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The Crittenden Press.

M. E. FOHS,
Merchant Tailor
MARION, KY.
Receives new goods every day. Suits made to order \$15.00 and upwards. All-wool pants made to order \$3.50.

VOLUME 16.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

NUMBER 24

THE RIGHT RING.

Crisp Makes a Great Speech at Atlanta.

The Speaker Says the United States Government

Can and Ought to Establish at Once the Free Coinage.

Atlanta, Nov. 13.—Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp spoke before a joint session of the senate and house of the Georgia legislature to-night. He had been invited to address the legislature on the political issues of the day, but confined himself almost exclusively to the silver question, coming out emphatically for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio, and arguing that the United States with her 70,000,000 of people were sufficiently powerful to establish bimetallicism the world over.

His speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Crisp began by stating that of course it was understood he spoke as a Democrat. The Democratic party was born with the government. It stands for certain principles, local self government, economy in public affairs, equal rights to all and special privileges to none, for a low tariff, "and in my judgment," he said, "it has always stood for bimetallicism and upon that subject I intend to speak. Anything short of the equality of the two metals at the mint is not bimetallicism."

Mr. Crisp then went into the history of the coinage laws. In 1873, he said, when silver was demonetized, the bullion value of the silver dollar was 3 cents more than the bullion value of a gold dollar. The law of 1873 was passed without the full knowledge of the people or their representatives. He quoted from Thurman, Allison, Garfield, Blaine, Lusk and others to show that it was not known at the time that the bill demonetized silver.

He followed this with an announcement that from that day to this the majority of the Democratic party had been working to rehabilitate silver. The single gold standard was a Republican measure. He analyzed every vote on the silver question taken in congress since 1873 to show that a great majority of Democrats had voted every time for the free coinage of silver, except in 1893 when the proposition to repeal the Sherman law was up, and at that time it was because they expected to have an opportunity to vote subsequently for a sub measure. And even then there was but two Democratic majority.

The single gold standard had never met with the approval of the majority of Democrats of this country. He said there was no advantage in having silver as a money, unless it stood upon its feet. He stated that he did not intend to say that a man who favored the single gold was not a Democrat, but he did mean to say that the vast majority of the Democratic party had always been in favor of the bimetallic standard.

Mr. Crisp exhibited a small piece of silver bullion which he expected could not be used as money in any way. It could not be used with which to purchase commodities, but if there was a law allowing it to be taken to a mint and coined then everybody would want it. He agreed that the value of a silver dollar should be a dollar. The way to establish the commercial value of silver was to restore it by legislation to a money status—to rehabilitate it. Coin it at the ratio of 16 to 1. That would re-establish its commercial value. (Great Applause.)

He illustrated by showing that when the senate passed a free coinage bill seven years ago, the bullion value of silver rose 23 cents an ounce in 10 days in the London market.

"You need not be apprehensive of any flood of silver," he announced. There was no country in the world that would ship its silver here to exchange it for gold. We had gained gold under the operations of the Bland-Allison law, and under the Sherman law. He believed that the United States was sufficiently powerful to establish a ratio between gold and silver. Gold, he held, was too

valuable. He claimed gold had appreciated and argued his claim by comparing its purchasing power in commodities now and before the demonetization of silver.

"Our people should be the pioneers in restoring a money metal which has been used for all time, but recently stricken down.

"The stamp upon a silver dollar does not make it more valuable in another country, but the right of silver to be so stamped increases its bullion value."

In speaking of the value of cotton he said that though the cotton crop appreciated 50 per cent in the decade before the war the price increased 40 per cent. Though the crop increased up to 1873, the price also increased, but after 1873 the price of cotton depreciated because of the depreciating value of gold. He then read from the November report of the treasury to show that there was \$75,000,000 less money in circulation now than one year ago.

All things being equal, the price of commodities is regulated by the amount of money in the world. He argued against paper money because legislative bodies might be tempted at times to raise the currency.

In speaking of the final result of the fight for free silver he said that he remembered when 40 Democrats had stood up in congress and voted against tariff reform. By their aid the Republicans had stricken out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill. But the Democratic party had been persistent in the fight, and had finally won. They have not gotten all they wanted, but the tariff laws now were infinitely superior to the laws of a few years ago.

Under the present financial system wages and labor have gone down. The Republican experiment of a single gold standard had not worked to the benefit of the people of this section.

Let us return to the bimetallicism of the Democratic fathers. Look around you and you will find in our poverty a monument of the single gold standard.

In speaking of the next Democratic national convention, he said Georgia should define herself on this financial question. One of the questions to be decided was the retirement of the \$500,000,000 of paper money. If the single gold standard is to be perpetuated, that money must be retired.

In the Democratic convention he believed that the views of those people who elected a president should dictate the platform. He vigorously opposed the bond policy of the administration. He believed the treasury should have paid out the silver when the gold run was made upon it. That would have stopped the raid.

England dictated the gold policy. The United States had the power to change it now—to establish bimetallicism throughout the world. "If the United States would go forward in financial legislation as it had gone forward in its fight for liberty 100 years ago, it would render to mankind at a large a greater blessing than was rendered when she taught them that a people could govern themselves."

ARMENIANS CONFRONTED WITH A Foe Woe Than the Turk.

London, Nov. 18.—The following telegram from Constantinople was received this morning by the Anglo-Armenian Association:

"The Armenians are being massacred everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 are dying of starvation and exposure. The Sassoon work of relief is closed."

"For God's sake, urge the Government to stop the most awful events of modern times. The Porte is powerless, as all telegraphs are under the control of the palace officials, who have incited the massacre throughout Anatolia."

A dispatch received here from Rome to-day says that advices which have reached there from Constantinople announced that the agitation against the Christians of Northern Syria is extending and that massacres have occurred near Aleppo.

It is understood in well-informed circles here to-day that the assembling of the British and foreign fleets in Salonica Bay is having a good effect upon the Turkish Government and that the Sultan has finally determined to make earnest efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed in Asia Minor.

LONESOME.

Democrats in the New House of Representative Few and Far Between.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Democrats will be in a sorry plight in the next House, which will meet to-morrow week. They have only 105 members out of 356, and eighty-three of these are from the south. Nearly all the old Democratic members were swept away by the tidal wave of 1894, and in the next House there will not be more than a dozen Democrats with capacity and experience to represent Democratic principles and to answer attacks from the republican side. So far as the Administration of Cleveland side of the House is concerned, it is as helpless of support as a small, frail craft at sea without a rudder or compass. Of the 105 Democratic members there are not thirty who are in harmony with the Administration on the currency question. There are only two prominent members on the Democratic side that the Courier-Journal correspondent can not recall to mind who are in such full accord with Cleveland and Carlisle that they can fully reflect their views on important questions that will arise, and these two are Mr. Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, and Mr. John K. Cowen, of Maryland. While both are able men, they are not strong men on the floor, as they lack force and eloquence to make their presentation of a question clear and effective.

There are a few other old members who will go with the Administration, but not to the "whole hog" extent of Patterson and Cowen. Foremost among these are Messrs. McCreary, Hendrick and Berry, of Kentucky. If Mr. Owens is seated he will have a great opportunity to develop, come to the front and distinguish himself. In Tennessee Mr. Joe E. Washington will also support the Administration, as will most of the Louisiana delegation. The six Democrats from New York, headed by Mr. Amos J. Cummings and young George B. McClellan, will also be found on the Administration side. Mr. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, and Paul J. Sorg, of Ohio, Cobb and Tarnsey, of Nevada, are also expected to render substantial aid to the Administration forces. These are about all who can be depended upon to stand loyally by the Executive Department.

The free silver Democratic side of the House will have able and alert representation. Mr. Crisp will be the recognized leader of that policy and the minority leader on all questions but those pertaining to the currency. He will have around him on the money question old members like Sayers, Culberson, Bailey, Craig, Abbott, McMillin, Cox, Richardson, Dockery, Catching, Allen, Money, Hall, De Armond, Livingston, Black, Turner, Lester, Cooper and McEae. Out of the 105 Democrats who were saved from the wreck of '94, ninety were members of the last Congress. Of these ninety two-thirds are for free silver, and against the Administration.

With hardly an exception the old Republican members and leaders of the House have been returned and led by Reed, they will ride rough shod over the dismounted and warring fragment left of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives.

WILL CONTEST.

Dempsey Has a Majority, But Porter Will Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—With McLean county in the vote of the First Railroad Commissioner's district complete is as follows:

Dempsey	48,316
Porter	48,249

Dempsey's majority 67 Clinton, Ky., Nov. 16.—In First Railroad district in the race of Porter, (rep.), and Dempsey, (dem.), in Muhlenburg county it is claimed by Porter's friends that the statement of County Court Clerk shows that in one precinct which gives Porter 208 and Dempsey 77 by error of election officers was not in returns, and in another precinct 93 Porter votes were returned "H. S. Erwin," which gives Porter 124 votes in Muhlenburg county, which they claim he is entitled to, not in the returns.

These errors corrected will give Porter a majority in the district of about 159 votes.

Porter has employed attorneys and the returning board was notified of the situation. The board held that it was compelled to issue the certificate to Dempsey, as the returns sent in gave him a majority. The contest will be taken to the courts.

When you have a "touch of liver" don't take one of the ordinary liver pills, of which there are a dozen kinds in every drug store, but ask your druggist, especially for Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills (and Pellets). He will give you two medicines, one of which cleans out the system and removes all the secreted bile, while the other purifies the blood, restores strength, builds up the appetite and makes you feel like a new person. Only 25 cents for both—Sample done free.

THE COMPLETE COUNT.

All The Counties Have Reported And Here Are The Figures.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—The official vote was finally computed to-day and the race for Governor was as follows:

Hardin, 163,524; Bradley, 172,436; Pettit, 16,911; Demaree, 4,180; Bradley's plurality, 8,912.

Lieutenant Governor—Tyler, 156,045; Worthington, 164,999; Blair, 15,957; Hughes, 3,872.

CARROLL RESIGNS.

An Opportunity To Untie the Gordian Knot.

Hon. A. J. Carroll who was elected to the legislature from a Louisville district, has resigned, and the Governor has ordered a special election for Dec. 7, to elect his successor. Carroll is a Democrat; just before the recent election his successor withdrew and left home, and it has been charged that Carroll had something to do with that withdrawal. This charge caused him to resign, and run again. If the Republicans can carry the district this time, it will give them one majority "on joint ballot, and the United States Senator."

AWFUL PLUNGE.

Street Car and Passengers Drop Over a Hundred Feet Into a River.

Cleveland O., Nov. 16.—A frightful accident occurred this evening, resulting in the death of thirteen people. A bridge 120 feet above the river spans the valley in which runs the Cuyahoga river. This bridge connects one street with another, and the electric street car line crosses the bridge. There is also a draw in the bridge, to permit boats to pass up and down the river. This evening the draw was up to let a boat pass, and the gates were up and danger signals out, but an electric street car, containing fifteen passengers, rushed through the gates and with terrific speed was hurled down the 120 feet.

Those who witnessed the accident say that they heard one agonizing chorus of screams and in an instant all was as quiet as death. The car struck upon a projection of piles in the abutment beneath the draw, then turning and breaking into pieces, it leaped into the dark river below, breaking the low line between the tug and schooner that was passing beneath the draw. A moment after the car struck the river a few suppressed groans were heard by the men who happened to be on the docks below and then all was over. Men from the bridge above and from the docks yelled to the men on the tug to pick up the people, but 13 lives were sacrificed, only two passengers, one man and one woman, being taken out alive.

Carelessness on the part of the conductor and motorman of the car caused the accident.

Boring For Oil.

Rumor says that without a doubt oil will be found on E. L. Moor's farm. There is no man more efforts we would rather see crowned with success than Mr. Moor's for he has met with many difficulties, and gone to a great expense in his efforts to obtain oil, and we earnestly hope that he will be rewarded by an abundant flow of oil. The well is now 240 feet deep. —Grand Rivers Letter in Smithland Banner.

When They Go In.

Some ill advised writer on the subject continue to mix up the minds of the people as to the time when the changes of State officials take place. The new Governor and Railroad Commissioners go in office December 10. The Secretary of the State, the Auditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Register, Superintendent of public instruction and Commissioner of Agriculture all go into office on the first Monday in January, or January 7, and all present officers hold on till that time.—Frankfort Capital.

When you have a "touch of liver" don't take one of the ordinary liver pills, of which there are a dozen kinds in every drug store, but ask your druggist, especially for Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills (and Pellets). He will give you two medicines, one of which cleans out the system and removes all the secreted bile, while the other purifies the blood, restores strength, builds up the appetite and makes you feel like a new person. Only 25 cents for both—Sample done free.

CHAT'S PERIL.

A Story of Panther Hollow.

Written for the Press by Robert C. Haynes, Author of "Fent's Christmas," Etc.

[CHAPTER XXI CONTINUED.]

"Now Bob was 'smitten,' as they say. She got it from Birdie, I think. That they were soon to marry."

"Birdie's Bob met with a mishap—was which this world is life—when he saw all romance out of him. I think, perhaps for life."

One day—a pleasant afternoon—Bob took along with him To see this girl, a neighbor boy— I think his name was Jim.

"While on the road a cyclone came, With wind and rain, and fog, And Bob and Jim sought refuge in A large old hollow log."

"Gee-whilkens! boys, how it blew! 'Twas like a demon's reign! Great oaks were hurled up from their beds, Or rent, like straws, in twain!"

"Bob stuck his head out of the log; Jim held him by the shoe— It soon came off, and out Bob went, In rapid motion, too!"

The storm raged wildly—Bob went up, As though he'd been a feather! Great trees, and stumps, and logs, and Bob Went whirling up together!

And then the storm was passed and gone; Bob could nowhere be found, Although no stone was left unturned, In all the country round.

"Annie came one day to my house— The tears rolled down her face— And begged that I would shadow Bob, Would take charge of the case."

"I told her I would do my best; There was not any clue, Except to get possession of— Which I would try—his shoe."

"But Jim had given that to her; 'Twas Robert's Sunday shoe— She used it for a writing desk— And prized it highly too."

But Sam was interrupted here: "That's that," said Johnny Dee, "That Fent's cur dog has in his mouth! Looks like a shoe to me."

The dog came up, wagging his tail— Just like all dogs will do— And proudly carried in his mouth A patent leather shoe.

"That's what it is, and no mistake!" Cried Fent; "Get down Fate—do! I can't—I'm leading Driver's mule— I believe 'tis poor Chat's shoe!"

CHAPTER XXII.

Fate, bounding quickly from his mule, Said, picking up the shoe, 'Tis Chat's shoe, boys, a number ten, And patent leather too."

"What marks are these upon the shoe?" Continued he, "Look here! Boys, these are prints of wolf teeth sure— We're done with Chat, I fear."

"That's just the kind of shoe he wore I helped to put them on," Said Fent, "he wore a number ten— The same as you do, John."

"The outlook's rather gloomy, boys," Said Johnny Dee; "If Chat's shoe I fear he's met an awful death— A sad, sad thought is that!"

"A splendid fellow too, was Chat; In all the country round, A better boy ne'er walked on legs— One simply can't be found."

"'Twere better he'd never seen a girl," Sighed Fate, "Alas! poor Chat! Far better been a bachelor, Than meet a fate like that!"

"Confound the girls!" continued Fate, "They cause us our woes to double; They get our hearts, then turn us off— They cause all kinds of trouble."

"Some truth in that, Fate," Fent replied, "Tis that way as a rule; But Chat had been alive and safe, If he'd had Driver's mule."

"And Chat was such a jolly boy; We'll miss him so," sighed Dave; Poor fellow! we'll never meet again, On this side of the grave."

"Come, don't be so despondent, boys; You see," Sam Walker said, "No signs of blood upon this shoe; I don't think Chat is dead."

"It might have been," continued Sam, "As Chat was riding through A wolf leaped up and caught his foot, And thus pulled his shoe."

They then moved on—Sam went in front, Each mumbled on his beast; They saw too, signs of coming day— Red streaks far in the east.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and a few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only fifty cents at J. H. Orme & Bro. Drug Store.

Protection From the Grip.

Protection from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

50c per bottle. J. H. Orme & Bro. Drug Store.

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LOOK HERE!

Times are Hard. Save Your Money.

I have permanently located in Marion, with a large stock of BROKER CLOTHING.

Think of it! Overcoats worth \$15 to \$20 for \$3.59 to 5. Coats and vests worth 10 to 14 for 3.29 to 4. Coats worth 8 to 10 for 209 to 275. Vests worth 1.75 for 59c.

Call and see my stock, this is a chance you can't afford to miss. I will be in Tom Davidson's grocery store, next to Crider Hotel. Don't forget the place.

J. T. Slaton,
New York Broker Dealer—both wholesale and retail.

INSURANCE

MOORE & YANDELL,
Represent some of the best companies in the country, OLD NORTH AMERICA, TRADERS, PENNSYLVANIA and others.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST FIRE!

By placing your risks with these first class companies, and reliable agents. Call and get rates.

You only see

That's because there is only one line running Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Palace Sleepers between Memphis and principal points in Arkansas and Texas without charge. This line traverses the finest Farming, Grazing and Timber Land and reaches the most prosperous Towns and Cities in the Great Southwest.

One Line. IT IS THE

WRITE FOR A COPY

W. A. McQUOWN,
TRAVELING PASS. AGENT.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas P. Burgess, dec'd, must present them to one of the undersigned, proven as required by law, by Dec. 15, 1895, or same will be barred after that date.

H. A. HAYNES, Adm'r.,
of THOS. P. BURGESS.

A. C. MOORE, Attorney,
for Burgess heirs.

Of "Home in the Southwest," "Through Texas," "Texas Lands," or "Truth about Arkansas." Mailed to any address upon application.

E. W. LEBEAUME,
GEN'L PASS & TICKET AGT.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TABLER'S PILE BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.

Prepared by MILLBURN BURGESS CO., St. Louis.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTE PURE

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR - ONE DOLLAR

Even Dempsey is unpleasantly situated, to say the least of it.

Oklahoma will hold a statehood convention December 4 at Shawnee.

Mr. Crisp does not seem to think the fight on the currency question is over just yet.

The Republicans now claim that it was simply a Republican mass-meeting instead of an election.

Governor-elect Bradley made an eloquent and patriotic speech at Atlanta Kentucky day.

James Vittore, a Nelson county farmer, killed himself because the woman he loved would not marry him.

Only three divorces granted at this term of court. Marriage is not a failure in this county, but some people who marry are.

Mr. Carlisle is still making "sonnet" money speeches, or in other words he is still getting out revised editions of revised Democrat doctrines.

Congressman Hendrick and family left for Washington on the 20th. His family will spend the winter with him at the National Capital.

Five Louisiana negroes who went to Mexico to work on a railroad were found hanging near Port Barrios. It is believed they were hanged for attempting to escape to the United States.

Two hundred Indians in Columbia were massacred by soldiers who, after imprisoning them in a canon, rolled heavy stones from the mountains, shooting all who sought to escape.

When a Louisville politician refuses to accept an office, because there is a shadow over his title, it is time for the country precincts to wear their Sunday clothes continuously.

Corbett has announced his retirement from the ring. Those who are constant of some recent matters, are of the opinion that the ring has retired from Mr. Corbett and the rest of his ilk.

So clean was the Republicans sweep in the State, that the few Democrats who did pull through are easily pursued that they cannot read their titles clear to a job at Frankfort. They are as timid as March hares.

It is announced that President Cleveland is going to adopt a vigorous foreign policy. If he can push it as vigorously as he has his home policy, the foreigners will have the tussle of their lives, keeping out of his way.

All of this goes to show the average country editor don't know what he is trying to do.—Benton Tribune.

Jim Lemon, editor of the Benton Tribune, is an average country editor, therefore he "don't know what he is trying to do."

The Cadiz Telephone comes out for Gov. Brown as successor to Joe Blackburn. There is something substantial in the way of a compromise in this, on the part of our esteemed gold standard contemporary. If Joe can not win, Brown ought to be satisfactory to the silver men.

The gold shipments have commenced again. Last week \$2,000,000 was withdrawn from the treasury for shipment to Europe. There is the usual talk of another bond issue. Yes, we must have "sound" money, even if it is necessary to plaster mortgage upon mortgage.

The Louisville Times publishes letters from a number of members of the Legislature touching their choice for United States Senator. Of the fifteen Democrats reported, ten are for Blackburn, three for McCrery, one for Knott, and one undecided but for sound money. If this proportion holds good for the unreported ones, Blackburn will be the caucus nominee.

The people of Frankfort are arranging to give the governor-elect a warm welcome when he goes to Frankfort to take his seat as the chief executive of our great State. He will be no longer a partisan, pushing a campaign, but the governor of Kentucky and as such will receive due homage of all men, irrespective of party line. Mr. Bradley, the candidate, he is no longer, but Governor Bradley, and as such Kentuckians will hold him in esteem.

An effort will be made to open the bank tax question again. At present the banks pay no local taxation; they pay the State 75 cents on each share of stock of the value of \$100, and hold that this exempts them from other taxation. The court of Appeals was divided on that question, a majority of the judges, however, held that the position of the banks was correct. It is said that the newly elected judge, DuRelle, will hold an opinion different from the majority, and, if, when he goes on the bench, he goes with the minority the former

The result of this election has given a black eye to the aspirations of some of the free silver advocates, who have placed their weather eye on Mr. Hendrick's seat in congress. They had better save their reputation as Democrats and not try to divide the party further by attempting to get in to congress on such a one idea.—Benton Tribune.

All of which reminds us of the story of the white man, the Indian, the turkey and the buzzard. The white man said: "You take the buzzard and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you take the buzzard." The Indian's reply was: "white man never say turkey to me once."

These gold standard folks are always moralizing and philosophizing about the friends of silver dividing the party, and never once do they say "divide" to themselves. They say bury the hatchet, and then proceed to flourish their tomahawks in the air, expecting the other side to do all the burying. They cry for compromise, then proceed to demand the earth with a high picket fence around it. They cry let us all get on the platform together, and drop finances, and in the next breath, they begin to preach the gold standard, swearing by the great horn spoon that the platform is susceptible of but one construction, that they are the anointed of Israel to do that constructing, that the other fellows ought to go to perdition or the Populist. If those who believe that "both gold and silver is the standard money of the country," will meekly bear their backs, tamely bow their heads, and sweetly receive the blows of the other fellows, there will be such a compromising spirit abroad in the land that court-rooms will become the home of bats, and the lawyers will perforce join Coxe's hobo army.

Some Suggestions.

The happiness and prosperity of every people depend upon their education and enlightenment, therefore one of the first things with which we, as a new power for good or evil, might be mindful is the common school system of our State. Is it right? If not, let's make it right. You know we said we would. From some cause or other we find a greater per cent of illiteracy in Kentucky than in her sister States. This is a very humiliating fact and we are too proud and progressive to let it long remain so.

In looking about us we find our country rich in natural resources, and a climate and soil adapted to the cultivation of most any thing, so we will go to work at once on our school system with no misgivings as to the means with which to carry it on. The first thing we find wrong with it is the length of school term. It should by no means be less than nine months. No child can get a good education by attending school only five months out of twelve. Some one might say let him attend a private school remainder of year if he is so inclined. The same argument would do way with the public school entirely. Another good change would be to make attendance at some school, at least one hundred and twenty days a year, compulsory. Another would be for the State to furnish free text books; another would be to make the salaries of the teachers as nearly uniform as possible; another would be to do away with general examination questions and let each county board prepare its own questions, and make the examinations so rigid that none but those who are well equipped can obtain a certificate. Examinations should be held at least once a month and should be much more rigid than they are. Each teacher should receive forty-five or fifty dollars a month and should be required to devote their entire time to the profession. This would raise the profession of teaching from the miserable, groveling stepping stone that it now is, to one of dignity and lifetime duration.

There are some of the changes which we conceived to be best for our common schools and when this shall have been effected we shall not lie quaking in our beds for fear of being called upon by a lawless band of "regulators." When our people are educated so they can drink freely from Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Scott, Dickens, Hume, Bancroft and others, they will have no inclination to band together at the dead hour of midnight, when all law-abiding people are asleep, and go forth as regulators. Such things must be educated out of the people, you can preach them out.

These are some of the conclusions we have hastily arrived at, after picking ourselves up from the earthquake and the land slide, and we should be glad to hear from any concurring or dissenting brother.

A Teacher.

The Smithland Banner closes an article lamenting the defeat, and cheering itself with hopes of the future as follows: To Bro. Walker, of the Press, and the other boys to your better health. May you live long and prosper, and may the day never come when we cannot extend to you a friendly hand, or do you a friendly turn.

"Once more unto the breach Dear friends,—Once more."

Hon. Jas. B. McCrery has not given up the fight for United States Senatorship. He thinks the Democrats will succeed in electing their nominee, and is sanguine of winning

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Some of the Physicians Who Have Grown Prominent and Rich.

Salem, Ky., Nov. 18, 1895. Livingston county has always been fortunate in having good physicians; it's true we have none, and always have had a few quack doctors, but the quack doctor has never met with any success in this county. Most all of our doctors are educated men, who have shown a pride and ambition in wanting to reach the top in their profession. The most skillful and most successful physician, that ever lived in Livingston county, was Dr. Thomas Linsley. He was born in 1806, in Mason county, Ky. He practiced medicine in Mason, Lewis and McCracken counties; in 1840 he came to this county, where he remained until his death in March, 1880. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man, his parents were very poor people, yes the poorest of the poor, but when very young, Thomas Linsley, showed a great desire to get an education, and at twelve years of age, he began to work for his neighboring farmers at 20 cents per day, he worked during the spring and summer, saved his money, and paid his way to school during the winter months. At the age of 18 years he began teaching school in Hamilton county, Ohio, and while teaching school he read medicine. From his youth to old age, he never knew what it was to have idle moments, he had felt the sting of poverty to such an extent when young, that he economized every minute of his time in trying to get out of it, and in that way he acquired habits of industry that never left him. His practice extended over whole of this county, and a large part of Crittenden county. For many years, his residence was almost like a hospital, the sick and afflicted came to him from far and near. He was as skillful in surgery as in medicine, and he never in his life made any distinction in his practice between the rich, and the poor, he would go as far to see a poor man as a rich one, and the night was never too cold or dark for him—he went at every call. Dr. Anthony Hodge, Dr. Gilliam, Dr. Carrington and Dr. Crawford, of Marion, Ky., Dr. Harris, of Carversville, Dr. H. H. Duley and Dr. Sanders of Smithland, Dr. Furnish and Dr. Shammell, of Birdsville, and Dr. Johnson, of Fredonia, and his home doctors at Salem each and all recognized his ability as a fine physician, for each of said doctors frequently sent for Dr. Linsley as consultation physician. Some of the above named doctors have moved away from this county, and some have gone to that land where there is no sickness. He was a graduate of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., also graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. J. V. Hayden, was born in 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Pope county, Ill., he graduated in the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio in 1878, and in 1879 located in Salem, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. D. Threlkeld, in the practice of medicine and in the drug store business under the firm name of J. V. Hayden & Co. This firm has done an immense business from the beginning of their partnership to the present time. They are honorable, pleasant gentlemen to deal with, and have accumulated considerable wealth, the firm being worth about \$50,000; they have the Salem Valley country plastered over with mortgages, and while they are kind and indulgent with the people, they are not in business for their health, with them pay day comes, and when it comes something must be done, if there is to be no pay, then there will be no practice and no drugs. Dr. J. V. Hayden is a very cheerful man and the moment he enters the sick room the patient feels better. Dr. Hayden has attended medical lectures several times since he graduated; in the winter of 1893, he attended the New York Polytechnic, a post graduate school of medicine. He is a warm hearted sociable gentleman, and very popular with the people. And for the benefit of any young lady who may be looking out for a husband, I will say he is yet a single man. Make his acquaintance try your winning powers on him, and if you succeed, you have made a success. His partner, Dr. J. D. Threlkeld, was born in Crittenden county, Ky., in 1851; he graduated at the Louisville University in 1874 and located in Salem in 1875. He had nothing when he came to Salem, except his horse, and now he is one of the wealthiest men in the county, and made the reputation of a fine physician. He is always found at his post of duty, and never for any cause neglects his business.

Dr. C. L. Harris, of Carversville, is the oldest physician now living in this county. He was born in Virginia in 1821; he graduated at the

ton in 1851-52. In 1855 he located at Carversville, and soon went to the front in his profession and although he is now an old man, he is still in the front rank with the professional men of this county; he is a most companionable man, a cultured, polished gentleman. He is a fine conversationalist, and those who meet him are delighted with his conversation. He has many friends, and no one who stains his ever ye biotized the character of this man.

Dr. H. H. Duley, of Smithland, has always enjoyed a very large practice, and it is a remarkable fact that when a family call in Dr. Duley, they never afterwards drop him for another. His patients have the utmost confidence in his skill and ability. In the last 15 years many people have left Smithland and gone to Paducah to live, yet all those who have gone to Paducah, still send to Smithland for Dr. Duley when they get sick. He has indeed been a friend to the poor, he was never known to ask any man to pay his medical bill, those who desire to pay him, do so when they get ready. And those who never pay, continue to call on him for medical service, which they always get, just as though they had paid their bills promptly. He takes great pride in his profession, and has given his entire time to the study and practice of medicine, and had been a close collector, and received pay for all the services he has rendered the people, he would today be the richest man in this county.

We have several young physicians who are fast coming to the front.

FREDONIA.

Fred Guess and Lawrence Wilson, of Crider, were in town Sunday.

J. A. Garner went to Paducah Sunday morning, returning Monday evening.

W. C. Rice & Co., Claude Leeper and J. C. Elder went to Paducah Monday evening to attend the law suit in the Federal court, against W. C. Rice & Co., for damages in regard to some tobacco shipped to Liverpool.

John Lloyd and Burr Caldwell left for the Atlanta Exposition Sunday morning and Mrs. H. E. Rice and brother, Johnson Byrd, left at 8 P. M., Monday to visit friends there and attend the Exposition.

A splendid sermon last Sunday by Rev. J. N. McDonald, perhaps the best one he has ever preached, at least it was the best one preached here for many years.

D. B. Wigginton's children are dangerously ill.

Fleet Rice and wife, of Marion, were visiting relatives here the first of the week.

Mrs. H. C. Rice was visiting Mrs. C. A. Wilson, of Crider, last Monday.

Everybody that can should get up as big a feast as possible on Thanksgiving day, and read Luke 14-13 before they eat their dinner.

Bugg & Loyd have just received another big lot of the Crider Mill Flour. It gives entire satisfaction, and the people in the country, as well as those in town are buying it. After they have tried it they want no other. As the people are pretty generally finding out Bugg & Loyd do not handle any inferior goods. They keep up their stock in every department, and sell at a reasonable profit, and their trade is increasing every day on account of their good goods, fair dealing and low prices, and their immense stock to select from. It will pay you to see them, whether you want something to eat or wear. They make a specialty of fine shoes and fine dress goods.

Jell Clemons is around frequently looking for fat cattle and hogs. No sale now for rustlers.

Miss Carrie McDonald has not returned from her visit to friends in Princeton.

Wheat sown late is looking better than what was sown before the long dry spell. No tobacco sold yet.

John Rorer and family, of Crittenden, were visiting in town last Sunday.

Any one wanting good horses can find some bargains here.

John Baker will soon move to the farm he bought of E. R. Martin, and Martin will move to his father's farm to take care of his aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Martin, who have outlived, by several years, the time allotted to man.

Corn is selling here at 20 cents per bushel.

Claude Leeper was visiting his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. D. Baird, of Marion, comes every Sunday to see about the portion of a tobacco crop the frost did not get.

Alphonso Greer, of Madisonville, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Greer, a few days since.

A large crowd is expected to attend the sale at T. J. Peck's Friday.

H. C. Turley and family, of Crider attended church here last Sunday.

THE GREATEST Labor - Saving - Machine! OF THE AGE.

The Scientific Churn.

The Only Churn on Earth That Utilizes the Air in the Process of Buttermaking

WE WILL GIVE \$1,000 REWARD!

For any Churn that will make a better quality of Butter in the same length of time.



R. H. Browning, PATENTEE, ADRIAN, MISSOURI.

J. D. O'BANNON, - General Agent.

Pat. Dec. 13, 1887.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

It is put up on scientific principles for Prime Butter Making. It is acknowledged by all who use it to be the best, cheapest, easiest cleaned and adjusted, simplest constructed, and most durable in make, of any churn ever offered to the American public. Every particle of cream is agitated thoroughly and alike, and at the same time the oxygenating process is complete. It will readily be seen from the Cut that the power can easily be attached to a stone jar or the ordinary reciprocating churn. The dasher-blades are formed spirally on two shafts. The inner shaft is hollow and when in operation the dashers run in opposite directions, drawing the contents of the churn from the bottom, causing a slight vacuum, which is filled with air admitted through the air shaft. The advantage in admitting air to the interior of the churn is as follows: The rapid beating of the dashers cause the air to mingle intimately with the milk, and the oxygen in the air combines with the sugar in the milk and produces lactic acid which curdles the casein (cheese matter), thus separating from butter when the butter globules are ruptured by agitation.

Another method, patented or unpatented, can so easily and continually lift the cream from the bottom, and so thoroughly agitate and combine with it the necessary oxygen as these spiral dashers do. The operation, in a measure, noiseless, no plunging or jarring motion is heard or felt. A six year old child can do the churning, with perfect ease, while the mother is in an adjoining room entertaining visitors, who will know nothing of any churning being done.

By referring to cut see rope in grooved wheel and running round pulley at the side of the churn, shows plainly that with a small rope it can be attached to wind pump, or any lower power desirable can be used, such as dog, sheep or goat power, or it may be run by crank on smaller churns. By loosening set screws on logs they can be widened or narrowed to suit mouth of churn to which they are applied. There is no friction or bearing in churn, all the gearing is above the lid.

We are now located at Marion, Ky., for the purpose of introducing the World Renowned Scientific Churn—the churn above all other churns, so much so that it has become a household word everywhere you go.

To introduce this wonderful Scientific churn we have rented the large and commodious livery stable formerly occupied by J. A. Davidson. We use the office in which to transact our business, and the stable to shelter our fine blooded horses and the best buggies made.

Mr. R. H. Browning, the patentee, is now with us for a short time. He cannot remain with one crew long, having 68 men now at work, and would hire a few more. Mr. J. D. O'Bannon, his general agent, is also here, with Messrs. Lee Walverton and R. J. Gilbert, and the latter gentlemen will call on you at your home to show you this wonderful Scientific churn. If any should be overlooked, please call at our office as we will take great pleasure in showing you the wonderful churn. Below is a partial list of the names of persons in this county who have given orders for our churn:

C. C. Turner,	D. J. Allen,	J. H. Laterson,	R. H. Butler,
Miss N. Dean,	Miss L. A. Ford,	Presley Ford,	C. E. Horning,
R. L. Thurman,	J. H. Stalon,	J. B. Vaughn,	H. Horst,
R. W. Macen,	G. W. Cruce,	W. F. Paris,	J. F. Conger,
A. M. Witherspoon,	J. J. Franks,	G. W. Jones,	W. J. Paris,
J. R. Jennings,	R. L. Bryant,	J. C. Long,	J. J. Williamson,
F. A. Ford,	J. J. Jacobs,	W. L. Hughes,	Aaron Towery,
G. W. Howerton,	R. J. Nunn,	S. F. Crider,	F. E. Boyd,
A. H. Belt,	W. A. Hurst,	A. L. Lucas,	Wm. Hughes,
M. V. Ford,	Isaac D. Spurr,	G. W. Hummings,	Joseph Elder,
Mrs. C. W. Bryant,	H. L. Elder,	G. H. Foster,	R. L. Franks,
S. D. Patmore,	M. N. Morrill,	Wm. Fowler,	M. F. Demore,

R. H. BROWNING, Patentee, J. D. O'BANNON, Gen. Agent.

Attention, Farmers! Remember the Scientific Churn is sold on two weeks trial.

Electropoise

An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

150 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Apr. 5, '95.

"... My confidence in the merits of the Electropoise—simple, convenient, economical and effective as it is—has been constantly grown with my increasing observation and experience."

W. H. DuBois, A. M., D. D., J. L. D. (Editor People's Cyclopaedia.)

Often Cures Cases Pronounced "Incurable"

Write us for book let that tells all about the Electropoise. Mailed free

ELECTROPOISE put on trial at reasonable rates.

DuBOIS & WEBB.

513 Fourth Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mention this paper when wrng.111

WANTED.

Two cars loads of hickory nuts, Ten car loads of corn one car of dried fruit 64 barrels of sorghum. Will want two cars of green apples in two weeks. Get our prices. M. Schwab.

THE BEST Family Newspaper in United States for News, Intelligence, Fashions, Household, General Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Stories, etc.

PAY TO AGENTS Double that of other papers. An excellent opportunity for those out of employment to make money Try it. Samples free. Address ENQUIRER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.

ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils. Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

LOCAL NEWS.

Is Your Time Out?

During the months of November and December the subscription of several hundred of our subscribers expire. We hope all will make it convenient to renew without delay. A large number are in arrears, some as much as \$5.00 behind. Now if there is any one thing we dislike to do that thing is to ask for money—to dun, but there is one thing we dislike more than this, and that is to be sorely in need of money—to be dunned, and it is only the latter condition that makes us adopt the former method of reminding people of their indebtedness. We need what you owe. See our special and very liberal offer printed in this issue.

Big lot of line at Bryd's Salem.

Dr. T. H. Cositt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Jordan, the dentist, of Marion.

Mr. S. Hodge, of Princeton, was in town Tuesday.

Buy your Boots from Pierce Yandell-Gugenheim Co.

Will not commence buying potatoes until Nov. 15.

M. Schwab.

Dr. Sam Frazier, of Blackford, was in town Monday.

Dr. Short, of Uniontown, was in Marion Monday.

Mr. Lewis Sasseon, of Caldwell county, was in town Monday.

Mr. J. R. Griffith, of Henderson, was in town the first of the week.

New capes—cheap.

Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co. Kittie Hodge, little daughter of H. A. Hodge, of this place, is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Felix Cox, and Miss Mary Cox, of Salem, were in town shopping Monday.

Dont bring any more peach seed. Will not take them.

M. Schwab.

Wm Whitehead, of Union county, was examined by the pension board at this place yesterday.

Get your Clothing from Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co. Mrs. Emma Herr, a Lexington woman, is a candidate for enrolling clerk of the State Senate.

Messrs Davidson and Pickens, both most excellent gentlemen for the place, want the deputy wardenship.

If you want the best laundry work give your goods to Ed Doss. He calls at your house for it, and will return when done.

Misses Kate Markey and Lou Phillips, of Hampton, were guests of friends in Marion, Friday and Saturday.

John D. Gregory is not an applicant for deputy warden of the Eddyville penitentiary. He wants to be a guard, and would make a good one.

Jas. P. Martin has been appointed constable for Hurricane precinct. He qualified with Hodge Murphy, J. A. Hamilton, G. J. Hamilton, Ulie Threlkeld and M. M. Taber as sureties.

Messrs R. C. Walker, of Marion, and I. H. Clement, of Tolu, have been appointed arbitrators, by Marion station and Tolu circuit, to divide the parsonage property, located at this place.

I have a fine thoroughbred Berkshire male hog for sale. Would also exchange a desirable building lot for work mules.

R. N. Walker.
Marion, Ky.

Mr. A. Dean finished sowing wheat Saturday. This is considered late but wheat that was sown early has grown but little, and until the recent rain looked very sickly. With a little warm weather the late sown will soon overtake the early.

Messrs A. A. Deboe, M. H. Weldon, and O. T. Hodge served as jury commissioners at this term of court. Wednesday they put the names of 500 men eligible as jurors in the wheel. From these will be drawn the jurors for the circuit court for the next twelve months.

F. M. Cruce and family reached Ottenden last week after a five-year sojourn in Kansas, and their many friends here were glad to greet them again. If he can find a place to suit him, Mr. Cruce will settle down in Kentucky again with a determination to spend the rest of his days with us.

The Press hopes he will find a place that meets his requirements, and that his days be lengthened beyond the three score and ten.

We always give you better clothing for the money than anybody.

Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co. hein Co.

THE MASONIC BUILDING.

Marion's First Three Story House.

The contractors are at work with a vim on the new Masonic building, and if the weather is propitious it will not be long before a handsome three story building will adorn the corner recently denuded by fire.

Mr. Chas. J. Burget drew the plans for the new house, and when his skilled hand begins work something handsome and substantial is sure to be evolved, and this last work of his is no exception to the rule. The first story of the building will be 84 feet long, and 14 feet from floor to ceiling and the width including the walls is 26 feet. This will be a business room, and the second story will be of same dimensions as the first except, will be only ten feet from floor to ceiling; this room will be used in connection with the first story for business purposes. The third story will be the home of Bigham Lodge No. 256 F. & A. M. on this floor there will be two rooms besides a ten foot hall. The lodge room proper will be 40 feet long, and adjoining this will be the banquet hall, 35 feet long; and from floor to ceiling will be 13 feet. The building will have vestibule, galvanized iron front. The entrance to the lodge will be steps leading up from Bellville street. The foundation to the top of the first row of joist will be three feet wide, the walls from thence to the top of the second story will be 18 inches from there up 13 inches. The lodge room will be ventilated by 18 windows; seven on South side, eight on the North and three in front. The brick work will be done by Wm. Turk, of Terre Haute, Ind., and old and skilled contractor, who is well known in Marion, having done work here before.

The wood work has been let to Mr. G. E. Boston, the well known contractor and builder of this place, who pushes the business his hands find to do, and who is a thorough master of his calling. This will be the first three story building Marion has ever had, and we are already looking forward to its completion with no small degree of pride.

Just before that body adjourned yesterday, the Press called upon the grand jury, and proceeded to interview the gentlemen composing it, touching their age, religious and political proclivities, and here is the result:

G. W. Boaz—77 years old, Baptist, Democrat.

W. L. Stewart—58 years old, Cumberland Presbyterian, Republican.

J. R. Cook—41 years old, not a church member, Democrat.

Daniel Riley—54 years old, Republican, Baptist.

T. J. Davidson, 36 years, Republican, Baptist.

D. R. Brown—46 years, Populist, not a church member.

A. H. Croft—35 years, Republican, Baptist.

L. W. Cruce, 34 years, Democrat, Methodist.

Sherman Woodall, 31 years old, Republican, Baptist.

S. A. Frazier—54 years old, Republican, Methodist.

S. A. Nunn—58 years old, Democrat, Methodist.

Rochester Wallingford, a young man of this place, has been the means of getting some six or eight persons into trouble. Rochester seems to have a big thirst for liquor, and has been pronounced an inebriate. He manages now and then to get some one to get him liquor, he then gets intoxicated, and is soon whirled into court and compelled to tell who supplied him. Then the unfortunate individual who has administered to Rochester's thirst is fined \$50.00 for furnishing liquor to an inebriate. Already two negroes are paying fines in jail for this offense, and Tuesday, the third Tell Pippin, was fined \$50. Several white men have also been in court for the same offense.

Saturday Jailer Hard was called upon by Mr. G. T. Garrett and reminded of ante-election promise. Mr. Hard, in a joking way said to Mr. Garrett, "if you will help me, and I am elected Jailer, when you get ready to take unto yourself a wife. I will pay for the license." Saturday Garrett said: "I am ready now, come on and fulfill your promise"—It is needless to say the promise was kept.

Our old friend Frank Loyd, of Caldwell county, came in to console us as best he could last week. He was so thoroughly wretched in smiles and filled with jollity, that his merriment can penetrate the gloom of any sick Democrat.

Mr. Chas Daniel finished gathering his crop of corn Saturday. He had 93 acres on a river-bottom farm, and gathered 5500 bushels.

Rev. J. G. Haynes and family of Morpheyboro, Ill., have been guests of friends in this county several days.

We are selling Boots and Shoes cheaper than any one can. Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Wiley Leeper Fined \$100 and Fifty Days Hard Work.

OTHER MATTERS DISPOSED OF.

The following commonwealth cases were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict:

J. W. Sliger, forgery; Jos Rushing, concealed weapons; Chas Ballard, furnishing liquor to a minor; Rufus Underdown, injuring property.

The following persons were acquitted by verdict of the jury:

Albert Debo, charged with breaking into depot at Crayneville; Collin Pierce, charged with assault and battery.

The case against G W Rose and others, charged with breaking into warehouse at Tolu, was continued by the commonwealth.

The case against Jas Fritts and Hugh Norris, charged with confederate, etc., was continued by the defense. The court appointed attorney J G Rochester to defend Norris, who was unable to employ counsel.

Walter Knochs was fined \$50 for furnishing liquor to a minor.

Ingram Stallion submitted his case to the court and was fined \$5.00 for a breach of the peace.

The grand jury found a bill against Wiley Leeper, the negro confined in jail upon charge of detaining a woman. It appearing that he could not be convicted upon that charge, the case was dismissed and re-submitted to the grand jury, and an indictment returned charging him with a breach of the peace. He was tried on this charge and fined \$100 and given 50 days in jail, coupled with hard labor.

Robt Jackson Jones was brought into court, and testimony heard, as to his condition. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that he is a pauper idiot.

Jurdie Collins was granted a divorce from her husband and she was granted custody of her child.

Dan H Graham vs J B Towery, judgement for plaintiff for \$275.25.

In the cases vs the Marion Elgin Butter and Cheese Co., the property was ordered sold.

W J Pully vs J W Sliger, judgement for plaintiff in sum of \$300.

W H Mays vs S A Woodall, judgement for plaintiff in sum of \$106.

T M Hammock vs Annie E Hammock, divorce granted plaintiff.

J S Buckner vs Mary D Henson, stricken from docket by plaintiff.

A M Baldwin vs W S Crowell, dismissed.

Ragon Bros, vs T M Hamilton, dismissed, settled.

W H Crow vs John S James, verdict for defendant.

J T S Brown & Son vs T J Graves stricken from docket.

Cynthia Ford vs G K Ford, verdict for defendant.

E C Moore vs T L and B Henry, judgement for plaintiff for \$122.20.

Helen Miller vs Hugh Barnett and others, verdict for plaintiff for \$300.

Wm Fowler vs R L Easley and C W Taylor, judgement for plaintiff for \$75.

B S Rhea & Son vs J P Reed dismissed, settled.

A J Hill vs J N Truitt, dismissed, settled.

W P Dyer vs John T Lamb, judgement for plaintiff for \$85.

Horry LaRue vs J P Martin and G J Hamilton, judgement for plaintiff for \$115.

Brooks Brashear vs M C O'Hara, judgement for plaintiff for \$65.

Helen Miller vs R A Moore and others, judgement for plaintiff for \$1000.

Alx Woody vs J M Carney, judgement for plaintiff.

W P Dyer vs W N Cain and G L Rankin, judgement for plaintiff for \$73.

G. E. Towery vs E. L. East, verdict for plaintiff for \$65.

The court reduced the bonds of Lewis Windsor and Wes Hall to \$100 each; they executed bond and were released from jail.

The grand jury visited the jail and reported that the institution was in good shape.

The grand jury returned 18 indictments, as follows:

Petty larceny, 2;
Malicious shooting 1,
Malicious cutting 1,
Disturbing worship 4,
Disturbing lawful assembly 1,
Disobeying without license, 1,
Trespass 2,
Breach of peace 3,
Violating sabbath 1,
Furnishing liquor to minor 1,
Furnishing liquor to an inebriate 1.

Deaths.

J. W. M. Babb son of John Babb, died at his home in Caldwell county, near the Crittenden county line, last Thursday.

A little child of Mr. Nickell, who lives on E. R. Hill's farm, died a few days ago.

Church Matters.

Rev. W. H. Miley returned from Hopkinsville Monday; after spending two weeks in a meeting there. He will fill his appointments at this place Sunday, and next week he, with Rev. Jos. Hopper, will begin a protracted meeting at Mounds.

The Methodists held their quarterly meeting at this place Saturday and Sunday, and at Hill's Chapel Monday and Tuesday. The people of this place were very much pleased with the new presiding elder and his preaching. His discourse Sunday was along practical lines; he says the evils of the age can be eliminated only by the gospel; that men's conscience must be quickened by the truth of God. The war between capital and labor will be easily adjusted, when the gospel is enthroned upon the heart of the capitalist and the laborer; when Christ is in their hearts, the burning, overpowering desire for gain will give way, and they will appreciate the brotherhood of man. Legislation can not accomplish this task, it is the work of the church, and the church that realizes this, and adjusts itself to the needs and demands of the times is the one that God will prosper. So with the other evils that threaten our country, the church must quicken the consciences of men and when this is done they will rise up in their might and demand and secure laws that meet the wants of the age.

County Court News.

G. T. Belt qualified as guardian for John M. Belt. H. A. Belt qualified as guardian of W. E. Belt.

Jno. T. Franks allowed \$7.55 for money paid out for repairing court house, J. H. Orme allowed \$20.46 for paper for the court room.

W. H. Cardin and W. B. Binkley appointed viewers to report on change in road proposed by F. M. Clement.

L. H. Fritts allowed \$3.25 for house in which to hold election.

John Duffy was appointed road overseer in place of Wyatt L. Hunt.

Handle Your Tobacco Well.

The farmers who take pains in handling their tobacco this year, are the ones who will get the best prices. There will evidently be a disposition among the buyers to look after the good grades, and let the inferior take care of themselves. When stripping take great care to get the damaged separated from the good, and get every particle of frosted out. We have yet to find a single buyer who will take frosted at any price, and they will be slow to bid on a crop that has any frosted mixed with it.

Miss Addie Tate, who sued the Owensboro Messenger for slander and on the first trial got a verdict for \$500, compromised for \$150.

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Disobeying without license, 1,
Trespass 2,
Breach of peace 3,
Violating sabbath 1,
Furnishing liquor to minor 1,
Furnishing liquor to an inebriate 1.

The best laundry the people of Marion get is from the White Swan, of Evansville. It has been represented here along time; Ed Doss is now the agent. Give him your work. You will be pleased.

Politics and Politicians.

Chicago is promised the National Republican Convention if she will put up \$54,000 and guarantee to pay the working expenses of the convention.

Senator Harris of Tennessee is reviewing the outlook for the Democratic party in 1896 say's the only hope is in securing a plain, distinct and unmistakable declaration in favor of both silver and gold without regard to the financial policies of any other country.

Governor-elect Bradley attended the Atlanta exposition last week and was prominently received.

Senator Quay says Maryland and Kentucky will surely go Democratic next year.

Hon. Al. S. Berry Congressman from Carlisle's old district was chosen orator of the occasion on Kentucky day at the Atlanta fair. The lady managers heard that he had taken a drink of whisky while presiding at the last Democratic State Convention, and they objected to him as orator and he declined the honor.

Tax Supervisors.

The county court has appointed R. N. Walker, J. A. Yandell, A. J. Rebois, A. D. McFee and Sam Frazier, tax supervisors for the year 1896. This board will meet on the first Monday in January, to supervise the list now being made by the county assessor.

A. P. A.

An A. P. A., lodge was organized at this place last week. How many people constitute the lodge and who they are we are unable to state. The chief work of the order seems to be to fight the Catholics and it is said that they are sworn to support no Catholic for office.

By giving stylish goods and full value for your money we hope to share your patronage.

Mrs. M. L. Barnes & Co.

We are now prepared to make Graham flour.

Clark, Kevill & Co.

Do you want a delicious cup of coffee, something out of the ordinary? If you do, get that.

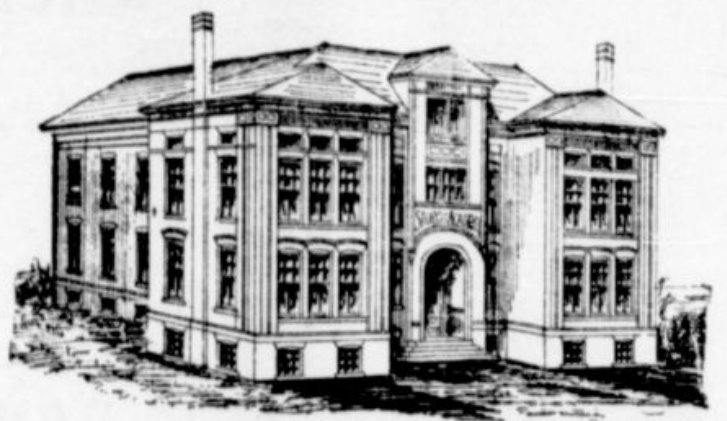
Extra Coffee,

At A. F. Griffith's.

I AM PAYING CASH FOR EGGS.

Leave your orders for Fresh Oysters, Turkeys, Cranberries, Etc with us.

A. F. GRIFFITH.



THE STURGIS ACADEMY.

Through the kindness of the Sturgis Ledger we are permitted to give our readers a view of the splendid new school building at Sturgis. The building belongs to the Ohio Valley Baptist Association and the school will be operated under the auspices of that organization. Rev. Ivan Wise, of Princeton, is president; Prof. Saxe D. Averitt, principal, and Miss Ida Grogan, assistant. The construction of the house was commenced in June, and completed a few weeks ago. The Association and Sturgis are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of the splendid building, and the promising school.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Jos. Mason, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill., expressing himself concerning the necessity of a railroad from Marion via Cave-in-Rock to some point on the Cairo short line. Mr. Mason makes out a good case and says the people on his side of what used to be the Ohio river are not only willing but anxious to assist in building a road. The letter has been referred to some gentlemen, who are now, and have been for some time, endeavoring to interest some capitalists in the enterprise, and we hope it will bear fruit. The failure of the river has thoroughly impressed the people who have hereto depended upon it, with the necessity of a more reliable means of transportation.

Hyland L. Skinner, of St. Louis, who was pardoned out of the Eddyville penitentiary about a month ago, will be married to-morrow to Miss Allie Bet Curry, daughter of Capt. C. L. Curry, Warden of the penitentiary at Eddyville. Mr. Skinner belongs to one of the best families of Lyon county. He was sent to the penitentiary in 1892 for seven years for killing Martin Bigwood. He did service as book-keeper while in prison. Mr. Skinner will make his home in St. Louis in the future.—Kentuckian

The best laundry the people of Marion get is from the White Swan, of Evansville. It has been represented here along time; Ed Doss is now the agent. Give him your work. You will be pleased.

Marriage License.

Marriage license have been issued to: Leonard R. Riley and Miss Mary Eller Riley.

Jas. C. Lynch and Miss Jerdie Collins.

Ed. D. Cruce and Miss Sarah McDonald.

Geo. T. Garrett and Miss Mary E. Lynch.

Mathew R. Deboe and Miss Maud Jacobs.

John W. Corn and Miss Sarah Ellen Capes.

John A. Fritts and Miss Bell Long.

Loaded shells, shot and powder, and guns to sell or rent.

Cochran & Baker.

Our dress goods are immense, and too cheap.

Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co

The Darlington, Wis., Journal say editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. H. Doss & Co., Evansville, Ind.

White Swan LAUNDRY, Evansville, Ind.

Is the best Laundry in the country. Every piece of work it does is first-class in every particular, and it does all kinds of work, every article from the finest lace curtains to the coarsest fabric.

Coats, vests, pants, fine dresses, etc., cleaned and made as pretty as when new.

If you want the best work, see our agent.

ED. DOSS,

Marion, Ky.

He will call for your goods, and return them promptly. He sends us every Tuesday evening. Save your goods for him. We are responsible for every article sent us, and we will see that it is returned to you.

Deeds Recorded.

F. F. Woodson to W. G. Henry 50 acres for \$300.

C. S. Nunn to Chas. Evans, house and lot for \$800.

M. S. Farmer to C. G. Wilson 150 acres for \$400.



Save the Children

By Purifying Their Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc.

"My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging a yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores."

Two Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the eruptions to heal and the sores peeled off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. It is a family medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. No. 10.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

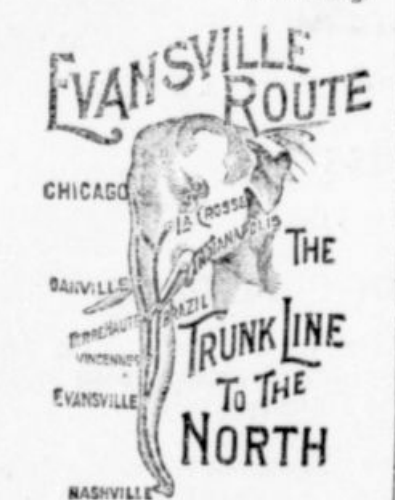
we believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and recommend it. W. L. King, Pitts Dale, Tex.

GREAT BATTLES are continually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and RESTORES HEALTH.

Lumber for Sale.

I will fill bills to orders for 60c per 100 feet for the next 15 days only.

J. D. King.



CHICAGO AND NASHVILLE LIMITED

THE ONLY

Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with

Street and River Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars

FROM THE SOUTH

TO

Terre Haute, Indianapolis, CHICAGO,

Milwaukee, St. Paul,

AND ALL PORTS IN THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver

Neuralgia, Troubles,

Constipation, Bad Blood

Malaria, Nervous ailments

Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—its red lined on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two stamps we will send you a Free Bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BURLINGTON, VT.

"Mothers' Friend"

Cures

Rising Breast.

I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "MOTHERS' FRIEND" was used it accomplished wonders and shortened labor and lessened pain. It is the best remedy for RISING OF THE BREAST known, and worth the price for that alone.

Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.

Send by Express or mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this we feel just like saying it.

—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky.

Send us, by Express

BELL TONES.

An Assertion That Chimes as Now Given Are Never in Tune.

We assert, as the result of a pretty wide experience, that there is probably not a single bell in England that is really "in tune with itself," and almost certainly not a single "bell" of bells that are properly in tune with each other.

We do not say that there are not many bells which are in excellent tune as to the most important note in each and their general musical effect very pleasing. But we do assert that the best of these might be much better, and in the majority of cases the irregularities we complain of are such as seriously mar their musical effect and such ought to be and might be averted by more intelligent founding or in most cases rectified by more intelligent tuning after founding. This whole matter turns on the meaning of the expression "in tune with itself." Most people have an idea that every bell has one prominent, unmistakable note which characterizes it and as to whose pitch no two people with musical ears could differ. And yet we feel sure that many have felt a difficulty in determining the note of a familiar bell.

Now to account for this we must understand what is the true "theory" of a bell. It would surely be unreasonable to suppose that the peculiar form of bell which with slight modifications has been preserved for so many hundreds of years was adopted without the deliberate purpose of insuring that the various tones and subtones of each bell should be in some fixed musical relation to each other. That relation is this: Every true bell should give out when fairly struck a fundamental note or "tone," its third, fifth and octave above and its octave below, thus sounding the full chord—do, mi, sol, do, with the bass do below. This is the theory which was, we are satisfied, before the minds of the original designers of the present form of bell. Almost forgotten, if ever realized, by many of their successors, it is still recognized by some and irresistibly forced upon the acceptance of those who, like the present writer, have made a study of the tones of bells as they are.

Let us dismiss all consideration of thirds and fifths and confine our attention to the three most important notes—i. e., the tonic, its octave below, and its octave above. For convenience's sake, let us call the first of these the "fundamental," the second, or octave above, the "nominal," and the third, or octave below, by the name by which it is known in English foundries, the "hum note." If, then, a bell corresponds to its "theory," these three would sound the same note in three consecutive octaves, and the bell would so far be "in tune with itself." But where shall we find such a bell? Whatever the cause may be, whether foundry, or ignorance or indifference as to the importance of having these notes in accord, have (1) for convenience of ringing altered the original proportions of bells or (2) to obtain greater power put more metal into them, certain it is that it is quite the exception to find a bell which has any two of these notes in unison, and we have not yet met with one in which all three were in accord. By far the commonest state of things is this: The "fundamental" is almost the latest of the three, the "hum note" is almost always the sharpest and the "nominal" generally between the two. Thus, if the nominal of a bell is C, the fundamental will probably be somewhere between C and B in the octave below, while the "hum note" will probably be between C and G sharp in the octave below that. —Pall Mall Magazine.

Emperor Paul's Turp.

On one occasion during a parade of his horse guards the Emperor Paul of Russia was extremely displeased with the manner in which the troops performed their evolutions. At length, after a more than ordinarily stupid blunder on the part of the troops, the czar could stand it no longer, and determined to preside over the drill in person. The troops were well aware that the czar's temper was on the verge of bubbling over, and the knowledge so unnerved them that things went from bad to worse until at last a blunder supervened—a blunder in which officers and men shared alike—which proved the climax.

Galloping up to the disorganized lines and reining up his charger at their head, livid with fury which he no longer attempted to suppress, Paul gave vent to the following original and effective speech: "Officers and troops of the imperial horse guards, right about face! Quick—march—to Siberia!"

The entire regiment, with unbroken composure and dignity, wheeled to the right and started off into exile. By the time they had arrived at a point lying some few days' march from the capital, the czar's temper having cooled down, swift couriers were dispatched after the exiled guards with news of the imperial clemency, and the troops were allowed to return.

THE RUDDER.

Of what are you thinking, my little lad, with the loudest eyes of blue.

As you watch the vessel that slowly glides 'er the level ocean floor?

Beautiful, aren't they the dreams, they glide away from our view.

And down the slope of the world they go to seek some far shore.

They seem to be scattered abroad by chance, to move at the breeze's will.

Alas! wandering hither and yon, and melting in distance glad.

But each one moves to a purpose firm, and the little faithful servants speed them all to their appointed way.

For each one has a rudder, my dear little lad, and the rudder is never left to itself, but the will of the man is there.

There is never a moment, day or night, that the vessel does not feel

The force the purpose that shapes her course and the helmsman's watchful care.

Some day you will launch your ship, my boy, on life's wide, treacherous sea—

Be sure your rudder is wrought of strength to stand the stress of the gale.

And your hand on the wheel, don't let it slip, for the will of the man, with the help of God, shall conquer and prevail.

—Hudson Globe.

NEW EVERY MORNING.

Every day is a fresh beginning.

Every morning is a world made new.

Yours are happy of nature and shining.

It is a beautiful time for you.

A hope for the old and a hope for the young.

All the past things are put out of sight.

The tasks are done, and the toils are shed.

Yesterday's errors let rest today cure.

Today's work is done, and the old and the new are joined with the living which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever.

Bound up in a sheet which does not fade tight.

With glad days and sad days and bad days.

Shall we not live with their bloom?

Let them go, since we cannot recall them.

Canst thou undo and cannot stop.

God is the mercy resting, forgive them!

Only the new days are our own.

Today is ours and today alone.

Here are the skies all furnished brightly.

Here is the sweet earth all before.

Here are the first things springing lightly.

To face the sun and to share with the moon.

In the garden of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning.

Listen, my son, to the glad refrain.

And spite of old sorrow and other aching.

And gentle foreboding and possible rain.

Take heart with the day and begin again.

—Susan Coolidge.

VITALS OF A BATTLESHIP.

The Mass of Machinery Moves Almost Without a Sound.

In order to gain some idea of the complicated mechanism over which the engineers must exercise a ceaseless watchfulness, guided by intimate knowledge, one should descend to the depths where the vital parts of a battleship are in motion at a time when steam is up for maneuvering speed. That means little more than half the rate she is capable of being driven at, but it is enough for a man unaccustomed to such situations. In spite of all attempts at ventilation the heat down there seems stifling at first by contrast with the pleasant breeze on deck, and the swift movements of wheels, cranks and piston rods are bewildering. Even when all this machinery is at rest one would shrink from an attempt to count its many parts. The valves alone and the means of controlling them would baffle enumeration, and only a vague impression of a tangled network remains on one's mind as the result of prolonged contemplation. The bewildering is increased when all these complicated mechanisms are set going or gliding to and fro like shuttles in a weaver's loom so rapidly that the eye cannot follow their movement. How it is possible for anybody to localize a mishap that occurs in the midst of so much whirl is a mystery to the uninitiated and not easily explained even by the engineers themselves. They have to be guided mostly by sound, occasional by sight and sometimes by smell. Every piece of machinery connected with the motive power has to be duplicated for vessels propelled by twin screws, as all our effective battleships, fast cruisers and improved torpedo boats are.

Three port and starboard engines act independently, but so uniform are their revolutions that there is seldom more than a fractional difference between the two sets—a difference that could only just be measured on the 61 inch stroke of a piston rod. By enormous is the force exerted by these engines one can realize only when standing where the throbs of the propeller as it beats the water may be distinctly felt. This is near the vessel's stern post. A few yards from it the vibrations become attenuated to a thrill. The great shaft, turning at a rate of nearly 100 revolutions every minute, works with absolute noiseless energy, and its movement is so rapid as to be perceptible only because of the ripple of light that waves along it reflected from the electric lights that glow night and day in this part of the ship when engines are in motion. A similar absence of all sounds that might indicate friction is a characteristic of every part of the motive power in a battleship. Words of command can be heard throughout the engine room though uttered little louder than an ordinary conversational tone. Were it otherwise, the engineer on duty would be harassed by intolerable anxiety lest he should miss some of the numerous set signals through electric wire or voice tube from the executive officer on the bridge, who is responsible for the ship's safety.

At cruising speed of anything between five and eight knots an hour the 14,000 tons of armored hull, masts, batteries and less important superstructure are driven with so little apparent effort that the great battleship seems almost motionless. The vibrations running through the mighty framework are scarcely perceptible on deck, and one must be very close to the engines before he can hear any sound of their regular pulsations.—London News.

A Cameo Worth \$50,000.

One of the rarest and most valuable cameos in the world is now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

It is a head of Jupiter Ammon, exquisitely carved from a single chrysope and is 7 inches long by nearly 5 inches in width. It dates from the second century A. D. and is said to be the finest specimen of cut chrysope now known to exist.

The antiquarians prize it above price because it shows both the oak leaves and the eagle, or armor, a combination known in only two other representations of Jupiter. This rare gem is valued at \$50,000, and is a part of the famous Somerville collection.—St. Louis Republic.

Expense Regardless of Pleasure.

A visitor who passed more than one summer in Newport has been struck by the statement that some of the richer people there "devote themselves to pleasure regardless of expense" and suggests that more familiarity with the subject would have indicated to him that they devote themselves to expense regardless of pleasure.

Sorry He Spoke.

First Laborer—What's that boss mean by "hoorah, hurra?"

Second Laborer—Not "hoorah," but "hurry." That means he wants you to work faster.

First Laborer—I sorry I ask.—New York Weekly.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Farms

FOR SALE!

RC WALKER,

Real Estate Agent

At Mar in, Ky.,

Offers the Following Farms For Sale.

Write for description, prices and terms:

No. 2—12 acres 1 mile from the courthouse. Small cottage residence. A beautiful situation.

No. 3—18 acres adjoining town, and in the growing part of Marion. Some splendid building sites.

No. 4—4½ acres in east Marion, house of four rooms. A splendid place for a garden farm.

No. 5—180 acres, 150 in cultivation, balance in good timber. All fertile soil. House of 6 rooms, good stock and tobacco barns, 1½ acre orchard. Price very low for cash.

No. 6—320 acres, 240 in cultivation, balance in good timber, house of 6 rooms. Tenant houses, 14 acres of good orchards of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. Good barns. Plenty water.

No. 7—81 acres, 65 in cultivation, balance in good timber, 12 acres of good meadow. New house of two rooms. New stock barn, 3 acre orchard. Price very low for cash.

No. 8—126 acres, 100 in cultivation. House of 5 rooms. Good barns and what house. 4 acres of orchard. Plenty stock water. It is a bargain.

No. 9—188 acres limestone soil 160 in cultivation, 91 acres in wheat, 1 acre in orchard, 2 good tobacco barns, on public road, two miles from railroad.

No. 10—185 acres limestone soil 150 in cultivation, 8 room dwelling, 12 acres of good timber.

No. 11—100 acres, 90 in good state of cultivation, dwelling of 4 rooms. Good orchard, good stables and tobacco barns.

No. 12—200 acres 125 Ohio river bottom. Good pastures and outbuildings and fine barn.

No. 13—130 acres, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber. Four room house, 2 good tobacco barns, 1½ acre orchard, 3½ acre creek.

No. 14—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 15—270 acres, 200 in cultivation, balance in good timber. House of 5 rooms, 8 acres of orchard fine stock and tobacco barns.

No. 16—270 acres, 200 in cultivation, balance in good timber. House of 5 rooms, 8 acres of orchard fine stock and tobacco barns.

No. 17—90 acres known as the McCollum land on Hoods creek. A fine vein of coal, about 35 acres in splendid timber and stave timber, rest cleared and in good state of cultivation. Small house, good barn, one tenant house, plenty of good water. Three miles from Marion.

No. 18—About 130 acres, 75 cleared and in good state of cultivation. Small house, good barn, one tenant house, plenty of good water. Three miles from Marion.

No. 19—150 acres, 110 cleared, 40 in good timber, house of four rooms, good barn, orchard and water. A good farm.

No. 20—135 acres, 60 cleared, balance in good timber. Good house and barns, on the Cumberland river.

No. 21—284 acres, 100 cleared and in a fair state of cultivation, the remainder in fine oak timber. Residence of 8 rooms, frame tobacco barn, frame stable, and good water. Price \$3000. This farm is 2½ miles from Dycusburg, on Fredonia and Dycusburg road.

No. 22—160 acres 1½ miles north of Marion. 60 acres of splendid bottom land, most of it fresh; house of our rooms, good barn and crib.

No. 23—78½ acres—40 or 50 cleared—ordinary buildings. Good orchard. 8 miles north of Marion.

No. 24—257½ acres, 175 cleared and in cultivation, balance in timber, Brick house of five rooms, tenant house, good barns. Price very low.

No. 25—200 acres of bottom land on Cumberland river, at Berry's Ferry. All fine land; 75 acres cleared, balance in good timber. Two sets of buildings. Good tobacco barn. Price \$10 per acre.

No. 26—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 27—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 28—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 29—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 30—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 31—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 32—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 33—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 34—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 35—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 36—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 37—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 38—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 39—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 40—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 41—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

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No. 48—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 49—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 50—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

No. 51—171 acres 4 miles South of Salem. About 100 cleared, remainder well timbered; 90 acres in grass, splendid stock water. Frame residence of 4 rooms, one tenant house, good tobacco barn.

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No.