

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 21.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

NO. 32

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The Franchise Sold to Boyce and Eddins, of Princeton.

They Expect to Have A Plant in Operation Within A Year

At the last meeting of the city council the electric light franchise for the city of Marion was offered for sale to the highest bidder, and Messrs. Boyce & Eddins, of Princeton, were the only bidders, consequently they became the purchasers. The franchise is for a period of twenty years and the bid was \$25,000. The proceedings so far in an effort to get an electric light plant in Marion have been purely perfunctory—or rather a compliance with the law that the city council might be put in a position to make a contract. To hold the franchise Boyce & Eddins must put in a plant within eighteen months, and they have yet to make a contract with the city council; they may fail on this. The present city council will take no further steps in the matter, but leave it open for the new council when the latter is installed in January. The council will make as liberal a proposition as possible, considering, of course, the financial ability of the city. The purchasers of the franchise have looked over the situation pretty thoroughly and think they will be able to make a contract and within a year have a plant in operation.

CERTIFICATE ISSUED.

Mr. Nickel Gets his Official Title to a Seat in the Legislature.

Under the law in an election for Representative in a district composed of more than one county, the election commissioners in the county having the largest population receive, by mail, the vote of the smaller county and issue a certificate to the successful candidate and forward one to the Secretary of state. Accordingly the commissioners for this county met at Marion Monday, and having received the returns from Livingston, they issued the certificate of election to Mr. T. J. Nickel and forwarded it to him by mail to Grand Rivers. The total vote of each county was as follows:

Nickel.	Blackburn.
Crittenden 1286	1655.
Livingston 1176	759.
Totals.	2462 2414.

Church Subscription Due.

Persons who made subscriptions to the Presbyterian church at Tolu are hereby reminded that the same are due and are needed to pay obligations resting upon the church. Between the 1st and 10th of December we will call upon all owing us and sincerely hope they will be ready to settle. Persons desiring to pay before that time may forward their subscriptions to Mr. A. J. Bennett who is authorized to receipt for same.

Wm. Barnett,
C. C. Shepherd,
A. J. Bennett,

Committee.
Tolu, Ky., Nov. 16, 1899

Fine Building Stone.

Squire Barnett, of the county, a well known chess player and inventor has discovered a large hill of fine building stone. The hill is in Livingston county, not over five miles from Carrsville. The squire thinks he has made a wonderful discovery.—Paducah News.

NO CIRCUIT COURT.

The Petit Jury Discharged Monday and Court Adjourned Tuesday.

Circuit Judge Nunn convened court again Monday morning and discharged the jury. Court remained in session until Tuesday to hear the various motions of attorneys upon the preliminary steps in several cases, but no cases were called for trial and the docket of the November term goes over for the next March session.

Prospecting.

Messrs. Yeager, Hatcher and Cooper, capitalists, of Tiffin, Ohio, have been in the county several days looking over the mineral lands and making an investigation, in a general way, of the mineral prospects here. They expect Judge Waggoner, of their city, to join them this week. If they find the field inviting, they will make some investments.

A Big Revival.

Crayneville, Ky., Nov. 20.—Rev. Jas. F. Price, the pastor, and W. A. Boone, of Madisonville, closed a ten days meeting at this place Friday night. During the meeting there were twenty-seven conversions and eight additions to the church.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. C. Lucas to S. A. Dillard, 6 1/2 acres for \$45.
L. E. Horning to F. M. Conger, interest in land, for \$25.
W. R. Lanham to F. M. Conger, interest in land for \$50.
Isaac Conger to F. M. Conger, interest in land, for \$25.
M. J. Alexander to F. M. Conger, interest in land for \$25.
F. M. Conger to Chas. E. Conger, one half interest in land, for \$400.
J. J. Clark to W. B. James, house and lot for \$500.
Chas. E. Conger to A. T. Crider, 25 acres for \$375.
Amos Green's heirs to Isaac Sisco, 48 acres for \$100.

Marriage License.

Nov. 20—James Della Watson and Cora Isabel Suits.
Nov. 20—Rosco Terry and Annie Threlkeld.
Nov. 20—Russell Foster and Alice Threlkeld.
Nov. 21—Granville Jacobs and Alice Johnson.

Helped Rosebud.

The board of church extension of the Louisville Conference at its meeting last week, appropriated \$50. to the Rosebud church in Crittenden county.

Rev. G. M. Burnett will not hold services at the M. E. church in Marion Sunday, but will preach at Wilson's Chapel Sunday morning and night, and probably all the week following. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Rev. W. R. Gibbs closed a good meeting of some days at Caldwell Springs, Sunday night. There were six additions to the church. Rev. J. S. Miller assisted and the were highly pleased with his preaching.

Rev. W. R. Gibbs has been called to the pastorate of the Hampton and Corinth churches in Livingston county. He will accept one and probably both of the calls.

45 popular amusements are included in the roster of the "Wright's Original Nashville Students" combined with Gideon's Big Minstrel Carnival. This big, fresh, crisp, wholesome and refined organization will appear at the Opera House, one night only, Friday, Dec. 1st.

NO NEW CASES.

Dr. McCormick Says it is Small-Pox in Mild Form.

The Same Disease is in Other Sections of the County.

To satisfy the public, the local board had Dr. Shoemaker, of Morgantown, to come over last week and examine the case of reputed smallpox in Marion. He is one of the leading physicians in Southern Kentucky and has had some experience in the treatment of the disease. He saw the case and readily pronounced it smallpox in mild form.

Dr. J. M. McCormick, Secretary of the State Board of Health reached here Monday and immediately examined the case and he likewise pronounced it smallpox, and as will be seen by his letter printed in this paper advised stringent precautionary measures. Dr. McCormick in his official capacity has visited most of the points in the State where the disease has been or is, and his judgment will be generally accepted as conclusive. After hearing the reports of the cases near Fords Ferry and Dycusburg, and seeing the one at Marion, he says it is the smallpox, and the disease, so far has been in its mild form because of the warm, pleasant weather, and its progress here in this form, is exactly like the epidemic as it has existed in other portions of the State during the summer and fall. When cold weather comes, the doctor says, the disease will show its virulency and will become a matter so serious that the people will wake up to the fact that it is smallpox.

The mildness of the disease so far has been the chief cause of its spreading. After the eruption takes place, the patient feels as well as usual, and he goes about to mix with others and thus scatters the plague.

There are no new cases reported in Marion. The negro is able to be up, but is kept under the closest surveillance, and so is the entire family, as all who were exposed.

Dr. J. R. Clark, the health officer for this county, received a letter from Dr. J. M. Graves, of Dycusburg, Monday, and Dr. Graves says there has been seventy-five cases of an eruptive maledy in that section since July. He then describes the disease, its symptoms, etc., and from his description Dr. McCormick pronounces it smallpox.

Prompt precautionary methods, and the active co-operation of the people in carrying them out will soon stamp out the plague, and every citizen should lend his aid in the matter.

Dr. J. J. Clark went to Dycusburg Tuesday, and examined several cases there and pronounces it the same disease that there is in Marion, he thinks it unquestionably smallpox. There are thirty cases reported in that vicinity. Dr. W. S. Graves, probably the oldest physician in the county, says that it is not smallpox, but chickenpox. The board of health has directed the cases isolated and ordered the usual precautionary measures.

The physicians recommend universal vaccination and we are glad to note the prompt application of the remedy in this section of the county.

The health board has ordered every negro in town vaccinated.

The county has purchased the Shalen Elder property, about a mile and a half south west of town, for a "pest" house, and if it becomes necessary it will be used for smallpox patients. It is a small house of five rooms, and the premises embrace an acre and a half of ground. The price paid for the property was \$250.

As yet there has been no occasion for using it, and the Secretary of the State Board, as well as our local physicians think the prompt steps taken here will stamp out the disease and there may be no occasion to use the pest house.

DR. MCCORMICK'S LETTER.

Hon. J. G. Rochester,
Judge Crittenden County,
Marion, Ky.

Dear Sir:—Upon request of the Crittenden County Board of Health, I have just visited and examined Will Clement, a colored man, in the town of Marion. From the history he gives of himself, I find that he was exposed to smallpox at or near Uniontown about four weeks ago. He is now in about the thirteenth day of the eruption and has a well marked, though mild, case of smallpox.

I have carefully gone over the situation with the County Board, both as to this case and family, and the reported cases at Dycusburg and at Fords Ferry, and fully approve all the precautions they have recommended to you and to the public, urging in addition, that these well considered regulations be rigidly enforced. I suggest that an armed and reliable guard be placed at the Clements' house night and day, and that all persons living in that vicinity, and all who have in any way been in contact with the family be hunted out and thoroughly vaccinated at once.

I also suggest that a physician be sent to Dycusburg and Fords Ferry, and if, upon investigation, it is determined that the cases there are smallpox, that all persons who have the disease be at once isolated, all who have been exposed to it be at once vaccinated and placed under observation until the period of incubation has passed; mounted patrols being placed in those sections of the county if necessary.

It is likely that other cases will develop in the unvaccinated members of the Clement family, but, with the precautions heretofore suggested by your Board of Health, and now emphasized and urged by me, the disease should be promptly stamped out at small expense to the county, and without great loss to its business interests. This expense will be infinitely multiplied in all probability unless all of the authorities act promptly and work together for the common good.

Very respectfully,
J. M. McCormick, M. D.
Sec'y State Board of Health.

The following sections are taken from the Kentucky statutes, and it is well enough to read them just now:

If any person who has never had the smallpox shall go into a house where the disease is, or associate with a person who is afflicted therewith, any justice of the peace, on due proof of the fact, may cause such person to be conveyed to some house or place in the county where the disease will not spread; there to remain until he shall have gone through the disease, or until a physician shall certify that he will not take the same.

Any person who, having reason at the time to believe himself infected with the disease of smallpox, shall voluntarily go upon any public highway or street, or to any place at which people are accustomed to collect or assemble, or who shall enter or go on board any steamboat, railroad car or other public conveyance, and all persons who shall knowingly aid or assist any one thus to offend, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

The law provides that the local board of health may order direct persons who have been exposed to smallpox to isolate themselves and the failure or refusal to obey this order subjects the person thus offending to a fine of from \$10 to \$100. The board of health proposes to have this law enforced, and all persons who have been notified or may hereafter be notified to confine themselves must do so or the fine is sure to follow.

To Physicians.

At the recent meeting of the magistrates of this county an order was made directing all physicians in the county to vaccinate the poor who are unable to procure their own vaccination, and to report same to the court and 25 cents for each successful vaccination would be allowed.

DR. W. S. GRAVES

Says that is Chicken-Pox and Not Small pox at Dycusburg.

Dycusburg, Ky., Nov. 22.—Editor Press—Allow me to add a few lines to your columns in regard to a report concerning small-pox in and around Dycusburg. Some six months ago, I was called to examine several cases which I pronounced chicken-pox, and paid no more attention to it, as that disease seldom proves fatal. The Marion board of health recently sent Dr. Clark to our town to see if my diagnosis was correct. As there are a number of cases of the same disease here now he pronounced it small pox. I do not mean to say that the gentleman willfully made a wrong statement, but I do say he is mistaken in his diagnosis of this disease, as it is chicken-pox, altho' in a serious form. I have examined many cases since the first and I find them all the same, that is "chicken pox." People seldom have the small-pox more than one time and several parties here who have had the small-pox are now undergoing this disease. I suppose there has been over one hundred cases in and around this place and not one death yet. In fact I have never known chicken-pox to kill any one in my experience of this disease. Those who have had this disease here have gotten over it in 8 or 10 days, while in small-pox the danger comes in about eleven days and in bad cases the patient dies about the 14th day, and the disease is seldom under twenty-two days. I have had fifty or more cases of small-pox during my sixty years of practice and I believe I know small-pox when I see it.

Had this disease here been small-pox, there would have been at least 20 or 30 deaths, and as it is nothing but chicken-pox, we have no deaths at all. I admit the disease is in a malignant form. I do not see how the Doctor could make this out small-pox. I am informed that he will have our town quarantined. If so he may examine Livingston and Lyon counties throughout and quarantine against them also, for the same disease prevails there as well as here. It is my duty to protect our people from all contagion and danger, and when this disease came into our midst it was I who diagnosed the disease chicken pox.

W. S. GRAVES, M. D.

Union County.

Morganfield, Ky., Nov. 21.—The Kentucky state board of health today quarantined Uniontown, Ky., because of a serious outbreak of smallpox there.

Quarantines have been declared by Morganfield and other towns against the infected point. In some places guards are stationed to enforce the quarantine with shot guns. The excitement is running high and suspicious characters are quickly sent away.

Yesterday's Henderson Gleaner says: A meeting of the State Board of Health was held in this city last night at the office of Dr. Arch Dixon on Second street to take action as to the smallpox epidemic at Uniontown.

There were present at this meeting a quorum composed of President Dr. J. M. Matthews, of Louisville; Secretary Dr. J. M. McCormick, of Bowling Green; Dr. Arch Dixon and Dr. J. H. Letcher, of this city.

Dr. McCormick who has been investigating the matter in the vicinity of Uniontown made a statement to the Board saying among other things that there were upwards of 500 cases in the vicinity he had visited. Also the fact was brought out that smallpox had been thus far in 54 out of the 119 counties in the State and had cost \$100,000.

Dr. McCormick was directed by the State Board to also quarantine Morganfield if they didn't take the proper steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

NEXT WEEK

The State Commissioners Meet to Count the Vote.

The Returns Nearly all in; the Count in Louisville Adds to Taylor

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 21.—The official count of the votes cast in the recent election will be begun either next Monday or early in the week by the State Board of Commissioners. The returns are in from nearly all the counties, and Jefferson's will be sent probably to-morrow or Friday, depending upon the length of the arguments which begin tomorrow afternoon. The Secretary of the State Board expects all the returns to be in by Saturday night, and it is certain that the count will begin during next week, and it will probably be finished before the time when the law requires that the count must begin, December 4. This will give the successful candidates from one to two weeks in which to prepare for the inauguration on December 12. The decorators are at work in the Capital Hotel ball room, which will be the scene of the inaugural ball. Democrats and Republican citizens of Frankfort are working hand in hand to make the ball a success, whoever may get the certificate of election.

Gov. Bradley and those who were managing Mr. Taylor's campaign are still preparing for war, while Senator Goebel sits with his friends at Democratic headquarters as calm and unruffled as if there were no blood thirsty Republicans in Kentucky, and expressing that same serene confidence in the outcome.

The count in Jefferson county gave Taylor 3401 majority in that county, including the 30 contest precincts.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT DEAD

New York, Nov. 21.—Garret A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States, died at his home in Patterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

HUNTING SPAR.

Four Companies Operating in the Vicinity of Salem.

Salem, Ky., Nov. 23.—It seems that spar is getting to be a very valuable product, if we are to judge of its value by the effort being made to find and mine it in this section. There are now four companies mining and prospecting in this section, and we learn that another may be expected shortly. This country seems to be money combed with the mineral and if the output comes up to expectation, it will bring a big pile of money.

Dr. R. H. Grassham was called to see a daughter of Mr. John Penn, three miles from Salem, on the Dycusburg road, Tuesday. He found her sick with an eruptive disease, and learned that a number of children in that section had been similarly afflicted. The eruption is not familiar to our physicians. The patients suffer very little and are able to be up most of the time.

We had County Judge Evans and Sheriff Cowper with us last week.

Wm. Eberle and Jim Hall were in Paducah last week.

Jack Stephens is now foreman for one of our spar mining companies.

Guy Dunning and H. D. Woodridge constitute a new grocery firm. Earnest Butler has taken Mr. Dunning's place at Farris' store.

Rev. Spurlin, the venerable Baptist minister, is delivering some good sermons here this week.

Mr. G. W. Conyers is arranging to move here and open a livery stable.

Mrs. W. A. Hayden has been sick some days. The disease has effected her eyes and she is almost blind.

Notice.

Please note that my farm is posted and that I positively forbid any trespassing or bird hunting.
Crayneville, Ky. PRESS FORD.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
R. C. WALKER, Publisher
ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Two cents an ounce is the new rate for first-class mail to Manila.

The populist candidate will contest Longino's election as governor of Mississippi.

Over 500 miles of new railroad was built in the United States during last month.

Hostilities have been renewed between the Mexican troops and the Yaqui Indians.

Jeff Falkner, aged 53, a pioneer settler of Fort Worth, died from an overdose of morphine.

It is reported the scheme to form a \$40,000,000 cattle syndicate in Texas has fallen through.

John Allen, a student in a St. Louis college, died from injuries sustained in a foot-ball game.

Gov. Gen. Brooke issued a proclamation calling for the observance of Thanksgiving Day throughout Cuba.

Commander Shaw, of the G. A. R., in a speech in New York City, made a plea for more liberal pension laws.

Gen. Funston left Topeka November 16th for San Francisco, where he will take the first transport for the Philippines.

Doe Herring and William Grout, colored, were shot to death in a race riot at Henry Ellen, a small town near Birmingham, Ala.

The mother of Lieut. Worth Bagley, the first American killed in the war with Spain, has been granted a pension of \$15 a month.

Three men stole \$30,000 worth of diamonds from a jewelry store at Cleveland, O., in broad daylight and made good their escape.

A 10-year-old girl died in a school-room at Kansas City, following a whipping. Her death was due to a spasm, caused from fright.

Reese Martin, of Portersville, Cal., was shot and killed by his 10-year-old son. The young man claims he shot in defense of his mother.

President McKinley has caused to be sent to Aguinaldo a message demanding kind treatment of Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents.

The 15-year-old wife of John Calkins, of Joplin, Mo., committed suicide because her husband refused permission to visit her parents.

Two French army officers, while on a reconnoitering tour near Montao, on the Chinese frontier, were murdered by treacherous Chinamen.

R. M. Robinson, a merchant at Dunlap, Tenn., was fatally shot and robbed of \$3,500 by highwaymen while returning to his home from Cincinnati.

Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah denies a report that he will resign, and says he intends to fight the movement to unseat him with all the vigor at his command.

The government will purchase \$25,000,000 of its outstanding bonds, the price being fixed at 112.75 net for 4 per cent bonds of 1907, and 121 net for the 5 per cents of 1904.

During the war with Spain 282 towns and hamlets in Cuba were destroyed. The present population of Cuba is estimated at 1,317,082, less by 314,605 than it was in 1887.

J. C. Sellers and his son Ben were mortally wounded in a shooting scrape with J. D. Hazelden and H. A. Edwards at Columbia, S. C. The two latter were seriously wounded.

In order to protect farmers, the United States department of agriculture will add a seed-testing house in which germination tests are to be made. It is thought this will check a great deal of sharp practice in the seed trade.

Postmaster Wm. Sharp, of Bakerfield, Mo., was fatally stabbed by Ike Siels in a duel fought in the cellar of Sharp's residence. The fight was about Sharp's wife, who calmly witnessed the battle from the stairway leading to the cellar.

Illinois coal miners threaten to strike if the mine operators ship any more coal to points in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory where miners are already on strike.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy indorse the movement to buy Beauvoir, the Davis home, and turn it into a home for ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors. The plan is to issue certificates of \$1 each and sell them throughout the south.

Officers killed three "regulators" in Letcher county, Kentucky.

Dispatches daily announce the capture of the Philippine insurgent's stronghold.

It is reported President Diaz, of Mexico, does not desire to again be a candidate.

The Kentucky election muddle will be settled in the courts, or by the state general assembly.

Mauricia Garza, a notorious Mexican smuggler, was killed by Texas rangers near Del Rio while resisting arrest.

Lieut. C. C. Wood, of the British army, a grandson of Jefferson Davis, was killed in battle with the Boers at Kimberley.

A disastrous railroad wreck occurred on the Michigan Central, near La Salle, Mich., in which 32 persons were killed.

Tarbac, the insurgent's capital, has been taken by the Americans. Aguinado and his troops deserted the town without offering battle.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy has assumed the responsibility of erecting a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis.

Housewives will be interested in the fact that the price of brooms has been advanced, said to be due on account of the short broom corn crop.

The president has appointed ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, a member of the interstate commerce commission, vice W. J. Calhoun, resigned.

While John Yusk and Conrad Winske were engaged in a fist fight on the railroad track near Enterprise, Pa., an express train ran them down and killed them.

The price of zinc ore declined from \$43 to \$33 per ton in two weeks in the Missouri-Kansas district, due to a fight between miners and owners of smelters.

As a result of bitter feeling engendered on election day, Lewis Spicer and Julius Angel fought a duel with pistols at Beattyville, Ky., each man being mortally wounded.

Dick Dickerson, a crazy negro, assassinated N. R. Graves and Arthur Maxwell, prominent white citizens of Round Lake, Miss. Dickerson was only recently released from confinement.

Robbers blew up a general store at Cedar Rapids, Ia., with dynamite. J. D. Burrell, proprietor of the store, who was sleeping in an upstairs room, was instantly killed by flying timbers.

Gatling, the man who revolutionized methods of warfare by inventing the rapid-fire gun, has invented an automobile plow. He proposes to build the machine so it can be operated by one man. It will do the work of eight men and twelve horses. The propelling power will be either gasoline or oil.

Major John A. Logan, Jr., son of the late Gen. John A. Logan, was killed while leading a battalion in an engagement with the enemy near San Jacinto on the 12th inst. In this battle six of Uncle Sam's enlisted men were killed. The enemy was routed and left 65 of their dead in the trenches.

A movement has been started to bring the remains of John Paul Jones to the United States and inter them in Arlington cemetery, Washington. John Paul Jones was the American naval hero of the war for independence. He died abroad, and his resting place was unknown until recently, when his grave was located in one of the old cemeteries of Paris, France. Congress will be asked to appropriate the necessary funds.

Frank Thompson, member of the firm which has the contract to bury the pauper dead at Memphis, was arrested in St. Louis, charged with trafficking in dead bodies. Four trunks, each containing a corpse and assigned to Thompson, were seized by the police. The accused does not deny his guilt, and says he has been selling bodies to medical colleges for some time, his plan being to pack them with excelsior in drummers' zinc-lined trunks and take them with him to their destination as baggage. Thompson was turned over to the Memphis authorities.

The transport Indiana, bearing the Tennessee volunteers, the last of the returning volunteer regiments, arrived at San Francisco on the 13th inst.

Mrs. Ada Hill is in jail at Aurora, Ill., charged with causing the death of her mother-in-law by pouring carbolic acid down her back. Those who claim the woman was murdered say Mrs. Hill's motive was to get possession of her property, valued at \$40,000.

Job printers and pressmen of Kansas City are on a strike.

Corbett has signed articles for a go with Champion Jeffries.

Vice-President Hobart's condition is reported greatly improved.

The Kaiser has forbidden German officials to go to South Africa.

The irrigation congress has been called for Denver, December 14th.

War between Russia and Japan in the near future is not improbable.

Pope Leo will not exert his influence for either side in the Boer-British war.

Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, will sail for England the last of this month.

An effort is being made to amalgamate the ship-building plants of the United States.

Hon. W. J. Bryan and family are spending a week with relatives at Van Buren, Ark.

The government estimates that this year's cotton crop will not exceed 9,500,000 bales.

The Boers lost 100 killed and wounded in a bayonet charge of the British near Mefeking.

The British war office promises in the future to hold back no news of the war in the Transvaal.

Rear Admiral Schley received final orders to assume command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Col. Henry Inman, Indian scout and associate of Buffalo Bill, died the other day at Topeka, Kas.

A complete counterfeiting outfit located in a building in the business center of Chicago was seized by the police.

Admiral Schley has taken command of the South Atlantic squadron, which will sail for South Africa shortly.

Kruger threatens to shoot six English officers if a Boer spy named Marks, captured by the British, is put to death.

G. W. Hoffman and John Salmon, of Kansas City, died from potmione poison. The poison was eaten in a mince pie made from prepared meat.

Reports come from north and east China, in districts sparsely settled, that American missionaries are being persecuted and compelled to submit to all kinds of indignities.

Rich copper deposits have been located on Lepanto island, one of the Philippine group, but it is said very expensive roads will have to be built to render them available.

Albert Becker, a Chicago butcher, who on January 27th last murdered his wife and chopped up and boiled the remains in order to leave no trace of the crime, was executed Saturday.

A trestle on the Frisco near Osceola, Mo., gave way under the weight of a freight train, precipitating 16 cars a distance of 65 feet, turning them into splinters. Loss, \$100,000.

Christmas boxes for soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico not weighing over 20 pounds apiece will be transported free from New York. Each box should bear the address, regiment and company to which the party for whom it is intended belongs.

A circular has been issued by the postoffice department, declaring as fraudulent the ex-Slave Petitioner's Assembly, with headquarters at Madison, Ark.; the ex-Slave Mutual Relief Bounty Association, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Vaughan's National ex-Slave Pension Club, of Nashville, Tenn. It is ordered that all mail addressed to these associations be returned to the writer, stamped "fraudulent."

The necessity of adequate coaling stations for United States war-ships is urged by Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, in his report to the secretary of the navy. He relates the difficulties encountered during the war with Spain in securing coal, transporting it and getting it aboard the ships. While these efforts were successful, the admiral says "it was due almost entirely to the near proximity of the theater of war to our own coast."

The postoffice department reports a decrease in the number of post-offices robbed and mail trains and stages held up the past year, as compared to the previous year.

The next congress will be asked to enact a law to the effect that a veteran's widow whose income is less than \$250 be entitled to a pension. It has been the practice heretofore to refuse pensions to widows of soldiers who have incomes of \$96 a year or more.

VISITING HIS GRANDMA.

Arrival of the German Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern and Consort at Portsmouth.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ON BOARD.

After a Lot of Saluting and Other Formalities, the Imperial Party Left by Special Train for Windsor Castle, Where They Were Received in Due Form.

Portsmouth, England, Nov. 20.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern entered the harbor at 10:05 a. m., and was welcomed with salutes of the guns of the war ships and forts. The emperor and empress and their two sons landed at 10:30, and were welcomed by the duke of Connaught, who wore the uniform of the German hussar regiment, of which he is honorary colonel, and by various court dignitaries.

A typical November morning, chilly and foggy, as the Hohenzollern loomed in sight, escorted by the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. and a flotilla of eight British torpedo boat destroyers which met the German ships outside Spithead.

Royal Salutes.

The imperial yacht flew the British naval flag at her foremast, the German flag at her mainmast, and the imperial standard at her mainmast. As she entered the harbor the British admiral's flagship and eight other warships, gaily bedecked, manned yards and thundered the royal salute which was returned by the Kaiser Friedrich III. A detachment of 1,800 soldiers and 900 seamen, forming a guard of honor, was drawn up on the jetty and presented arms as the Hohenzollern was moored alongside, with the imperial party standing on the yacht's bridge.

Dressed as a British Admiral.

Emperor William wore the uniform of a British admiral and the two young princes wore simple sailor boy suits.

The duke of Connaught, accompanied by Admiral Seymour, Gen. Sir Baker Russell, a number of gorgeous court functionaries and the members of the German embassy, boarded the Hohenzollern and were received with a royal salute.

Warm Greetings Exchanged.

Warm greetings were exchanged with the emperor and his sons. After his majesty had held a brief court the empress appeared and participated in the greetings. The jetty presented the gayest and most animated appearance, and accommodated a large number of privileged spectators. Bunting, German and British flags were displayed everywhere.

And the Bands Played On.

While the piles of baggage were being landed, the bands played German and British national airs. Soon after the dispatch of the train with the baggage and servants, the special train was drawn up, and about eleven of the imperial party and others landed, and were received by the naval and military officials.

The empress was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The civic authorities were introduced to the emperor, who later inspected the troops and sailors forming the guard of honor.

All Aboard for Windsor.

Their majesties and royal highnesses took the train for Windsor at 11:30, amid salutes from the warships, bands playing national anthems and cheers from the crowd thronging every point of vantage.

The imperial suite includes Count Von Eulenberg, Count Von Buelow, Gen. Von Plessen, Admiral Von Sodenbren, Gen. Von Scheff, Col. Pritzclutz, Col. Von Rasch, Count Von Platen, Lord Churchill, lord-in-waiting to the queen, and the Dowager Lady Churchill.

Arrival at Windsor.

Windsor, Nov. 20.—The German emperor and empress and their party arrived here at 1:45 p. m. They were received by the prince of Wales and duke of Cambridge, and the duke of York, all wearing German uniforms. There was tremendous cheering in the streets as the imperial party drove to the castle, where they were received by Queen Victoria at 2:05 p. m.

The royal waiting room at the railroad station and the platform were lavishly decked with flowers. When the empress alighted, the daughter of the mayor of Windsor presented her with a bouquet of Marchal Neil roses and red orchids, tied with the Windsor colors.

The town is filled with excursionists and decorated with flags. On the town hall the British and German royal standards and the Stars and Stripes floated side by side. The windows and stands along the route to the castle were crowded.

British Press Welcome.

London, Nov. 20.—The British newspapers all publish an eulogistic welcome to the German emperor and empress, and are strenuously endeavoring to make political capital out of the visit. This view, however, is opposed by the comment of the German papers, which insist that the trip of his majesty is purely a family affair, and has no political significance whatever.

Oklahoma After Statehood.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 20.—The statehood convention, which closed Saturday, appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to congress asking that Oklahoma be granted statehood with her present boundaries. A lobby of 15 persons was also appointed to go to Washington.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

James Horn was fatally shot in a fight in the cemetery at Kokomo, Ind. A coal famine is menacing certain sections of Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

One man was killed and another injured in a wreck on the Illinois Central near Richton, Ill.

James C. Hart, under arrest in New York, confesses to numerous charges of swindling women.

Charles F. Galway was killed in Washington city, while attempting to separate two fighters.

The propaganda tide at Rome is expected to decide the Christian Brothers' controversy shortly.

Eight workmen were killed in a collision between a gravel train and a handcar in South Africa.

Federal officers from Texas are in Oklahoma looking for Nathan Silva and George Isaacs, desperadoes.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has reached Northfield, Mass., his home. He is reported as feeling better.

President Loubet of France unveiled, in Paris, Sunday, the statue symbolizing the triumph of the republic.

Henry Raymon, of Garner, Ark., is suffering from smallpox at the Missouri Pacific hospital in St. Louis.

At Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, there are now only a handful of troops. The same may be said of other parts of the country.

There is still some doubt at the treasury whether the offer to buy \$25,000,000 worth of bonds will be accepted for the full amount.

The report of the commissioner of navigation shows that American shipping industries have progressed rapidly in the last year.

M. Benard, who designed the plans for the new buildings of the University of California, has arrived in New York from France.

About 2,500 members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor in Chicago have seceded from the organization and formed a new order.

The revolutionary movement in Colombia is growing. The government is buying forced loans to secure funds with which to fight it.

The steamer Patria now lies in six fathoms of water between Walmar and South Foreland, on the Kentish coast of England. The vessel is a total loss.

A number of Indians are contemplating emigrating to Mexico because of dissatisfaction with the allotment recently made in the Indian territory.

Archibald Lionel Bethune, second son of the earl of Lindsay, soon will be married to Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of W. A. Tucker, of Boston.

Leonard B. Imboden, convicted of conducting a "wild cat" bank in Kansas City, was formally sentenced to ten years in the Jefferson City penitentiary.

The steamer Taylor, from Brazil, with several on board ill with suspected bubonic plague, has been disinfected in New York harbor and the crew thoroughly cleansed.

It is now openly declared by George E. Hill, private secretary to Brigham H. Roberts, that Roberts will not return to Utah to stand his trial for violation of the Edmunds law.

THE SALT BEEF WAS PUTRID.

More Foul Carcass and Short Weight at That Found Among the British Soldiers' Rations.

New York, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

There is every indication of a big scandal about the meat supplies to the troops sent to South Africa. One of the Sunday weeklies publishes the following:

New complaint in a letter from St. Vincent:

"To-day every soldier of the 1,600 on board complained to the officers of their companies that their dinners of salted beef were putrid. Col. Paget, with the doctors and quartermasters, inspected the messes and condemned the foul carcass as being unfit for human food.

"Sixteen men are allowed 12 pounds. On weighing it the 12 pounds weighed in many cases only three pounds and at the most under six pounds. Fancy sixteen hungry men sharing three pounds, including infernally great brisket bones.

"The whole rations were thrown overboard."

HOT FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

Battles Reported to Have Occurred on Wednesday and Thursday Last—The Boers Repulsed.

London, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Estcourt, dated November 20, says a report has reached there of a battle at Ladysmith, Wednesday, November 15, lasting from daybreak until two in the afternoon. Many Boers are said to have been killed and many are reported to have been taken prisoners. The British losses are reported to be much less.

Another battle is said to have occurred Thursday. It was described as the heaviest yet fought. The Boer dead, it is added, number hundreds, while the British losses were comparatively small.

Maj. Pickett's Illness.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Maj. Geo. E. Pickett, paymaster of the army, who has been ordered to Manila, and was to have sailed to-day on the Hancock, will not be able to go to the Philippines for some time, if at all. He is confined to his bed with acute pneumonia.

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Spanish Captives Released.

London, Nov. 20.—The Post's Madrid correspondent, under date of November 19, says a telegram received from the Spanish consul at Manila states that Aguinaldo has released 800 prisoners.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Laying of the Ground Wires for the Campaign of 1900 Begun in Chicago.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Some Comment Caused by the Absence of Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, From the Opening Session—Several Cities are Candidate for the National Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The democratic national campaign for 1900 was practically inaugurated when the members of the National democratic executive committee met in secret session at the Sherman house. Nearly every member of the committee was present when the session was called to order by Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman, the only absentee being former Gov. W. J. Stone, of Missouri, and T. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota. It was said, however, that they were expected to arrive during the day, although the absence of ex-Gov. Stone caused some comment. Those present were Chairman Jones, Vice-Chairman J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; Secretary C. E. Walsh, of Iowa; H. D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas Tahan, Illinois; J. G. Shanklin, Indiana; D. J. Campau, Michigan; W. H. Thompson, Nebraska; J. M. Coffey, Pennsylvania; Edwin A. Price, Nashville, Tenn., held a proxy from Committee Head of that state, while Norman Mack, of Buffalo, N. Y., held a proxy from George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. A number of other prominent democratic leaders were also in attendance, including Urey Woodson, of Kentucky. This was the first meeting of the committee held since the recent elections, and although only routine business, including the naming of a place and date for a meeting of the full democratic committee was stated to be the object of the meeting, it was the general feeling that the scope of the methods to be pursued in the coming presidential campaign would be practically outlined before the meeting came to a close.

One Thing Certain.

"There is one thing certain," said Chairman Jones, "the meeting will affirm the Chicago platform. At this time everything is favorable for the democrats."

It was expected that W. J. Bryan would be present at the meeting, but according to a telegram received, Sunday, he will not be able to attend. Vice-Chairman Johnson, of Kansas, said before the meeting was called, that considerable time would be devoted to a discussion of the general situation as indicated by the recent elections held in various states, and reports would be received from the committeemen of the states in which elections were held.

Sessions Every Sixty Days.

"The executive committee hereafter will hold sessions every 60 days," said Mr. Johnson, "and the meeting to-day will determine the date and meeting place of the full committee. I can not say what will be done in regard to the campaign of next year. Of course this meeting coming so soon after the elections will carefully study the situation as indicated by the results."

"As to the talk of removing the national headquarters from Chicago, nothing will be done. After the national convention the new committee may decide to change. But until that time, so far as I know, headquarters will remain in Chicago."

Chicago Will Remain Headquarters.

Committeeman Gahan was emphatic in his declaration that the national campaign of 1900 would be directed from Chicago, as in 1896, and any movement looking toward a change would be strongly fought.

A warm contest for the honors of entertaining the democratic presidential convention in 1900 was indicated by the delegations present to urge the advantages of their respective cities. Milwaukee had a big delegation present, while delegations were also here from Kansas City and Cincinnati.

DR. HENRY HODGEN MUDD.

One of St. Louis' Most Eminent Physicians Passed Away, After a Brief Illness.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Dr. Henry Hodgson Mudd died at 2:05 a. m., at the family home, in this city, after a brief illness. Three hours prior to his demise he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied.

Dr. Mudd was a native of Pittsfield, Ill., where he first saw the light on April 27, 1844.

Among his professional brethren Dr. Mudd stood high. He was a member of the American Medical society, the St. Louis Medical society, the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological society, and occupied the chair of clinical surgery, fractures and dislocations of the St. Louis medical college, of which he was dean for many years.

Let Them Prove It.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Midwife Henrietta Hamberger, against whom the grand jury has found true bills for murder and manslaughter, has only one answer when questioned on the subject of her alleged crimes: "Let them prove it." There promises to be a terrible unfolding when the cases come to trial.

The Tennessee Regiment.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Tennessee regiment is to be mustered out next Thursday, and will start east so that the men may be at home in time for Thanksgiving.

STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS.

COMPANY INCORPORATED.

American Telegraph Co. Will Be Established in Kentucky—Controlled by the Western Union Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—The American Telegraph Co. of Kentucky was incorporated Thursday with a capital stock of \$150,000. The concern will establish, maintain and operate in towns and cities in this state local systems of district telegraph, telephone and electric service, and also in towns and cities situated on the Ohio river in other states.

The incorporators are: Charles Smith and Charles H. Gibson, of this city, and H. B. Bennett, of Columbus, O.

The concern is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and will be similar to the service in Cincinnati.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

Matthew Howard Died Near Paris, Ky.—He Was the Last of a Family of 11, the Largest in the World.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 16.—Matthew Howard died Tuesday afternoon at his farm near Paris. He was the last of a family of 11 which was the largest in the known world. Their combined height was 75 feet and a half inch, and their combined weight 2,298 pounds. The largest measured 6 feet 11½ inches in height, and the smallest, the mother, 6 feet and a half inch. Matthew's height was 6 feet 6 inches, his age 83, and he leaves an estate of \$200,000 for his nephews and nieces.

Shocking Case of Destitution.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—A shocking case of destitution and want came to light when Elisha Brown was found dead in his home at Sixteenth and Congress streets. In the room were his wife, who was very ill, and six small children almost naked and nearly starved. The man was formerly a well-to-do farmer of Gustia, Ky., who came here, but was unable to get work. He was too proud to beg. His family will be sent back to their old home.

Horrible Tragedy Near Oil City.

GLASGOW, Ky., Nov. 17.—News reaches here of a horrible tragedy which occurred near Oil City Wednesday. George Dove, a half-breed Indian, returned home from work and, he says, found his wife and Albert James in a compromising position. Dove deliberately sharpened his ax, way-laid James at the door of his house and, as the latter came out, dealt him a blow with all his strength. James' head was completely severed from his body. Dove surrendered.

Sudden Death of Congressman Settles.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—Congressman Evan E. Settle, democrat, of the Seventh Kentucky district, died suddenly at Owenston of heart disease at 5 o'clock Thursday evening.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—The death of Hon. Evan E. Settle will necessitate the holding of a special election for the selection of his successor as representative of the Seventh Kentucky district in congress.

Killed His Son—Now Insane.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 17.—A telephone message from Jonesville says that Thomas Brook, who killed his son on the night of the election, is violently insane. Brook was drunk and wanted his 20-year-old son to go with him to Glencoe to hear the returns of the election. This the boy refused to do, and his father seized a butcher knife and disemboweled him. Brook's wife is prostrated also.

Tested Wireless Telegraphy.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—Prof. F. Paul Anderson under the auspices of the mechanical department of the state college, gave the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy a preliminary test and found it satisfactory in every detail. Messages were transmitted to different points in the city with great accuracy but no especial speed. He will continue the tests on a wider scale.

Clothing Store Looted.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 17.—Burglars effected an entrance through a cellar window of J. W. Davis & Co.'s clothing store and looted the place. Several hundred dollars' worth of clothing was taken. No clew.

Thanksgiving Turkeys.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—The slaughter of turkeys for the markets of Cincinnati, New York and Boston began Thursday. Two thousand birds were killed Thursday. About 500,000 will be killed during the season.

Tobacco Growers to Meet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 16.—W. B. Hawkins, president of the Kentucky Tobacco Growers' league, has called a meeting of the association for Thursday to take steps against the trust, inaugurating a plan whereby the grower will sell direct to the consumer.

Thompson Ware Dies Suddenly.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 14.—Thompson Ware, a prominent citizen of Bourbon county, but now stationed at Taylor's distillery, in the revenue service, died suddenly Sunday afternoon.

STRICKEN STUDENTS.

Two Deaths From Typhoid Fever at the Kentucky University and Many More Are Ill.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—Nearly 40 students of the Kentucky university have typhoid fever, and it has become necessary for the faculty to take decided steps toward checking it. The students have been sent to the Good Samaritan hospital, but since there is no more room at that institution it has become necessary to care for them at their boardinghouses. Oscar Martin, aged 34, single, a Bible student, died Monday, and Monday night his remains were sent to Plantersville, Ala., in charge of his parents. A week ago another Bible student, J. R. Ford, of Butler, Mo., died.

The cause was at first attributed to the water, but now some members of the faculty believe it is due to milk from cows fed on distillery slop. President Cave says that the epidemic has been checked and there is no further cause for alarm, and that every one of the patients is now rapidly improving. The dormitory building is quite old and some believe that the fever germs are in the walls of the building, although it is kept as clean and is as well preserved as it is possible to have it. This is the hundredth session of this famous school, which was the first established in the west.

Election Law Violation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—The first case of violation of the election law in the recent election was on trial here Wednesday before United States Commissioner Hill. The charge is against Policeman Daniel Williams, who is charged with preventing a Negro from voting. If held the case will go before the federal court. It is predicted that there will be several hundred more cases against citizens here on similar charges in the next two weeks.

National Fox Hunt Begins.

IRVINE, Ky., Nov. 17.—The meeting of the National Fox Hunters' association at Estill Springs, which began Wednesday, promises fine sport. Wednesday was consumed in arranging a racing programme. Thursday the start for the first race was made at 5 o'clock in the morning. Scores of hunters from all parts of the country are present.

Another Fendit Slain.

LONDON, Ky., Nov. 17.—Willie Smith was killed in a feud fight with Beverly Jackson on Red Bird creek. Smith was identified with the Griffin faction. Jackson was seriously wounded. The Griffin feud cases are in progress, with both factions on hand armed. Monday night the home of Tom Whitehead was fired on by a mob. He is a witness for the Griffins.

Carnegie's Offer to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Andrew Carnegie has written to the Louisville Polytechnic library society offering to subscribe \$125,000 for the construction of a public library building, provided the city pays at least \$10,000 a year for running expenses and the purchase and renewal of books. The proposition will be presented to the city council.

Died From His Wounds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Robert E. Blair died Tuesday morning at the city hospital from wounds inflicted the night of November 4 in a saloon row, the facts of which he tenaciously refused to divulge, and death sealed his lips. Blair is said to have been from Columbus, O.

Charges Against a Detective.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—At the session of the Jefferson county returning board Tuesday morning it was charged that Detective James Gorley, of the local police force, entered the polls election day with a drawn revolver and mutilated 52 ballots. He will be prosecuted.

Name Spelled Wrong.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—The name of the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in the certificate in the back of the poll books in this city and county was printed Beckham, instead of Beckham. He received 3,856 votes. If Taylor votes are ruled out in Nelson county, Beckham will have to be ruled out here.

Escaped From the Asylum.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Nov. 16.—An old woman, well dressed, was arrested here, and gave her name as Emily Bryant, of Fleming county. She acknowledged escaping from the Lexington insane asylum, where she had been an inmate for five years.

Murder in the Penitentiary.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—In the penitentiary Wednesday Squire Hibler, a 21-year man from Louisville, stabbed and instantly killed Alex Smith, a fellow convict. Both were colored. The killing resulted over a game of craps.

Log Rolled on Him.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Nov. 14.—While rolling logs at a mill in Claiborne county, Tennessee, Nep Wilson was instantly killed by a log rolling over him.

FOUR OFFICIAL DISPATCHES

Gen. MacArthur Has Occupied Dagupan, Thus Holding all the Railroad.

BRILLIANT DASH BY CAPT. LEONHAUSER.

An Insurgent Force Surprised and Captured, Together with Arms, Ammunition and Supplies—Insurgents South of Manila Getting Restless—Zamboanga Occupied.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Three cable dispatches were received at the war department from Gen. Otis. They are all dated the 20th, but were received at different times. The first, received at 2:15 a. m., says:

The First Dispatch.

"MacArthur's advance is within five miles of Dagupan, to which point the railroad is intact from Bamban, excepting the Tarlac break. The northern five miles was destroyed, but the rails recovered. A large quantity of rolling stock has been destroyed along the line. Probably either Lawton's or Wheaton's men are in Dagupan. No report from those officers since the 17th; should hear to-day. Roads are becoming practicable for transportation, and troops are moving from San Jose to Lawton's front. Leonhauser with three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, by a night march, surprised and captured, without casualties, an insurgent force at O'Donnell, seven miles from the railroad station at Bamban or Capas. One insurgent killed. The force consisted of four officers and 200 men. Their rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, transportation, four tons of subsistence, official records, and considerable clothing was secured.

The insurgents south of Manila are somewhat restless, and have again been driven back from Imus; six men slightly wounded."

The Second Dispatch.

The second dispatch relates to affairs in the southern islands and was received at 3:50 a. m. It follows:

"One of the contending insurgent factions at Zamboanga secured the city and turned same over to Capt. Very, of United States war vessel in harbor; another insurgent faction made a demonstration against the city and Very called on Jolo for troops. One company was sent. The commanding officer asked permission to send three additional, leaving two there; two companies will be dispatched from Jolo. Both Jolo and Zamboanga must be reinforced as soon as practicable. It will require several days; it was not intended to take possession of Zamboanga until later; no provisions were made. In the latter part of September members of the insurgent government in the Cottabao district, in southern Mindanao, were beheaded. A new government was formed which calls for United States troops. The cities of Cottabao, Davao, Surigao, at the northeastern point Mindanao, are of importance. Troops will be sent to these points when available. Hughes is moving in Panay with two columns; the insurgents have retreated from southeastern portion of the island."

The Third Dispatch.

The following relates to movements farther north:

"MacArthur's advance entered Dagupan to-day, and ascertained that Wheaton's troops had been there yesterday, and were withdrawn last evening. It believed that many insurgent detachments are west of the railroad in province of Zambales, meditating concentration and future demonstrations. They will be looked after. Nothing yet received from either Lawton or Wheaton."

The navy department also received a report of the acquisition of Zamboanga, which differs in some respects from the story of that event told in Gen. Otis' cablegram. The naval account is contained in the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Watson, dated at Manila, to-day:

"Commander Very of the Castine, with friendly natives and Moros combined, captured Zamboanga on the 16th inst. No casualties. Landing parties from the Castine and the Manila held the town with Fort Nazro, commanding it, pending arrival of troops from Jolo. There is a considerable force of insurgents at Mercedes, four miles away."

The acquisition of Zamboanga at this time is of great importance from a military point of view. It is the principal city of Mindanao, and dominates the entire southern half of that island, which is second in importance only to Luzon. It has a population of nearly 2,000 people, and is well fortified, so that a small garrison of troops could hold it indefinitely against native attacks. In addition, it is a naval station, where the Spaniards used to rendezvous their ships in the southern archipelago.

Gen. Otis' dispatch intimates that he is somewhat embarrassed by the unexpected necessity of providing a garrison speedily for Zamboanga. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be met by garrisoning Zamboanga with a battalion of marines, one of which is understood now to be available in this country and ready to sail at short notice for Manila.

Yellow Fever Disappearing.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Reports received by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, show that the yellow fever has about run its course at Key West, Fla., where it was so severe in the latter part of the summer.

UREY WOODSON OF KENTUCKY.

The Democratic National Committee—man of Kentucky Talks About the State Election.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Among the prominent democratic leaders not members of the national executive committee but who took part in its deliberations, was Committeeman Urey Woodson, of Kentucky. He said that there was no doubt that the state board of elections of Kentucky would award the certificate of election to Goebel.

The state board of elections does not meet until the first Monday in December," said Mr. Woodson, "and the official count of the state is still far from complete. The count of Jefferson county, in which Louisville is situated, is not yet complete, and the returns from two or three other counties are still to be received. There are about 4,800 votes over which there are contests. But it is the almost universal belief that the people of Kentucky that Mr. Goebel has been elected. The settlement of those 4,800 votes, regardless of the situation in Jefferson county, will determine the election.

The use of tissue ballots in the republican counties in the mountains part of eastern Kentucky, the distribution of federal officers all over the state when there were no national issues involved in the campaign, and the use of Gatling guns and the militia in Jefferson county, in direct defiance of the law, are methods pursued by the republican party in the state to elect their candidate. The members of the state board of elections are men of high standing in the state. I can state that Mr. Goebel will abide by its decision, and should the board award the election to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Goebel will not contest the election before the legislature, although the legislature is democratic by a majority of 35.

"Will ex-Senator Blackburn be elected to the United States senate?" "Yes, the complexion of the legislature insures his election."

BURGLARS STRUCK A SNAG.

One Killed and a Second Wounded by A. Swanberg, Janitor of a Chicago Flat.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—A. Swanberg, janitor of a three-story flat at 1297 Wabasha avenue, shot and killed one burglar and wounded another. He was awakened by a noise on the back porch. Seizing his shotgun, he awaited developments. In a few minutes the window of his apartment was raised. A head appeared, Swanberg fired, and the burglar fell forward into the room, the top of his head having been blown off by the charge of the shot. The burglar's companion took to his heels, with Swanberg in pursuit. As the burglar was gaining Swanberg fired and, he says, wounded the man in the leg before he disappeared in an alley. Swanberg has been arrested. The dead man, who has not yet been identified, was about 30 years old, and roughly dressed.

WHILE DEFENDING HIS HOME.

Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne County, Va., Brought a Lynching Mob to a Halt.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.—Reports have reached here from Princess Anne county that a mob attacked the home of Magistrate Oscar Fleming, and Fleming, in defending his home, killed one of the party and wounded several others. No details of the affair have been received.

A few days ago Fleming, it is said, shot and killed a lad named Clarence Snyder, who was hunting on the former's farm. Feeling has been high in the neighborhood, and advices from Kempville, Sunday night, stated that a mob was forming. It is believed that Fleming will be lynched.

THE DOMINION CONSENTS.

The Connors Syndicate Will Build Modern Elevators and a Fleet of Twelve Vessels.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A special from Toronto says: It is definitely announced here by Hon. Richard Harcourt, treasurer of Ontario, that the Dominion government has given its consent to the construction, at Montreal and Port Colborne, of large elevators to be built by the Connors syndicate, of Buffalo.

"The syndicate will spend \$4,500,000 on modern elevators and a fleet of 12 vessels. The expectation is that 100,000,000 bushels of grain will be eventually delivered yearly to Montreal."

SPECIALLY DRAWN PANELS.

The Work of Securing a Jury to Try Roland Molineux, in New York, Proceeds Slowly.

New York, Nov. 20.—With four jurors seated in the box, and five specially drawn panels of 100 men each, and the exclusion, by Recorder Goff, of many of the perplexing test questions, counsel in the Molineux poisoning case expressed themselves sanguine of securing the remaining eight jurors during the week. Counsel for the state said the report that new evidence has been secured was a mistake. The first juror selected for the day, making five in all, was Morris A. Braude, a blank book manufacturer.

An Entire Jury Poisoned.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 20.—The entire jury of 12 men in the McManigal murder case were poisoned at dinner, Sunday, presumably by eating canned food. Jurors Payne and Satterwhite are critically ill. The trial has been postponed.

Lady Salisbury Dead.

London, Nov. 20.—Lady Salisbury, wife of the premier, died Monday afternoon.

AS BAD AS ANANIAS.

Are Some Men, Says Bill Arp, the Philosopher.

Prevalent Practice of Dishonesty and Deceit—Boy Who Put His Best Pine on the Top of the Load.

"Honesty is the best policy," said Ben Franklin and Richard Whately, the great theologian, added: "But he who acts on that principle is not an honest man."

The truth is that real, genuine honesty is not policy at all, for policy requires thought, plan, and generally some dissimulation. It comes from the head, the brain; whereas honesty is a moral principle that comes from the heart, and takes no time for thought. Policy is a cold, hard word; honesty a warm, genial, neighborly one. The poets like it next best to love. Hearn says: "It's guid to be honest and true," and Pope says: "An honest man's the noblest work of God." The best definition of the word is: "Free from deceit, just in speech and action, fair in dealing and worthy to be trusted."

I was ruminating about this because a clever country boy from whom I buy my lightwood brought me a load to-day and the top layers and all that was in sight were rich in rosin and clean and attractive. He wanted a dollar and a half, and I told him it was too much; but he pleaded like a lawyer, and said he had hauled it ten miles, and that kind of pine was getting awful scarce; that he could have sold it downtown, but knew that I liked rich, clean split pine, and so he brought it to me. He is a good-looking, hard-working boy, and so I bought it and stood by while he threw it off. The top was all right, but that out of sight was black knots or half-rotten pieces, and disgusted me.

"Look here, Felton," said I, "do you know of a boy who would put his best pine in the bottom of a wagon, or who would even mix it about half and half?" "No, sir, I don't," said he; "we haven't got any of that sort in the piney woods." "Don't you know," said I, "that I wouldn't have given you your price if I had seen into the bottom of your wagon?" He smiled complacently and replied: "That's just the reason we put the best on top; we couldn't get more'n half price if we didn't, and you know, major, we get mighty little for a hard day's work, anyhow."

"But, Felton, that way of doing is cheating, and they say that cheating never thrives. I should think you would feel ashamed to throw your load right off here before me." "Well, now, major, to tell you the truth, I was in hopes you would go in the house before I throwed it off; but everybody has to put the best on top," and he smiled all over his face. What kind of a boy is that? Well, he is a little better than the average of boys, or of men, either, as to that, for he smiles at you while he deceives you. Heard a blind phenologist tell a man once that his bump of covetousness was so large he would steal if he had a fair chance—that is, if he found a man asleep with his pocketbook under his pillow he would take it, but at the same time he had sympathy so largely developed that he would kiss his sleeping victim before he left him. I like that boy for his good nature, and had rather he would cheat me than a boy who wouldn't own up to anything and go off and brag how he got me. Yes, everybody puts the best on top, and everybody tries to get the advantage in a trade—not everybody, but the exceptions are very few.

A man can tell a lie by concealing the truth—when I was a lad I heard old Dr. Nathan Hoyt, of Athens, preach a sermon in our town, and have not forgotten how he looked straight at me and said: "Little boy, you can tell a lie by winking your eye." My wife says she was in a store one day when a country woman came in and asked the merchant if he could match that scrap of gingham which she showed him. He said no, but he had something very like it, and prettier, and he finally sold it to her. After she left, my wife remarked that she might have matched it at the next door, for she noticed the identical goods in the window as she passed. "Yes, I knew it," said the merchant, "but it wasn't my business to tell her; I must sell my own goods if I can." That was the kind of honesty that was policy, but it wasn't fair or neighborly—it wasn't doing as you would be done by. The trading world is very busy concealing the truth. I bought a fine sow from a neighbor once, and she eat up a dozen chickens the day I got her. When I asked him why he didn't tell me that she was a chicken eater, he smiled and said he thought I would find it out soon enough. A merchant may know that a certain piece of prints will fade when washed, but he does not tell it. You can hardly find real linen bosom shirt nowadays, but they are all sold for linen. These are not frauds of much consequence, but they illustrate the Scripture, which saith: "A lie sticketh close in the joints between buyer and seller," and: "It is taught—it is taught—the buyer, but he goeth his way and rejoiceth." That was in a horse trade, I reckon. Hypocrisy, deceit, exaggeration are not confined to traders; professional men and politicians use all these to gain their ends. Yes, and even some preachers will make up a pathetic story to move their hearers to tears, or to give a sensational effect to the sermon. Then, there are the white lies that the women have to tell every day: "Oh, I am so glad to see you; you are looking so well; your little girl is a dear little thing, and as pretty as a pink; do sit longer; won't you take dinner with us?" Sometimes she is not glad, nor is the little girl

pretty, nor does she want the visitor to sit longer or stay to dinner. But these are social deceptions, and keep up good will. What an awful thing it would be for a lady to tell her visitor that she had stayed about long enough, and had better go. Not long ago a lady of our town told two boys who came to see her boys that they had better go home, for they had stayed long enough, and it raised a rumpus that is not yet allayed.

But the most numerous and provoking of all deceivers are the advertisers of patent medicines. Everybody knows that nine-tenths of their nostrums are humbugs and their certificates of wonderful cures are either made up or paid for, and yet the sick or diseased will strain their credulity and take another chance to be restored. That's all right if there is no harm in the medicine, but we do get very tired looking at the conspicuous heads and faces of doctors and patients in the newspapers. Ordinary lying that has no malice in it is not a cardinal sin. It is not forbidden in the Ten Commandments. Ananias was not suddenly punished for lying unto men, but he had lied unto God. He sought to defraud the Lord's treasury—and there is many a church member doing the same thing now. They make no sacrifice. They withhold a part and lie unto their own consciences. The poor widow's mite it still a bigger thing than a rich man's large donation.

I wonder what kind of a world we would have if everybody was good? I don't mean religious, but kind and just and honest. Our courts and prisons would be abolished. Just think of it! But it cannot be. Original sin and total depravity and moral turpitude are still in the way. The mystery of evil still hangs over us. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and other great thinkers say that the Creator made the very best world and the best inhabitants that He could out of the material that He had, but that it is improving as the centuries roll on. And John Fiske says that evil is necessary to teach us what good is. That if there was no crime or pain or grief we would have no joy or happiness and would not know what it was. Plato said 2,000 years ago that we had to limit God's omnipotence or His goodness, one or the other, and many learned and sincere men, like Calvin and Edwards, have tried to reconcile predestination with free agency, but it is all incomprehensible to me, and I have to fall back and intrench myself on those injunctions which say: "Deal justly—love mercy and obey the Lord thy God," and the later one which says: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself," and then accept David's faith, which saith: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

I'm not going to strain my mind over perplexing problems that have never been solved. Mr. Fiske is a beautiful writer, but if evil was created as a contrast so that we might know what good is, then how can we enjoy heaven, where there is no evil, no crime or grief or affliction? One thing I do know, that this is a beautiful world, and this life is a happy one to those who choose to make it so. President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, said in a recent speech at Huntsville: "England is about to perpetrate a great crime against the Boers in expelling them from their own domain. But this is progress and is inevitable. It is the law of nature and the law of nature is the law of God." That sounds like a strange doctrine to those who believe that God is love. The Saviour said: "Offenses must needs come, but woe unto them by whom they come." Then what peril are those rulers in who have the power to oppress and use it to carry out a selfish policy. After all, it is safest to be a humble, honest citizen and have no policy.—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

Seeks Thirty Years in Vain.

"Aunt Polly" Barnett, of Linton, the most picturesque character in Indiana, who 30 years ago sacrificed home, all social ties, and all that there was in life to search for her daughter, is nearing her end. Those who see the old woman now, a wanderer without a home, roof, or money, keeping up a search which is continuous, sleeping in boxes, under trees, and in the open, can little realize that 30 years ago she was a woman of culture and refinement. The daughter was just reaching womanhood and her disappearance was a complete mystery. Mrs. Barnett always believed she was murdered, and she began to dig along the streams and in the woods. She cries and calls for her missing daughter even more piteously than she did 30 years ago.

French Pawnshop Patrons.

All sorts and conditions of people patronize the Paris Mont de Piete, or municipal pawnshop. A report just issued shows that among the borrowers last year were 8,500 working people, 8,497 employees, 6,564 merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers and 2,019 representatives of the liberal professions. Rentiers, who live on their dividends, frequently seek the help of the friendly mont, and 3,209 of this class are among the borrowers. The institution is looked upon more in the nature of a bank than in the pawnshop. It advances money at low rates of interest on any form of security, including furniture and railway shares, and is used by the tradesman short of capital as well as by laborers out of work.

A Lapsus Linguae.

Miss Passay—Dear me, how time flies! Miss Young—Yes, indeed; but I didn't expect to hear you admit it.—Brooklyn Life.

They Can't Strike Back.

Author—I write for posterity. Critic—That's the safest plan for you.—N. Y. Journal.

TAYLOR or GOEBEL.

FIGURES DO TALK.

Heavy Brown Domestic, 4 cts; worth 6 cts.
 Heavy Bleach Domestic, 6 cts; worth 8 1-3
 Best Calicos, all brands, 4 1-2 cts; worth 6
 Heaviest Canton Flannel, 7 cts, worth 10c
 Good Canton Flannel 4 1-2 cts, worth 6c
 Outings, big line, 8 cts; worth 10c
 Humbolt Jeans, 28 cts; worth 40c
 Best Shirts, 6 cts; worth 8 1-3c
 Unsheared Jeans Pants, lined 90cts; with 1.25
 All-wool press Flannels, 18 cts; worth 25c.
 Ladies fleeced union suits, 25 cts; worth 40c
 " " 40 cts; worth 65c
 Scriven drawers, heavy 50 cts; worth 1.00
 Mens boots, \$1.25; worth 1.75
 Mens shoes, 80c to 2.75; worth 1.00 to 4.00
 Ladies shoes, 75c to 2.50; worth 1.00 to 3.50

Final Results Don't stop, keep reading--These Prices are Money Makers to you....

Big Line of Overcoats, McIntoshs and Clothing at cost

Big line of Dress Goods, Trimming, Jackets and Capes.

I have a big line of Dress Goods and Trimmings, Ladies Jackets and Capes and in fact I have everything to make up a first class dry goods store, but as I have decided to quit the dry goods trade, for reasons best known to myself, I have made up my mind to offer my stock at prices that will sell it quick. Don't let our competitors make you believe that they will sell you as cheap as I will, they may offer you one article at a low price and make it back on something else; I offer every article at a low price alike. You are under no obligations to pay your merchant more for goods than you can buy them elsewhere, even if you have traded with him for a long time, for I am sure he would not pay you \$1.00 per bushel for wheat, when he could buy the same kind of wheat for 75 cents. Put this paper in your pocket and come on to our store; and if I don't do just what I have advertised you can have the best suit in the store free of charge.

Thanking you for all past favors and hoping to see you soon, I am, YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

JOHN H. MORSE.

P. S. I will be in my new drug store the latter part of the month, prepared to serve the public to the best of the profession.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.



Marion Lodge No 60

Regular meetings first and third Monday nights in each month, in the Masonic Hall.
 Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
 C. G. WILSON, M. W.
 B. L. WILBORN, Recorder.

W. J. J. Paris, M. D.

PHYSICIAN
 MARION, KY.
 Office over Orme's Drugstore.
 Telephone No. 27.

Vaccinate.
 Be vaccinated.
 How is your arm?
 Be vaccinated quickly.
 The jail has four inmates.

Dr. J. H. Orme was in Uniontown Sunday.

The farmers are posting their farms against the hunter.

Pierce & Son are arranging to go into the livery business.

Mr. J. P. Reed is building a residence on Depot street.

Dr. R. J. Morris is in Fredonia. He will return Friday.

Mr. J. B. Hubbard's family came in from Shady Grove yesterday.

We need our early spring roads now to stop the spread of smallpox.

Rev. R. Y. Thomas filled his first appointment at Dycusburg Sunday.

Robert Moore, son of R. D. Moore has been sick some days. He has the fever.

Mrs. Dr. W. J. J. Paris has been very ill several days with typhoid fever.

Mr. J. E. Thomas reports that he has found a fine bed of iron ore on his farm.

According to best information we have, the new city council will grant saloon license.

Mr. C. J. Burget has charge of the construction of a residence on W. W. Holderman's farm.

Dr. A. H. Belt has moved from Livingston county to a residence near the Harrison trestle.

Rev. Jas. F. Price has arranged to go to White county, Ill., next week to hold a meeting.

Mr. J. C. Elder has been riding a good deal looking at the tobacco. He will soon begin to buy.

Mrs. W. P. Dyer, of Princeton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Clement, of this place.

Mr. R. F. Haynes, the popular druggist, had to go to Evansville last week to have an inflamed eye treated by a specialist.

Chas. Tabor who is in jail at this place for trespass, is wanted in Union county to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Rev. S. K. Breeding, of Eddyville, was in town Friday.

Mr. Otto Quirey, of Sturgis, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. John Southerland moved from Union county to this place last week.

Mr. J. W. Givens has purchased the Kennedy property on West Depot street.

Mr. W. A. Lewis left Monday for Georgia, where he will remain this winter.

Mr. J. M. Freeman is on the petit jury in the Federal court at Paducah this week.

Mrs. J. V. Guthrie returned last week from a visit to friends in Metcalf county.

Mr. W. D. Haynes, of this place, was on the Federal grand jury at Paducah this week.

Mrs. D. B. Woods, of Grove Center, was the guest of Mr. R. H. Woods' family Tuesday.

The little six-months old child of Chas. Daughtery, of the Hebron neighborhood died Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilson were guests of their daughter, Mrs. S. M. Jenkins, of Eddyville, last week.

There are two cases of the reputed smallpox in the Ford's Ferry neighborhood—Earl Hull and Sherman Ford.

Ed Chittenden, on account of failing health, was forced to quit school and return to his home in Livingston county.

Mr. J. E. Dean has been confined at home several days with erysipelas; his nose has been swollen out of all proportions.

Miss Genevive Russell, who has been with Mrs. M. D. Roney some weeks returned to her home at Louisville Tuesday.

Mr. E. H. Long, the brick and tile manufacturer of Commercial, was in town Tuesday looking after some business matters.

Mr. W. D. Baird went to Crider last week to arrange matters for the big purchase of tobacco he expects to make at that place.

Mrs. D. N. Kemp, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Noah Fox, of this county, returned to her home near Tunica, Miss., last week.

Our old friend, Noah W. Jones, erstwhile a citizen of this county, sends for the Press. He is pushing the saw and driving nails at Allen Springs, Ill.

Mr. Fred LaRue returned from Lyon county Monday, and took charge of the gasoline engine at the spar mines. He is getting to be an expert in handling gasoline engines.

Mrs. T. H. Cochran and G. M. Crider visited Mrs. Dora Rodgers at Eddyville, Ill., last week. The pleasant weather and good roads induced them to make the trip overland in a buggy, and they enjoyed the drive.

Watch and wait! for the coming of the "Wright's Original Nashville Students" combined with "Gideon's Minstrel Carnival," the greatest gathering of genuine colored minstrelsy in America.

Miss Shreeves, daughter of Mr. Jack Shreeves, of the Union neighborhood, died Tuesday, of consumption. The body was taken to Davidson county, Tennessee, for burial.

Mr. Edgar B. Zeman, the grain merchant of Tolu, was in Henderson last week. He usually buys corn at his place in large quantities, but he tells us that he is not anxious to buy now even at 25 cents.

An epidemic of fun aptly describes what the patrons of the Opera House may anticipate next Friday, Dec 1st, one night only. Wright's Original Nashville Students combined with Gideon's Minstrel Carnival.

Rev. William C. Demmit, of Sherman, Texas, was visiting friends in this section last week. He preached at the Christian church Thursday night. Some twenty odd years ago, he was well known in this country and was popular as a minister. He organized the Christian church at Salem.

Dr. W. H. Nunn, one of the leading physicians of Union county, was in Marion Tuesday. He reports numerous cases of smallpox in his section—Henshaw. He has treated seventeen cases this fall, and was one of the first physicians in the county to pronounce the disease smallpox; while there were those who doubted and those who pronounced it chicken-pox, there was never any doubt in his mind, and recent developments and investigation have confirmed the correctness of his judgment.

Mr. W. G. Conditt who lives five miles northwest of town came in Monday and reported to Dr. J. R. Clark that a child of Mr. James Cleghorn was sick and had broken out Sunday with something resembling the chicken pox. From the symptoms, as described, Dr. Clark thought it was the smallpox, and directed that the precautionary measures be taken. The trustees of the school in that neighborhood met Tuesday and announced that all who had been exposed must remain out of school.

Without Alexander's telephone to give us the election news, the people would have died of ennui this election. The splendid service of the telephone lines, the urbanity of Mr. Alexander and the efficiency of his assistants is appreciated by the people where ever his lines have extended; he has taken especial pains to keep his patrons posted and has been exceedingly liberal with the public during the excited period, and the public will not forget his generosity. We are glad that we have the splendid system and glad along with the public that T. J. Alexander is the proprietor.

One of the advertising features of a big minstrel show is its street parade. The "Wright's Original Nashville Students" and Gideon's Big Minstrel Carnival that appears at the Opera House, one night, Friday, Dec 1st, will give one of the biggest and musically, one of the most enjoyable parades seen here in many seasons. It includes two military bands and other features and gives but a slight idea of mammoth indoor amusement.

A fresh lot of vaccine virus just received at Orme's. Price 10 cents per point.

Obituary.

Died at the residence of Mr. Thomas D. Stone, the 6th of October, his little son, Robert, aged ten years five months and five days. The summons, which sooner or later must come to us all has again been heard, and this occasion reminds us anew how frail is our hold on that strange thing, called life.

The grim monster entered our midst and nipped from the parent stem a sweet little bud of beauty. Little Robert, as pure as a lillie, was freed from earth and all its woes. He died after a short illness of typhoid. Death is a rest in peace. Those who leave us have no sorrows. With all is over and the problem solved. Death is not an eternal sleep, it is rather the approaching of our night, to be followed by a day more brilliant, only the fading of the transient flower of our life that it may rebloom in another world of joy resplendent and of happiness supernatural. With us as with his loving family, it is a blessed hope, a comforting belief, yes, a happy conviction that it is not all of death to die, that it is but an entrance in eternal life.

Sing on Robert in heaven above.
 While we this lonely desert rove.
 Our time on earth can not be long.
 We soon will join you in your song.
 His schoolmate,
 C. E. C.

In Memory.

Harry Coleman, little son of J. A. and Dancie Hammond, died Sept. 5, 1899, after several days illness. Little Harry was ten months and twenty one days old when God called him to his eternal home.

Oh it did seem so hard as we stood by the death bed of the patient little sufferer and watched the light go out of the bright eyes and the heart cease to beat and then to know that our darling was with us no more.

Father, mother and little sisters, grieve not for little Harry but think what a bright jewel you have in heaven.
 A Friend.

Poor House Letting.

We will until Saturday Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock a. m., receive sealed bids for keeping the county poor for two years, from Jan. 1, 1900. The conditions of the rental of the farm will be made known on that day. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. Rochester, C. J.
 J. B. Kevil, C. A.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Pure Bred
 Devon Cattle.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30

20 head, comprising both sex of all ages.

Sale on farm on Green's Ferry road, seven miles southwest of Salem, Ky. Sale to begin at 1 P. M.

Thomas Wolfe

These symptoms mean torpid liver and a clogged condition in the bowels. They also mean the general health is below par and disease is seeking to obtain control.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Quickly removes these Symptoms, Strengthens the Stomach, Cleanses the Liver and Bowels and Promotes Functional Activity in the Kidneys. A few doses will restore Health and Energy in Body and Brain.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
 Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

R. F. Haynes, Jr., Druggist, Dealer.

Levi Cook, THE JEWELER.

Gives satisfaction on every job of work he does.

He has the biggest stock of . . .



Watches,
 Clocks
 and Jewelry.

Ever displayed in this town.

PIANOS. Steinway, Chickering, Starr and other High Grade Pianos.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Our new system of monthly payments makes it easy to own the best piano. Write for descriptive catalogue and prices.

Jesse French Piano and Organ Co.,

ERNEST SMITH, Manager.

240-242 N. Summer St.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

AMERICA'S LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

IF PAW COULD HAVE HIS WAY.

If paw could have his way, I bet that purty sudden then Would be some changes what would make the people stop and stare: They wouldn't be no heroes then, exceptin' only paw, And this would be the greatest world a-buddy ever saw; They wouldn't be no bills for gas, nor tax fer folks to pay, And cars would jist be run for fun, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, I guess the grass would grow so quick I'd have to mow it every day to keep things lookin' slick, And every time my shoes wore out they'd be another pair, Begin to sprout right off to keep my feet from gettin' bare, As 'maw, she'd set around and smile, without a word to say, And just listen all the while, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, the men that's holdin' office now Would never start to do a thing till paw had told them how, They'd never go to war unless he said they ought to go, And they'd depend on him to show them how to beat the foe; The millionaires would every one be workin' by the day, And purty glad to have the chance, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, the winters would be hot, And in the summer time the snow would fly, I tell you what! The dry spells always would be wet, the wet spells they'd be dry, And when the sun was shinin' clouds would spread across the sky; Then March would be October and December would be May, And they'd be more Sunday mornings, too, if paw could have his way.

If paw could have his way, the crowds would cheer for him, I bet, And all the fashionable folks would want him in their set; The people that we know would all have less than we had then, And wouldn't leave us out when they got parties up agin'; We'd have the best house on the street and all the folks would say That they'd be glad if they was us—if paw could have his way.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

MILDRED MURDOCK.

BY SELLIE D. S. GRAHAM.

Mildred Murdock sat at her typewriter and the machine moved steadily on, keeping time with the disturbed flutterings of her heart. On her stand was a bunch of violets, and their fragrance did not tend to soothe her perturbed spirits, although she loved them dearly.

They were placed there by her employer, Richard Waring, who sat watching her from an inner office. The girl, for she looked nothing more, had been in his employ for six months, and had awakened a deep interest within him. She was a wee little woman, with wondrous appealing eyes, and wavy brown hair that fell carelessly round her piquant face.

She was a good worker, too, and never before was the correspondence, which piled upon him, swept so deftly out of the way. She was a cheery little soul, and had met his advances with a frank pleasure that enchanted him.

Richard Waring was not a wholly bad man, and he had only followed the precedent of his fellows when he had begun, a few weeks before, to pay her some little attentions, such as flowers on her desk, invitations to lunch, etcetera.

At first she had not seemed to mind, but received his favors with a charming unconsciousness that amused him. She had gone to lunch with him the day before, and as they passed out of the modest little restaurant where he always took her, a gay party of young fellows, who had grown very merry over their wine, had made an audible comment on Waring's newest flame.

She had made no remark at the time, but he had noticed a dark flush sweep over the fairness of her flower-like face, and he had cursed them under his breath for their stupidity.

Then, too, the luncheon had not gone off so well as usual. He had ventured a little familiarity in his address, and she had gazed at him with eyes like a startled fawn's. Then he had told her (in the usual way) of the "unsatisfactory emptiness of his life at home," of a "coldly unsympathetic wife," and the "happiness" he enjoyed when with his pretty friend.

She had still been very silent, but had not checked him, as he went on with growing ardor in the recital of the plans for their future friendship and mutual companionship. She had asked where his wife was, and as he told her that she had gone out of the city for the summer the pansy eyes had gleamed munitiously.

He had suggested taking her to a roof garden that night, but she had refused, saying she would give him an answer on the morrow. Then he had wandered on and on, and she had listened with an expression which ought to have warned him, but did not.

When she had finished her work that evening, she had found him waiting, and as she uttered a quiet "good night," he had passionately grasped her hand, but she wrenched it away and sped rapidly down the long hall.

He had no fear of the success of his suit, and there was a very tender feel-

ing in his heart as he looked at the pathetic little figure, as she worked so swiftly and accurately this morning. She had flushed when she saw the violets, but had not thanked him nor fastened them in the bosom of her plain black gown, as usual.

"Poor little woman," he soliloquized, "I must put some pleasure into her bare life."

He knew she was a widow, a soldier's widow, too, but he knew nothing more about her. His heart quite expanded and he laid many plans to brighten the summer of this lone little widow, and incidentally his own, as he watched the pretty, flushed face this morning.

After Geraldine, his wife, came back—"ah, well, that would be different," but of course she would see that for herself.

The morning wore along and as the lunch hour approached, Waring felt a trifle uneasy. She had not once addressed him except as her duties demanded.

"But," he reasoned, "this has been a busy morning, and she is the soul of faithfulness."

So he asked her to go to luncheon with him as usual, and she had requested to be allowed to finish some special work she was doing, as she had brought her lunch with her. The offices were deserted at this hour, and he bent over her, saying:

"Very well, my dear, if I let you off now, will you take dinner with me?"

She raised her beautiful eyes to his face, and half smiled as she replied: "If you will take me to my home first, I will dine with you afterward, if you wish me to."

He had patted the bent head, thinking she was "a bit shy," poor child, or else, here his eyes brightened, "a trifle coy," and he mused on her perfection of form and face throughout the whole noon hour.

At six o'clock she had waited rather proudly for him, but she had pined his violets to her coat, and he smiled as he noticed it. They walked silently to the elevated, then whirled far into the suburbs of the great city, before she led him to a tall apartment house and stopped at the modest door of the third-floor flat.

Then she spoke, and Richard Waring felt the hot blood rush to his face at her words.

"Mr. Waring, I have respected you, revered you, for your great kindness to a friendless, struggling woman. I have wanted to serve you in every way possible, and I have held you above all men in my heart."

"Yesterday I overheard those remarks made by your friends, and, coupled with your own, I realized that after all my 'idol was clay.'"

Here he would have spoken, but she went on hurriedly, trembling:

"Mr. Waring, I do not believe you are like all the rest. I cannot help but think you will still be my friend, even when I tell you I can never be to you anything but a humble employee, your typewriter."

Waring frowned ominously. Her hand was on the latch, and as he tried to detain her, she threw wide open the door and immediately a chubby, dimpled, fair-faced boy of three years ran rapturously to her, clinging to her dress and dancing up and down in childish glee, as he cried out in sweet, baby accents: "Muvver is come; muvver is come."

He was not wholly bad, as I have said, and his good angel stood at his elbow now. A mist came over his sight and he brushed away something very like tears, as he said: "I will be your friend, indeed," and turned and went out into the night.

Mildred Murdock is still the capable typewriter for Richard Waring & Co., attorneys at law. Her employer is her sincere friend and many a toy comes to the tiny flat for Jack, but there are no flowers on her stand now—a-days, and in Richard Waring's heart there is an abiding tenderness and respect for a good woman who taught him a needed lesson once.—Boston Globe.

Motor Mail Wagons.

It has been decided to make a trial of the collection of letters in Paris by motor wagons. The trial will last one month, and if the experiment proves successful it will probably be generally adopted throughout Paris, and undoubtedly the hour of collection can be much delayed owing to the speed with which it can be effected.

India's Wheat Area.

India's area of wheat farms is now about two-thirds as large as that of the United States. The wheat is still threshed by being trodden out by bullocks and buffaloes.

Unlike Other Things.

When silence falls it isn't necessarily broken.—Chicago Daily News

THE COMING SERMON.

Dr. Talmage on Future Modes of Preaching the Gospel.

How He Thinks Religious Truths Should Be Presented—Says Ministers Should Preach the Living Christ.

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In this discourse Dr. Talmage addresses all Christian workers and describes what he thinks will be the modes of preaching the Gospel in the future; text, Romans 12:7: "Or ministry, let us wait on our ministering."

While I was seated on the piazza of a hotel at Lexington, Ky., one summer evening, a gentleman asked me: "What do you think of the coming sermon?" I supposed he was asking me in regard to some new discourse of Dr. Cumming, of London, who sometimes preached startling sermons, and I replied: "I have not seen it." But I found out afterward that he meant to ask what I thought would be the characteristics of the coming sermon of the world, the sermons of the future, the word "Cumming" as a noun pronounced the same as the word "coming" as an adjective. But my mistake suggested to me a very important and practical theme, "The Coming Sermon."

Before the world is converted the style of religious discourse will have to be converted. You might as well go into the modern Sedan or Gettysburg with bows and arrows, instead of rifles and bombshells and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer this world for God by the old style of exhortation and sermonology. Jonathan Edwards preached the sermons most adapted to the age in which he lived, but if those sermons were preached now they would divide an audience into two classes—those sound asleep and those wanting to go home.

But there is a discourse of the future. Who will preach it I have no idea. In what part of the earth it will be born I have no idea. In which denomination of Christians it will be delivered I cannot guess. That discourse of exhortation may be born in the country meeting house on the banks of the St. Lawrence or the Oregon or the Ohio or the Tombigbee or the Alabama. The person who shall deliver it may this moment be in a cradle under the shadow of the Sierra Nevada or in a New England farmhouse or amid the ricefields of southern savannas, or this moment there may be some young man in one of our theological seminaries, in the junior or middle or senior class, shaping that weapon of power, or there may be coming some new baptism of the Holy Ghost on the churches, so that some of us who now stand in the watchtowers of Zion, waiting to see the realization of our present inefficiency, may preach it ourselves. That coming discourse may not be 50 years off. And let us pray God that its arrival may be hastened while I announce to you what I think will be the chief characteristics of that discourse or exhortation when it does arrive, and I want to make my remarks appropriate and suggestive to all classes of Christian workers.

First of all, I remark that that future religious discourse will be full of a living Christ in contradistinction to didactic technicalities. A discourse may be full of Christ though hardly mentioning His name, and a sermon may be empty of Christ while every sentence is repetition of His titles. The world wants a living Christ, not a Christ standing at the head of a formal system of theology, but a Christ who means pardon and sympathy and condolence and brotherhood and life and Heaven, a poor man's Christ, an overworked Christ, an invalid's Christ, a farmer's Christ, a merchant's Christ, an artisan's Christ, an every man's Christ.

A symmetrical and fine worded system of theology is well enough for theological classes, but it has no more business in a pulpit than have the technical phrases of an anatomist or a psychologist or a physician in the sickroom of a patient. The world wants help, immediate and world uplifting, and it will come through a discourse in which Christ shall walk right down into the immortal soul and take everlasting possession of it, filling it as full of light as is this noonday firmament.

That sermon or exhortation of the future will not deal with men in the threadbare illustrations of Jesus Christ. In that coming address there will be instances of vicarious suffering taken right out of everyday life, for there is not a day when somebody is not dying for others—as the physician saving his diphtheritic patient by sacrificing his own life; as the ship captain he is going down with his vessel while he is getting his passengers into the lifeboat; as the fireman consuming in the burning building while he is taking a child out of a fourth-story window; as in summer the strong swimmer at East Hampton or Long Branch or Cape May or Lake George himself perished trying to rescue the drowning; as the newspaper boy one summer, supporting his mother for some years, his invalid mother, when offered by a gentleman 50 cents to get some special paper, and he got it, and rushed up in his anxiety to deliver it and was crushed under the wheels of the train and lay on the grass with only strength enough to say: "Oh, what will become of my poor, sick mother now?" Vicarious suffering—the world is full of it. An engineer said to me on a locomotive in Dakota: "We men seem to be coming to better appreciation than we used to. Did you see that accident the other day of an engineer who to save his passengers stuck to his place, and when he was found dead in the locomotive, which was upside down, he was found still smiling, his hand on the airbrake?" And as the engineer said it to me he put his hand on the airbrake to illustrate his men-

ing, and I looked at him and thought: "You would be just as much a hero in the same crisis." Oh, in that religious discourse of the future there will be living illustrations taken out of everyday life of vicarious suffering—illustrations that will bring to mind the ghastlier sacrifice of Him who in the high places of the field, on the cross, fought our battles and endured our struggle and died our death.

A German sculptor made an image of Christ, and he asked his little child, two years old, who it was, and she said: "That must be some very great man." The sculptor was displeased with the criticism, so he got another block of marble and chiseled away on it two or three years, and then he brought in his little child, four or five years of age, and said to her: "Who do you think that is?" She said: "That must be the One who to, little children in His arms and blessed them." Then the sculptor was satisfied. Oh, my friends, what the world wants is not a cold Christ, not an intellectual Christ, not a severely magisterial Christ, but a loving Christ, spreading out His arms of sympathy to press the whole world to His loving heart!

But I remark also that the religious discourse of the future of which I speak will be a popular discourse. There are those in these times who speak of a popular sermon as though there must be something wrong about it. As these critics are dull themselves, the world gets the impression that a sermon is good in proportion as it is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the world ever saw and, considering the small number of the world's population, had the largest audiences ever gathered. He never preached anywhere without making a great sensation. People rushed out in the wilderness to hear him reckless of their physical necessities. So great was their anxiety to hear Christ that, taking no food with them, they would have fainted and starved had not Christ performed a miracle and fed them. Why did so many people take the truth at Christ's hands? Because they all understood it. He illustrated his subject by a hen and her chickens, by a bushel measure, by a handful of salt, by a bird's flight and by a lily's aroma. All the people knew what he meant, and they flocked to him. And when the religious discourse of the future appears it will not be Princetonian, not Rochesterian, not Andoverian, not Middletonian, not Olivetian—plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the woes, wants, sins and sorrows of an auditory.

But when the exhortation or discourse does come there will be a thousand gleaming scimiters to charge on it. There are in so many theological seminaries professors telling young men how to preach, themselves not knowing how, and I am told that if a young man in some of our theological seminaries says anything quaint or thrilling or unique faculty and students fly at him and set him right and straighten him out and smooth him down and chop him off until he says everything just as everybody else says it. Oh, when the future religious discourse of the Christian church arrives all the churches of Christ in our great cities will be thronged! The world wants spiritual help. All who have buried their dead want comfort. All know themselves to be mortal and to be immortal, and they want to hear about the great future. I tell you, my friends, if the people of our great cities who have had trouble only thought they could get practical and sympathetic help in the Christian church, there would not be a street in Washington or New York or any other city which would be passable on the Sabbath day if there were a church on it, for all the people would press to that asylum of mercy, that great house of comfort and consolation.

A mother with a dead babe in her arms came to the god Siva and asked to have her child restored to life. The god Siva said to her: "You go and get a handful of mustard seed from a house in which there has been no sorrow and in which there has been no death, and I will restore your child to life." So the mother went out, and she went from house to house and from home to home looking for a place where there had been no sorrow and where there had been no death, but she found none. She went back to the god Siva and said: "My mission is a failure. You see, I haven't brought the mustard seed. I can't find a place where there has been no sorrow and no death."

"Oh!" said the god Siva. "Understand, your sorrows are no worse than the sorrows of others. We all have our griefs, and all have our heartbreaks. Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone; For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth, But has trouble enough of its own."

We hear a great deal of discussion now all over the land about why people do not go to church. Some say it is because Christianity is dying out and because people do not believe in the truth of God's Word, and all that. The reason is because our sermons and exhortations are not interesting and practical and helpful. Some one might as well tell the whole truth on this subject, and so I will tell it. The religious discourse of the future, the Gospel sermon to come forth and shake the nations and lift people out of darkness, will be a popular sermon, just for the simple reason that it will meet the woes and the wants and the anxieties of the people.

There are in all our denominations ecclesiastical mummies sitting around to frown upon the fresh young pulpits of America to try to awe them down, to cry out: "Tut, tut, tut! Sensational!" They stand to-day preaching in churches that hold a thousand people, and there are a hundred persons present, and if they cannot have the world saved in their way it seems as if they do not want it saved at all.

I do not know but the old way of making ministers of the Gospel is better—a collegiate education and an ap-

prenticeship under the care and home attention of some earnest, aged Christian minister, the young man getting the patriarch's spirit and assisting him in his religious service. Young lawyers study with old lawyers, young physicians with old physicians, and I believe it would be a great help if every young man studying for the Gospel ministry could get himself in the home and heart and sympathy and under the benediction and perpetual presence of a Christian minister.

But, I remark again, the religious discourse of the future will be an awakening sermon. From altar rail to the front door step, under that sermon, an audience will get up and start for Heaven. There will be in it many a staccato passage. It will not be a lullaby. It will be a battle charge. Men will drop their sins, for they will feel the hot breath of pursuing retribution on the back of their necks. It will be sympathetic with all the physical distresses as well as the spiritual distresses of the world. Christ not only preached, but he healed paralysis, and he healed epilepsy, and he healed the dumb and the blind and the lepers.

That religious discourse of the future will be an everyday sermon, going right down into every man's life, and it will teach him how to vote, how to bargain, how to plow, how to do any work he is called to do, how to wield trowel and pen and pencil and yardstick and plane. And it will teach women how to preside over their households and how to educate their children and how to imitate Miriam and Esther and Vashti and Eunice, the mother of Timothy, and Mary, the mother of Christ, and those women who on northern and southern battlefields who were mistaken by the wounded for angels of mercy, fresh from the throne of God.

Yes, I have to tell you, the religious discourse of the future will be a reported sermon. If you have any idea that printing was invented simply to print secular books, and stenography and phonography were contrived merely to set forth secular ideas, you are mistaken. The printing press is to be the great agency of Gospel proclamation. It is high time that good men, instead of denouncing the press, employ it to scatter forth the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The vast majority of people in our cities do not come to church, and nothing but the printed sermon can reach them and call them to pardon and life and peace and Heaven.

So I cannot understand the nervousness of some of my brethren of the ministry. When they see a newspaper man coming in they say: "Alas, there is a reporter!" Every added reporter is 10,000, 50,000, 100,000 immortal souls added to the auditory. The time will come when all the village, town and city newspapers will reproduce the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and sermons preached on the Sabbath will reverberate all around the world, and some by type and some by voice, all nations will be evangelized.

The practical bearing of this is upon those who are engaged in Christian work, not only upon theological students and young ministers, but upon all who preach the Gospel and all who exhort in meetings and all of you if you are doing your duty. Do you exhort in prayer meeting? Be short and spirited. Do you teach in Bible class? Though you have to study every night, be interesting. Do you accept people on the subject of religion in their homes or in public places? Study adroitness and use common sense. The most graceful and most beautiful thing on earth is the religion of Jesus Christ, and if you awkwardly present it it is defamatory. We must do our work rapidly, and we must do it effectively. Soon our time for work will be gone.

A dying Christian took out his watch and gave it to a friend and said: "Take that watch. I have no more use for it. Time is at an end for me, and eternity begins." Oh, my friends, when our watch has ticked away for us the last moment, and our clock has struck for us the last hour, may it be found we did our work well, that we did it in the very best way, and whether we preached the Gospel in pulpits or taught Sabbath classes, or administered to the sick as physicians, or bargained as merchants, or pleaded the law as attorneys, or were busy as artisans or husbandmen or as mechanics, or were, like Martha, called to give a meal to a hungry Christ, or, like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or, like Deborah, to rouse the courage of some timid Barak in the Lord's conflict, we did our work in such a way that it will stand the test of judgment! And in the long procession of the redeemed that march around the throne may it be found that there are many there brought to God through our instrumentality and in whose rescue we exult. But let none of us who are still unsaved wait for that religious discourse of the future. It may come after our obsequies. It may come after the stonecutter has chiseled our name on the slab 50 years before. Do not wait for a great steamer of the Cunard or White Star line to take you off the wreck, but hail the first craft, with however low a mast and however small a bulk and however poor a rudder and however weak a captain.

Instead of waiting for that religious discourse of the future (it may be 40, 50 years off), take this plain invitation of a man who to have given you spiritual eyesight would be glad to be called the spittle by the hand of Christ put on the eyes of a blind man and who would consider the highest compliment of this service if, at the close, 500 men should start from these doors, saying: "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not. This one thing I know—whereas I was blind, now I see."

Swifter than shadows over the plain, quicker than birds in their autumnal flight, hasten then eagles to their prey, bid you to a sympathetic Christ. The orchestras of Heaven have strung their instruments to celebrate your rescue: And many were the voices around the throne. Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always secured for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

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SOCIAL DELIGHTS.

What One Experiences Sometimes While Engaging in the Game of Whist.

This is what a Detroit whist player is willing to take oath took place at a party where he was doing his level best for a prize:

The large lady, his partner, gave the right sleeve of her shirt waist a hitch, muttered under her breath and then said to the other lady: "Look at that, now. It's all askew and so annoying. I don't care who you go to or how much you pay, it's always the same way. Did you signal for trump, or was it the other hand?"

"That sleeve lost us three tricks," continued the complainant. Then the other lady wanted a recipe for making chowchow pickled or something of that sort. Of course, my accommodating partner went right to feeling it off, playing a king to my ace when she had a three spot, revoked on another suit, led right into the enemy's strength, and then had the nerve to ask me if I saw anywhere that she could have bettered her play. Say, I wanted to boil her in oil.

"I tried to keep from turning red, saying anything sarcastic or swearing a little, and succeeded reasonably well."

"Then she went to telling about a new hat her neighbor had bought. She took two five spots at a heavy cost, and then consoling me with a half-screaming explanation that she had been playing Pedro the night before and had lapsed into it again without thinking. I never behaved better in my life, feigned sudden illness, got away and made things blue for two blocks. After I was gone she told the opposition that I played a very stupid game."—Detroit Free Press.

He who builds according to every man's advice will have a queer structure.—Chicago Daily News.

A vacant expression—"To Rent."—Golden Days.



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FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, P. I., Oct. 7, 1899.
Luther Hardisty, Jr., Ky.
Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure I pen you those lines concerning the situation here. The papers can never give Otis any worse name than he deserves. He wants the war to continue and it will, you bet.

America will be fighting here four or five years if the present plan of war is continued. When we get the Filipinos where we could do them up we get the order to "cease firing" then they get away from us.

On the second of this month we gave them all they were looking for. We fired canister and shrapnel which tore their heads open. When this battery gets after them they hustle out. We had a hot fight yesterday and fixed them like we did on the second. This is a hard place to fight in. The brush and vegetation being nearly as thick as it was in Cuba. The rice fields are full of water and the infantry boys wade them. It is awful hard on the boys to wade this way.

Our loss in the battle of Oct. 6, was as follows: Captain Co. H, 14th Infantry; Corporal Co. H, 14th Signal Corps; 10 wounded; Lieut. Burgess of our battery was wounded in the leg and a private in the knee. I think we got through lucky. This is an Indian warfare. I don't fault the negroes for it but I blame the officers of our army. We are in Bacon. Every Sunday the village is full of negroes. They fight in the back of town till one of our guns is heard, then you can't see a negro.

A sentinel saw a negro come out of a hut with his gun, and the officers of the day were there and forbid the sentinel to shoot the negro. They go through our lines when and where they please. The guard captured a captain of the "Agil" army who had his warrant in his pocket and they gave him an escort back to the line and let him go. This is the way the war is going on in the Philippines.

They have negro police here. One called a soldier a "bontona man," the soldier broke his face, and the soldier was court-martialed and \$15 was the cost. Most of our men who get shot are shot in the back.

The sharpshooters are in their huts when our lines pass; they take off their hats and bow to us and as soon as we pass he gets his gun and some man gets a bullet in the back. It seems that some of our officers think more of the negroes than they do of their own men. Think of it, but what can we do? Nothing, save what we are told to do.

Our old captain fooled them on the fifth. He was in charge of the firing line. He had the wire cut and fired the negroes out of sight. The Mausers were picking the limbs and dust all around us, being within fifty yards of the enemy, we got the command to "lay down," we dropped like shot, and the enemy's fire was changed to another direction; we loaded with two rounds of shrapnel and cleared everything in front of you bet. Heads went off and up.

All of this section is covered with banana trees and bamboo. There is lots of fruit grown here. The oranges when ripe have a green color. We have something new everyday, we have a new place.

You said you would like to be here a short time, yes, ten minutes would be long enough. You may think God you are not here. This is harder on man than making railroad ties. I am having a campmeeting in the Philippines this year but I don't like the ministers. Otis is not a good one, neither is "Agil." We have a pest here, the army worms are eating the heads off of the Filipinos.

We don't have so much rain as we did. A big fight will occur tomorrow. We are to take San Francisco de Malabon. Our forces are composed of 13, 14 and 4th Infantry; E, of the 3rd and G, troop of the 4th cavalry; F, of the 5th and D, battery of 6th artillery.

We are in Lawton's Second Brigade, same as we were in Cuba. Lawton is a fighter but Otis—never Otis' general order is to burn no shacks, but we burned shacks the other day to a finish. He said he would court martial any soldier caught burning or any officer who does not report the same.

ANNIE LOUISA TRAVIS

A Touching Tribute to the Memory of A Good Woman.

Annie Louisa Travis, third daughter of F. N. and Paulina Wilson, wife of Geo. M. Travis, was born in Crittenden county, Ky., on Christmas day, 1860. She was one of a large family of brothers and sisters. They attended school at New Salem, a little log school house nestled at the foot of a hill just across the creek from their home. Just beyond the home of Mr. Wilson was that of L. C. Travis, who also had a goodly family of sons and daughters, who went to the same school, skipped across the creek on the same footlog, spelled in the same classes and played the same games. Though all were good friends, it was soon noticed that George and Annie were partial toward each other, and when the school was changed to Copperas Spring and their roads went a mile farther together their childish partiality grew to fondness and afterward ripened into love. When Annie was almost twenty years of age, Nov. 28, 1880, they were married and quietly went to the comfortable little home that he had already provided for her—a home where they were to spend many happy years together—a home which, though so complete with only themselves was to be ungrudgingly shared with others. I never knew people more happily mated than they seemed to be. From nature, or early associations, or both, their tastes and ideas were very harmonious so that they always agreed in business and enjoyed the same pleasures. Whether at home or abroad, alone or with others, they seemed to enjoy each other's company as much as when they walked the same road to school. The sunshine of their home was shared with others; two little orphan girls were taken in and made to feel that they too had a home; then, when her father and mother had both died and left two small daughters, they were received and cared for; still, when another sister was left a widow with two small children they were made welcome. To neighbors, friends and needy strangers, their doors were open. She was very energetic and a good manager of her work and business.

Although she went to church and other religious gatherings a great deal her neighbors marveled at the amount of work she was able to accomplish; She did a great deal of church and charitable work. She not only looked

well to her own household but liked to see churches comfortable and orderly as well. Should you visit Piney Fork cemetery and notice the improvements of the grounds and the substantial fence around it was due to her efforts more than that of any one else that these things were done.

She was converted when she was twelve years old; Aug. 15, 1883, at Piney Fork, and united with the Methodist church at White Union, in Caldwell county, two years later; but afterward, Aug. 17, 1888, she and her husband joined the C. P. church at Piney Fork near their home, where she was an active, devoted member for the remainder of her life. She was as unselfish in her church relations as she was with her home. She supported other churches so generously and enjoyed their services so much that we would often forget to what church she belonged. She was a good singer and her singing will be long remembered and greatly missed.

Although for years her health had not been good, her death came suddenly and was a great shock to her family and friends. Quietly and sweetly she fell asleep in Jesus, Aug. 21, 1899, and was laid to rest amid a great gathering of sorrowing friends at Piney Fork, in the cemetery she had helped to make beautiful.

Rev. James F. Price, her teacher, former pastor and life-long friend preached an impressive sermon from these words: "And I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on the Mount Zion, and with him an hundred and four thousand having his Father's name written in their foreheads."—Rev 14:1

During her last sickness she told her sister that she did not know whether she would die or not, but that it was all right; if God called her she was ready to go; but if it was his will for her to stay and suffer longer she was willing to do his bidding.

In her home, in the Sabbath school, church and in the community she is greatly missed; but the world has been made better and brighter by her life and we thank God for giving her to us.

Herschool-mate,
M. W.

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A. C. MOORE
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MARION, KY.

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All persons having claims against the estate of M. J. Oliver, deceased, will present them properly proven on or before Jan. 1, 1900, as they will be barred after that date. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come and settle, as I wish to settle up the estate by Jan. 1, 1900
T. J. Yeats, Admr.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.
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