

M. E. FOHS,
Merchant Tailor,
 MARION, KY.
 Always has the latest styles. Suits made to order \$15.00 and upwards. All-wool pants, made to order \$2.50.

The Crittenden Press.

All-Wool Pants,
 MADE TO ORDER
FOR \$3.50 CASH.
 M. E. FOHS, The Tailor.

VOLUME 18.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 20, 1898

NUMBER 31

THE CYCLONE.

Sixty People Killed at Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Probably More than One Hundred Were Injured, Many Fatally.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 12.—A great portion of Fort Smith is in ruins, following a tornado, which swept over both the business and residence sections of the city, near midnight, last night.

Twenty nine dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and the list of the dead with probably reach sixty at least.

The tornado struck the town at 11. Its track was fully two hundred yards wide, being from Southwest to North east.

The details of the storm are simply awful. One man was found with a piece of plate glass driven through his throat.

A woman was found with her head mashed flat. A mother and three children were found in one group, all dead and mutilated.

The ruins in several places took fire and it is supposed a large number are cremated.

Old Rector Place, one of the most historical points in the State, and a favorite resort of Albert Pike, was entirely destroyed by fire during the tornado.

Many persons were killed by being caught under falling walls and struck by flying timbers.

The homes of all living along the tornado's path have been transformed into hospitals.

The wreck in the business portion is just beyond the largest retail stores and the wreckage forms a horrible scene.

After leaving Fort Smith the storm drifted to the Southeast. Several fires have been seen burning along its path and the town of Alma, nine miles to the Southeast, reports several houses blown down and it is thought several have been killed there.

Three miles below Van Buren three lives were lost, and one mile south of Alma seven are reported dead.

The beautiful National Cemetery here is almost completely wrecked.

The loss is estimated at about half a million dollars. It is believed hundreds of persons are injured, and the hospitals are crowded.

Populist Bolters.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, who is chairman of the national executive committee of the Populist party, has failed to recognize the St. Louis meeting, which was called for the purpose of recognizing the committee and preparing for a middle-of-the-road campaign. Senator Butler by his action has forced those who attend the meeting into the position of bolters from the regular organization. It would seem that the middle-of-the-roads will have to organize a party of their own, as they have no right to the regular Populist name. If the other Populist who are in attendance are as completely with out a constituency behind them as Mr. Parker, of this state, they will not have enough followers to keep up an organization. The bimetallicists in Kentucky, whether they are Democrats, Populists or Republicans, are going to stand together in the future until the money question is settled, and Mr. Parker will find himself practically without followers in any effort he may make to prevent such unity of action. Of course, the only logical effect of dividing the forces of bimetallicism is to help to fasten upon the country the gold standard. Mr. Gage is no more responsible, considering his position and the power he wields, in a relative sense, than these people who are scheming to divide the forces of bimetallicism in 1900. The only difference between them is that Mr. Gage announces his purpose to be to fasten the gold standard on the country, and while these men profess to oppose it, they are trying to divide the forces of bimetallicism so as to enable the gold standard to triumph at the polls.—Louisville Dispatch.

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WON HIS SPURS IN CUBA.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Funston Returns, Full of Scars and Honors.

New York Jan. 12.—Lieut. Col. Frederick Funston, son of former Congressman E. H. Funston of Iowa, Kan., returned from Cuba today covered with scars, and having achieved the highest rank to which an American has been promoted. Col. Funston arrived on the City of Washington, crippled, jaundiced and thinly clad.

"I went to Cuba in August, 1896, as a member of the Cateria expedition sailing from Charleston with 36 men," said Col. Funston, who stood shivering with an overcoat, and shaking with malaria on the Ward line dock.

"On landing I took command of Gomez's artillery with the rank of Captain. We had only two pieces then—Hotchkiss guns—but they did good service, especially at the siege of Caocora, and at the siege of Guanero, where Osgood, the American football player, and then chief of artillery, was killed. Upon Osgood's death I became chief of artillery, with the rank of Major. I took part in twenty two battles, in Eastern Cuba. I fired the dynamite gun when it was first used, which was at our taking of Las Tunas, which was defended by two forts. At the battle of Sima in May of last year I was shot through both lungs. Before this, I had been shot through the arm. Last August my horse fell upon me, crushing both of my legs.

"My departure from Cuba was marked with several exciting incidents. To obtain my furlough I had to apply to the insurgent civil government, some distance from where I was then stationed. I was accompanied by Lt. Perry, formerly of the United States, now of the Cuban forces. We were surprised by a party of six Spanish soldiers. Lieut. Perry escaped and I was captured. I was bound and taken to Puerto Principe, where General Castellane convened a special board of inquiry to investigate my case. As I was not in uniform and had no papers with me and had given a false name, stating that I was a presentado, coming to surrender, I was released upon my oath that I would never fight against Spain. By swearing this I saved my life after having fought twenty four battles for Cuba, being crippled for life, and all bungled up. I am not going back to Cuba. I shall go to a hospital here and then to my home in Kansas. The outcome of the struggle in Cuba depends altogether on the United States. The Cubans will never give up nor will the Spaniards."

Colonel Funston said that the insurgent soldiers and officers are not paid and can not be paid in full unless they win, in which case Colonel Funston would receive about \$4,000. He said that the food and clothing of the insurgents is poor and their living precarious, but their courage and hope are unbounded. He said that neither were the Spanish soldiers well paid, but were fairly well fed. He declared that the atrocities upon women and children reported from time to time were invariably perpetrated by guerrillas, and not by the regular troops. On the guerrillas, he admitted, the insurgents often took a signal and a bloody revenge.

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MR. BRYAN'S JACKSON DAY SPEECH

AT CHICAGO JAN. 8, 1898.

In a speech at the banquet in the Tremont House, Chicago, on the 8th January, Mr. Bryan said:

It is especially fitting that at this time the American people should recall the name of Andrew Jackson and gather inspiration and encouragement from his public career. We are engaged today in a contest very similar to that in which he played so conspicuous and honorable a part. During his term of office the national banks attempted to overawe the representatives of the people and control the government. He grappled with it and overthrew it. Arrayed against him were the very classes which have forced a continuance of the gold standard in the United States in spite of the almost unanimous protest of the people, the same classes which are now trying to coerce the government into the surrender of the sovereign right to control the country. It seems that every generation presents a combat between the producers of wealth and the money changers. The latter, conducting their campaign in secrecy, fasten themselves upon the body politic and prey upon industry until their hold is broken by an awakened and indignant public. The present secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, is eminent by fit to be the instrument of the financiers in their effort to complete the scheme commenced twenty four years ago and continued without interruption until the present day. He possesses a sublime faith in the superiority of money over man and a supreme contempt for the rights, the interest and the opinions of the people at large. He knows that the gold standard was adopted in the United States without any party ever asking for it; he knows that for twenty three years after its adoption no party ever dared to commend it; he knows that in the campaign of 1896 the party composed of bolting Democrats was the only party which dared to declare the gold standard a blessing; he knows that at the polls 99 per cent. of the voters registered their opposition to a single gold standard, differing only as to the means of securing bimetallicism; he knows that the president, to whose partiality he owes his position, sent a commission to Europe to beg other nations to help us get rid of the gold standard; he knows that the senate and house, with scarcely a dissenting voice, appropriated \$100,000 of the people's money to pay the expenses of the commission while it was seeking relief from the gold standard; he knows that France, by joining in the demand for international bimetallicism, condemned the gold standard; he knows that the farmers, the laborers, and, to a large extent, the manufacturers of England, desire international bimetallicism; he knows that the maintenance of the gold standard means unmerited advantage to the money owning and the bondholding classes, is undeserved punishment to the vast majority of the people of this country and of the civilized world; and yet, in spite of his knowledge of all these facts, he is deliberately planning to fasten the gold standard permanently upon the people of the United States. Not content with advocating a policy which places the destinies of 70,000,000 of free men in the hands of foreign financiers and controls a few London bankers to permit our standard money, he now proposes to give to the national banks full and complete control of the paper money of the nation. In November, 1896, 6,500,000 of electors voted against the retirement of the greenbacks and 7,000,000 supported a platform which was silent upon the subject. The Republican candidate for President in his letter of acceptance pledged the Republican party to keep in circulation (and as good as gold) all the silver and paper money now included in the currency of the country, while only one party advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, and that party polled less than 1 per cent. of the total vote. Mr. Gage knows these facts, and yet, in spite of that knowledge he is seeking to organize a money trust more dangerous, not only to the industries, but to the liberties of the people, than all other trusts combined. At such a time and under such circumstances the memory of the hero of New Orleans ought to be invoked in every state, county and hamlet to arouse the people to a sense of their danger.

Twelve months have elapsed since we celebrated this day a year ago and every month has borne witness to the failure of Republican politics to bring relief to the people. Just after the passage of the Dingley bill our opponents were bickering in their announcement that prosperity had returned. The Republicans were

given full swing. They framed just such a law as their hearts desired and their brains devised, and what is the result? Read the daily papers and you will find the items of news arranged under two heads—the formation of trusts and the reduction of wages. A few days ago I picked up a copy of a St. Louis paper and found under the innocent and unpretentious headlines, "Weavers and Spinners," seven notices of wage reductions from one of the six New England states. One of them from Law's on the home of Mr. Dingley, the father of the Dingley bill, reads as follows:

"The agents of the cotton mills in Lewiston and Auburn received directions to make a general reduction in wages on and after January 17. Notices conforming with these instructions have been posted. The reduction of wages includes the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works."

Is the result which they promised would follow the opening of the mills, instead of the mills? If our enemies boast they have buried bimetallicism we point to these wage reductions as the weeping willows which have sprung up about its temporary tomb. Why is not some court asked to enjoin the employers from uniting together to reduce wages? Can consolidation among the employers be innocent if co-operation among miners is a crime? In most of the factories can be found transparencies and banners promising good times. The mill owners would probably dispute the right of a court of equity to interfere and plead as a defense that the operatives have an adequate remedy in their hallo's.

A few days ago an association of mill owners tried to justify a reduction of wages by laying the blame upon the laws passed in Massachusetts for the protection of the operatives. Their complaint is significant, because it emphasizes the reactionary tendencies of present conditions. If this "grinding process," continues the laboring classes will lose all of the advantages which they have gained in the last quarter of a century. Instead of shorter hours for adult and more education for children, we shall be asked to lengthen the hours of labor and to dwarf the intellects as well as the bodies of the children by manual labor during the years when they should be in school. How many plagues will be required to soften the heart of our financial Pharos? Does he not know that now, as of old, "bricks without straw" but press the coming of the day of deliverance.

Prescott tells us that the Aztecs were in the habit of offering up human victims to secure the favor of their gods. Our opponents sometimes speak in deprecating terms of those who inhabit the land of the Aztecs but let it be understood that the huge sacrificial stone that once surrounded the great Teocalli, in the capital of the Montezumas now harmless and unused forms one of the most interesting exhibits in the Mexican National Museum, while in the United States, fresh victims in ever increasing numbers are being immolated upon the altars erected in honor of the gold standard.

Since the last celebration of Jackson's Day thousands of political prodigals have returned to the old home and thousands more are growing weary of the hulk. The reception of those who have returned has depended upon the spirit which has animated the prodigals. Those who have come back acknowledged the binding force of the Chicago platform and willing to work harmoniously side by side with the brethren who went not astray have been taken into full fellowship and their wanderings forgiven. But those who have swaggered back, boasting of the intention to remodel the house and revolutionize the methods of agriculture have found neither fatted calf nor banquet hall. There is no humiliation in the acknowledgement of error. To a large portion of our people the money question was a new question in 1896, and as we demanded a affirmative action the timid and only half convinced arrayed themselves against us. Since the election there has been time for further study and events in rapid succession have been vindicating the position taken by the bimetallic forces in the last campaign. The Republicans, too, intoxicated by success, have been disclosing schemes which were carefully concealed during the contest. We may therefore expect continued concessions for our ranks.

I cannot close without impressing upon your minds the necessity of extending and perfecting the work of the clubs which are necessary to supplement the work of the party organization. We must have clubs in every precinct. Through them we can keep

our forces in fighting condition, collect campaign funds and protect the ballot box from fraud and corruption. I have so much confidence in the earnestness and intelligence of those who are enlisted under the banner of independent bimetallicism that I am sure all things needful will be done. I therefore bid you be of good cheer. Unless all political omens fail the twentieth century will open with the money of the constitution restored and the motto "equal rights to all and special privilege to none," the controlling principle in all the departments of the government. Then will our people sing a new song of a nation redeemed.

NEAR THE HEART

A Daughter of Joe Blackburn Accidentally Shoots Herself.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Lucille Lane, youngest daughter of ex-Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, shot herself in her apartments at the Wellington hotel last night.

Both of Mrs. Lane's physicians refused to discuss the subject even to the extent of saying whether or not the wound will prove fatal, but from the best that can be learned she will probably recover. A friend of the family stated that about midnight Saturday

President Dole, of Hawaii, is to arrive in this country this week, to take a hand in the Hawaiian annexation scheme.

Mr. P. P. Johnson of Lexington is announced as a gubernatorial candidate. Senator Wm. Goebel and Gen. P. Watt Hardin are also in the race.

Representative Henderson, of Caldwell, has introduced a bill to extend the time in which quills may be killed from November 15 to January 15. The time now expires January 1.

Logan Carlisle, son of Hon. John G. Carlisle, died suddenly at his father's home in New York on Sunday last of heart disease, in the 38th year of his age.

The Madisonville Hustler is making preparations to issue a creditable illustrated and industrial edition, devoted to advertising the many advantages and resources of that city and Hopkins county.

Senator Deboe stated a few days ago that up to the past week he had received and filed three hundred and ninety seven pension claims for Kentuckians. Evidently the "boys in the trenches" are not all dead yet.

The owners of the cotton mills at Worcester, Providence, Biddeford, and Lewistown, have reduced the wages of their operatives from ten to fourteen per cent. Perhaps the proprietors thought their employees were coming too "prosperous."

Gov. Bob Taylor has announced himself a candidate for United States Senator from Tennessee. The other candidates are the present incumbent Senator Turley, and Representative Benton McMillan. The result seems uncertain.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to prevent the employment of persons under twenty years of age on the public roads, or more definitely, to prevent the employment of persons under twenty years of age from requiring boys under twenty years to work on the public roads.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, died at Thomasville, Ga., on Sunday last. For years he was quite prominent in Ohio politics, and became quite well known throughout the country as secretary to the world's fair commission in Chicago.

Our Senator, Hon. J. H. McConnell, has been assigned to the following committees: Agriculture and Manufactures, Education, Penitentiary and House of Reform, Religion and Morals. The Press hopes Senator McConnell will keep a sharp lookout over the religion and morals of the members from the "Bloody First."

The Judge of the Christian Court has got himself into hot water by the appointment of a negro to act as county physician during the absence of Representative Sargent at Frankfort. It is contended that the negro will necessarily be called to attend the sick in many white families, including a number of women, that the appointment is simply an outrage on common decency.

Senator Deboe has authorized the Louisville Dispatch correspondent to state that it is utterly useless for applicants for positions under operation of the proposed act for redistributing Kentucky, to write him. His mail on this subject, he said, was too heavy to handle, and he would not attempt to consider the multitude of applications pending the passage of the bill.

Miss Pauline Hardin, of Mercer county, was nominated in caucus on the twentieth ballot, for State Librarian last week, and subsequently elected. She is said to be a lady of many noble and attractive qualities. On the 18th ballot, when his name was called, "Senator Farris arose and in an impassioned and eloquent speech recited the work of Miss Hardin for the Democratic party, and wound up by proclaiming her the Joan of Arc of the nineteenth century." Evidently Miss Hardin possesses the magnetism that draws.

The rioting in the city of Havana has sounded the death knell of autonomy and seems to be the beginning of the end. The United States having given Spain every reasonable opportunity either to quell the insurrection or pacify the insurgents, has no right to expect further forbearance on the part of this government; and in the light of daily occurring events in that unfortunate island, further hesitations to act on the part of the United States will border on the pusillanimous. And this is not "jingoism," either.

Dick Crocker's Ambition.

It would appear that the success attending the Tammany organization in the election of Judge Van Wyck to the majority of Greater New York, has to some extent added the brain of the usually astute Richard Crocker, who now seems to imagine that he has "the world in a sling." Not content to call down David B. Hill as leader of the Democracy of New York State and assume that position himself, Crocker now aspires to a leadership of the National Democracy, and to use Van Wyck as the instrument of his ambition—just as Mark Hanna used Major McKinley. In furtherance of this project he has apparently secured the influence of the New York Journal, a newspaper of very uncertain politics and always wedded to the centre and sensational, and is now preparing to spring Van Wyck on the Democratic party as its candidate for the Presidency in 1900, upon a "conservative" platform. Mr. Crocker's "conservatism" is but another name for the single gold standard, and his proposed candidate for the Presidency is a mere man of putty in the hands of the Tammany chief.

Before his election to the majority Judge Van Wyck was not known outside of his native State—scarcely outside of his native city. As a politician he is a nullity; as a statesman he is a perfect blank. He was originally discovered by Richard Crocker and made Tammany's candidate to defeat Henry George, the Bryan candidate, was elected by methods well known to that organization, which has never endorsed the Chicago platform, and his owners now propose to enter him as a presidential candidate on a platform of "conservatism" and with a blare of trumpets ridiculing William J. Bryan and the free coinage idea of 16 to 1. But the scheme won't work. Deep down in the hearts of the American people this free coinage idea has taken root, and day by day it will grow, even unto the hour of full and perfect fruition. Of this idea William J. Bryan is the champion, the very embodiment, and you can no more separate Bryan and free coinage in the minds of the people than you can prevent the stars from moving in their eternal sphere. However Crocker may bluster and threaten the loss of New York to the Democracy; however the Tammany tiger may growl and expose its claws, the free silver voters will stand by Bryan; and though but a few years of space separates young Dick Crocker, the ragged, impudent and unwashed Irish gamin, from the Hon. Richard Crocker, the present Tammany boss, he will yet discover that Greater New York is not the United States, and that the New York Journal is not the mouthpiece of the National Democracy.

On the first roll call for bills last week Mr. Walker of Crittenden, introduced the following bills:
No. 36. Authorizing the employment of convict labor on public roads. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.
No. 37. To amend Section 46, of Article 6, Chapter 250 of an act entitled, "An act for the government of cities of the fifth class," session acts 1891-2-3, by adding the following words: "Provided, it shall be lawful for any city of the fifth class to hold its election separate and apart, as to places of voting, from any state or county election, and the officers of such city election shall be appointed by the City Council." Referred to committee on Municipalities.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the people of Kentucky to favor better public roads, but they do not wish to submit to a direct tax for that purpose, and the employment of convict labor may yet solve the problem. At least one half or more of the convicts are now a dead expense to the State, and if they can be put to work and made to earn their own keep, it would be a burden lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers. The experiment is certainly worth a trial, and if it results in vast ly better public roads, the people should rise up and call our Representative blessed.

A bill to prevent the marriage of first cousins in this State has been under discussion in the House. Other States have similar laws on their statute books, and they seem to be generally approved. The bill has passed the House by a vote of 44 to 40. The matter has created a good deal of talk in this community, both pro and con. It is surmised that the bill will get its quietus in the Senate.

Judging from the character of the bills thus far introduced, legislation will take a wide range at Frankfort. Would it not be better for our solons to concentrate their gigantic intellects upon a few of the most important measures—the Book Trust, the Election laws, etc., for instance—enact them into laws and adjourn sine die.

Our fleet of warships are still wailing, with steam up and banks fired, for the signal to move on Cuba. It may never come, and then again it may come at any moment.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 17.

The beginning of the third week of the Legislature finds about 200 bills in the hands of the House and Senate Committees. These committees discuss the bills, and report to their respective houses as to the advisability of passing them. An unfavorable report from a committee is almost tantamount to the death of a bill, but sometimes this does not occur. For instance last week the committee having in charge the bill reducing the salaries of State officers surprised the House by reporting that it should not pass, and then the House surprised that committee by ordering the bill printed and advanced, the report of the committee to the contrary notwithstanding. This bill makes a cut of about \$10,000 annually, and the vote upon the report of that committee was the first test of the strength of the reform element in the house. It is largely in the majority.

We had a tempest in a teapot when a bill making it unlawful for first cousins to marry, and declaring all such marriages void, came up in the House. About nine-tenths of the members were against the bill, but it presented an opportunity for the orators, and the way they did sell in might have made strangers think that the result of the bill depended on the speeches, when said a man near me, "the speeches did not change a single vote."

There must be some politics mixed up with legislation, I suppose. In fact the Legislature is a machine which is expected to make party capital. I both parties, and occasionally both parties rush at the crank of the same time to turn out something for the "approaching campaign." This occurred when the committees for investigating the penitentiaries were appointed. The Democrats want to investigate the management under the Bradley administration, and the Republicans wanted to include the Brown administration also; the Republicans wanted some members on the investigating committee, the Democrats didn't want to be bothered with them, so here was ground for controversy and the speakers on each side "controverted largely." Of course the Democrats will do the investigating.

This week the committee will begin to report and the Legislature will have plenty of earnest work, and I think, the body will buckle down to business.

Some bills attract my attention, not so much because of the subject matter, as the tendency of the legislation. A bill has been introduced to protect dentists, its not worded that way, but that is what it means, and I am told it allows none but "dentists" to pull teeth; another bill requires horse-shoers to stand an examination before a board before they are allowed to follow their vocation. These things according to my way of thinking show the growing demand for class legislation, and under cover of protecting an unsuspecting public from the wiles of the wicked world, certain classes are seeking to cut off competition and turn business in their direction. While perhaps there should be some restrictions in some things, I still have some faith in the intelligence of the public, and still believe that a trade or guild should appeal to the public through its own merits for support, rather than compel the public to come to it but minimizing competition by legislation.

A new state house is what the people of Frankfort would like to see, but the country members are not built that way this session. A large majority of members are here under promise of reform and reduction of expenses, and when it comes to voting they'll keep that promise.

The educational committee are in the midst of a school-book bill, and the chairman tells me that he will be ready to report a bill for passage in a couple of weeks. That reminds me, I see an article, under Frankfort date lines, in a Western Kentucky paper, depreciating the idea of school-book legislation. The writer of that article has chosen an insidious way of fighting the people who are paying tribute to the School Book Trust. An open enemy is not so dangerous, as he who, friendly, proceeds to throw impediments in the way, by suggesting all manner of objections, and winds up by reflecting upon the intelligence of the friends of the measure. Of course the writer of that article, being a Southern Kentuckian, has nothing to do with the trust—we hope not.

The busiest man I have seen since coming to Frankfort, is an ex-fellow citizen, A. J. Pickens. He is steward of the Feeble Minded Institute and is always on the go. This Institute has 126 inmates, and its object is to give these unfortunate children a sufficient education that they may become their own bread-winners. The building is a three story brick of fifty rooms, bran new, and was constructed at a cost of about \$50,000. Mr. Pickens showed the writer through the build-

Our Line of Furniture

IS COMPLETE AND BEING SOLD AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Building Lumber, Doors, Sash, and Glass

There is not a firm anywhere that can beat our Prices.

COFFINS, CASKETS, BURIAL ROBES.

Remember that we are the leading undertakers of the county and prompt attention is given to all orders in this line.

JESSE OLIVE.

Tramp Berry Dead.
Paducah, Jan. 17.—Jas E Berry, the so-called "millionaire tramp," is no more. He passed from life this morning at 3:40 o'clock, in room 14 of the New Richmond house, dying from the effects of a broken leg and a complication of diseases. His body is here awaiting orders from relatives and friends, who have been advised of his death.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Lucille Lane, the second daughter of ex Senator J C S Blackburn, of Kentucky, who accidentally shot herself yesterday, is pronounced entirely out of danger this afternoon.

Nashville, Jan 17—A caucus of the Democrats have been called for tonight to consider the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. Senator Turley and Congressman McMillan, two of the candidates favor early action. Gov. Taylor's friends want an adjournment for several days.

The article on Arthur Henry Hallam, by Mr. Gladstone, in the N Y Year's number of The Companion, is one of the most fascinating literary papers ever written by the great English statesman. It carries one back to a past full of charm. The remainder of this number abounds in interest. There is the beginning of a new serial story by C. A. Stephens, a good story of a reporter's interview with the late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, several other short stories of exceptional merit, and the usual rare selection of miscellany.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.
He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint.

Fun in the Caucus.
The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Dispatch, in describing the scene in caucus just preceding the twentieth and final ballot for State Librarian says:

"The excitement was at its highest; the tension could bear no greater strain. At this critical moment the occasion seemed to develop the right man in the right place. He stands today the most unique character and the most talked of man in the whole body. The Hon. A. C. Brown, of Paducah, with striking modesty had not sought prominence and was unknown. He arose to explain his vote. In eager expectation all eyes were turned to him. His face seemed pale, his manner was immitably rural and unpoliticated. He began by saying that 'he had never told his wife but one lie in his life.' The unlooked for produced a general laugh, but when he added, innocently, 'but one at a time,' there was an explosion. He then gave his experience as fol-

"About the year 1872 I lived in Paducah Ky., and during a season of very high water, when the whole valley of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were overflowed. One evening my wife requested me to remain at home, but making some excuse I went down town and remained out all night, with a party of friends. Realizing that something should be done to soothe the feelings of my wife, early that morning I procured a market basket, and filling it with all kinds of meats and vegetables, I started for home and met my wife on the first street corner on her way to the market house. 'My dear,' said she, 'where have you spent the evening?' I answered, as soon as I could get my breath: 'Wife, I went out for a boat ride with some of my friends and the boat ran on a sand bar and we have been at work all night getting off of it'—the pointing to the river my wife said: 'My dear, there is not a sandbar between here and Pittsburg.' 'Well,' says I, 'that is the very best excuse I could get up on such short notice.' By this time the house was in convulsion, everybody was in a good humor, and when he added that he had promised his wife to vote for Miss Hardin and was afraid to tell a lie, a dozen voices shouted to make it unanimous, and he House so voted, the candidates kissed and everybody shook hands and went away happy."

YES, 'tis true: Foley's Honey and Tar is the best Cough Medicine.

Persistent Coughs
A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

SCOTT'S EMULSION
has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying affections of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthened and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and heals the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DYCUSBURG, NO. 3.
Reynolds, John D, 150 acres, 1894.
Duvall, Jas P, 65 acres near Dycusburg, 1895-96-97.
Griffin, E O, 20 acres near Mrs Perrin, 1895-96-97.
Cantberry, Andrew, col, 10 acres near Frank Wallace, 1895-6-7.
Perrin, Mrs E D, 60 acres near Owen Ross, 1895-96-97.
Wood, J Earl A, 100 acres near T W Davenport, 1895-96.
Duvall Mrs Mary J, 50 acres near Dr. Graves, 1895-96-97.
Cantberry, James T, 62 acres near Robt Gibbs, 1896-97.
Cannon, T W, 100 acres near J A Carrick, 1896-97.
Carrick, T A, 100 acres near Bill McKinney, 1896.
Daming, Jesse, 4 acres near J P Duvall, 1896.
Davenport, S H, 65 acres near J M Rogers, 1896.
Greenleaf, John A, 22 acres near H B Ashbridge, 1896-97.
Hill, M M, 100 acres near T W Cannon, 1896-97.
Holder, Shadr, 17 acres near Jno G Crouch, 1896.
Parks, W T, 1 acre near B P Campbell, 1896.
Adams, W J, 25 acres near P C Campbell, 1896-97.
Brooks Chas, col, 14 acres near D Mansfield, 1896-97.
Ewing, John, col, 20 acres near B Jackson, 1896-97.
Slaughter Lefe, col, 2 acres near E Gregory, 1896-97.
Hughes, Jesse, col, 124 acres near Thos Young, 1897-7.
Bennett, Wm B, 300 acres near A Burkover, 1897.
Crisler, Miles, col, 65 acres near Dycusburg, 1895.
Union, NO. 4.
Ledbetter Mathew, 87 acres on Hardin Knob, 1895.
Cardin, A H, agent Columbia Lead Mining Company 1895-96.
Woods, Gid, 4 acres, 1896.
HURRICANE NO. 8.
Burgess, Cordis, admr T F Burgess, 35 acres near J A Rogers, 1894-95.

Sheriff's Sale For Taxes.
By virtue of taxes due the State and County, I, or one of my deputies, will on Monday, the 14th, day of February, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Crittenden County, Ky., expose to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following property for so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of the taxes due aforesaid and cost.) to-wit:

MARION, NO. 1.
Canada, Jas R, 100 acres near Joe Hurst, 1895-96-97.
Gilbert, Jas G one lot in Marion, 1895-96-97.
Sisco, Jno L, 35 acres near E M Wood-wards, 1895.
Turner, Mrs. Jane 180 acres near D W Carter's, 1895-96-97.
Hughes, Mrs Rebecca, 163 acres near J M Hughes, 1895-96-97.
Cruce, John, colored, 1 lot in Marion, 1895-96-97.
Level, Frank, colored, 1 lot in Marion, 1895-96-97.
McCain, Lige, col, 1 lot in Marion, 1895-96-97.
Sutcliffe, Robt colored, 1 near Marion, 1895-96-97.
Waddell, R C, colored, 1 lot near Marion, 1895-96-97.
Finley, J R one lot in Marion, 1894-97.
Holloman Jno W 20 acres near J E Ste-phenson, 1896-97.
Reynolds, A R Jennie, 69 acres near Wm Fowlers, 1894-97.
Allen, W J, 30 acres near I. Spurr's, 1896-97.
Bigham, Dan, 21 acres near Marion, 1896-97.
Clark, W L colored, 1 acre near Herod Travis, 1896-97.
Hughes, Dan, colored, 11 acre near Geo Hamilton, 1895-97.
Smith, Annie, colored, 1 lot in Marion, 1896-97.
Butler, A J, 1 lot in Marion, 1896.

MARION, NO. 2.
Riley, Thomas W, 1 lot in Crayneville, 1895.
Baker, Mrs Rebecca, 124 acres near E

Are You Needing SEED?
CLOVER TIMOTHY RED TOP BLUE GRASS CLOVER
A Cross Cut Saw. Any Kind of Plows
A Binder, or a Mower
Or Anything in our Line.
If So, Get Our Prices.
Just Received 100 cross cut saws which we had made to order. Every one guaranteed. Come in and look at them.

Cochran & Baker.
Feed Store in Marion.
C. G. WILSON &
DEALERS IN
Hay, Corn, Chops, Bran, Meal, Flour,
Clover and Timothy Seed, Garden Seed, Salt Lime Cement.

**STONE, Jas H 80 acres near Pat Phillips, 1894-96.
Easley, Robt L, 1 lot in Tolu 94-96-97.
Clemens, Jas F 90 acres near S Watson, 1895-96-97.
Hughes, Richard, 130 acres near J F Finary, 1895-96-97.
Loran John H, 41 acres near Lucy Mott, 1895-96-97.
Minner, W T, 1 lot in Tolu, 1895.
Shepherd, Colvin, 111 acres near Jno Todd, 1895-6-7.
Stallons, Mrs M A 15 acres near Wm Clark, 1895.
Wright, James, 60 acres near T J Wright, 1896.
Young, Geo E 1 lot in Tolu, 1895.
Ward, Henry C, 62 acres near T J Hooper, 1895-6-7.
Cantberry, Andrew, col, 10 acres near Frank Wallace, 1895-6-7.
Trieler, Dr J W, one lot in Tolu 1897.
Elliington, Jas W, 1 lot in Tolu 1896.
Hamilton, Thomas M, 55 acres near M George, 1896.
Jacobs, Geo E 45 acres near Mattie Robertson, 1896.
Rigby, Lewis P 56 acres near H A Bell, 1896.
Thompson, Mrs L J 66 acres near E Marble, 1896-97.
Wagon, Jr, 8 1/2 lot in Tolu, 1896.
Wright, E S 1 lot in Tolu, 1896.
Yates, John T 102 acres near T J Hamilton, 1896.**

FORDS FERRY NO. 6.
Finary R L 65 acres near A D McFee, 1895.
Williams Same H, 1 lot in Weston, 1895-6-7.
Chattman, Allen 1 lot in Weston 1895-6-7.
Stone, Harry 2 lots in Weston 1895-6-7.
Bennett Jas E 200 acres near Sarah Finary, 1896-7.
Hughes J D 50 acres near J J Truitt, 1896-7.
Manhart Mrs Elizabeth 12 acres near Sarah Fowler, 1896-7.
Morgley, D Z 1 lot in Weston 1896.
Pullman, Isham 1 lot in Weston 1896.
Johnson L 150 acres near L M Farmer, 1897.

BELL'S MINES NO. 7.
Brightman W A 56 acres near M Berry, 1894-97.
Brightman A A, 25 acres near E E Brightman, 1896-97.
Brightman Emma E 60 acres near B F Brightman, 1895-6-7.
Brightman S A 25 acres near B F Brightman 1895-6-7.
Brightman B F 26 acres near S A Brightman 1895-6-7.
King Theopollis 30 acres near Joe King, 1895-7.
Whittember Jno 80 acres near Ben Franklin 1896-7.

**WOODY, Alexander, 238 acres near Wm Rich, 1895.
Gray Mollie A 23 acres near Mack Hughes 1895.
Love Wm R 100 acres near John Har-graves 1894.
Nunn S O 30 acres near M Brantley 1894.
Phillip Joe B 109 acres near B H Thurman 1896-7.
Henry W G 50 acres near S A Nunn 1896.
Barbery Martha 45 acres near F J Imboden 1896-7.
Hughes Matthew 200 acres near Powell Heath, 1896-97.
Jacob, W R 80 acres near J D Thurman, 1896.
Johnson, John H 58 acres near A W Phillips, 1896.
Like Perry, 59 acres near J N Cully, 1896-97.
Marvell, Thomas, 42 acres near John Holoman, 1896-97.
Nunn, W I 370 acres near A Woody, 1896-97.
Simpson, J H 40 acres near John Simpson, 1896-97.
Hughes, 1896-97.
Wile, Mrs M D, 140 acres near J E Lamb, 1896-97.
Young Andrew, 40 acres near Mariah Sales, 1896-97.
Woods, Harriet 40 acres near R N Gray, 1896-97.
Love, Mrs Myrtle, 107 acres near Taylor Lou and Bell 170 acres near E W Phillips, 1897.**

CINEY, NO. 8.
Hubbard, C H, 30 acres near D C Martin, 1895-96-97.
Kemp, K H 440 acres near H H Crowell, T K, 50 acres near Geo. Toeb, 1896-97.
DeHaven, C W 104 acres near Elias Ess, 1896.
Mullen, Jas M 18 acres near Mrs. Mullen, 1896-97.
Sumbridge, J E, 105 acres near G. P Williams 1896-97.
Talley, Mrs M S, 67 acres near S V Taylor, 1896.
Williams, Henry E, 50 acres near W H Brantley, 1896-97.
Glver & Durrest, 1 lot in Shady Grove, 1897.
O'hees will follow.
Jno. T. Franks, Ex Sberis G. C.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL BREWITIES

OUR AGENT.

Mr. L. Miles has been employed to collect and solicit subscriptions for the Press. He will be in the field for a month.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

Jan. 1, 1898.

Wait for Robert Fry's Kentuckian Minstrels. Bring your eggs and butter to Schwab.

Dr. J. V. Hayden, of Salem, was in town Tuesday.

Fresh bread and cakes at Copher's all the time.

Remember we will not be understood.—B. F. McMican.

Dr. J. J. Clark has been suffering with rheumatism.

Come and see us, is all we ask. Schwab.

Ira Cole, of near Crayvenville, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Fresh oysters served in all styles at Copher's.

Jack Howerton has been quite sick for several days.

Finest line of hand-made candles in town at Copher's.

The Kentuckian Minstrels at the Op. ra House Friday, Jan. 21.

For a good dinner call on McMican next door to the post office.

Lunches served in any and all styles. Meals 25c. Copher's.

Miss Lucy Walker has been confined to her room by illness during the past week.

I pay the highest price for furs and all other kinds of produce. Schwab.

Fresh fruits of all kinds received almost daily at McMican's.

Soda and Baking Powder less than cost. B. F. McMican.

Groceries and tinware at Schwab's cheaper than any house in town.

Bones and Hot Stuff will hold the streets of New York in the Kentuckian Minstrels.

At the old stand you can buy sugar and coffee for less than any house in town. H. Schwab.

Mr. George M. Crider left for Chicago Tuesday night on business. He will return Saturday.

For the best Binder, Binder Twine, Mowers and Rakes, buy the McCormick from Rankin & Yeaky, Fords Ferry, Ky.

Don't miss the Knights Grand March of entire company by the Kentuckian Minstrels Friday night, Jan. 21.

Foh RENT.—J. H. Walker's residence on North Main street. All or half of it if it suits. Apply to the owner.

The Board of Equalization reassembled Friday to hear complaints. The day passed off without bloodshed.

Mr. E. K. Woods has charge of the prescription department at Mr. R. F. Haynes' drug store during the absence of Mr. Haynes.

Don't miss the great prize fight between the two champions of the world which will take place in Robt. Fry's Kentuckian minstrels.

The late heavy rains have caused very high river, and it is feared that much corn in the low bottoms will be destroyed.

Vigor & Verdicts

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR fulfills all the promises made for it, is the verdict of those who have tried it.

Ayer's

Hair

Vigor

Did It

"My head became full of dandruff, and after a time my hair began to fall out. The use of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling out and made the scalp clean and healthy."—MRS. C. M. AYRES, Mount Airy, Ga.

Our Friends Call.

Our thanks are due the following for subscriptions paid up. Let the good work go on:

MARION. Ira Wood, Rev W. M. Brown, J. F. Massey, W. W. Johnson, E. B. Blackburn, R. N. Foster.

SALEM. A. L. Alley, J. D. Farris, J. S. Doleen, J. W. Eberle, J. A. Farris, T. M. George, W. A. Hayden, J. B. Hardy, B. F. Loveless, S. J. Mitcoll, N. M. Love, M. V. Matlock, H. D. McChesney, M. C. Stevens, J. R. Ryan, R. H. Woods, Felix Terry, J. T. Wolf, J. F. Wyatt, J. S. Montgomery.

HAMPTON. Mrs. E. E. Browning, J. C. Harder, Geo. Mosoncup, P. J. Robinson, J. M. Threlkeld, J. M. Threlkeld, Jas. Rutter, H. B. Terry.

LOLA. J. D. Foley, W. F. Paris, Mrs. Ida Styers, Jno. L. Slayden.

CARRSVILLE. W. A. Boyd, Jos. Bridges, Laren Boyd, J. C. Foster, J. B. Lowery, J. S. Love, P. M. McGraw, Wm. Padon, Frank Payden, H. O. Trimble.

SMITHLAND. John K. Hendrick, D. A. Dunn, Chas. Leary, Thos. Evans, W. I. Clark.

PICKENSVILLE. E. F. Stevens, M. P. Dobeo.

LEVIAS. W. J. LaRue, R. E. Threlkeld, Toney Hughes, Sturgis; J. Phillips, Ocala, Fla., A. Swineford, Bayou; M. D. Coffield, Birdville.

Death of Mrs. Todd. Mrs. J. N. Todd, wife of Dr. J. N. Todd, of Shady Grove, died at her home at that place on Sunday last. The deceased was a sister of Mr. J. B. Hubbard, of this place. She was a lady of many amiable and lovable qualities, and her death will cause a pang of sorrow amid a large circle of warm friends. To the sorely stricken husband and family the Press extends sincere condolence.

The Hessian Fly. The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says the destructive little insect known as the Hessian fly, has made its appearance in large numbers in the wheat fields of a portion of Christian county, and the growing crop is being ruined by their ravages. In other neighboring South Christian a similar state of affairs exists, and unless very cold weather is experienced in the next few days, inevitable damage may result. Just now the prospect is not flattering.

Fire at Sturgis. Sturgis, Ky., Jan. 18.—Fire broke out last night in the big dry goods house of Talbot, Wallace & Chapman but was discovered in time to save the main part of the stock. The store is now closed, and the damage, while thought to be slight, is not yet known. Covered by insurance.

Allan Anderson, who has made money in the milling and planing business in Sturgis, has sold out to his brother, and will go to the Klou-dike. Mr. Anderson is now engaged in building machinery for the purpose of improved mining in the frozen region.

Death of George Croft. George T. Croft died at Salem, Ky., on the 12th inst., of pneumonia. About a week previously he had received a severe kick from a cow, from which he was suffering when pneumonia attacked his weakened system and he succumbed.

Mr. Croft was about 38 years of age, a son of Mr. Tom Croft, of the Tola neighborhood, and was one of the largest land owners in the county, his holdings being fine river bottom land principally. He was a man of generous impulses and many noble traits, and the community will feel his loss keenly. He leaves a wife and several young children. His remains were interred on the home farm opposite Elizabethtown, Ill., January 14.

On Dec. 27, 1897, Salem Lodge No. 81, A. F. and A. M. met at the following officers:

R. H. Grassham, W. M. Albert Butler, S. W. S. L. Shelly, J. W. J. W. A. Hayden, Treas. G. H. Rappee, Sec. W. O. Hayden, S. and T. C. R. Stevens, S. D. B. C. Parker, J. D. J. C. Kinsolving, Chaplain.

R. F. Haynes, jr., Mrs. H. A. Haynes and children, and Mrs. A. M. Hearin, left for DeLand, Florida Tuesday. Mr. Haynes will be absent three weeks, and the others will remain during the winter.

Mr. Wm. Crawford died at his home near Millford, Ky., last week, of droup, and the remains were interred in Hopewell graveyard. He was a brother of Dr. J. W. Crawford of this place.

E. I. H. Crider, son of Mr. W. B. Crider, died Saturday, January 15, at his home in the Piney neighborhood, of brain fever. The funeral was preached at Piney Fork camp ground Sunday afternoon and the interment was at Piney Fork.

Prof. Evans informs the Press that Marion Graded School now has an enrollment of 435 pupils, with the expectation of quite a number yet to enroll, and that the building is becoming inadequate to accommodate the number who seek instruction within its walls.

At a squirrel supper given by Mr. W. H. Copher to a number of his friends the other night there were various trades and professions represented. Seated at the table were a miller, a lawyer, a grocer, a farmer, a transfer man, a blacksmith, a farmer, a produce buyer, a butcher, and last but by no means least, a printer. The supper was an elegant affair and was most heartily enjoyed by all.

To Teachers. Next Saturday, January 23d, I will be prepared to pay off the last installment due teachers.

Miss Wheeler. REMOVAL. I have removed my Restaurant and grocery to the John Morse furniture room, next door to Freeman's jewelry store, where I have more room and can accommodate the public better than ever. When in town call and see me. A. M. Hearin.

One Minute Cough Cure quickly. That's what you want. At Haynes.

A WARSHIP GONE TO CUBA.

The Spaniard Cut the Cable Between Key West and Havana.

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Mrs. Lucille Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, continues to improve, and the physicians think there is no doubt of her recovery.

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Is Said to be General Lee's Opinion of Cuban Autonomy.

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Joint Address to Be Issued by Various Leaders.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—As a result of the conferences held with in the last few days between the silver leaders of the various parties it is understood that Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee, and Chairman Butler of the populist national committee, and Chairman Towne of the silver republican national committee will issue a joint manifesto the early part of next week with a view of securing common action by the three organizations in the political contest of 1898. The draft of the document is now in course of preparation. It will appeal to all those interested in the cause of silver to work in union and avoid rival organizations by which their common strength will be dissipated. Talks among the silver men continued today. They did not take the shape of a formal conference. The feeling developed is generally in favor of common action among all the silver element. Messrs. Jones, Butler and Towne will confer further during the next few days, and the address will then be made public.

On Jan. 18, the American Bimetallic union of which Mr. Warner, of Ohio, is president, holds its meeting here. This is expected to give further cohesion to the joint silver movement.

TOLL.

The river is rising very fast and a big overflow is expected. Albert Lamb and Frank McClure went to Nashville last week.

Foster Love and family, of Ford's Ferry neighborhood are visiting friends at this place.

W. P. Crider has sold his stock of goods to P. E. Weldon, and we understand that Ed will run a first class racket store.

Bozeman Bros., are buying and shipping all the corn in this section. The entertainment given by the school at this place was a success inasmuch that Prof. Hina reports that enough funds were raised that together with the donations of those interested in education to secure a nice little library. Hurray for Tolu!

R. A. Moore and Walter Clements, the two featherweight drummers were here this week shaking hands with the boys.

Work on the Methodist and Presbyterian churches is progressing nicely.

Two good houses and lots and a good blacksmith shop and tools for sale at Tolu, apply to S. A. Marks.

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We notice in the columns of the Press that our Bob has a good board ing house at Frankfort. We suppose the next thing in order will be the introduction of a few bills that will give the natives to understand that old Crittenden is in the swim.

This scribble will probably go to Nashville tomorrow to see that Benton McMillin is elected to the United States Senate.

The new Methodist church at Tolu is being painted by Madox.

CHAPPEL HILL.

Stripping tobacco is the order of the day; the boys get good prices for their tobacco this year, and it makes them feel good, they are going to put out a large crop this year and spoil it all; they will get about 1 and 3 next year. Now my advice would be to plant small crop and make it good and get 5 around for it. Think about this.

Brother Thompson was at his post the last third Sunday and preached a good sermon.

How would it do to broadcast fertilizer on the ground you expect to plant tobacco, instead of putting it in the hills, and then put your manure in the hill? I would like to hear from some one on this matter.

Our people of Chappel Hill are good natured and have plenty to live on through the winter, if they don't eat too much.

Mr. Ward has moved in our neighborhood; we welcome Mr. Ward, and would like to have a few more like him.

J. T. Bigham has been sick for about six weeks with typhoid fever, but we are glad to learn he is improving.

Our school will close in about two weeks, with a good time at the close. J. C. Adams has sold his tobacco for 7 cents. Cal is in town with a pocket full of rocks. Cal is going in for a big crop this year.

Wheat looks well; there is a very fair crop sown in this neighborhood.

FREDONIA.

Quite a crowd from town and vicinity attended the party at Dr. J. D. Mott's, of Crider, Monday night.

J. W. Hughes and wife, Misses Lucy Hughes, and Charline Wilson, of Crider attended services at the C. P. church Sunday.

Miss Nannie Kirk of Princeton has been visiting Mrs. H. E. Rice for the past week or two.

Thomas Durrah of White Sulphur was in town a few days since, en route to see his sister, Mrs. John Rorer, who has been quite sick for some time.

A son of William Lockett is very sick.

Miss Mae Garner was visiting her sister Mrs. H. C. Turley of Crider, last week.

Rhea Baker of Crider was in town Monday.

Mrs. Henrietta Moore, of Dogwood was in town Monday evening.

Taomas Young of Crittenden was in town Monday.

Miss Nora Walters of Dycusburg is visiting relatives in town.

We are closing out our stock of winter goods at greatly reduced prices. Boggs & Loyd.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me must come and settle by note, cash, or otherwise, within the next thirty days. This is the last warning, as your accounts are past due, and we must have a settlement. I shall continue doing business at my present stand, with a general stock of merchandise, and will sell goods at close cash prices, and will buy all kinds of country produce at market prices, but hereafter I will sell goods for CASH ONLY or its equivalent.

TIES.—I want 50,000 standard railroad ties delivered on the river. I am also in the corn trade.

Thanking my patrons and friends for all past favors and hoping to receive your patronage in the future—I am yours truly.

JAS. L. RANKIN, Prop. ERLE HILL, SALEMAN. 4w.

NOTICE TO Farmers!!

I will receive poultry at WESTON, KY., Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1898. Bring us your Chickens, Eggs, Furs, Tallow, Beewax, Ginseng and Wool, for which we will pay you highest market price in CASH. I will also be there every Tuesday in February and March.

J. B. GUNSON. H. KOLTANSKY.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward and settle. I need the money to run my business. L. L. Price, Levisa, Ky.

Key West and Havana.

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Robt Fry's KENTUCKIAN MINSTRELS 30 People 30 Marion Opera House, Friday, January 21st. GENERAL ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 15c.

The Birdsell Wagons. Has a guaranteed capacity as follows, Birdsell 2 1/2, capacity, 2000lbs; other wagons 2 3/4, capacity, 1500lbs Birdsell 2 3/4, capacity, 3000lbs; other wagons 2 3/4, capacity, 2500lbs Birdsell 3 in, capacity, 4000lbs; other wagons 3 in, capacity, 2000lbs Birdsell 3 1/2, capacity, 5000lbs; other wagons 3 1/2, capacity, 3000lbs Birdsell 3 3/4, capacity, 6000lbs; other wagons 3 3/4, capacity, 4500lbs These wagons are kept in stock and sold by J. P. PIERCE, and it will surely pay you to buy them.

AYER'S Hair Vigor Removes Dandruff Restores to Gray Hair its Original Color. MAKES HAIR GROW. "I have sold Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past thirteen years and have known of no case where it has failed to give satisfaction. I sell more of it than of any like preparation." J. P. BRISCOE, Harrison, Ark. "For five years I have been selling Ayer's Hair Vigor under a positive guarantee that it would produce hair on a bald head and restore gray hair to its natural color. I have not had one bottle returned, nor has there been a single case where the dressing was used that it did not do all that was claimed for it." H. M. ACUFF, Elba, Va. "I think there is no toilet article in the world so good as Ayer's Hair Vigor. I am fifty-three years old and my hair would have been all white now if it were not for the use of the Vigor, but the application of that dressing has preserved its color, and kept it soft and glossy." Mrs. W. H. JARVIS, Otsego, Mich. "After five years' use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, I can cheerfully recommend it as a desirable toilet article. It keeps the hair soft and glossy and helps it to retain its natural color." D. WARNER, Dunville, Ont. "For about five years my hair kept falling out until I was almost bald. Some New Hampshire friends asked me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor and insisted on getting it for me. I used it during that summer and fall and found that a new growth of hair had started. I continued to use it steadily for about four months, and at the end of that time had a good head of hair as one could wish." HOWARD MELVIN, Carlisle, Mass. "I am well pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor. When I noticed that my hair was getting thin, I commenced to use the Vigor, with the result that the hair not only ceased to come out, but a new growth of hair started. It certainly is an excellent tonic." CHAS. C. GRAVES, Brookton, N. Y.

FOR SALE. One horse, one Jersey cow, one Jersey heifer, sow and pigs, buggy and harness. They will go at a bargain. T. E. Hearin, Marion, Ky. I have lot of queensware that will be sold below cost. W. H. Copher. A BUSINESS EDUCATION is absolutely necessary to the young man or young woman who would win success in life. This being conceded, it is of first importance to get your training at the school that stands in the very front rank. The Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KY. Bookkeep Shorthand Telegraphy Write for beautiful book giving testimonials from graduates occupying prominent positions all over the United States—it will be mailed to you FREE. College Building and Office Third and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

The New Furniture Store IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR GOODS. They carry the largest stock, the best quality, the greatest variety in styles. They believe in competition, because it is best for the people. THEY BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. In short they mean to sell the goods, and they are going to make prices that will sell them. Don't buy a dollars worth of goods until you see us. Remember that we carry everything from the cheapest coffin to the finest casket and all kinds of funeral supplies we have also cut the price in this department. We have a FINE HEARSE to furnish when desired. Mr. Rals Dorr still continues in charge of this department. CHAS. E. GRAVES. Successor to J. H. Morse.

