more distinguished and abler and greater leader than I could ever hope to be—there is far more danger of the Secretary of the Treasury leading some portion of the Democratic cohorts into the camp of the Republicans. You need not fear me.

This is the issue you have to confront and to settle. I ask you to settle it as men. Thirty days from this day, one month from this day and this hour, the cohorts of Democracy will have gathered in the city of Louisville to take council of each other. Your State Convention will organize this day one month. From your hill tops, from your mountains and from your valleys the truest sons of your Democracy will go to perform an important work, to discharge a grave and serious duty, to nominate a ticket into whose hands is to be confided the standard of your party in the coming battle, to perform a work more important than that, and that is to formulate and draft a platform upon which the Democracy of Kentucky is to rally in the final struggle. Pick your best men, your truest men, your bravest men, send them to that convention with at least one instruction.

I am not going to ask you to give them *an instruction in favor of any candidate for any office. It matters but little whether they go there for Hardin or Clay, for me or another man; but in the name of the toiling millions of our land, in the name of my fellow-countrymen, in the name of* justice, instruct your delegation to go there and draft a platform in which they shall tell the truth, proclaim your convictions and the principles of your party. Tell them to go there and speak for you when they shall decide the important issue as to whether it is the money system of Jefferson, of which you approve, or the modern Republican money system of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. That is the issue, and none other is to be settled.

My countrymen, indulge me long enough to say that I do not despair of the Republic. I am no pessimist. I am no croaker. I do not go through this world and life with my head turned over my shoulder, reading the epitaphs in the cemetery behind me. I have an abiding faith in the future of my country, and, inseparably linked to that faith, I cherish an abiding confidence in the perpetuity of my party. I believe this republic is to survive. I believe that free government is to endure among men; and I believe that the immortal and immutable principles of Democracy must ever constitute the foundation stone upon which civil liberty must rest.

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The Press. | Princeton Choral Union | HEIRS TO A MILLION. | Gold Discovered in Blackford | PERSONAL.

The Princeton Choral Union will

SUPPLEMENT.

contract to pay in either money he chooses. The law of trade, the law of fairness, the law of justice, requires that that right of option shall belong to the debtor and not the creditor. If I owe you a thousand dollars, it is I who should have the option, it is I who should have the right to say whether I will pay you in one or the other of the lawful moneys of this country. If the option is given to pay a debt either in silver or gold, who should hold and who should exercise that option? Do you say that the creditor is entitled to it? If so, it is no option at all.

If I owe you a thousand dollars and both gold and silver are good money under the law of the land, should I not have the right to discharge that debt or meet that obligation with either a thousand dollars of gold or silver? No, says the gold advocate, the right of option belongs to the creditor, and when you come to pay him a thousand dollars he says give it to me in gold, and I say I have not got it, but I have it in silver. You refuse to take that and send me off to find a thousand dollars in gold. One is as much money as the other under the law. I find but one man who has a thousand dollars in gold, and I am bound to get it, so I am bound to take it on his terms. I am bound to pay him what rate of interest he sees fit to charge me, for under your right of option it is the only coin in which you are willing to accept payment. That is unfair, but the right of option by the gold advocate is claimed to belong to the debtor, and then they say you must keep the silver and gold at an equality of value. How can I when you give the right of option to the man to whom the debt is due who demands the dearer metal? That increases the demand for gold and sends the price of gold up. Refusing to take silver lessens the demand for silver and sends the price of silver down lower, and you force still wider apart in value the two money metals in the country. But when you give the right of option to the man who pays the debt, either one answers his purpose. He at once says give me a thousand dollars in silver. It pays my debt as well as gold and it is easier money to get control of. By giving that right of option in favor of the debtor you maintain the equality in value between the metals by increasing the demand for the cheaper metal and lessening the demand for the dearer metal. About a proposition as plain as that there can be no controversy.

But it does not stop there. He says bimetallism never was maintained by any people. I challenge the statement for lack of correctness. It is not true. He slaps history in the face who makes the statement. The history of the world shows that from 1803 to 1876 France did maintain successfully bimetallism in its truest and broadest sense. In that French realm silver and gold for seventy odd years floated on even terms of value. History of our own country refutes his statement. The history of this people shows that from 1792 down to 1873 when the Republican Congress, by more than a two-thirds Republican majority in both houses, at the dead hour of midnight, without warning to the American people, without notice of this contemplated assassination, killed silver. For eighty-one years the two metals in this land of ours with mints open to both alike, on even terms, had floated both as the final redemption money of the American people. Who struck silver down? I have told you. A Republican Congress, Republican by two-thirds majority in both branches. How was it stricken down? Not openly and in the bright light of day, but at the witching hour of midnight, an hour fitted for an dastardly a deed. The last crime of this or any other age by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whoever it was that made that speech in the Federal Congress, was consummated. The utterer of that speech said the passage of that bill was the greatest crime of that or any other age, and that it was the culmination of a conspiracy formed in this country and in Europe to bring upon the human family more suffering, more torture and poverty than all the wars and pestilences and famines that the world had ever known.

Why was silver stricken down by these people? Had it ever been demanded? No, sir; I defy the man who lives to put his finger upon a single political platform, State or national, of any party, Republican, Democratic, Populist, Woman's Suffrage, Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance, or any other platform that ever demanded the demonetization of the silver metal. Nobody had ever asked for it.

Was it because the metal was not a good money? You know better. The very day that it was demonetized it commanded a premium over gold over the counters of every bank within the limits of your land. It commanded a premium of 2 per cent. over gold over the counters of your bank here in this State and town. It was more popular with the people than gold. It always had been the money of the people. The people had never demanded its taking off. The people had never expressed dissatisfaction with it. For four thousand years it had breasted in the vanguard of humanity's progress. In times of both peace and war it had been the faithful, tried and trusted friend of the toiler. You had sent it forth in times of carnage and from 1861 to 1865 it armed and fed and clothed the soldiers of your army. It passed through that fiery ordeal and at the conclusion of hostilities it came back to you with its shining face unblotted and untarnished. In peace it had been your mainstay and in war it was the metal upon which you relied; for gold is a cowardly money. When the first shot rattled from the forts of Charleston against the walls of Ft. Sumter this cowardly, craven golden metal took its flight from among the moneys of the country and hid itself away. (Applause.)

GOLD NEVER WAS THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE.

Gold never was the money of the people. Gold is the money of commerce; gold is the money hoarded for war purposes; gold is the money used in heavy financial transactions; gold is the money of the money-hoarder and the money-handler. The horny hand of the honest son of toil is not even permitted to touch the sacred metal. What is it? Is it gold that provides the loaf of bread to assuage and stay the pangs of hunger when the son of toil comes to his humble home? No, no. It is the shining silver piece that passes from his sweated sooty hand across the counter to the baker. Is it gold redeems and reclaims from the clutch of night the humble home of the poor by providing him with the tallow dip? Did he buy it with a gold coin? Never. He relies upon his long-tried friend, the silver metal, to give him, not the luxuries but the necessities of life. This was the metal which was murdered, and yet they tell us the people of this country had no use for it. My countrymen, the man who assumes to advise and counsel, if not instruct and guide and lead his fellow-man, owes a solemn duty to the people, and that is to be candid and to tell them the truth. The Secretary of the Treasury tells you in his speeches to-day that are ringing throughout the length and breadth of this land, that from 1792, when Jefferson established your American system of money, down to 1873, when it was overturned, there never had been but eight million silver dollars coined.

That is technically true, substantially it is false. It was not so intended, but it is a misleading and unfair statement. Should not the honorable Secretary of the Treasury if he meant to tell them what was true, have added that whilst there were but eight millions of silver dollars coined in all this well-nigh seventy years, there had been coined at the mints of this country and put into circulation, not eight million, but one hundred and five millions of silver money; only eight million dollars I grant you, but nearly one hundred million of dollars, of half dollars, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces of silver money was floated upon the land. Would it not have been fair to have told you that instead of eight millions there had been one hundred and five millions of silver? But would it not have been fairer still if the Secretary, after telling you that, should have gone a little further and told you that between 1792 and 1860, $100,000,000 more of honest silver had come into this country—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian coin—and been added to the money of the people? Would it not have been fairer for the Secretary to have added that the American Congress had passed a law making legal tender these one hundred millions of foreign—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian—silver, which was equivalent to our having coined it ourselves?

Would it not have been a fairer statement, if instead of telling the people that eight millions of silver had been furnished to you from 1792 to 1873, if he had told you that $205,000,000 of silver had been put afloat in this country and made legal tender by the law of the land? But that is not all I wish it were. He tells you that you must adhere to a single gold standard because it is absolutely indispensable and necessary to conduct our business with the foreign nations of the world. I answer and say that the heaviest transactions we ever had with the foreign powers of the earth were from 1866 to 1879. There never was a period in American history when your foreign trade and your foreign transactions were heavier in volume, and yet during those thirteen years while Europe was standing upon gold and silver the United States never had either. You had by law declared a suspension of specie payments, and for thirteen years we did manage to carry on our heavy foreign transactions without either gold or silver. We settled our balances in trade as they were always settled.

But he wants gold and nothing but gold, because it will circulate abroad. Does this Government of ours make and issue money to circulate in Russia or in Egypt? We make money and issue it to circulate at home. We don't want it to go abroad. But you are told, forsooth, by this eminent financier, that you must not have any money but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Eighteen months ago you saw thirty-two millions of gold shipped out of the country in five months. Wall street was in convulsions. The gold hoarders and the money handlers frothed at the mouth like a lot of hydrophobia dogs when you offer them water. They said they did not want your gold to go abroad, it produced a panic, and yet they tell you now you must have nothing but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Less than 4 per cent. of our trade and commerce is done abroad, more than 96 per cent. of all our commerce and trade is done at home among our own people.

Which is the more important to you in your financial legislation? Had you better give attention to the wants of the 96 per cent. of your business done at home or to the less than 4 per cent. done abroad? These arguments are misleading; they are not fair, they are not candid, because they are calculated to deceive the American people. They indulge in catch phrases and specious pleas. The gold advocate tells you that he is for an honest dollar. He is not for an honest dollar. It is false [illegible] with me are not advocates of an honest dollar. I want an honest dollar. I do not want any dollar to circulate in this country that is not an honest dollar. If I believed that a silver dollar to-day was not an honest dollar I would be in favor of retiring it this instant. An honest man does not advocate the circulation of dishonest money.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AN HONEST DOLLAR

But the advocate of the gold standard tells you that the silver dollar is not an honest dollar. He says it is depreciated in value. I deny it. Measured by what standard? I affirm, and upon the affirmation I defy contradiction, that one hundred cents in silver to-day will buy as much of human property or human labor as it ever did buy since it pleased the Almighty to create mankind. One hundred cents of silver to-day will buy as much in farm products or of the machine shop, or of any product of man's sweat and labor as it ever did buy in all the ages. It will not buy as much gold, I grant you. And why? Because you have declared that silver shall no longer be a money metal on an equality with gold; you have forced gold up and silver down by arbitrary, unwarranted and unrighteous legislation. A fair way to put the proposition would be that silver has not shrunk in value, but gold has risen in value, and the only explanation of it is that it is the result of arbitrary, unjust and erroneous legislation.

But he says that if you remonetize silver, that is, if you open the mints of the country to silver again, every dollar of gold in this country will sprout wings during the night and take its flight with the rise of the sun next morning across the Atlantic ocean; that you would never see the gold again; that all the silver of foreign nations will be dumped upon our soil for mintage and coinage. We have heard this threat before. It is the same old cry of wolf that fails to startle or affright us. In 1878 when we passed the Bland-Allison bill that gave free coinage limited to from two to four million a month, it was not Carlisle but John Sherman who told us then what Carlisle tells us now. He told us not to pass that bill, that if we did every ounce of foreign silver would be brought to our mints to be coined and stamped with the American eagle and that every dollar of our gold would take its flight at once. We did not believe it. I did not believe Mr. Sherman's prediction then, I do not believe Mr. Carlisle's prediction now. For he is telling us the same tale that the Ohio Senator then indulged in.

In spite of Mr. Sherman's warning the Democratic party in that Democratic House, in 1878, with the aid of the votes of Mr. Carlisle and myself, passed that free coinage bill. A Republican president vetoed it. The gold party was against us then. The gold party is against us now. It is not exactly an accurate statement for me to say that a Republican president vetoed that bill; but a counterfeit pinchback representative of a Republican president did veto that bill. Hayes vetoed the bill. That Democratic Congress passed it over his veto by a two-thirds' vote and rammed it down his throat and made it the law of this land in spite of his veto. What happened? Here stood Sherman's prediction that all the silver of the world was coming here, and all the gold we had was going away. Neither happened. That law was in force from 1878 to 1890. We lived under that Bland-Allison free silver coinage bill for twelve years.

The official report of the superintendent of the mint shows that no foreign silver was brought to American mints for mintage in all that lapse of twelve long years. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows you that instead of our having lost our gold, as Sherman said we would, and as Carlisle to-day declares we will, at the end of that twelve years of operation of the Bland-Allison Free Coinage Bill, instead of losing your gold you had three dollars of gold where you had one to begin with.

Why would your gold go abroad? Can it find investments more profitable and more remunerative in the world than here? If so, it would never come here. The foreign gold comes to this country because it gets better interest here than it could get at home. These Englishmen and Germans are not so kindly disposed to us as to send their gold dollars here for investment simply for our benefit. They send them here because they get as much security and more satisfactory rates of interest than they get at home. Your gold would not go abroad; the other nations of the world would not send their silver here. They would make nothing if they did; they would lose by the operation; they would pay ocean freights both ways and add enough silver out of their private pockets to bring their ratio up to ours and then go back with their silver worth exactly what it was when they started. They are not idiots.

But Mr. Carlisle tells you that you must not remonetize silver, because if you do the banker who has the gold will go with his gold dollar and buy $2 worth of silver and go to the mints and have it coined into two dollars, where he originally only had one. Do you believe such transparent sophistry as that? If that silver bullion were worth $2, the banker would never buy it for one dollar of gold unless he was trading or trafficking with a fool. Why would a man who owned two dollars' worth of silver sell it for one dollar in gold when he had the same right to go to the American mint and have two dollars made out of it, as the gold purchaser would have after the transaction? You can not believe that?

But they insist that the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar. I do not believe it, but if I did I would say retire it from circulation. Honest men do not advocate the circulation of dishonest money. They say the silver dollar is only worth fifty cents where it professes to be worth one hundred. Then, for heaven's sake, retire it. That is half-way counterfeiting. What is a counterfeiter? A man who pushes upon the public that which purports to be worth a hundred cents, when, in fact, it is worth nothing. How much better than a counterfeiter is the man who proposes to continue to force upon the honest people that which purports to be worth one hundred cents when it is only worth fifty cents? Is not he half as bad as the counterfeiter? The law sends a counterfeiter to the penitentiary when it gets its clutches on him. What ought to be done with him who advocates and puts out a dollar worth only a half a dollar? If there is a half-way place between this temple of justice and the penitentiary he should be sent to that. A counterfeiter is a felon, but the half-way counterfeiter is a financier. (Applause.)

If I believed the silver dollar was a dishonest dollar I would not be willing to leave one of them in circulation when that sun goes down to-day. Not as long as I claim to be an honest man. But I don't believe it. What do you mean by an honest dollar? I believe that an honest dollar is that coin which represents one hundred cents' worth of your labor or the product of your labor—anything that in the open markets of the world will buy one hundred cents' worth of an honest man's sweat or the product of an honest man's toil. I think that is an honest dollar which will pay one hundred cents of an honest debt, and I do not think that all money is dishonest except that which represents the clamoring claim asserted by the gold holder. I do not mean that no dollar is honest except that which a hoarder and handler of money claims. I hold that any dollar is an honest dollar which will command one hundred cents' worth of honest toil in the open markets of this world. (Applause.)

THERE IS NOT $625,000,000 TO TAKE FLIGHT.

The Secretary tells us that if you [illegible] 000 of gold out of the country. I deny that there is any such amount of gold in circulation in this country now, or that there ever was. I challenge his figures and call for his proof. He can not show that there is to-day or ever was any such amount as $625,000,000 of gold in circulation among the American people. How does he get his estimate? From what quarter does he draw his figures? What authority has he for this assertion? He knows there are ninety odd millions of gold stored away in the Federal Treasury. That is not in circulation among the people. For, unless you are provided with a crowbar with which to break into that Federal Treasury, I will warrant that you can not get your clutches on it. But admit that it is in circulation. He knows there is something less than two hundred millions in gold held in reserve by the banks of the country, if the law is being observed, and we have a right to assume that the law is being obeyed. Now, he can not account for as much as three hundred millions of gold, not a dollar of which is in circulation in this country, because the law requires it to be held in reserve under lock and key where the people can not get at it. And you see he has not accounted for the existence of a single other dollar of gold in this country.

In 1881 Burchard, then Superintendent of the Mint, guessed at how much gold was stored away in the stocking legs throughout the country, and the Treasury Department has been busily engaged in guessing ever since. He can not account for as much as $300,000,000 instead of $625,000,000. But suppose it did go out of the country. He says money would be cheaper. I thought the scarcer money was the dearer it was; I thought it was more difficult to get hold of a dollar if there was but one dollar than if there were two in the world. I thought the less money you had and the higher the rate of interest the better it was for the money lender; I thought the more plentiful money was and the lower the rate of interest, the better it was for the producer and the American masses. That is the rule of common sense, and it is the rule upon which we have ever acted. But the Secretary tells us that he has made this discovery, that if you expel $625,000,000 of money from your midst what is left, because of its depreciated character, will be cheaper, and all prices will advance, but the wages of the laborer will go down. This is a new discovery in political economy. Who ever heard of the price of labor shrinking when prices were booming and advancing? Are you to be hoodwinked with sophistry like this?

But he tells us more. He does not deny that since the passage of that act of 1873 the general tendency of prices has been downward. He does not deny that all values have shrunken since that law was passed which demonetized the silver metal from 40 to 60 per cent. Your farm products have gone down. Your farm lands have gone down. The products of the men in the workshops have gone down. The product of the laborer in all lines has gone down. Everything has shrunk in value except gold, taxes and debts. Your taxes have not shrunk, your debts have not dwindled. I wish to God they had gone down in proportion to your property and your toil. But the thousand dollar note that you owed to your neighbor stood intact. It never shrunk a penny of value, while your farm and its products went down one-half in value in the markets of the country. Taxes, debts and gold are the only things that have not shrunken by the striking down of one half of the money metal of this country.

MR. CARLISLE CORRECTED IN HIS STATEMENT OF HISTORY.

But the Secretary has made another discovery in political economy. He says the prices of all commodities are not measured by the amount of final redemption money. No, no. He denies that values in this country are determined by the $625,000,000 of gold which is alone the redemption money of the people. He says, in round numbers, that there are about two thousand million of dollars in circulation of all description—gold, silver, greenback, paper, Treasury notes, gold certificates and silver certificates, nickle and copper—that this two thousand million dollars is the standard by which the values of this country are measured. I say that is not true, or, if it is true, these advocates of sound currency are to-day upon an absolute fiat money basis. Whenever you put up a standard of measurement by which to determine values, if it consists of anything except the final money in which all debts are to be redeemed, it is a fraudulent system, a rotten system, a fiat system, with nothing on earth behind it to make it good. What sort of a position is a party that claims to be par excellence the advocate of a sound financial system and then tells you it is measuring all values on a fiat money basis? If there is but $625,000,000 of redemption money in the country, if there is but one million of final redemption money, aye, if there is but one God's blessed dollar in all this land of ours of final redemption money, then that single dollar constitutes the standard by which all values in this land are measured. You can not get away from it.

But that is not all. He tells the people that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in this country. That is again a misleading statement. It was under the Administration of Jefferson that the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped, but if the great Secretary of the Treasury wanted to be candid with the people who were listening and who had so often honored him and who, up to this very hour, so confidently trusted him—if he wanted to be fair, why did he not go on and tell them why Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar? It was because we could not keep it at home. It was at a premium over gold, it was at a premium over sound money, because of the extra amount of pure silver it had in it. The minute you issued a silver dollar from your mint it commanded a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was gobbled up, shipped abroad, recoined in the mints of Paris, another coin worth a dollar issued in its stead, and the surplus silver pocketed as profit. The free coinage of the silver dollar was stopped by Mr. Jefferson not because it was not a good dollar, but because it was so good a dollar that we could not keep it at home for our use. He admits, and in this he is fair, that one of the causes of the shrinkage of values for the last twenty odd years was the demonetization of silver, but says it was not the only cause. That is true; it was not the only cause. Improvements and progress made in labor-saving machines, improved facilities for transportation and the interchange of the products of the earth, they are causes that assisted in the reduction of prices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is too fair a man to deny, and nowhere in the speeches he has made have I found where he did deny or where he even intimated a denial of the charge that the demonetization of silver not only was one of the cause but was he chief primary cause, of this confiscation of property.

Think of it, my countrymen, what was the effect produced upon you and me when that silver metal was stricken down. One-half of the value of your property in round numbers was destroyed. Nor was that all. The architects of this great financial crime did more. They not only destroyed one-half the value of your property, but they destroyed absolutely one-half of your ability to pay your debts and one-half of your ability to earn a livelihood for yourself and family. Think of what has been done. Europe pays us one for our [illegible] wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars in those years where she now pays us but one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

The output of gold throughout the world for the year 1894 was less than $200,000,000. One hundred and eighty million dollars is the whole product of gold of the world for the last year, and that is less than the number of gold dollars that we send to Europe every year to pay the interest on the debt we owe her. England owes nobody to-day. She owes her debt to her own people. The balance of the world owes England ten thousand million of dollars. England says pay me in gold, in the dearest money, and she would send up the premium, not to a hundred per cent., but to a thousand per cent., grind labor into the dust, bring poverty upon the masses and starvation and misery so that you give me the pound of flesh that is my due, the pound nearest the heart. "Give me my money," says Shylock, "and give it to me in gold." The United States owes the balance of the world at the lowest estimate eight thousand million of dollars. We owe Europe enough to require us to send each year two hundred millions of gold to pay the interest upon the debt. That is more gold than the whole world produces each year. In heaven's name, tell me, my countrymen, what chance have we ever to pay the principal of that debt? We must pay it in gold, and the world's product does not furnish enough to pay even the interest upon it.

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This is the condition which confronts us; this is the policy they advocate; these are the terms of serfdom that are offered to this people, and the question is, will you accept them? Thank God, the jury in this case is composed of the American people. In this unequal contest the odds and the advantages are against us. Upon the one side stands arrayed the money power backed by all the influences that bulked and aggregated capital can yield. The money power not only of Wall street but of Lombard street, the money power not only of our own East, but of the world, is arrayed against us; but I have an abiding faith in the courage, the intelligence, the manliness of the American people. They are the ones to whose hands are committed the settlement of this great issue. Here is the situation. You can never pay those debts that you owe abroad, that are counted by the billions, until you bring about a steady permanent advance of prices all along the line. No spasmodic jumping up of a single article like wheat on 'change in Chicago the other day, when the crop reports furnished by the Department of Agriculture gave notice to the world that there was a shortage, and there would probably be but half a crop of wheat grown in our country, when Armour and Counselman were able to make a corner on wheat and send it up five cents a bushel in less than five minutes. This is gambling. No spasmodic improvement of a single article here and there will ever enable us to pay the billions of dollars of debt we owe abroad.

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They tell us of the dire calamities that are to befall the American people if we pass an unlimited free coinage law. As I have already told you, we have heard those threats before. They never were fulfilled. Everything happened under the act of 1878 that Sherman never predicted would come, and not a blessed thing ever did happen that he told us was coming. But they tell us that dire calamities are to befall us if we pass the law restoring silver money to the system of this country. I do not believe it. But suppose for the sake of argument, that it is true. I answer and say to the Secretary and to all the other advocates of gold who think with him, more trouble has already come, more suffering has already been imposed, more poverty has already been engured, as the result of the Sherman law of 1873, than even you claim can be brought upon the American people by the passage of a silver bill. We have gone through more of it than even the gold advocates predict the passage of the silver act could ever bring to the people of this land.

I beg you to remember, my friends, that more than seven hundred million of the civilized people of the world to-day stand upon silver and not upon gold. It is true Europe is upon the gold basis. England demonetized silver in 1816 and tried but never got but one nation to follow her example until 1873. She did induce the Kingdom of Portugal to demonetize silver in 1819; but Portugal was more just and honest than the American financiers who demonetized silver in 1873. When Portugal struck down silver in 1819, by the same law that demonetized it she arbitrarily reduced every debt in the Portuguese realm 20 per cent. from its face value. The same law in Portugal that struck down silver reduced every debt owing in that country and provided, whether evidenced by mortgage, bond or note, there should be stricken from the debt 20 per cent. of its value. That law declared that the demonetization of silver was such an outrage on the debtor class that in fairness it was no more than right where a man owed a thousand dollars two hundred dollars should be stricken from the face of his obligation. England never persuaded anybody but Portugal to follow her example and demonetize silver until 1873, when we did it in February of that year. Germany followed later in the fall of the same year, and the five nations constituting the Latin Union followed in 1876 our bad example. And here is the result for which we are mainly responsible.

But some of these gentlemen tell us, "Hold still, keep to the financial system you have until Europe, and especially England, should grant you permission to put silver back." No, no. The issue is presented plain and fair. Shall we, my countrymen, have a foreign system; shall we have an English system, or an American system, a system of our own. When this country had only four millions of people in it you whipped Great Britain and established your own system. What sort of sons of honored sires disgrace this continent to- [illegible] Europe pays us one for our [illegible] wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars in those years where she now pays us but one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

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It is Painful to Criticise the Administration of His Own Party, but the Truth Must be Told.

It is no pleasurable duty for me to criticise, to find fault with or to censure the financial policy, or any other policy that is adopted and pursued by my own party. I am a party man. I am a partisan, not simply for the sake of party, but because I honestly, earnestly and religiously believe that the best interests of my country, of every section of it, of all its people, are to be promoted and served by the triumph of the principles of my party. I am the last man to criticise or censure, but my regret is that I can not complain, as I have done in the halls of Congress, upon the hustings, anywhere and everywhere, publicly and privately, since I entered upon the estate of manhood, I have been complaining of and denouncing the financial policy of the Republican party. If I am to continue this criticism I fear that in a measure at least it will strike the present financial policy of my own administration as heavily as it does the enemy.

What is it I find here to-day in times of profound peace. This great minister of finance was for days selling bonds to get gold to carry on the expenses of this Government. Every time you sell a bond for gold you send the price of gold up higher and widen the breach between gold and silver. We find a message sent to Congress telling us to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any amount of bonds not exceeding five hundred million, payable, interest and principal, in gold, and gold alone. Thank heaven, that Congress would not obey that order; that Congress by a vote in both branches refused to knuckle down and obey that command; that Congress declared that it would not add to the already heavy burden that rested upon the bowed, bent back of the taxpayer of this country that much more of an interest-bearing gold-bonded debt. May the great God forget to be gracious either to me or mine, if I ever do while standing upon the floor of the Federal Congress, as the accredited representative and humble, but I trust, honest spokesman of a brave, bold people—may heaven deny to me its blessings if ever I cast a vote to issue a gold-bearing bond as an additional burden upon the debt-paying class of our people. The Republican party tried to drag us into that, and I refused. The Democratic Administration may make the same effort, but God helping me, I shall continue to refuse until I die. (Applause.)

What is the spectacle presented here? Mr. Sherman for twenty-three years has been trying to get converts to this financial policy of his. He never found a witness until now. For nearly a quarter of a century he has stood there upon the floor of the Senate trying to explain that the demonetization act of 1873 was openly, honestly and fairly passed. Over and over has he sworn to it, over and often has he labored in the Senate in his speeches to prove it. I never yet knew him to succeed in convincing anybody of its truth except himself. But now, after the lapse of twenty-two years, he finds a witness. In his Covington speech, the Secretary of the Treasury repeats the oft-repeated declarations of Senator John Sherman and asserts that the assassin act of 1873 was an open, fair and manly piece of legislation. I congratulate Mr. Sherman upon having found a distinguished witness at last by whom to prove that the greatest crime of this or any other age had been fairly consummated by the conspirators. He has found not only a witness, but the ablest ally that he could have found with a search warrant upon this earth. Upon this issue Mr. Carlisle stands to-day where Mr. Sherman stood twenty-two years ago.

Gentlemen, it is sometimes not a pleasant duty; but still it is a duty, to tell the truth. It is, my friends, a summing up of the whole issue. I have talked longer than I had intended and I believe longer than I should have had I consulted my strength and your patience. I will leave it where it rests upon the argument. If there is a material or important allegation to be found in the utterances of the distinguished statesman who has come into our midst to join in this discussion that I have omitted to respond to, it is not intentional. I have tried to be fair. Whether I have succeeded or failed I have made an honest and earnest effort. I have tried to-day to pitch the discussion upon the plane where it belongs, without any lack of dignity or lack of fairness.

However wide the Secretary of the Treasury and I may differ now, I remember that for nearly twenty years we stood shoulder to shoulder in both houses of Congress with shields locked and faces to the foe battling there together. For the yoeman service rendered then I never shall cease to be grateful to that distinguished man, no matter how we may differ now or in the future. I know him too well and esteem him too highly, I love him too closely ever to question the integrity of his purpose or the honesty of his intention. I have tried to tell the truth, not in bitterness, not in anger, but in sorrow and with the sincerest feeling of regret. We have come to the parting of our ways. I know of but one allegiance, there is but one I owe this side of the throne of the Omnipotent; it is the allegiance I owe to my people, to that during a life now well nigh spent I have been faithful and true. I will not break that record even though those I have hitherto regarded as the safest and the stanchest of our leaders shall turn their backs upon the traditions of my party and repudiate its teachings. I will not follow.

It is not for a biased, prejudiced, partisan press to raise the hue and cry that those who think with me are seeking to lead the Democratic party into the camp of the Populists. It is not true. I stand to-day where I have stood throughout my life. I defy the man that lives to hunt the public records of my country and put a finger upon a vote I ever gave, upon an utterance I ever made, that I do not reiterate and reaffirm and justify and defend to-day. I have not changed. I have never been driven from my Democratic mooring and I will neither be cajoled nor seduced nor brow-beaten nor bullied by the parade of power. I stand where I ever stood and there I mean to stand. There is not much danger, as the metropolitan Democratic press of Kentucky to-day would have you believe, that I shall lead the Democratic hosts into the camp of the Populists. There is far greater danger of the more distinguished and abler and greater leader than I could ever hope to be—there is far more danger of the Sec

The Pres

R. C. WALKER, P

LOCAL NEW

Needles, oils and suppli kinds of sewing machines a Son's.

Lime at Pierce & Son's.

Shingles at Walker & O

County court next Mond

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentis

Dr. Jordan, the dentest,

Doors and sash at Walke

Get a copy of Coin's School at Hearin's.

Fly bumpers.

A. Dewe

Hair ornaments, the late Loving's.

Go to Thomas Bros. f cream and cold drinks.

Quarterly meeting at Saturday and Sunday.

More than thirty teache examined Friday and Sat

The baptistry at the Bap of this place has been com

You should see those l caps at Mrs. Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely hats just received.

Mr. O. M. James will sp Salem Saturday night, Jun

Get out prices on screen forg buying elsewhere.

A. Dew

B. Kevil has qualifie istrator of J. H. Aarons, d

Save money and buy y doors from

A. Dew

Jailer Hard has his one Sam Patterson—engaged washing.

No requisition papers for Goods, and he has be from the Missouri prison.

Get your building le Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine w county corn for sale; pri per bushel.

A. De

We offer for sale a pon as can be and will work single or double.

Thon

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs Saturday, fixing his pen He gets about $400 the fi

Monday morning Messr and Teer, from Harold c and had a warrant issu Wm. Tabor with a br peace. They report that abused a couple of boys S

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent this county last week, the voters. He has been l by illness in his family weeks, but now hopes to the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro w Sturgis up to a year ago, between Blackburn and last Friday evening. B a fine horse, which cost h Sturgis Ledger.

The best gardner in th Lark Hard. He has tra deserted appearance of into a thing of real be making it produce that ful, and very valuable tims.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfec ments for putting up mill at Henderson. M conceded by mill men to best millers in Southern It is to be regretted tha to leave Marion.

A few nights ago a b a number of private Princeton and helped h contents of the pockets sers of his victims. A fortunates was Mr. S. erly of this place.

Several persons left attend the Republican tion at Louisville. were Dr. W. J. Debo dell, H. A. Haynes, J W. D. Haynes, O. S. Henry, Milt Babb.

John Parr and Bob sponsible for the story t county farmer has bee tobacco and fortifying a worm by wrapping a pi loosely around the root before it was put in the

Mrs. Thomas' music her management, will tainment at the School Friday night, June 7. programme has been pr occasion and the publi dently expect something rybody invited.

SUPPLEMENT.

contract to pay in either money he chooses, The law of trade, the law of fairness, the law of justice, requires that that right of option shall belong to the debtor and not the creditor. If I owe you a thousand dollars, it is I who should have the option, it is I who should have the right to say whether I will pay you in one or the other of the lawful moneys of this country. If the option is given to pay a debt either in silver or gold, who should hold and who should exercise that option? Do you say that the creditor is entitled to it? If so, it is no option at all.

If I owe you a thousand dollars and both gold and silver are good money under the law of the land, should I not have the right to discharge that debt or meet that obligation with either a thousand dollars of gold or silver? No, says the gold advocate, the right of option belongs to the creditor, and when you come to pay him a thousand dollars he says give it to me in gold, and I say I have not got it, but I have it in silver. You refuse to take that and send me off to find a thousand dollars in gold. One is as much money as the other under the law. I find but one man who has a thousand dollars in gold, and I am bound to get it, so I am bound to take it on his terms. I am bound to pay him what rate of interest he sees fit to charge me, for under your right of option it is the only coin in which you are willing to accept payment. That is unfair, but the right of option by the gold advocate is claimed to belong to the debtor, and then they say you must keep the silver and gold at an equality of value. How can I when you give the right of option to the man to whom the debt is due who demands the dearer metal? That increases the demand for gold and sends the price of gold up. Refusing to take silver lessens the demand for silver and sends the price of silver down lower, and you force still wider apart in value the two money metals in the country. But when you give the right of option to the man who pays the debt, either one answers his purpose. He at once says give me a thousand dollars in silver. It pays my debt as well as gold and it is easier money to get control of. By giving that right of option in favor of the debtor you maintain the equality in value between the metals by increasing the demand for the cheaper metal and lessening the demand for the dearer metal. About a proposition as plain as that there can be no controversy.

But it does not stop there. He says bimetallism never was maintained by any people. I challenge the statement for lack of correctness. It is not true. He slaps history in the face who makes the statement. The history of the world shows that from 1803 to 1876 France did maintain successfully bimetallism in its truest and broadest sense. In that French realm silver and gold for seventy odd years floated on even terms of value. History of our own country refutes his statement. The history of this people shows that from 1792 down to 1873 when the Republican Congress, by more than a two-thirds Republican majority in both houses, at the dead hour of midnight, without warning to the American people, without notice of this contemplated assassination, killed silver. For eighty-one years the two metals in this land of ours with mints open to both alike, on even terms, had floated both as the final redemption money of the American people. Who struck silver down? I have told you. A Republican Congress, Republican by two-thirds majority in both branches. How was it stricken down? Not openly and in the bright light of day, but at the witching hour of midnight, an hour fitted for so dastardly a deed—at that hour on the 12th day of February, 1873, this act, which was denominated as the greatest crime of this or any other age by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whoever it was that made that speech in the Federal Congress, was consummated. The utterer of that speech said the passage of that bill was the greatest crime of that or any other age, and that it was the culmination of a conspiracy formed in this country and in Europe to bring upon the human family more suffering, more torture and poverty than all the wars and pestilences and famines that the world had ever known.

Why was silver stricken down by these people? Had it ever been demanded? No, sir; I defy the man who lives to put his finger upon a single political platform, State or national, of any party, Republican, Democratic, Populist, Woman's Suffrage, Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance, or any other platform that ever demanded the demonetization of the silver metal. Nobody had ever asked for it.

Was it because the metal was not a good money metal? You know better. The very day that it was demonetized it commanded a premium over gold over the counters of every bank within the limits of your land. It commanded a premium of 2 per cent. over gold over the counters of your bank here in this State and town. It was more popular with the people than gold. It always had been the money of the people. The people had never demanded its taking off. The people had never expressed dissatisfaction with it. For four thousand years it had breasted in the vanguard of humanity's progress. In times of both peace and war it had been the faithful, tried and trusted friend of the toiler. You had sent it forth in times of carnage and from 1861 to 1865 it armed and fed and clothed the soldiers of your army. It passed through that fiery ordeal and at the conclusion of hostilities it came back to you with its shining face unblotted and untarnished. In peace it had been your mainstay and in war it was the metal upon which you relied; for gold is a cowardly money. When the first shot rattled from the forts of Charleston against the walls of Ft. Sumter this cowardly, craven golden metal took its flight from among the moneys of the country and hid itself away. (Applause.)

GOLD NEVER WAS THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE.

Gold never was the money of the people. Gold is the money of commerce; gold is the money hoarded for war purposes; gold is the money used in heavy financial transactions; gold is the money of the moneyhoarder and the moneybandler. The horny hand of the honest son of toil is not even permitted to touch the sacred metal. What is it? Is it gold that provides the loaf of bread to assuage and stay the pangs of hunger when the son of toil comes to his humble home? No, no. It is the shining silver piece that passes from his sweated sooty hand across the counter to the baker. Is it gold redeems and reclaims from the clutch of might the humble home of the poor by providing him with the tallow dip? Did he buy it with a gold coin? Never. He relies upon his long-tried friend, the silver metal, to give him, not the luxuries but the necessities of life. This was the metal which was murdered, and yet they tell us the people of this country had no use for it. My countrymen, the man who assumes to advise and counsel, if not instruct and guide and lead his fellowman, owes a solemn duty to the people, and that is to be candid and to tell them the truth. The Secretary of the Treasury tells you in his speeches to-day that are ringing throughout the length and breadth of this land, that from 1792, when Jefferson established your American system of money, down to 1873, when it was overturned, there never had been but eight million silver dollars coined.

That is technically true; substantially it is a false. It was not so intended, but it is a misleading and unfair statement. Should not the honorable Secretary of the Treasury if he meant to tell them what was true, have added that whilst there were but eight millions of silver dollars coined in all this well-nigh seventy years, there had been coined at the mints of this country and put into circulation, not eight million, but one hundred and five millions of silver money; only eight million dollars I grant you, but nearly one hundred million of dollars, of half dollars, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces of silver money was floated upon the land. Would it not have been fair to have told you that instead of eight millions there had been one hundred and five millions of silver? But would it not have been fairer still if the Secretary, after telling you that, should have gone a little further and told you that between 1792 and 1860, $100,000,000 more of honest silver had come into this country—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian coin—and been added to the money of the people? Would it not have been fairer for the Secretary to have added that the American Congress had passed a law making legal tender these one hundred millions of foreign—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian—silver, which was equivalent to our having coined it ourselves?

Would it not have been a fairer statement, if instead of telling the people that eight millions of silver had been furnished to you from 1792 to 1873, if he had told you that $205,000,000 of silver had been put afloat in this country and made legal tender by the law of the land? But that is not all I wish it were. He tells you that you must adhere to a single gold standard because it is absolutely indispensable and necessary to conduct our business with the foreign nations of the world. I answer and say that the heaviest transactions we ever had with the foreign powers of the earth were from 1866 to 1879. There never was a period in American history when your foreign trade and your foreign transactions were heavier in volume, and yet during those thirteen years while Europe was standing upon gold and silver the United States never had either. You had by law declared a suspension of specie payments, and for thirteen years we did manage to carry on our heavy foreign transactions without either gold or silver. We settled our balances in trade as they were always settled.

But he wants gold and nothing but gold, because it will circulate abroad. Does this Government of ours make and issue money to circulate in Russia or in Egypt? We make money and issue it to circulate at home. We don't want it to go abroad. But you are told, forsooth, by this eminent financier, that you must not have any money but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Eighteen months ago you saw thirty-two millions of gold shipped out of the country in five months. Wall street was in convulsions. The gold hoarders and the money handlers frothed at the mouth like a lot of hydrophobia dogs when you offer them water. They said they did not want your gold to go abroad, it produced a panic, and yet they tell you now you must have nothing but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Less than 4 per cent. of our trade and commerce is done abroad, more than 96 per cent. of all our commerce and trade is done at home among our own people.

Which is the more important to you in your financial legislation? Had you better give attention to the wants of the 96 per cent. of your business done at home or to the less than 4 per cent. done abroad? These arguments are misleading; they are not fair, they are not candid, because they are calculated to deceive the American people. They indulge in catch phrases and specious pleas. The gold advocate tells you that he is for an honest dollar. He is not for an honest dollar. It is false if either by direct charge or insinuation it is intimated that all of those who think with me are not advocates of an honest dollar. I want an honest dollar. I do not want any dollar to circulate in this country that is not an honest dollar. If I believed that a silver dollar to-day was not an honest dollar I would be in favor of retiring it this instant. An honest man does not advocate the circulation of dishonest money.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AN HONEST DOLLAR

But the advocate of the gold standard tells you that the silver dollar is not an honest dollar. He says it is depreciated in value. I deny it. Measured by what standard? I affirm, and upon the affirmation I defy contradiction, that one hundred cents in silver to-day will buy as much of human property or human labor as it ever did buy since it pleased the Almighty to create mankind. One hundred cents of silver today will buy as much in farm products or of the machine shop, or of any product of man's sweat and labor as it ever did buy in all the ages. It will not buy as much gold, I grant you. And why? Because you have declared that silver shall no longer be a money metal on an equality with gold; you have forced gold up and silver down by arbitrary, unwarranted and unrighteous legislation. A fair way to put the proposition would be that silver has not shrunk in value, but gold has risen in value, and the only explanation of it is that it is the result of arbitrary, unjust and erroneous legislation.

But he says that if you remonetize silver, that is, if you open the mints of the country to silver again, every dollar of gold in this country will sprout wings during the night and take its flight with the rise of the sun next morning across the Atlantic ocean; that you would never see the gold again; that all the silver of foreign nations will be dumped upon our soil for mintage and coinage. We have heard this threat before. It is the same old cry of wolf that fails to startle or affright us. In 1878 when we passed the Bland-Allison bill that gave free coinage limited to from two to four million a month, it was not Carlisle but John Sherman who told us then what Carlisle tells us now. He told us not to pass that bill, that if we did every ounce of foreign silver would be brought to our mints to be coined and stamped with the American eagle and that every dollar of our gold would take its flight at once. We did not believe it. I did not believe Mr. Sherman's prediction then, I do not believe Mr. Carlisle's prediction now. For he is telling us the same tale that the Ohio Senator then indulged in.

In spite of Mr. Sherman's warning the Democratic party in that Democratic House, in 1878, with the aid of the votes of Mr. Carlisle and myself, passed that free coinage bill. A Republican president vetoed it. The gold party was against us then. The gold party is against us now. It is not exactly an accurate statement for me to say that a Republican president vetoed that bill; but a counterfeit pinchback representative of a Republican president did veto that bill. Hayes vetoed the bill. That Democratic Congress passed it over his veto by a two-thirds' vote and rammed it down his throat and made it the law of this land in spite of his veto. What happened? Here stood Sherman's prediction that all the silver of the world was coming here, and all the gold we had was going away. Neither happened. That law was in force from 1878 to 1890. We lived under that Bland-Allison free silver coinage bill for twelve years.

The official report of the superintendent of the mint shows that no foreign silver was brought to American mints for mintage in all that lapse of twelve long years. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows you that instead of our having lost our gold, as Sherman said we would, and as Carlisle to-day declares we will, at the end of that twelve years of operation of the Bland-Allison Free Coinage Bill, instead of losing your gold you had three dollars of gold where you had one to begin with.

Why would your gold go abroad? Can it find investments more profitable and more remunerative in the world than here? If so, it would never come here. The foreign gold comes to this country because it gets better interest here than it could get at home. These Englishmen and Germans are not so kindly disposed to us as to send their gold dollars here for investment simply for our benefit. They send them here because they get as much security and more satisfactory rates of interest than they get at home. Your gold would not go abroad; the other nations of the world would not send their silver here. They would make nothing if they did; they would lose by the operation; they would pay ocean freights both ways and add enough silver out of their private pockets to bring their ratio up to ours and then go back with their silver worth exactly what it was when they started. They are not idiots.

But Mr. Carlisle tells you that you must not remonetize silver, because if you do the banker who has the gold will go with his gold dollar and buy $2 worth of silver and go to the mints and have it coined into two dollars, where he originally only had one. Do you believe such transparent sophistry as that? If that silver bullion were worth $2, the banker would never buy it for one dollar of gold unless he was trading or trafficking with a fool. Why would a man who owned two dollars' worth of silver sell it for one dollar in gold when he had the same right to go to the American mint and have two dollars made out of it, as the gold purchaser would have after the transaction? You can not believe that?

But they insist that the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar. I do not believe it, but if I did I would say retire it from circulation. Honest men do not advocate the circulation of dishonest money. They say the silver dollar is only worth fifty cents where it professes to be worth one hundred. Then, for heaven's sake, retire it. That is half-way counterfeiting. What is a counterfeiter? A man who pushes upon the public that which purports to be worth a hundred cents, when, in fact, it is worth nothing How much better than a counterfeiter is the man who proposes to continue to force upon the honest people that which purports to be worth one hundred cents when it is only worth fifty cents? Is not he half as bad as the counterfeiter? The law sends a counterfeiter to the penitentiary when it gets its clutches on him. What ought to be done with him who advocates and puts out a dollar worth only a half a dollar? If there is a half-way place between this temple of justice and the penitentiary he should be sent to that. A counterfeiter is a felon, but the half-way counterfeiter is a financier. (Applause.)

If I believed the silver dollar was a dishonest dollar I would not be willing to leave one of them in circulation when that sun goes down to-day. Not as long as I claim to be an honest man. But I don't believe it. What do you mean by an honest dollar? I believe that an honest dollar is that coin which represents one hundred cents' worth of your labor or the product of your labor—anything that in the open markets of the world will buy one hundred cents' worth of an honest man's sweat or the product of an honest man's toil. I think that is an honest dollar which will pay one hundred cents of an honest debt, and I do not think that all money is dishonest except that which represents the clamoring claim asserted by the gold holder. I do not mean that no dollar is honest except that which a hoarder and handler of money claims. I hold that any dollar is an honest dollar which will command one hundred cents' worth of honest toil in the open markets of this world. (Applause.)

SAYS THERE IS NOT $625,000,000 TO TAKE FLIGHT.

The Secretary tells us that if you get free coinage of silver you will drive $625,000,000 of gold out of the country. I deny that there is any such amount of gold in circulation in this country now, or that there ever was. I challenge his figures and call for his proof. He can not show that there is to-day or ever was any such amount as $625,000,000 of gold in circulation among the American people. How does he get his estimates? From what quarter does he draw his figures? What authority has he for this assertion? He knows there are ninety odd millions of gold stored away in the Federal Treasury. That is not in circulation among the people. For, unless you are provided with a crowbar with which to break into that Federal Treasury, I will warrant that you can not get your clutches on it. But admit that it is in circulation. He knows there is something less than two hundred millions in gold held in reserve by the banks of the country, if the law is being observed, and we have a right to assume that the law is being obeyed. Now, he can not account for as much as three hundred millions of gold, not a dollar of which is in circulation in this country, because the law requires it to be held in reserve under lock and key where the people can not get at it. And you see he has not accounted for the existence of a single other dollar of gold in this country.

In 1881 Burchard, then Superintendent of the Mint, guessed at how much gold was stored away in the stocking legs throughout the country, and the Treasury Department has been busily engaged in guessing ever since. He can not account for as much as $300,000,000 instead of $625,000,000. But suppose it did go out of the country. He says money would be cheaper. I thought the scarcer money was the dearer it was; I thought it was more difficult to get hold of a dollar if there was but one dollar than if there were two in the world. I thought the less money you had and the higher the rate of interest the better it was for the money lender; I thought the more plentiful money was and the lower the rate of interest, the better it was for the producer and the American masses. That is the rule of common sense, and it is the rule upon which we have ever acted. But the Secretary tells us that he has made this discovery, that if you expel $625,000,000 of money from your midst what is left, because of its depreciated character, will be cheaper, and all prices will advance, but the wages of the laborer will go down. This is a new discovery in political economy. Who ever heard of the price of labor shrinking when prices were booming and advancing? Are you to be hoodwinked with sophistry like this?

But he tell us more. He does not deny that since the passage of that act of 1873 the general tendency of prices has been downward. He does not deny that all values have shrunken since that law was passed which demonetized the silver metal from 40 to 60 per cent. Your farm products have gone down. Your farm lands have gone down. The products of the men in the workshops have gone down. The product of the laborer in all lines has gone down. Everything has shrunk in value except gold, taxes and debts. Your taxes have not shrunk, your debts have not dwindled. I wish to God they had gone down in proportion to your property and your toil. But the thousand dollar note that you owed to your neighbor stood intact. It never shrunk a penny of value while your farm and its products went down one-half in value in the markets of the country. Taxes, debts and gold are the only things that have not shrunken by the striking down of one half of the money metal of this country.

MR. CARLISLE CORRECTED IN HIS STATEMENT OF HISTORY.

But the Secretary has made another discovery in political economy. He says the prices of all commodities are not measured by the amount of final redemption money. No, no. He denies that values in this country are determined by the $625,000,000 of gold which is alone the redemption money of the people. He says, in round numbers, that there are about two thousand million of dollars in circulation of all description—gold, silver, greenback, paper, Treasury notes, gold certificates and silver certificates, nickle and copper—that this two thousand million dollars is the standard by which the values of this country are measured. I say that is not true, or, if it is true, these advocates of sound currency are to-day upon an absolute fiat money basis Whenever you put up a standard of measurement by which to determine values, if it consists of anything except the final money in which all debts are to be redeemed, it is a fraudulent system, a rotten system, a fiat system, with nothing on earth behind it to make it good. What sort of a position is a party that claims to be par excellence the advocate of a sound financial system and then tells you it is measuring all values on a fiat money basis? If there is but $625,000,000 of redemption money in the country, if there is but one million of final redemption money, aye, if there is but one God's blessed dollar in all this land of ours of final redemption money, then that single dollar constitutes the standard by which all values in this land are measured. You can not get away from it.

But that is not all. He tells the people that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in this country. That is again a misleading statement. It was under the Administration of Jefferson that the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped, but if the great Secretary of the Treasury wanted to be candid with the people who were listening and who had so often honored him and who, up to this very hour, so confidently trusted him—if he wanted to be fair, why did he not go on and tell them why Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar? It was because we could not keep it at home. It was at a premium over gold, it was at a premium over sound money, because of the extra amount of pure silver it had in it. The minute you issued a silver dollar from your mint it commanded a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was gobbled up, shipped abroad, recoined in the mints of Paris, another coin worth a dollar issued in its stead, and the surplus silver pocketed as profit. The free coinage of the silver dollar was stopped by Mr. Jefferson not because it was not a good dollar, but because it was so good a dollar that we could not keep it at home for our use. He admits, and in this he is fair, that one of the causes of the shrinkage of values for the last twenty odd years was the demonetization of silver, but says it was not the only cause. That is true; it was not the only cause. Improvements and progress made in labor-saving machines, improved facilities for transportation and the interchange of the products of the earth, they are causes that assisted in the reduction of prices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is too fair a man to deny, and nowhere in the speeches he has made have I found where he did deny or where he even intimated a denial of the charge that the demonetization of silver not only was one of the cause but was he chief primary cause, of this confiscation of property.

Think of it, my countrymen, what was the effect produced upon you and me when that silver metal was stricken down. One-half of the value of your property in round numbers was destroyed. Nor was that all. The architects of this great financial crime did more. They not only destroyed one-half the value of your property, but they destroyed absolutely one-half of your ability to pay your debts and one-half of your ability to earn a livelihood for yourself and family. Think of what has been done. Europe used to pay us two dollars where she now pays us one for our corn, our wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars in those years where she now pays us but one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

The output of gold throughout the world for the year 1894 was less than $200,000,000. One hundred and eighty million dollars is the whole product of gold of the world for the last year, and that is less than the number of gold dollars that we send to Europe every year to pay the interest on the debt we owe her. England owes nobody to-day. She owes her debt to her own people. The balance of the world owes England ten thousand million of dollars. England says pay me in gold, in the dearest money, and she would send up the premium, not to a hundred per cent., but to a thousand per cent., grind labor into the dust, bring poverty upon the masses and starvation and misery so that you give me the pound of flesh that is my due, the pound nearest the heart. "Give me my money," says Shylock, "and give it to me in gold." The United States owes the balance of the world at the lowest estimate eight thousand million of dollars. We owe Europe enough to require us to send each year two hundred millions of gold to pay the interest upon the debt. That is more gold than the whole world produces each year. In heaven's name, tell me, my countrymen, what chance have we ever to pay the principal of that debt? We must pay it in gold, and the world's product does not furnish enough to pay even the interest upon it.

THE MONEY POWER OF THE WORLD IS ARRAYED AGAINST THE SILVER STANDARD.

This is the condition which confronts us; this is the policy they advocate; these are the terms of serfdom that are offered to this people, and the question is, will you accept them? Thank God, the jury in this case is composed of the American people. In this unequal contest the odds and the advantages are against us. Upon the one side stands arrayed the money power backed by all the influences that bulked and aggregated capital can yield. The money power not only of Wall street but of Lombard street, the money power not only of our own East, but of the world, is arrayed against us; but I have an abiding faith in the courage, the intelligence, the manliness of the American people. They are the ones to whose hands are committed the settlement of this great issue. Here is the situation. You can never pay those debts that you owe abroad, that are counted by the billions, until you bring about a steady permanent advance of prices all along the line. No spasmodic jumping up of a single article like wheat on change in Chicago the other day, when the crop reports furnished by the Department of Agriculture gave notice to the world that there was a shortage, and there would probably be but half a crop of wheat grown in our country, when Armour and Counselman were able to make a corner on wheat and send it up five cents a bushel in less than five minutes. This is gambling. No spasmodic improvement of a single article here and there will ever enable us to pay the billions of dollars of debt we owe abroad.

There must be a general, a permanent advance of prices all along the line. You must put the products of labor of the farm and workshop back upon the basis where the farmer is not compelled, as he is today, to sell the products of his farm in the open markets of the world at prices less than the cost of production. This is our only chance for the payment of this debt. I submit it to you not as financiers, not as specialists, but as men of good, hard, common sense, and tell me, my countrymen, if the world itself does not produce enough gold each year to pay the interest on your debt if you had it all, and you are not even the first gold-producing nation of the earth—but if we had all the gold, and that is not enough to pay the interest on the debt abroad, how in God's name can we ever pay the principal of the debt if that is to be paid in gold alone? You can not do it; it is impossible.

They tell us of the dire calamities that are to befall the American people if we pass an unlimited free coinage law. As I have already told you, we have heard those threats before. They never were fulfilled. Everything happened under the act of 1878 that Sherman never predicted would come, and not a blessed thing ever did happen that he told us was coming. But they tell us that dire calamities are to befall us if we pass the law restoring silver money to the system of this country. I do not believe it. But suppose for the sake of argument, that it is true. I answer and say to the Secretary and to all the other advocates of gold who think with him, more trouble has already come, more suffering has already been imposed, more poverty has already been endured, as the result of the Sherman law of 1873, than even you claim can be brought upon the American people by the passage of a silver bill. We have gone through more of it than even the gold advocates predict the passage of the silver act could ever bring to the people of this land.

I beg you to remember, my friends, that more than seven hundred million of the civilized people of the world to-day stand upon silver and not upon gold. It is true Europe is upon the gold basis. England demonetized silver in 1816 and tried but never got but one nation to follow her example until 1873. She did induce the Kingdom of Portugal to demonetize silver in 1819; but Portugal was more just and honest than the American financiers who demonetized silver in 1873. When Portugal struck down silver in 1819, by the same law that demonetized it she arbitrarily reduced every debt in the Portuguese realm 20 per cent. from its face value. The same law in Portugal that struck down silver reduced every debt owing in that country and provided, whether evidenced by mortgage, bond or note, there should be stricken from the debt 20 per cent. of its value. That law declared that the demonetization of silver was such an outrage on the debtor class that in fairness it was no more than right where a man owed a thousand dollars two hundred dollars should be stricken from the face of his obligation. England never persuaded anybody but Portugal to follow her example and demonetize silver until 1873, when we did it in February of that year. Germany followed later in the fall of the same year, and the five nations constituting the Latin Union followed in 1876 our bad example. And here is the result for which we are mainly responsible.

But some of these gentlemen tell us, "Hold still, keep to the financial system you have until Europe, and especially England, should grant you permission to put silver back." No, no. The issue is presented plain and fair. Shall we, my countrymen, have a foreign system; shall we have an English system, or an American system, a system of our own. When this country had only four millions of people in it you whipped Great Britain and established your own system.

What sort of sons of honored sires disgrace this continent today if seventy million of freemen dare not undertake to maintain a system of their own. What would your forefathers have said if the proposition had been made to them when, flushed with victory over the British armies, the proposition was made to them to tamely hold out their wrists and have the shackles of financial servitude riveted anew.

My countrymen, this is the issue. It can not be gotten around. You have to meet it in this campaign and the presidential contest next year. The issue is in front of you, you can not flank it, you can not bridge over it, you can not tunnel under it, you have to meet it. Meet it like men, and settle it like men. Judge between these systems, contrast the present condition of the American laborer with what it was at the end of eighty years of trial under the Jefferson system, and tell me, not as Democrats, not as party men, but as patriots, tell me as American citizens which system was the best for the promotion of your interests. Was it the system founded by the immortal leader of Democracy, the builder of free government among the people; was it the Democratic, the Jeffersonian system of olden times, or is it the Senator Sherman system of modern times? Was it the double standard of gold and silver as the time-honored metals of a free people or was it the single gold standard that has never found its way into circulation among the masses? Is it the money of war or the money of peace that stands as your steadfast friend?

But he has made one more discovery, and with that I believe he finishes. He tells us in his recent speeches that which will be glad tidings of great joy to the toiling millions of the country. He says there is no distinct debtor class among our people, but as far as the debtor class can be located or described, it is not the masses of American people that are in debt, but it is the railroads, the insurance companies, the banks, the savings and trust companies—that these are the principal debtors of this land. The masses are the creditors and the railroads and banks are the debtors. Joyful tidings to the thousands of sons of toil! Happy news to the farmer whose farm is plastered over by a mortgage held by the bank! Glad, indeed, is he to know that he has been laboring under a delusion; he does not owe the bank at all, but the bank owes him; he is the creditor and the bank and the railroad company are the debtors. There is but one merciful mission left for the bearer of these tidings. Let him make one more speech. I plead in the name of the toiling millions of my countrymen, in the name of mercy, in the name of heaven, make one more speech and tell that farmer and the laborer how to proceed to collect that debt. (Applause.) Then we shall all be happy.

It is Painful to Criticise the Administration of His Own Party, but the Truth Must be Told.

It is no pleasurable duty for me to criticise, to find fault with or to censure the financial policy, or any other policy that is adopted and pursued by my own party. I am a party man. I am a partisan, not simply for the sake of party, but because I honestly, earnestly and religiously believe that the best interests of my country, of every section of it, of all its people, are to be promoted and served by the triumph of the principles of my party. I am the last man to criticise or censure, but my regret is that I can not complain, as I have done in the halls of Congress, upon the hustings, anywhere and everywhere, publicly and privately, since I entered upon the estate of manhood, I have been complaining of and denouncing the financial policy of the Republican party. If I am to continue this criticism I fear that in a measure at least it will strike the present financial policy of my own administration as heavily as it does the enemy.

What is it I find here to-day in times of profound peace. This great minister of finance was for days selling bonds to get gold to carry on the expenses of this Government. Every time you sell a bond for gold you send the price of gold up higher and widen the breach between gold and silver. We find a message sent to Congress telling us to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any amount of bonds not exceeding five hundred million, payable, interest and principal, in gold, and gold alone. Thank heaven, that Congress would not obey that order; that Congress by a vote in both branches refused to knuckle down and obey that command; that Congress declared that it would not add to the already heavy burden that rested upon the bowed, bent back of the taxpayer of this country that much more of an interest-bearing gold-bonded debt. May the great God forget to be gracious either to me or mine, if I ever do while standing upon the floor of the Federal Congress, as the accredited representative and humble, but I trust, honest spokesman of a brave, bold people—may heaven deny to me its blessings if ever I cast a vote to issue a gold-bearing bond as an additional burden upon the debt-paying class of our people. The Republican party tried to drag us into that, and I refused. The Democratic Administration may make the same effort, but God helping me, I shall continue to refuse until I die. (Applause.)

What is the spectacle presented here? Mr. Sherman for twenty-three years has been trying to get converts to this financial policy of his. He never found a witness until now. For nearly a quarter of a century he has stood there upon the floor of the Senate trying to explain that the demonetization act of 1873 was openly, honestly and fairly passed. Over and over has he sworn to it, over and often has he labored in the Senate in his speeches to prove it. I never yet knew him to succeed in convincing anybody of its truth except himself. But now, after the lapse of twenty-two years, he finds a witness. In his Covington speech, the Secretary of the Treasury repeats the oft-repeated declarations of Senator John Sherman and asserts that the assassin act of 1873 was an open, fair and manly piece of legislation. I congratulate Mr. Sherman upon having found a distinguished witness at last by whom to prove that the greatest crime of this or any other age had been fairly consummated by the conspirators. He has found not only a witness, but the ablest ally that he could have found with a search warrant upon this earth. Upon this issue Mr. Carlisle stands to-day where Mr. Sherman stood twenty-two years ago.

Gentlemen, it is sometimes not a pleasant duty; but still it is a duty, to tell the truth. It is, my friends, a summing up of the whole issue. I have talked longer than I had intended and I believe longer than I should have had I consulted my strength and your patience. I will leave it where it rests upon the argument. If there is a material or important allegation to be found in the utterances of the distinguished statesman who has come into our midst to join in this discussion that I have omitted to respond to, it is not intentional. I have tried to be fair. Whether I have succeeded or failed I have made an honest and earnest effort. I have tried to-day to pitch the discussion upon the plane where it belongs, without any lack of dignity or lack of fairness.

However wide the Secretary of the Treasury and I may differ now, I remember that for nearly twenty years we stood shoulder to shoulder in both houses of Congress with shields locked and faces to the foe battling there together. For the yoeman service rendered then I never shall cease to be grateful to that distinguished man, no matter how we may differ now or in the future. I know him too well and esteem him too highly, I love him too closely ever to question the integrity of his purpose or the honesty of his intention. I have tried to tell the truth, not in bitterness, not in anger, but in sorrow and with the sincerest feeling of regret. We have come to the parting of our ways. I know of but one allegiance, there is but one I owe this side of the throne of the Omnipotent; it is the allegiance I owe to my people, to that during a life now well nigh spent I have been faithful and true. I will not break that record even though those I have hitherto regarded as the safest and the stanchest of our leaders shall turn their backs upon the traditions of my party and repudiate its teachings. I will not follow.

It is not for a biased, prejudiced, partisan press to raise the hue and cry that those who think with me are seeking to lead the Democratic party into the camp of the Populists. It is not true. I stand to-day where I have stood throughout my life. I defy the man that lives to hunt the public records of my country and put a finger upon a vote I ever gave, upon an utterance I ever made, that I do not reiterate and reaffirm and justify and defend to-day. I have not changed. I have never been driven from my Democratic mooring and I will neither be cajoled nor seduced nor brow-beaten nor bullied by the parade of power. I stand where I ever stood and there I mean to stand. There is not much danger, as the metropolitan Democratic press of Kentucky to-day would have you believe, that I shall lead the Democratic hosts into the camp of the Populists. There is far greater danger of the more distinguished and abler and greater leader than I could ever hope to be—there is far more danger of the Secretary of the Treasury leading some portion of the Democratic cohorts into the camp of the Republicans. You need not fear me.

This is the issue you have to confront and to settle. I ask you to settle it as men. Thirty days from this day, one month from this day and this hour, the cohorts of Democracy will have gathered in the city of Louisville to take council of each other. Your State Convention will organize this day one month. From your hill tops, from your mountains and from your valleys the truest sons of your Democracy will go to perform an important work, to discharge a grave and serious duty, to nominate a ticket into whose hands is to be confided the standard of your party in the coming battle, to perform a work more important than that, and that is to formulate and draft a platform upon which the Democracy of Kentucky is to rally in the final struggle. Pick your best men, your truest men, your bravest men, send them to that convention with at least one instruction.

I am not going to ask you to give them an instruction in favor of any candidate for any office. It matters but little whether they go there for Hardin or Clay, for me or another man; but in the name of the toiling millions of our land, in the name of my fellow-countrymen, in the name of justice, instruct your delegation to go there and draft a platform in which they shall tell the truth, proclaim your convictions and the principles of your party. Tell them to go there and speak for you when they shall decide the important issue as to whether it is the money system of Jefferson, of which you approve, or the modern Republican money system of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. That is the issue, and none other is to be settled.

My countrymen, indulge me long enough to say that I do not despair of the Republic. I am no pessimist. I am no croaker. I do not go through this world and life with my head turned over my shoulder, reading the epitaphs in the cemetery behind me. I have an abiding faith in the future of my country, and, inseparably linked to that faith, I cherish an abiding confidence in the perpetuity of my party. I believe this republic is to survive. I believe that free government is to endure among men; and I believe that the immortal and immutable principles of Democracy must ever constitute the foundation stone upon which civil liberty must rest.

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The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY,

R, C. WALKER, Publis

ONE YEAR . . ONE DO

We are authorized to announc

DAVID ADAMS

a candidate to represent Critte and Livingston counties in the General Assembly of Kent subject to the action of the Demo party.

We are authorized to ann

G. N. McGREW

as a candidate to represent Cr den and Livingston counties i next General Assembly of Kent subject to the action of the D cratic party.

We are authorized to announ

T. J. NICKELL

as a candidate for Represent from the legislative district of ingston und Crittenden, subjec the action of the Democratic par

Remember the precinct mee Saturday, the 15th. The call is lished in this paper.

Lyon county adopted prohib by a vote of 613 to 378. Critte votes next. What will she do?

Mr. Carlisle will return to Ke ky to undo some more a work th has been the chief factor in ac plishing for twenty years past.

A majority of the Kentucky D ocrats will stand by the "D James" version of Democracy. new fangled translation will not s the test.

Lieut. Governor Alford annou that he is a candidate for Gover He is a "sound money" man, does not want anything said abo in the State platform.

More than usual interest was ken in the Trustee elections throu out the county Saturday. All which shows that the people deeply interested in the schools.

The colored Republicans of Lo ville are resolving some more t they want official recognition at hands of their white brethren. T kind of a cyclone can always be saf predicted, but it was never known hurt anybody.

Mr. Adams, candidate for the l islature is out in a card in the Smi land Banner in which he says: am for sound money and Gen. S. Buckner for United States Senator Which we presume means that M Adams is for the gold standard.

The issue of the Todd Count Times of May 31 is "a thing of beat ty," and should be a joy forever t its publisher and to the town an county he so ably represents. It i an illustrated edition of many pages and everything in and about it i first class.

The Democrats of Illinois met in Convention yesterday to discuss the currency question. As the delegates from almost every county in the State are instructed to vote for free coinage resolutions, the gold bugs can now have a good opportunity to announce some more that the "silver craze" is dying out.

Lyon county, which has been a long time moist, has joined its neighbors, Livingston and Trigg, and voted for a dry spell. Crittenden is the next county to vote on local option in that bailiwick and it is not unlikely that she will follow suit. The dry crowd seems to be getting about everything it goes after this year.—Paducah News,

A mountaineer convict in the Frankfort penitentiary was found gloriously drunk; an investigation showed that with a piece of corn bread, some molasses and a tea kettle he distilled some mountain dew on his own hook. Kentucky gentlemen have always been noted for their skill in mixing drinks, and now as prohibition seems to be on the increase the art is taking a more elaborate turn, and doubtless in a short time an ear of corn and a little branch water will enable the accomplished Kentuckian to evolve a solution to the problem confronting him in prohibition localities.

The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Courier Journal says that it may be possible that Mr. Carlisle will not come back to Kentucky to make another speech on the currency question. He did not carry the State by storm on his first trip, and it is not likely that he would make a complete revolution if he came every week until the crack of doom. A great man like Mr. Carlisle might ultimately convert Kentucky to his way of thinking, but it would take some little time; in fact his former utterances and votes and letters must be forgotten and rubbed out of existence before he can successfully do the job.

To treat silver as we treat gold at the mints may be a very, very bad

SUPPLEMENT.

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Secretary Carlisle Answered and Demolished.

Owenton, Ky. May 27,—(Special.) Senator Blackburn to-day addressed the people of Owen county on the currency question. He spoke in the court house, and there was not an inch of standing-room left when he began, and a large number of people crowded the doors, unable to get in. His audience was with him from the start and the applause given to his utterances was frequent and vociferous. The Senator said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: If I had been permitted to select a jury before whom to try the important issue pending now in active politics before the American people, within the limits of my acquaintance, I know of no spot to which I would have turned so readily as to this assemblage of honest-hearted, sturdy Democrats who live in Owen county. If I may not safely rest the cause of the old party before this people, then surely there is no jury outside of that final arbiter that awaits us all where we might expect to obtain justice. The best, the purest type of Democracy that I know within the limits of this land, is to be found within the State of Kentucky. This grand old Commonwealth never knew the pains and pangs of an era of reconstruction; it never wore the shackles forged by the prostitution of military power that was imposed upon the States to the southward; you never passed through that humiliating experience that other Southern States were forced to endure when their representation was denied, perverted and distorted, when no man could find admission to the council chambers of the country that came from a Southern State unless he wore upon his front-let the label of carpet-bagger or scalawag. Kentucky has always been peopled by free men and free women, and the consequence has been that she has kept these vestal fires burning and her Democracy purer and brigater than elsewhere upon this continent. And within the limits of this great old State of ours, among the one hundred and nineteen counties that cluster together to form this Commonwealth, there is not one whose Democracy, in my judgment, whose devotion to liberty, stands brighter or more unchallenged than that of the proud old Democratic county whose citizens face me to-day. So I have a right to be satisfied. No matter what the verdict that may be rendered here in advance, I announce my readiness and willingness to accept this jury without a single challenge, and leave the issue of this controversy to your decision.

The shifting of politics is rapid and great. For a third of a century or more two great political organizations have been struggling for the mastery in this land of ours. Questions of great importance have divided them. Taxing systems and currency systems have constituted two great pivotal issues upon which the Republicans and Democrats have struggled with each other. This contest is peculiar at least in this, that for the first time in thirty years you hear nothing of the tariff question. It has been temporarily eliminated from American politics. The high protective tariff system under which the taxpayers of this land for so many years have groaned and staggered has been stricken to the earth, and in its stead a Democratic, low-grade, so-called free-trade tariff bill was substituted upon the 28th day of last August. I need not consume my time nor trench upon your patience with any discussion of the tariff law. At least for some years to come it is agreed upon all hands that it is not an issue in active politics.

I may as well come direct, without preface, to the one great pivotal national issue that is now absorbing the attention of the American people, and that is the currency question. When we come to look at that we find new and novel phases to contemplate. The parties in the country are divided upon this issue, and yet it must be admitted, however unfortunate the condition, that both the Republican and Democratic parties to a degree themselves are divided upon this great question. It is not in my power to overstate the importance of this issue. It is not within mortal power to do justice in this attempt to describe the far-reaching consequences that depend upon the settlement that you are to make of this issue. There can be no question presented that reaches more directly to every man and every woman within the limits of this land than does this money question. In some of its aspects it is even more important than the tariff. It is true that it is a matter of no small significance to the producing elements of this country whether your taxes are to be high or low; but it is of still more importance to you to have this money question settled upon a fair and honorable basis.

What matters it to you or to me whether our taxes be high or low? What matters it to us whether our taxes be one dollar or two dollars a year provided we have not any dollar with which to pay either? This money question reaches to the pocket of every citizen of this great continent of ours; it challenges your best judgment, your soberest thought. The most careful consideration that is possible for any intelligent, prudent, patriotic citizen to give to any issue is what this great question demands and should receive at your hands. I mean to-day to make myself understood, if it be possible, by every human being within the sound of my voice. It is my purpose to talk in English so plain and so comprehensible that neither man nor woman nor ten-year-old child who have paid me the compliment of their presence here, shall fail to understand precisely what I mean. I do not mean to indulge in catch-phrases or misleading terms. I have no more patience with the political "shyster," who by such methods and such appliances would seek to hoodwink and mislead the people, than I have for the quack doctor or "shyster" lawyer in their professions.

THE TRUTH FAIRLY STATED.
The Senator Gives His Honest Convictions.

Man tell you, and you read in the daily press of the country, that the issue presented now, which is absorbing the attention of all people, is a contest between monometallism, or a single standard, gold, upon the one side, and manometallism, or a single standard, silver, upon the other side. The man who makes this statement, the stump speaker, the newspaper editor—any man who presents this as the issue that is pending before the people of Kentucky and the people of this country—is not dealing fairly by the people. This is not the issue, it is not a question between a single gold standard and a single silver standard. If there be left anywhere upon this earth to-day a man advocating a single silver standard as the redemption money of the American people, bear witness for me, heaven, I never saw, I never knew, I never heard of such a man. Let us deal fairly with the people, let us tell the truth to the people, or, at least, make an honest effort to tell the truth. That does not present the issue fairly. That does not truthfully state the parties to this controversy. I will tell you who those parties are. Upon the one side stands arrayed the advocate of the single gold standard, and upon the other side stands arrayed the army that represents the masses of the American people who advocate both gold and silver, neither one, but both. (Applause.)

My countrymen, if I was ever moved by an honest purpose on this earth, I call heaven to be my witness when I declare that it is the purpose that I cherish this day and this hour to tell this packed crowd of Owen county Democrats the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as it is involved in this question. These are the parties to this issue, and before I have finished I at least cherish the hope that I shall have convinced you people that it is the plutocrat upon the one side and the Democrat upon the other side, and one is backed by the money power of this country as well as the money power of foreign countries, and the other backed by nothing but the intelligence, the patriotism, the love of country and the manly courage of the American people. (Applause.)

I defy the student of American political history to point me to a single instance in all that stretch of the century that lies behind us, when the people of this land were ever confronted with the sentiment of a question that reached as close to the vitals of free government as the one we are considering to-day. Your country in the years behind us was wrecked by the convulsions of civil war; your continent trembled beneath the tread of a million armed men struggling for mastery and power; but even that dark and bloody epoch from 1861 to 1865, fought out upon the field of carnage, presented no issue to the American people more far-reaching in its result, more important in its consequences, than the one we are handling now.

Your liberties are at stake. Translated into plain English, the question upon which you are to render this verdict means no less than the reclamation or loss of the liberties that belong to seventy millions of free people. More than a hundred years ago, by your own strong arms and stout patriotic hearts, you established as a people your claim and your right to entrance into the list of the free nations of the earth. Upon the field of battle your ancestry did not hesitate in proclaiming your right to independence, to grapple the English lion, the stoutest then as the strongest now of all foreign powers, and wading through the blood and carnage of seven long weary years of war they won that fight, they emancipated the thirteen American colonies from English dependence to the grandest heritage ever bequeathed to mortal man, the position of a free and independent power, challenging the admiration of the world in your effort to block out a free government for your descendants. They won our independence for us then, and the question is to-day, will we surrender that independence back to the British power now. (Applause.) England tried to hold us in subjection by the sword and failed. She could not cow or conquer us with powder and with ball, but after the lapse of a hundred years she undertakes to conquer us by the more insidious, the more cowardly, but the more dangerous method—by buying us with gold. (Applause.)

This is the issue here. Men tell you in the discussion of this question that one side favored the demonetization of silver and the other favored remonetization of silver. Let us understand those terms in order that we may intelligently pass upon this question. The demonetization of silver means that silver was once recognized as a lawful money of the American people. Somebody saw fit, for purposes doubtless satisfactory to themselves, to change that relation and struck it down by [illegible] was standing as a money of the people, and [illegible] money to the payment of debts. That is demonetization. Remonetization means simply to restore silver to the position that it held in years gone by. Surely we can all understand that.

Again, they tell you about the ratio that one metal is to bear to the other. That means nothing except the number of grains of silver that shall be equal to one grain of gold. The country is familiar with that expression, which is upon every lip—16 to 1. Sixteen to one simply means that sixteen grains of silver shall be considered equal in value to one grain of gold. They tell you about the parity between these two metals. Translate that into plain English and it simply means an equality of the value of metals. The metals are at a parity when a gold dollar composed of so many grains is equal in value to a silver dollar composed of sixteen times that many grains. These are the elementary propositions to be sure that we shall understand before beginning to discuss this question, and I trust and believe there is no room for a failure to comprehend it. No matter how young the child, it is easy for him to take in these postulates which are indispensable to an intelligent consideration of this question. (Applause.)

THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED.
The Sherman System Declared to have Struck Down Silver.

Now let me begin by saying that there never were but two monetary systems in this country. When you established your independence a monetary system was established by the American people. Up to that time we lived under the English system of pounds, shillings and pence. But it was thought by the founders of this Government that a nation of people who had been able to achieve its own independence from British power ought to be able to establish and maintain its own financial or money system. Consequently an American citizen of that date, the ablest thinker, the brightest statesman, the truest citizen and patriot, whose name stands out bright est among that shining list of immortals that blaze upon the imperishable pages of your history, the author of the Declaration of National Independence, the draftsman of the first platform that was ever adopted by a National Democratic Convention, Thomas Jefferson, was the author of the law of 1792 passed by Congress, that kicked the English monetary system into the Atlantic ocean, discarded it, spurned it and sent it back to that despotic shore whose driveling clutches our forefathers had just loosened from our throats. The act of 1792 constituted the first American monetary system we had. That was the system given to you by Thomas Jefferson.

There never has to this blessed hour been but one other system established upon this continent, and that was the system established in 1873 by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and that is the system under which we live to-day. Jefferson's system gave you what is called the double standard. Translated into English that means that it was based upon both gold and silver as the money of the American people. The system of Senator Sherman gives you what is called a single standard. Translated into English that means that the Sherman system leaves you gold as the only primary money of this people, and struck down silver from the list of precious metals.

That is the issue and that is all the issue. It is for you to determine which of the two you like best, whether the Jefferson or the Sherman system. It matters not to me who agrees with me or who opposes me. I am fair. No man can deny my fairness when I say I stand here to-day the humble apostle of the Jeffersonian original Democratic system of money in this country, and opposing the recent-day discovery of John Sherman, of Ohio, and the system that he substituted. (Applause.) Between those two you choose. I admit that those whose views differ from mine are to-day filling this country with their loud clamorings, appealing to the hallowed and well-nigh sainted names of Jefferson and Jackson in support of the heresy they preach. Protect us, heaven, from such desecration! Jefferson's name conjured up to support Senator Sherman's system as a substitute for his own. Jefferson's memory outraged and his shadow subpoenaed as a witness to appear before the bar of public opinion in support of the theory and the monetary system of the man who proposes and who insists upon turning over the financial affairs of this country to the tender mercies of the banks. Jefferson is the man who told us that the banks were more of a menace to republican institutions and civil liberty than was a standing army; Jefferson, the founder, the man who laid the corner-stone upon which was built the superstructure for a free government for a free people.

And Jackson, too! Appeal is made to him as a witness to speak from the silent grave in support of the theories advocated by those who declare to-day that gold, and gold alone, must be the money of the people. Jackson in his day, and whilst Chief Executive of this great nation, was criticized it is true. By some he was abused, by some his name and his administration were roughly handled, but the criticism which was passed upon Jackson was because of his opposition to the money power. The only thing for which he was ever abused was his veto of a bank charter and his insisting upon the removal of the Government deposits. Jackson's administration was criticised and attacked because of his opposition to the banking power. In common fairness let us admit that this administration is never likely to suffer criticism upon the same score. (Applause.) There, gentlemen, is the issue. I have begun a canvass of this State of ours as the opponent of the theories of the gold advocates, as the earnest, however humble, advocate of the restoration of the silver metal to the place that it held for nearly a hundred years, on even terms and without discrimination, with the gold metal of the land.

MR CARLISLE'S APPEARANCE IN THE CONTEST.

I had thought and I had reason to think that in the discussion of this question in its presentation to the people of Kentucky for their consideration, whether from a general standpoint or from an individual standpoint, that it would have been left for me to meet in debate these representatives of the opposing theory that are pitted against me in this contest. I thought it might have been considered safe and fair for the advocates of the gold metal to have left this fight to be settled by two at least of the distinguished citizens of this State who are to-day announced candidates for the United States Senate, and who advocate that gold standard. I expected to meet in debate and combat as best I could the views of ex-Governor Buckner and ex-Governor McCreary. The one has come out in an open, fair, flat avowal for a single gold standard. That grand old soldier, whom it delights all Kentuckians to honor and to love, is always manly. He is manly now upon this issue. In his interview he throws down the gauntlet, or rather he accepts the gage that had been thrown down to him. Openly, fairly and fearlessly he challenges the confidence and the attention of the people of Kentucky by declaring that he is an avowed advocate of a single gold standard, that he wants no remonetization of silver.

The other capable gentleman to whom I have alluded has given, not only from the stump in speeches recently delivered, but in carefully and deliberately prepared interviews published in the metropolitan journals of this and other States, his position. [illegible] from that I could do him justice, however [illegible] that silver should no longer be a primary money for the payment of debts. That is demonetization. Remonetization means simply to restore silver to the position that it held in years gone by. Surely we can all understand that.

Again, they tell you about the ratio that one metal is to bear to the other. That means nothing except the number of grains of silver that shall be equal to one grain of gold. The country is familiar with that expression, which is upon every lip—16 to 1. Sixteen to one simply means that sixteen grains of silver shall be considered equal in value to one grain of gold. They tell you about the parity between these two metals. Translate that into plain English and it simply means an equality of the value of metals. The metals are at a parity when a gold dollar composed of so many grains is equal in value to a silver dollar composed of sixteen times that many grains. These are the elementary propositions to be sure that we shall understand before beginning to discuss this question, and I trust and believe there is no room for a failure to comprehend it. No matter how young the child, it is easy for him to take in these postulates which are indispensable to an intelligent consideration of this question. (Applause.)

THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED.
The Sherman System Declared to have Struck Down Silver.

Now let me begin by saying that there never were but two monetary systems in this country. When you established your independence a monetary system was established by the American people. Up to that time we lived under the English system of pounds, shillings and pence. But it was thought by the founders of this Government that a nation of people who had been able to achieve its own independence from British power ought to be able to establish and maintain its own financial or money system. Consequently an American citizen of that date, the ablest thinker, the brightest statesman, the truest citizen and patriot, whose name stands out bright est among that shining list of immortals that blaze upon the imperishable pages of your history, the author of the Declaration of National Independence, the draftsman of the first platform that was ever adopted by a National Democratic Convention, Thomas Jefferson, was the author of the law of 1792 passed by Congress, that kicked the English monetary system into the Atlantic ocean, discarded it, spurned it and sent it back to that despotic shore whose driveling clutches our forefathers had just loosened from our throats. The act of 1792 constituted the first American monetary system we had. That was the system given to you by Thomas Jefferson.

There never has to this blessed hour been but one other system established upon this continent, and that was the system established in 1873 by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and that is the system under which we live to-day. Jefferson's system gave you what is called the double standard. Translated into English that means that it was based upon both gold and silver as the money of the American people. The system of Senator Sherman gives you what is called a single standard. Translated into English that means that the Sherman system leaves you gold as the only primary money of this people, and struck down silver from the list of precious metals.

That is the issue and that is all the issue. It is for you to determine which of the two you like best, whether the Jefferson or the Sherman system. It matters not to me who agrees with me or who opposes me. I am fair. No man can deny my fairness when I say I stand here to-day the humble apostle of the Jeffersonian original Democratic system of money in this country, and opposing the recent-day discovery of John Sherman, of Ohio, and the system that he substituted. (Applause.) Between those two you choose. I admit that those whose views differ from mine are to-day filling this country with their loud clamorings, appealing to the hallowed and well-nigh sainted names of Jefferson and Jackson in support of the heresy they preach. Protect us, heaven, from such desecration! Jefferson's name conjured up to support Senator Sherman's system as a substitute for his own. Jefferson's memory outraged and his shadow subpoenaed as a witness to appear before the bar of public opinion in support of the theory and the monetary system of the man who proposes and who insists upon turning over the financial affairs of this country to the tender mercies of the banks. Jefferson is the man who told us that the banks were more of a menace to republican institutions and civil liberty than was a standing army; Jefferson, the founder, the man who laid the corner-stone upon which was built the superstructure for a free government for a free people.

And Jackson, too! Appeal is made to him as a witness to speak from the silent grave in support of the theories advocated by those who declare to-day that gold, and gold alone, must be the money of the people. Jackson in his day, and whilst Chief Executive of this great nation, was criticized it is true. By some he was abused, by some his name and his administration were roughly handled, but the criticism which was passed upon Jackson was because of his opposition to the money power. The only thing for which he was ever abused was his veto of a bank charter and his insisting upon the removal of the Government deposits. Jackson's administration was criticised and attacked because of his opposition to the banking power. In common fairness let us admit that this administration is never likely to suffer criticism upon the same score. (Applause.) There, gentlemen, is the issue. I have begun a canvass of this State of ours as the opponent of the theories of the gold advocates, as the earnest, however humble, advocate of the restoration of the silver metal to the place that it held for nearly a hundred years, on even terms and without discrimination, with the gold metal of the land.

MR CARLISLE'S APPEARANCE IN THE CONTEST.

I had thought and I had reason to think that in the discussion of this question in its presentation to the people of Kentucky for their consideration, whether from a general standpoint or from an individual standpoint, that it would have been left for me to meet in debate these representatives of the opposing theory that are pitted against me in this contest. I thought it might have been considered safe and fair for the advocates of the gold metal to have left this fight to be settled by two at least of the distinguished citizens of this State who are to-day announced candidates for the United States Senate, and who advocate that gold standard. I expected to meet in debate and combat as best I could the views of ex-Governor Buckner and ex-Governor McCreary. The one has come out in an open, fair, flat avowal for a single gold standard. That grand old soldier, whom it delights all Kentuckians to honor and to love, is always manly. He is manly now upon this issue. In his interview he throws down the gauntlet, or rather he accepts the gage that had been thrown down to him. Openly, fairly and fearlessly he challenges the confidence and the attention of the people of Kentucky by declaring that he is an avowed advocate of a single gold standard, that he wants no remonetization of silver.

The other capable gentleman to whom I have alluded has given, not only from the stump in speeches recently delivered, but in carefully and deliberately prepared interviews published in the metropolitan journals of this and other States, his position. [illegible] from that I could do him justice, however [illegible] that silver should no longer be a primary money for the payment of debts. That is demonetization. Remonetization means simply to restore silver to the position that it held in years gone by. Surely we can all understand that.

Again, they tell you about the ratio that one metal is to bear to the other. That means nothing except the number of grains of silver that shall be equal to one grain of gold. The country is familiar with that expression, which is upon every lip—16 to 1. Sixteen to one simply means that sixteen grains of silver shall be considered equal in value to one grain of gold. They tell you about the parity between these two metals. Translate that into plain English and it simply means an equality of the value of metals. The metals are at a parity when a gold dollar composed of so many grains is equal in value to a silver dollar composed of sixteen times that many grains. These are the elementary propositions to be sure that we shall understand before beginning to discuss this question, and I trust and believe there is no room for a failure to comprehend it. No matter how young the child, it is easy for him to take in these postulates which are indispensable to an intelligent consideration of this question. (Applause.)

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opening speech at Covington, as soon as he put his foot on Kentucky soil, to offer either an apology or an explanation for his coming. If he came in the capacity of a private citizen he had a right to come. As a citizen of Kentucky his right to be heard by his people was as unquestioned and as unquestionable as either yours or mine. I am not willing to believe that he came in the capacity of Secretary of the Treasury; I am not willing to believe that he came here for the purpose or with the view of overawing or of intimidating or of dictating to the sovereign voters of my State, what policy they should adopt in the settlement of this great issue. I do not see the necessity for him entering a denial of his candidacy, for any office within the gift of the people. If he wanted to be a candidate, or if in the future he shall ever desire to be a candidate for any office within the gift of the people, or, as he puts it, of the people's representatives in Kentucky, no man within the limits of the State would impeach his right to run, and so far as I know, there is not a man within the limits of Kentucky that has any objection to his exercising that unquestioned and unquestionable prerogative; but it seemed to me to be equally unnecessary for the Secretary to enter into an elaborate denial in that Covington speech of the charge that he had ever been a friend of the silver metal to the extent of advocating its free and unlimited coinage, but whether necessary or unnecessary, the Secretary in his speech at Covington did say that he never had, by speech, utterance or letter, advocated the free and unlimited coinage of the silver metal. Before I have finished I shall submit to the decision of this audience the question that he puts in issue.

MR. CARLISLE RIPPED UP THE BACK.
His Previous Record Made Public.

I want here before going further to declare that in anything I may say to-day with reference either to the record of the Secretary of the Treasury or to the recent utterances of that gentleman, I mean to be fair. I mean to be more than fair, I mean to be generous, I mean to be candid. There was a time when this man stood the friend of the people. For his honored record in the past we owe him a debt of gratitude. I have no motive, and could not be urged or influenced by any motive to do that distinguished gentleman an injustice. I have known him long and intimately; I have served in the halls of Congress with him for sixteen years. My intimate acquaintance and association with him have resulted only in increasing my admiration for his intellectual gifts and powers, in strengthening and deepening the sentiment of personal attachment that I cherish for him. Whatever fame he has achieved, I stand a willing witness by whom to prove that he fairly earned it. He has stood for years recognized among the ablest thinkers of our country; among the best lawyers that this continent has known, among the soundest statesmen that this generation has given to the service of the country. I am prepared to testify that to all this he was honestly and fairly entitled. I have served there, either in the House or Senate, with this Secretary for sixteen consecutive, continuous years, never dividing upon questions of political character—always together, thinking together, acting together, voting together and fighting together, even upon this silver question, for during all those long years it was my wont to look to him as one of the acknowledged leaders upon our side of the same issue over which we are battling. It was he who by his utterances, leadership, [illegible] power, towered up among the advocates of the double standard, among the people's pillar of fire by night, guiding, shielding and leading the hosts of his countrymen from the darkness of a condition of bondage into the open sunlight of promise.

If there was a man throughout that period of sixteen years in either house of the Federal Congress that stood pre-eminent among the friends of the silver metal as its ablest and boldest champion, it was the one who to-day appears upon the hustings in Kentucky's canvass as the avowed enemy of that metal and the advocate of the single gold standard. Take his record. I will not dwell upon that speech in February, 1878, when he and I were members of the House together. However he may explain it, whatever portion of it he may contend has been misconstrued, no matter what course he takes, that speech of John G. Carlisle, delivered on the 21st of February, 1878, in the House, will go sounding down the ages as the ablest, the boldest, the most unanswerable argument that ever was submitted by a mortal man upon the floors of Congress in support of the silver metal. If his utterances of to-day require answer it is not necessary for you or me to make the reply; he has himself answered himself. There is not a proposition in the speeches delivered by him at Covington, Memphis or Bowling Green, the error and falsity of which are not completely shown by his own utterance in 1878. If the people of this State or country want a more complete and crushing answer to his present arguments than any of us can furnish they can have it in his own utterances of seventeen years ago.

But to-day he tells us that that speech was misunderstood. He says it was not intended in advocacy of free silver. Let us stop, by way of parenthesis here, and inquire what that term means—what is free silver? It does not mean that the silver metal is to be coined into dollars and scattered broadcast through the highways and hedges of this country. It does not mean that the silver coin is to be made free to the American people to help themselves from the vaults of the Federal Treasury. That is not free silver. The free and unlimited coinage of silver means this: That it is coined and minted free; the Government makes no charge for minting it; that any citizen can come with his silver bullion to the mints of this country and have it coined into money and the stamp of the American eagle put on it without cost or charge by the Government for its coinage. That is free silver and that is all it does mean. The unlimited coinage of silver means that there shall be no limit put upon the right of the holder and the owner of the silver bullion to have it coined. The two terms joined together, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, mean that any man who has silver bullion may take it to the mints and have it coined in any amount that he pleases, no limit upon the amount and no charge for the coining. Surely that is easy enough understood.

Now, he insists that he has never changed his opinion, that he stands to-day where he always stood, that that speech made in 1878, seventeen years ago, which the people of Kentucky, which every man in both houses of Congress, which every intelligent man within the limits of this land or an the face of the earth understood to be a powerful plea for the free and unlimited coinage of silver—he tells us for the first time last Monday, one week ago to-day—that that was not the contention; that the construction put upon it was not the true one. For seventeen years he rested under all the encomiums and compliments paid him as the ablest advocate of the coinage of silver, but at last he has discovered that it was all a mistake; that that speech was not in favor of silver, but that he was against its coinage then as he is against it now. There is nothing left for us except to accept his disclaimer and denial. Knowing him as intimately and as well as I do, I do not hesitate for an instant to accept his disclaimer. I am satisfied that that speech was not a silver speech, although for seventeen years I was willing to make oath that it was, I am willing to go farther and if Mr. Carlisle asked me to do it I will believe, that is, I will do my best in trying to believe that Carlisle never made that speech at all. I will go farther still and I will strain my best efforts in the direction of believing that Carlisle never did make any speech either in Congress or out of it upon the silver question; but if he is successful in endeavoring to explain away that speech, and I have no doubt he would like now to obliterate it from the memories of men and blot it out from the imperishable record of Congress, but if he shall ever succeed in doing, as he has endeavored to do, and as his friends appear to think he has done, in explaining away that speech, and making every man in this country believe that it was not a free silver speech, his task is not yet accomplished; it is just begun; there is still behind him another stumbling block more difficult to overcome.

SOME VOTES IN CONGRESS.
Mr. Blackburn Shows how the Secretary has Shifted his Position.

You may possibly explain away a speech, but the hardest thing upon this earth to explain is a vote. This speech was made on the 21st day of February, 1878, if my memory serves me, but if I may trust my memory, and upon that recollection I defy contradiction, I think if you will go back and examine the unquestioned and unquestionable records, the official records of Congress itself, you will find that I am right in this remembrance. I entered Congress for the first time on the 4th of March, 1875. Mr. Carlisle came two years afterward, on the 4th of March, 1877, a day that for certain reasons is remembered as a black Friday in the political calendar of the American people. On that self-same day, in the self-same hour, at the self-same moment that a fraudulent claimant to the presidency of this country took the oath of office as Chief Executive, heaven seemed to be kindly in its purpose, and appeared to want to make some sort of reparation to the American people for the fraudulent induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the White House, and sent John G. Carlisle for the first time to take his seat as a member of the American Congress. In that same year, on the 5th day of November, 1877, three months before he either did or did not make the questioned speech of February, 1878, the imperishable and undeniable record of Congress shows that he and I sat side by side and voted for the Bland free and unlimited silver coinage bill that passed the House of Representatives by aid of our votes.

I should think he was a free silver man that day. If he was not, he was giving the queerest votes that a golding ever put on record since the world began. (Applause.) That bill went to the Senate, and Congress adjourned, and we came home. On the first Monday of the following December about one month after he voted for Mr. Bland's Free Silver Bill, under the law Congress reassembled, and the Senate passed that bill that Carlisle and I had helped put through the House. It put on an amendment which struck out that free silver clause and sent it back to the House. I was opposed to it then because the clause had been stricken out that gave the right to coin the silver metal, and so was Carlisle opposed to it, and it was for the self-same reason, and it was upon that bill as amended by the Senate that Carlisle either did make or did not make the speech of the 21st of February, 1878.

But that does not end the record yet. If speeches can be [illegible] there is another chapter in the [illegible] and its genuineness will not be impeached. If he was not a free silver man in 1878 he at least spoke like one; if he was not a free silver man in 1877, he at least voted like one, but whether he was in 1877 or 1878, in favor of free silver, unless he is a most unfortunate man in the expressions that he uses, not when talking hurriedly in the excitement of debate, as I am speaking now, but when in the quiet of his own chamber he sat down deliberately and thoughtfully to write a letter. He wrote a letter.

In 1878 we passed what is known as the Bland-Allison Bill. That was a silver coinage bill, and the Secretary voted for it and so did I. But it put a limit upon the amount. It said that any man that held silver bullion should have it coined at the mints of this country and stamped with the American eagle as a dollar, but said there should not be less than two nor more than four millions a month. That was the only limit the Bland-Allison Bill put upon the coinage of silver. In 1890 the Republican party passed a bill known as the Sherman Bill, which repealed the Bland-Allison Bill, and made it compulsory upon the Government to buy four and one-half million every month, but expressly provided that at the end of the year the Government might stop the coinage altogether. I voted against that Sherman Bill because it stopped the coinage of the silver dollar. So did my colleague, the present Secretary of the Treasury. He and I had not parted company yet. We were working on parallel lines in short harness together. He and I and every Democrat in that Senate chamber in June, 1890, voted against the passage of the Sherman law, which repealed the coinage of the silver metal.

At that time there was a gentleman by the name of William M. Smith, a member of your State Legislature, from the county of Graves, down in the Democratic Gibraltar known as Jackson's Purchase, the First district. Mr. Smith was then a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Graves county. He is to-day the United States District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, with his office at Louisville. Mr. Smith wrote Mr. Carlisle a letter on June 13, 1890, in which he said: "The Farmers' Alliance of Graves county are incensed against you because you voted against the Sherman bill, which provided for the purchase of four and a half million of silver bullion every month. They are mad at you, and I want an answer from you in the nature of an explanation of that vote, and I want it for publication." Mr. Smith got his answer, and I hold it in my hand. I mean to be fair. I will not read extracts from it, but will read it all, if it be possible, for Mr. Carlisle himself, who is a master of the English language, to state a proposition so plainly that an idiot can understand it, I will leave it to you to decide if he did not succeed in his effort in this letter. It reads:

"Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Mayfield, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th just received. Every Democrat in the State voted against the Silver bill, as it was finally amended and reported by the Conference Committee, because we believed it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmer's Alliance of Graves county believe that this Republican measure, which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them. When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send you by mail all three of the bills. Very truly,

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Now I submit in common fairness, it may be that his vote for a free and unlimited coinage of silver bill on November 5, 1877, does not prove that he was a friend of the silver metal, and it may be that his speech on February 21, 1878, does not prove that he was friendly to the silver metal, but it is possible for us to believe that that letter which he wrote to Mr. Smith in 1890 meant nothing, too.

Put them all together and if they don't prove that he was on those three several dates as stanch a friend of the unlimited coinage of silver as I or you or any other man. If not, how is it possible to prove anything by the English language? I subpoena no witness against him except himself, offer no evidence except that of record. I tender no heresy testimony. I submit the imperishable records that are in print and leave the question for you to determine.

But it may be answered that it does not matter if Secretary Carlisle was a free silver man in 1877 or 1878 or in 1890 even; that does not affect the validity of the argument he is making to-day as an anti-free silver man. I agree to that. But it is entitled to consideration in this controversy for another purpose. No court of record would exclude it, because it is valuable by way of testing the value of the opinions expressed by the witness to-day. It goes to the materiality and credibility of the witness himself. If he was a free silver man as long as he stood in the councils of the country as the representative and mouthpiece of the people, if he never changed those opinions until he ceased to be the people's spokesman and the people's representative and became the financial officer of the Government, under this Administration, then I hold that this record is admissible.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ARGUMENTS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

I am not going to rest on that; Mr. Carlisle had a perfect right to hold those views from 1877 to 1890; he had an unquestioned right to change them since 1890, he had a perfect right to come before the people of Kentucky and say he was mistaken, was deluded, was in error, that not the double, but the single standard is the true one. No one had any ground to complain if he had said that, but I leave him to reconcile his present statements with his written and recorded utterances as best he may be able.

Now I come to his utterances of to-day. I point to everything that record holds, whether for or against him. I take up the arguments he submits to-day and without any connection with his past record, I challenge the judgment of the American people upon them. I have scanned as carefully as I can the speeches he has made since he started out on his tour. It is my honest purpose this afternoon to overlook no material statement he has given utterance to in either of his speeches. When I saw that he was going into this contest, knowing his great power as well as I do, I confidently believed that he was going to throw new light upon this issue. I believed that the great financial head of the Government would bring something new into this discussion. I waited for it and I waited impatiently only to be disappointed.

That Mr. Carlisle has stated the gold side of this controversy strongly no fair-minded man can afford to deny. I have not lived long enough, I have not come in contact with men enough in the more than half a century that measures the life that lies behind me; I have never met, seen or known a man who had more ability to state his case than the present Secretary of the Treasury. He of all men I have ever known can probably come the nearest to making the worst appear the better cause. That he has stated his case strongly, forcibly and plausibly, I cheerfully admit; but that he has introduced any new elements into the stary system under which we live is not a perfect system. He says it is faulty. He tells you that when the present financial crisis struck us in 1893 we were possessed of every substantial requisite of prosperity and safety except a monetary system that was not safe or sound. It was the same system then

To treat silver as we treat gold at the mints may be a very, very bad

SUPPLEMENT.

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Secretary Carlisle Answered and Demolished.

Owenton, Ky. May 27,—(Special.) Senator Blackburn to-day addressed the people of Owen county on the currency question. He spoke in the court house, and there was not an inch of standing room left when he began, and a large number of people crowded the doors, unable to get in. His audience was with him from the start and the applause given to his utterances was frequent and vociferous. The Senator said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: If I had been permitted to select a jury before whom to try the important issue pending now in active politics before the American people, within the limits of my acquaintance, I know of no spot to which I would have turned so readily as to this assemblage of honest-hearted, sturdy Democrats who live in Owen county. If I may not safely rest the cause of the old party before this people, then surely there is no jury outside of that final arbiter that awaits us all where we might expect to obtain justice. The best, the purest type of Democracy that I know within the limits of this land, is to be found within the State of Kentucky. This grand old Commonwealth never knew the pains and pangs of an era of reconstruction; it never wore the shackles forged by the prostitution of military power that was imposed upon the States to the southward; you never passed through that humiliating experience that other Southern States were forced to endure when their representation was denied, perverted and distorted, when no man could find admission to the council chambers of the country that came from a Soutern State unless he wore upon his front-let the label of carpet-bagger or scalawag. Kentucky has always been peopled by free men and free women, and the consequence has been that she has kept those vestal fires burning and her Democracy purer and brighter than elsewhere upon this continent. And within the limits of this great old State of ours, among the one hundred and nineteen counties that cluster together to form this Commonwealth, there is not one whose Democracy, in my judgment, whose devotion to liberty, stands brighter or more unchallenged than that of the proud old Democratic county whose citizens face me to-day. So I have a right to be satisfied. No matter what the verdict that may be rendered here in advance, I announce my readiness and willingness to accept this jury without a single challenge, and leave the issue of this controversy to your decision.

The shifting of politics is rapid and great. For a third of a century or more two great political organizations have been struggling for the mastery in this land of ours. Questions of great importance have divided them. Taxing systems and currency systems have constituted two great pivotal issues upon which the Republicans and Democrats have struggled with each other. This contest is peculiar at least in this, that for the first time in thirty years you hear nothing of the tariff question. It has been temporarily eliminated from American politics. The high protective tariff system under which the taxpayers of this land for so many years have groaned and staggered has been stricken to the earth, and in its stead a Democratic, low-grade, so-called free-trade tariff bill was substituted upon the 28th day of last August. I need not consume my time nor trench upon your patience with any discussion of the tariff law. At least for some years to come it is agreed upon all hands that it is not an issue in active politics.

I may as well come direct, without preface, to the one great pivotal national issue that is now absorbing the attention of the American people, and that is the currency question. When we come to look at that we find new and novel phases to contemplate. The parties in the country are divided upon this issue, and yet it must be admitted, however unfortunate the condition, that both the Republican and Democratic parties to a degree themselves are divided upon this great question. It is not in my power to overstate the importance of this issue. It is not within mortal power to do justice in this attempt to describe the far-reaching consequences that depend upon the settlement that you are to make of this issue. There can be no question presented that reaches more directly to every man and every woman within the limits of this land than does this money question. In some of its aspects it is even more important than the tariff. It is true that it is a matter of no small significance to the producing elements of this country whether your taxes are to be high or low; but it is of still more importance to you to have this money question settled upon a fair and honorable basis.

What matters it to you or to me whether our taxes be high or low? What matters it to us whether our taxes be one dollar or two dollars a year provided we have not any dollar with which to pay either? This money question reaches to the pocket of every citizen of this great continent of ours; it challenges your best judgment, your soberest thought. The most careful consideration that is possible for any intelligent, prudent, patriotic citizen to give to any issue is what this great question demands and should receive at your hands. I mean to-day to make myself understood, if it be possible, by every human being within the sound of my voice. It is my purpose to talk in English so plain and so comprehensible that neither man nor woman nor ten-year-old child who have paid me the compliment of their presence here, shall fail to understand precisely what I mean. I do not mean to indulge in catch-phrases or misleading terms. I have no more patience with the political "shyster," who by such methods and such appliances would seek to hoodwink and mislead the people, than I have for the quack doctor or "shyster" lawyer in their professions.

THE TRUTH FAIRLY STATED.

The Senator Gives His Honest Convictions.

Men tell you, and you read in the daily press of the country, that the issue presented now, which is absorbing the attention of all people, is a contest between monometallism, or a single standard, gold, upon the one side, and monometallism, or a single standard, silver, upon the other side. The man who makes this statement, the stump speaker, the newspaper editor—any man who presents this as the issue that is pending before the people of Kentucky and the people of this country—is not dealing fairly by the people. This is not the issue, it is not a question between a single gold standard and a single silver standard. If there be left anywhere upon this earth to-day a man advocating a single silver standard as the redemption money of the American people, hear witness for me, heaven, I never saw, I never knew, I never heard of such a man. Let us deal fairly with the people, let us tell the truth to the people, or, at least, make an honest effort to tell the truth. That does not present the issue fairly. That does not truthfully state the parties to this controversy. I will tell you who those parties are. Upon the one side stands arrayed the advocate of the single gold standard, and upon the other side stands arrayed the army that represents the masses of the American people who advocate both gold and silver, neither one, but both. (Applause.)

My countrymen, if I was ever moved by an honest purpose on this earth, I call heaven to be my witness when I declare that it is the purpose that I cherish this day and this hour to tell this packed crowd of Owen county Democrats the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as it is involved in this question. These are the parties to this issue, and before I have finished I at least cherish the hope that I shall have convinced you people that it is the plutocrat upon the one side and the Democrat upon the other side, and one is backed by the money power of this country as well as the money power of foreign countries, and the other backed by nothing but the intelligence, the patriotism, the love of country and the manly courage of the American people. (Applause.)

I defy the student of American political history to point me to a single instance in all that stretch of the century that lies behind us, when the people of this land were ever confronted with the sentiment of a question that reached as close to the vitals of free government as the one we are considering to-day. Your country in the years behind us was wrecked by the convulsions of civil war; your continent trembled beneath the tread of a million armed men struggling for mastery and power; but even that dark and bloody epoch from 1861 to 1865, fought out upon the field of carnage, presented no issue to the American people more far-reaching in its result, more important in its consequences, than the one we are handling now.

Your liberties are at stake. Translated into plain English, the question upon which you are to render this verdict means no less than the reclamation or loss of the liberties that belong to seventy millions of free people. More than a hundred years ago, by your own strong arms and stout patriotic hearts, you established as a people your claim and your right to entrance into the list of the free nations of the earth. Upon the field of battle your ancestry did not hesitate in proclaiming your right to independence, to grapple the English lion, the stoutest then as the strongest now of all foreign powers, and wading through the blood and carnage of seven long weary years of war they won that bill of rights that emancipated the thirteen American colonies from English dependence to the grandest heritage ever bequeathed to mortal man, the position of a free and independent power, challenging the admiration of the world in your effort to block out a free government for your descendants. They won our independence for us then, and the question is to-day, will we surrender that independence back to the British power now? (Applause.) England tried to hold us in subjection by the sword and failed. She could not cow or conquer us with powder and with ball, but after the lapse of a hundred years she undertakes to conquer us by the more insidious, the more cowardly, but the more dangerous method—by buying us with gold. (Applause.)

This is the issue here. Men tell you in the discussion of this question that one side favored the demonetization of silver and the other favored remonetization of silver. Let us understand those terms in order that we may intelligently pass upon this question. The demonetization of silver means that silver was once recognized as a lawful money of the American people. Somebody saw fit, for purposes doubtless satisfactory to themselves, to change that relation and struck it down by passing a law declaring that silver should no longer be a primary money for the payment of debts. That is demonetization. Remonetization means simply to restore silver to the position that it held in years gone by. Surely we can all understand that.

Again, they tell you about the ratio that one metal is to bear to the other. That means nothing except the number of grains of silver that shall be equal to one grain of gold. The country is familiar with that expression, which is upon every lip—16 to 1. Sixteen to one simply means that sixteen grains of silver shall be considered equal in value to one grain of gold. They tell you about the parity between these two metals. Translate that into plain English and it simply means an equality of the value of metals. The metals are at a parity when a gold dollar composed of so many grains is equal in value to a silver dollar composed of sixteen times that many grains. These are the elementary propositions it is necessary that we shall understand before beginning to discuss this question, and I trust and believe there is no room for a failure to comprehend it. No matter how young the child, it is easy for him to take in these postulates which are indispensable to an intelligent consideration of this question. (Applause.)

THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED.

The Sherman System Declared to have Struck Down Silver.

Now let me begin by saying that there never were but two monetary systems in this country. When you established your independence a monetary system was established by the American people. Up to that time we lived under the English system of pounds, shillings and pence. But it was thought by the founders of this Government that a nation of people who had been able to achieve its own independence from British power ought to be able to establish and maintain its own financial or money system. Consequently an American citizen of that date, the ablest thinker, the brightest statesman, the truest citizen and patriot, whose name stands out bright est among that shining list of immortals that blaze upon the imperishable pages of your history, the author of the Declaration of National Independence, the draftsman of the first platform that was ever adopted by a National Democratic Convention, Thomas Jefferson, was the author of the law of 1792 passed by Congress, that kicked the English monetary system into the Atlantic ocean, discarded it, spurned it and sent it back to that despotic shore whose driveling clutches our forefathers had just loosened from our throats. The act of 1792 constituted the first American monetary system we had. That was the system given to you by Thomas Jefferson.

There never has to this blessed hour been but one other system established upon this continent, and that was the system established in 1873 by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and that is the system under which we live to-day. Jefferson's system gave you what is called the double standard. Translated into English that means that it was based upon both gold and silver as the money of the American people. The system of Senator Sherman gives you what is called a single standard. Translated into English that means that the Sherman system leaves you gold as the only primary money of this people, and struck down silver from the list of precious metals.

That is the issue and that is all the issue. It is for you to determine which of the two you like best, whether the Jefferson or the Sherman system. It matters not to me who agrees with me or who opposes me. I am fair. No man can deny my fairness when I say I stand here to-day the humble apostle of the Jeffersonian original Democratic system of money in this country, and opposing the recent-day discovery of John Sherman, of Ohio, and the system that he substituted. (Applause.) Between those two you choose. I admit that those whose views differ from mine are to-day filling this country with their loud clamorings, appealing to the hallowed and well-nigh sainted names of Jefferson and Jackson in support of the heresy they preach. Protect us, heaven, from such desecration! Jefferson's name conjured up to support Senator Sherman's system as a substitute for his own. Jefferson's memory outraged and his shadow subpoenaed as a witness to appear before the bar of public opinion in support of the theory and the monetary system of the man who proposes and who insists upon turning over the financial affairs of this country to the tender mercies of the banks. Jefferson is the man who told us that the banks were more of a menace to republican institutions and civil liberty than was a standing army; Jefferson, the founder, the man who laid the corner-stone upon which was built the superstructure for a free government for a free people.

And Jackson, too! Appeal is made to him as a witness to speak from the silent grave in support of the theories advocated by those who declare to-day that gold, and gold alone, must be the money of the people. Jackson in his day, and whilst Chief Executive of this great nation, was criticised it is true. By some he was abused, by some his name and his administration were roughly handled, but the criticism which was passed upon Jackson was because of his opposition to the money power. The only thing for which he was ever abused was his veto of a bank charter and his insisting upon the removal of the Government deposits. Jackson's administration was criticised and attacked because of his opposition to the banking power. In common fairness let us admit that this administration is never likely to suffer criticism upon the same score. (Applause.) There, gentlemen, is the issue. I have begun a canvass of this State of ours as the opponent of the theories of the gold advocates, as the earnest, however humble, advocate of the restoration of the silver metal to the place that it held for nearly a hundred years, on even terms and without discrimination, with the gold metal of the land.

MR CARLISLE'S APPEARANCE IN THE CONTEST.

I had thought and I had reason to think that in the discussion of this question in its presentation to the people of Kentucky for their consideration, whether from a general standpoint or from an individual standpoint, that it would have been left for me to meet in debate those representatives of the opposing theory that are pitted against me in this contest. I thought it might have been considered safe and fair for the advocates of the gold metal to have left this fight to be settled by two at least of the distinguished citizens of this State who are to-day announced candidates for the United States Senate, and who advocate that gold standard. I expected to meet in debate and combat as best I could the views of ex-Governor Buckner and ex-Governor McCreary. The one has come out in an open, fair, flat avowal for a single gold standard. That grand old soldier, whom it delights all Kentuckians to honor and to love, is always manly. He is manly now upon this issue. In his interview he throws down the gauntlet, or rather he accepts the gage that had been thrown down to him. Openly, fairly and fearlessly he challenges the confidence and the attention of the people of Kentucky by declaring that he is an avowed advocate of a single gold standard, that he wants no remonetization of silver.

The other capable gentleman to whom I have alluded has given, not only from the stump in speeches recently delivered, but in carefully and deliberately prepared interviews published in the metropolitan journals of this and other States, his position. I do not know that I could do him justice, however honest my effort, to tell you what it is, for the simple reason that, after reading carefully and perusing and scanning those interviews, I am unable to tell you what he is for. I am unable to tell you which side of the question he is on, and I do not think I am at fault in that, for I do not believe he knows what he is in favor of any better than I do. I do not believe that Gov. McCreary and you and I and the balance of the world combined, unless we be guided by omnipotent wisdom, can tell which side of this controversy he is on. He says he is a bimetallist provided you will use one metal. He says that he is in favor of the remonetization of silver provided you don't remonetizeit. He says that he is in favor of using both gold and silver provided you will wait until the balance of the world, and especially Great Britain, shall give you her royal permission and allow you to do it. (Applause.)

I had believed, if I hadn't believed, I at least had hoped that I might have been permitted to settle this controversy with these distinguished citizens and ex-Governors of this State who are contesting this battle with me; but it seems in that I was mistaken. It occurred to me that I was heavily enough handicapped before. I have as opponents every man who had been Governor of Kentucky that was left unburied, except one. Gov. McCreary, Gov. Buckner and Gov. Brown have all shied their castors in this ring and announced themselves candidates for the Senate. Proctor Knott is the only ex-Governor who is not a candidate. But it seems that the friends of the gold metal were unwilling to leave this controversy to be settled between the parties litigant. Surely these men were numerous enough and they can prove by me if my testimony is needed that they were able enough to take care of their own fights.

But the advocates of Wall street did not feel safe in their keeping. Another factor had to be brought into this fight; a bigger man, in their judgment, was needed to be sent for; Achilles had to be produced in order that a successful assault might be made on these sturdy Trojan walls, within which the advocates of the double standard stood safely entrenched. A precedent had to be set, a new departure in American politics had to be inaugurated. The Cabinet had to be detailed to rally upon the hustings. The officers of the Interior Department, of the Agricultural Department and of the Treasury Department must be closed and locked whilst those great heads of those great branches of the Government were to be sent out, deployed like drummers, on the road to take the stump to save the sinking cause of gold monometallism in this country. I have no objection to this, but I can not imagine what influenced the adoption of this policy unless it be the desperation of the gold cause, which was pending in the balance. Perhaps that is not a correct explanation. Perhaps it was necessary to do this—to make this innovation, to set this new precedent—in order to illustrate the consistency with which this Administration carries out its civil-service policy. (Applause.)

It may be that this Administration needed to give some signal proof to the American people of its consistent civil service policy in chopping off the head of a third or fourth-class clerk in the public printing office for the grave crime he committed in writing to his people a letter in favor of the remonetization of the silver metal. Perhaps it was necessary to show that this administration was consistent when it takes the official head off the shoulders of a fourth-class clerk for daring even in private correspondence to express his views upon that important question by sending out the heds of the various departments of government to join in the dust and the fray of the conict upon the stump.

But however this may be, whatever may be the explanation, is a matter of little concern to me, and I doubt not even less to you, you choose. I have no explanation to make of the Cabinet taking the stump in this fight, and I do not think it necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his opening speech at Covington, as soon as he put his foot on Kentucky soil, to offer either an apology or an explanation for his coming. If he came in the capacity of a private citizen he had a right to come. As a citizen of Kentucky his right to be heard by his people was as unquestioned and as unquestionable as either yours or mine. I am not willing to believe that he came in the capacity of Secretary of the Treasury; I am not willing to believe that he came here for the purpose or with the view of overawing or of intimidating or of dictating to the sovereign voters of my State, what policy they should adopt in the settlement of this great issue. I do not see the necessity for him entering a denial of his candidacy, for any office within the gift of the people. If he wanted to be a candidate, or if in the future he shall ever desire to be a candidate for any office within the gift of the people, or, as he puts it, of the people's representatives in Kentucky, no man within the limits of the State would impeach his right to run, and, so far as I know, there is not a man within the limits of Kentucky that has any objection to his exercising that unquestioned and unquestionable prerogative; but it seemed to me to be equally unnecessary for the Secretary to enter into an elaborate denial in that Covington speech of the charge that he had ever been a friend of the silver metal to the extent of advocating its free and unlimited coinage, but whether necessary or unnecessary, the Secretary in his speech at Covington did say that he never had, by speech, utterance or letter, advocated the free and unlimited coinage of the silver metal. Before I have finished I shall submit to the decision of this audience the question that he puts in issue.

MR. CARLISLE RIPPED UP THE BACK.

His Previous Record Made Public.

I want here before going further to declare that in anything I may say to-day with reference either to the record of the Secretary of the Treasury or to the recent utterances of that gentleman, I mean to be fair. I mean to be more than fair, I mean to be generous, I mean to be candid. There was a time when this man stood the friend of the people. For his honored record in the past we owe him a debt of gratitude. I have no motive, and could not be urged or influenced by any motive to do that distinguished gentleman an injustice. I have known him long and intimately; I have served in the halls of Congress with him for sixteen years. My intimate acquaintance and association with him have resulted only in increasing my admiration for his intellectual gifts and powers, in strengthening and deepening the sentiment of personal attachment that I cherish for him. Whatever fame he has achieved, I stand a willing witness by whom to prove that he fairly earned it. He has stood for years recognized among the ablest thinkers of our country; among the best lawyers that this continent has known, among the soundest statesmen that this generation has given to the service of the country. I am prepared to testify that to all this he was honestly and fairly entitled. I have served there, either in the House or Senate, with this Secretary for sixteen consecutive, continuous years, never dividing upon questions of political character—always together, thinking together, acting together, voting together and fighting together, even upon this silver question, for during all those long years it was my wont to look to him as one of the acknowledged leaders upon our side of the same issue over which we are battling to-day. It was he who by his utterances, leadership, capacity and recognized power, towered up among the advocates of the double standard, among the people's champions, a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, guiding, shielding and leading the hosts of his countrymen from the darkness of a condition of bondage into the open sunlight of promise.

If there was a man throughout that period of sixteen years in either house of the Federal Congress that stood pre-eminent among the friends of the silver metal as its ablest and boldest champion, it was the one who to-day appears upon the hustings in Kentucky's canvass as the avowed enemy of that metal and the advocate of the single gold standard. Take his record. I will not dwell upon that speech in February, 1878, when he and I were members of the House together. However he may explain it, whatever portion of it he may contend has been misconstrued, no matter what course he takes, that speech of John G. Carlisle, delivered on the 21st of February, 1878, in the House, will go sounding down the ages as the ablest, the boldest, the most unanswerable argument that ever was submitted by a mortal man upon the floors of Congress in support of the silver metal. If his utterances of to-day require answer it is not necessary for you or me to make the reply; he has himself answered himself. There is not a proposition in the speeches delivered by him at Covington, Memphis or Bowling Green, the error and falsity of which are not completely shown by his own utterance in 1878. If the people of this State or country want a more complete and crushing answer to his present arguments than any of us can furnish they can have it in his own utterances of seventeen years ago.

But to-day he tells us that that speech was misunderstood. He says it was not intended in advocacy of free silver. Let us stop, by way of parenthesis here, and inquire what that term means—what is free silver? It does not mean that the silver metal is to be coined into dollars and scattered broadcast through the highways and hedges of this country. It does not mean that the silver coin is to be made free to the American people to help themselves from the vaults of the Federal Treasury. That is not free silver. The free and unlimited coinage of silver means this: That it is coined and minted free; the Government makes no charge for minting it; that any citizen can come with his silver bullion to the mints of this country and have it coined into money and the stamp of the American eagle put on it without cost or charge by the Government for its coinage. That is free silver and that is all it does mean. The unlimited coinage of silver means that there shall be no limit put upon the right of the holder and the owner of the silver bullion to have it coined. The two terms joined together, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, mean that any man who has silver bullion may take it to the mints and have it coined in any amount that he pleases, no limit upon the amount and no charge for the coining. Surely that is easy enough understood.

Now, he insists that he has never changed his opinion, that he stands to-day where he always stood, that that speech made in 1878, seventeen years ago, which the people of Kentucky, which every man in both houses of Congress, which every intelligent man within the limits of this land or on the face of the earth understood to be a powerful plea for the free and unlimited coinage of silver—he tells us for the first time last Monday, one week ago to-day—that that was not the contention; that the construction put upon it was not the true one. For seventeen years he rested under all the encomiums and compliments paid him as the ablest advocate of the coinage of silver, but at last he has discovered that it was all a mistake; that that speech was not in favor of silver, but that he was against its coinage then as he is against it now. There is nothing left for us except to accept his disclaimer and denial. Knowing him as intimately and as well as I do, I do not hesitate for an instant to accept his disclaimer. I am satisfied that that speech was not a silver speech, although for seventeen years I was willing to make oath that it was, I am willing to go farther and if Mr. Carlisle asked me to do it I will believe, that is, I will do my best in trying to believe that Carlisle never made that speech at all. I will go farther still and I will strain my best efforts in the direction of believing that Carlisle never did make any speech either in Congress or out of it upon the silver question; but if he is successful in endeavoring to explain away that speech, and I have no doubt he would like now to obliterate it from the memories of men and blot it out from the imperishable record of Congress, but if he shall ever succeed in doing, as he has endeavored to do, and as his friends appear to think he has done, in explaining away that speech, and making every man in this country believe that it was not a free silver speech, his task is not yet accomplished; it is just begun; there is still behind him another stumbling block more difficult to overcome.

SOME VOTES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Blackburn Shows how the Secretary has Shifted his Position.

You may possibly explain away a speech, but the hardest thing upon this earth to explain is a vote. This speech was made on the 21st day of February, 1878, if my memory serves me, but if I may trust my memory, and upon that recollection I defy contradiction, I think if you will go back and examine the unquestioned and unquestionable records, the official records of Congress itself, you will find that I am right in this remembrance. I entered Congress for the first time on the 4th of March, 1875. Mr. Carlisle came two years afterward, on the 4th of March, 1877, a day that for certain reasons is remembered as a black Friday in the political calendar of the American people. On that self-same day, in the self-same hour, at the self-same moment that a fraudulent claimant to the presidency of this country took the oath of office as Chief Executive, heaven seemed to be kindly in its purpose, and appeared to want to make some sort of reparation to the American people for the fraudulent induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the White House, and sent John G. Carlisle for the first time to take his seat as a member of the American Congress. In that same year, on the 5th day of November, 1877, three months before he either did or did not make the questioned speech of February, 1878, the imperishable and undeniable record of Congress shows that he and I sat side by side and voted for the Bland free and unlimited silver coinage bill that passed the House of Representatives by aid of our votes.

I should think he was a free silver man that day. If he was not, he was giving the queerest votes that a goldbug ever put on record since the world began. (Applause.) That bill went to the Senate, and Congress adjourned, and we came home. On the first Monday of the following December about one month after he voted for Mr. Bland's Free Silver Bill, under the law Congress reassembled, and the Senate passed that bill that Carlisle and I had helped put through the House. It put on an amendment which struck out that free silver clause and sent it back to the House. I was opposed to it then because the clause had been stricken out that gave the right to coin the silver metal, and so was Carlisle opposed to it, and it was for the self-same reason, and it was upon that bill as amended by the Senate that Carlisle either did make or did not make the speech of the 21st of February, 1878.

But that does not end the record yet. If speeches can be explained away and if troublesome votes can be explained away, there is another character of evidence yet, and its genuineness will not be impeached. If he was not a free silver man in 1878 he at least spoke like one; if he was not a free silver man in 1877, he at least voted like one, but whether he was in 1877 or 1878, in favor of free silver, unless he is a most unfortunate man in the expressions that he uses, not when talking hurriedly in the excitement of debate, as I am speaking now, but when in the quiet of his own chamber he sat down deliberately and thoughtfully to write a letter. He wrote a letter.

In 1878 we passed what is known as the Bland-Allison Bill. That was a silver coinage bill, and the Secretary voted for it and so did I. But it put a limit upon the amount. It said that any man that held silver bullion should have it coined at the mints of this country and stamped with the American eagle as a dollar, but said there should not be less than two nor more than four millions a month. That was the only limit the Bland-Allison Bill put upon the coinage of silver. In 1890 the Republican party passed a bill known as the Sherman Bill, which repealed the Bland-Allison Bill, and made it compulsory upon the Government to buy four and one-half million every month, but expressly provided that at the end of the year the Government might stop the coinage altogether. I voted against that Sherman Bill because it stopped the coinage of the silver dollar. So did my colleague, the present Secretary of the Treasury. He and I had not parted company yet. We were working on parallel lines in short harness together. He and I and every Democrat in that Senate chamber in June, 1890, voted against the passage of the Sherman law, which repealed the coinage of the silver metal.

At that time there was a gentleman by the name of William M. Smith, a member of your State Legislature, from the county of Graves, down in the Democratic Gibraltar known as Jackson's Purchase, the First district. Mr. Smith was then a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Graves county. He is to-day the United States District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, with his office at Louisville. Mr. Smith wrote Mr. Carlisle a letter on June 13, 1890, in which he said: "The Farmers' Alliance of Graves county are incensed against you because you voted against the Sherman bill, which provided for the purchase of four and a half million of silver bullion every month. They are mad at you, and I want an answer from you in the nature of an explanation of that vote, and I want it for publication." Mr. Smith got his answer, and I hold it in my hand. I mean to be fair; I will not read extracts from it, but will read it all, if it be possible, for Mr. Carlisle himself, who is a master of the English language, to state a proposition so plainly that an idiot can understand it, I will leave it to you to decide if he did not succeed in his effort in this letter. It reads:

"Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Mayfield, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th just received. Every Democrat in the State voted against the Silver bill, as it was finally amended and reported by the Conference Committee, because we believed it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmer's Alliance of Graves county believe that this Republican measure, which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them. When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send you by mail all three of the bills. Very truly,

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Now I submit in common fairness, it may be that his vote for a free and unlimited coinage of silver bill on November 5, 1877, does not prove that he was a friend of the silver metal, and it may be that his speech on February 21, 1878, does not prove that he was friendly to the silver metal, but it is possible for us to believe that that letter which he wrote to Mr. Smith in 1890 meant nothing, too.

Put them all together and if they don't prove that he was on those three several dates as stanch a friend of the unlimited coinage of silver as I or you or any other man. If not, how is it possible to prove anything by the English language? I subpoena no witness against him except himself, offer no evidence except that of record. I tender no heresy testimony, I submit the imperishable records that are in print and leave the question for you to determine.

But it may be answered that it does not matter if Secretary Carlisle was a free silver man in 1877 or 1878 or in 1890 even; that does not affect the validity of the argument he is making to-day as an anti-free silver man. I agree to that. But it is entitled to consideration in this controversy for another purpose. No court of record would exclude it, because it is valuable by way of testing the value of the opinions expressed by the witness to-day. it goes to the materiality and credibility of the witness himself. If he was a free silver man as long as he stood in the councils of the country as the representative and mouthpiece of the people, if he never changed these opinions until he ceased to be the people's spokesman and the people's representative and became the financial officer of the Government, under this Administration, then I hold that this record is admissible.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ARGUMENTS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

I am not going to rest on that; Mr. Carlisle had a perfect right to hold those views from 1877 to 1890, he had an unquestioned right to change them since 1890, he had a perfect right to come before the people of Kentucky and say he was mistaken, was deluded, was in error, that not the double, but the single standard is the true one. No one had any ground to complain if he had said that, but I leave him to reconcile his present statements with his written and recorded utterances as best he may be able.

Now I come to his utterances of to-day. I point to everything that record holds, whether for or against him. I take up the arguments he submits to day and without any connection with his past record, I challenge the judgment of the American people upon them. I have scanned as carefully as I can the speeches he has made since he started out on his tour. It is my honest purpose this afternoon to overlook no material statement he has given utterance to in either of his speeches. When I saw that he was going into this contest, knowing his great power as well as I do, I confidently believed that he was going to throw new light upon this issue. I believed that the great financial head of the Government would bring something new into this discussion. I waited for it and I waited impatiently only to be disappointed.

That Mr. Carlisle has stated the gold side of this controversy strongly no fair-minded man can afford to deny. I have not lived long enough, I have not come in contact with men enough in the more than half a century that measures the life that lies behind me; I have never met, seen or known a man who had more ability to state his case than the present Secretary of the Treasury. He of all men I have ever known can probably come the nearest to making the worst appear the better cause. That he has stated his case strongly, forcibly and plausibly, I cheerfully admit; but that he has introduced any new elements into this discussion I am unable to discover. For instance, he tells you that the present monetary system under which we live is not a perfect system. He says it is faulty. He tells you that when the present financial crisis struck us in 1893 we were possessed of every substantial requisite of prosperity and safety except a monetary system that was not safe or sound. it was the same system then that you have to-day. It was a single gold standard that day and it is a single gold standard this day. I assert that not a single statute law has been put upon the books of this country since that time that at all changes, alters or modifies your monetary system. Mr. Carlisle declares that in 1893, when the crisis struck us, our lack of safety consisted in the fact that our monetary system was not a sound one. Then I answer that it is not sound now. Yet he tells you in the same breath that you must preserve and hold on to the monetary system as you have it to-day. You must not change it, and yet it is not a safe or a sound one.

He tells you further that in 1834 when the ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one grain of gold was in existence, when the mints of the country were open to the coinage of both silver and gold on even terms without discrimination, that condition drove this country to the single gold standard, and that from 1834 to 1873 we had nothing but a single gold standard. I deny that that is correctly stated, but, for the sake of argument, will admit his statement. A single gold standard at the ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one of gold, with the mints of the country open to both metals, he tells you, in 1834 drove us to a single gold standard and that we kept on it from that day until now. Yet in the same speech, in the same breath, he tells you if you open the mints of this country to-day to the free coinage, if both metals are on even terms on the same basis of sixteen to one, it will put you on a single silver basis; but how is this? Like causes produce like effects under similar conditions. In 1834 the unlimited coinage of both metals on that basis put us on a single gold standard, when he swears and avows that in 1895 the free coinage of both metals on the same basis will put us on a single silver standard. Men of common sense are loath to accept as true such preposterous conclusions. If it made us a gold people then, how happens it that it will make us a silver people now.

But that is not all that he tells us. He says that bimetallism is impossible, that it is impossible for any country to keep both gold and silver in concurrent circulation as the money of the people. I never understood any advocates of the double standard to contend that it was necessary in order to have bimetallism to keep both metals in concurrent circulation; that is, at the same time and at the same ratio. That is not the contention we are making. That is not primarily bimetallism. You may have bimetallism and not have both metals circulating at an equality of value at the same time. That bimetallism may exist with only one metal in circulation is a fact which absolutely can not be successfully controverted. We may have both metals in circulation at equal values and a corner may be made on gold, and if that be done silver takes its place, for silver is money as well as gold. Or if a corner be made on silver, then gold comes out from its biding place in answer to the universal demand made for it by the people.

The fluctuation and oscillation of the two metals is what constitute that which is known as the elasticity of a bimetallic currency, and therein consists the protection that is given to the people. The money-holder and the money-changer can not corner both, but he can, as we know by sad experience, corner either one. Nothing gives value to either gold or silver except the demand that the people make for it. As you increase the demand for that metal you increase the price of that metal. If there is more demand for silver and less demand for gold the price of silver goes up while the price of gold goes down.

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