

THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.
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THE DAILY SUN
Will give special attention to ALL local
happenings of interest in Paducah and vicinity,
and respecting general news, which will be
given as fully as space will permit without
regard to expense.

THE WEEKLY SUN
Is devoted to the interests of our country,
and will at all times be new and
interesting, with special attention to
all political affairs and topics. It will
be a feature and a strong exponent of the
views and teachings of the National Republi-
can party.

CORRESPONDENCE.
A special feature of the weekly edition of
this paper will be its Correspondence De-
partment, in which it hopes to represent
every locality within the limits of its cir-
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FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

It is stated Ruydard Kipling gets
\$5,000 a month as Creton correspondent
of the London Times. Doubt-
less Mr. Kipling will find it agreeable
for the war to continue.

The work of placing the electric
wires under ground was begun in St.
Louis this week. It will be a ques-
tion of only a few years until the
metropolitan companies will all have
to go underground. Of course it is
only in the larger cities that the ex-
pense of the conduit can be sus-
tained.

Our evening contemporary has
not yet taken advantage of its oppor-
tunity to show its superior wisdom
and enterprise by naming that "cut
and dried" Republican ticket. It
has been several days since it
declared its ability so to do.
It is culpable in neglecting
a matter of so much interest to
the public.

It is stated Secretary Sherman has
cable advices that Gen. Rivera, Ma-
ceo's successor recently captured by
the Spaniards, will not be shot but
held as a prisoner of war. It is
worth notice that the assurance comes
after the passage of the senate resolu-
tion on the subject. The alacrity
with which Spain responds to Ameri-
can sentiment recently is something
remarkable.

Up to the present time, "Pooh
Bah" Hanna is the only man in the
United States who believes in the
Dingley bill, even Dingley himself
being opposed to the woolen sched-
ule, but supporting it in order to
carry out the Republican idea that
properly must come through the
million living on bread and water
while the thousands have their cake
and champagne.—Louisville Post.

A more utterly false and baseless
assertion it would be impossible for
the "Post" to concoct. This is the
character of the fight principally
made against such legislation as the
Dingley tariff in behalf of the labor
element.

Mr. BRYAN cannot forbear com-
ments on the recent municipal elec-
tion which are in perfect alignment
with his record for demagoguery. He
says "it is impossible to tell how the
future conduct of the Republican
party will impress the country, but it
is evident that thus far Republican
success has been a disappointment."
Thus far! About four weeks. Not a
single Republican measure inaugu-
rated, hardly a start made toward
placing Republicans in the offices
throughout the country. What Mr.
Bryan thus lends his voice to is the
worst species of political croaking,
unworthy a man of presidential
caliber.

This \$200,000 appropriated for the
food sufferers by the Government at
Washington is but a beginning.
More, more, more, will be needed to
prevent actual famine in a country
that under ordinary circumstances
would support a population of many
times that there at present. Four
hundred thousand people are said to
be in actual want now in the Yazoo
delta alone. The government appro-
priation is therefore but fifty cents
per head for them, to say nothing of
thousands elsewhere. No doubt the
states in which the suffering exists
will also respond for the relief of their
own people, but probably in the end
the greater part of the relief and
assistance must come from charity.
This is an occasion worthy Miss Bar-
ton and the Red Cross Society.

SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas,
thinks "there has never been a time
more fitting than the present to re-
call the great public services and pa-
triotic and wise thoughts" of Thomas
Jefferson than the present, speaking
relative to the proposed celebration
of the approaching anniversary of

Jefferson's birth. One wise and pa-
triotic utterance of the great Virgin-
ian was that the question of the ratio
between gold and silver was a com-
mercial one simply. It is a good
thing to recall at a time when Mr.
Jones and a large section of the
party which claims Mr. Jefferson as
a progenitor are running after
strange gods and declaring that the
rate can and should be fixed arbi-
trarily by the government and that
commerce has nothing to do with it.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY is not the most
numerous in the world, but if ac-
counts may be believed its a dandy,
what there is of it. The new battle
ship, Iowa, which has just had her
official trial, earned her builders a
premium of \$200,000 for speed de-
veloped above the contract require-
ments. The contract called for a
speed of sixteen knots, with a pre-
mium of \$50,000 for every quarter
knot developed above that require-
ment. Not only in speed, however,
is she a superior vessel. In the
weight and character of her armor
and the efficiency of her armament
she is said to be the equal, if not the
superior, of any other vessel afloat.
The rapid development of our ship
building interests under the policy of
recent years until now we are able to
construct the finest battle ships in the
world is matter for self-gratulation
by all Americans. Let the good
work go on, and let congress by ap-
propriate legislation lead its aid to
the rehabilitation of our commercial
marine.

A DISPATCH from Paducah Tues-
day stated that the city authorities
had decided to repudiate payment of
principal and interest on \$100,000 of
bonds issued ten years ago in aid of
some railroad. The reason assigned
therefor is a mere technicality. It
being alleged that these bonds were
authorized at an election at which the
people also voted on another issue.
It is to be hoped that the people of
Paducah will do no such thing.
Their credit is worth much more than
\$100,000, and it will be ruined if
they resort to repudiation. No mat-
ter how hard the burden, the policy
of honesty pays best in the long run.
Paducah is a well-to-do little city,
and to take advantage of a technical-
ity to avoid the payment of a debt
is without excuse.—Courier-Journal.

The statement does not properly
represent the facts. The facts are
simply that the matter was brought
before the council at its last meeting
and referred to a committee for in-
vestigation. No action beyond this
has been taken, and the prevailing
sentiment seems to indicate that none
will be taken. The city of Paducah
will pay its honest debts.

St. Louis makes an excellent
showing of Republican growth. The
Republican candidate for Mayor in
the election of last Tuesday was elec-
ted by a plurality of 24,000 and a
majority of 6,000 over all in a total
vote of 91,500. Ziegenhein, against
whom charges of official corruption
in connection with his administration
of the office of tax collector have
been agitated by the Democratic
press for years, notwithstanding his
full vindication on an official
investigation, ran considerably
behind his ticket, the remainder be-
ing elected by an average majority
of 20,000. It will be worth while
to show by comparison what this re-
sult means. In 1892 a Republican
plurality for President of 859 was all
that could be boasted. A year later
one of the ablest and most popular
Republicans in St. Louis, Mr. Wal-
bridge, against whom no breath of
scandal could be brought, was elec-
ted by a plurality of 2,835. McKin-
ley's plurality in the city was 15,617;
Ziegenhein in 1897 receives 24,000
plurality, while a majority of the Re-
publican ticket was elected by near-
ly forty thousand plurality. St. Louis
has done herself proud. She is a
great city.

Our morning contemporary after
devoting a column of space to the
subject of a suggested repudiation of
an indebtedness of the city, in oppo-
sition thereto, comes forward in an
editorial of considerable length ad-
vocating the repudiation of a debt of
the city to the Six, its business rival.
Consistency is not a jewel in which
"the Register" is wont to revel. It
is true the opposition to such pay-
ment is based on the alleged illegality
of the contract. But so is the
proposed rejection of bonds given by
the city to the railroad. In the one
case as in the other, the order was
made in accordance with supposed
authority. In both cases the city
reaped the benefit. In the latter
case the fees collected by the city
collector will much more than re-im-
burse the city for the outlay. The
allegation that the contract by the
city was illegal is the gratuitous as-
sumption of the editor of the "Regis-
ter," who may be a great constitu-
tional lawyer, but has yet to be so
recognized. It is presumed the dis-
tinguished gentleman who officiates
as legal council for the city is worthy
at least as much credit on a question
of this character as the editor of the
"Register." The trouble with the
"Register" is simply that the money
paid by the city for legitimate ser-
vices by the Six is not going into its
own coffers but those of its success-

ful business rival. "The Law in the
Case" has little to do with it.

ARMOR of the much talked of
harmony between the factions of the
Democratic party we print the fol-
lowing from Chairman John John-
son, of the Democratic state central
committee, which is certainly en-
couraging to some people:
"Some time ago I thought that
we should have a late convention,
but there is now too much harmony
in the air, and I think we should
hold it early before this harmony
goes too far, and believe that we
ought to draw lines that will give us
a well-defined issue upon which to
fight."
"This harmony idea reminds me
of pickets of the opposing armies
during the war, who became so
friendly while camped close together
that they played cards and ex-
changed tobacco for coffee. It be-
came necessary to give orders that
every man who poked up his head
should be shot, in order to break up
this unusual friendship between hos-
tile forces. The same plan may have
to be applied in Kentucky politics."
On the same subject the "Courier-
Journal" has the following to say:
"It is easy to say 'let's get to-
gether.' But there must be some
honest basis for getting together.
Unless men have entered into a cor-
rupt agreement to deceive and be-
tray the voters under the ready
pretense of 'harmony,' they will come
into the open and show their hands."
"Harmony," with a big H, is just
what we need. It is vile and
most abominable and is pre-
sented only by scamps having jobs up
their sleeves, or donkeys, who possess
neither a sense of reasonable intelli-
gence nor any convictions of their
own."

A NUMBER of foreign nations, in-
fluenced by their commercial inter-
ests, are raising protests against the
provisions of the McKinley law. The
nature of this opposition indicates
that they are wholly ignorant of the
true state of affairs and, misled by
the continual misrepresentation of the
free traders of this country, have
gained the impression that the tariffs
to be laid are levied for the sole pur-
pose of preventing their exports to
this country. It is probable not one
in a hundred of those foreigners, who
are so loud in their denunciation of
the Dingley law understands the real
demand for revenues or the neces-
sities of this government which com-
pel the levy of a large amount of
taxes in some form. If they did, of
course it would be matter of no con-
cern to them. Neither can we af-
ford to permit them to shape our
policy. The policy of this country
must be to provide in its own way for
the revenues required, just as it pro-
vides the laws for the government of
the people. Only the interest of this
country and of its agricultural, man-
ufacturing, mining and commercial
development can properly be taken
into consideration. The loud talk
about retaliation, withdrawal of trade,
etc., is mere bluff. It has been in-
dulged before on every occasion of
the enactment of a protective tariff,
but when time came for business un-
der the merchants of those countries
have found it most profitable to do
business with Uncle Sam, and so the
trade goes on just the same. The
largest export business we have ever
done has been when we had a high
protective tariff. The largest ad-
verse balances of trade have been
under low tariff.

THE DEFICIT AND THE BONDS.
From the New York Tribune.
Before long there will be found
reiterating the assertion that sales of
bonds during the last four years have
not been made necessary by any de-
ficiency or revenue. It is therefore
important without delay to bring to-
gether the facts which are fully shown
in the latest compared with earlier
official records. If it were possible,
by a put on an end to the traveling
faculty of a particular untruth, this
particular one might with ease be put
quite out of the running. But so long
as that untruth is the only defense
that can be made for the conduct of
a Democratic congress and adminis-
tration, it is certain to be repeated
and by many persons actually be-
lieved. It may be worth while,
nevertheless, to cite the precise docu-
ments which demonstrate this un-
truth, so that as often as possible it
may be confronted with the record.

The two debt statements of March
1, 1893, and 1897, also show what
was done during Mr. Cleveland's
administration with the rest of the
money raised by selling bonds.
They prove that the treasury held of
gold in excess of gold certificates
outstanding \$103,294,218.91 when
President Harrison went out, and
\$148,661,209.43 when President
Cleveland went out, so that \$45,-
376,900.52 of the gold borrowed was
actually added to the amount lying
in the treasury. Further, the quantity
of standard silver dollars lying
in the treasury, mainly represented
by silver certificates out-
standing, increased from \$350,-
474,895 to \$39,939,621, so that
without attention to minor details it
is clear that more than the entire ex-
cess of bonds sold over deficiency of
revenue was added to the idle gold
and silver in the treasury. The
bonds realized something more than
their face, and there are minor differ-
ences in other cash accounts, which
need not be closely examined for the
present purpose.

The money raised by the sale of
bonds was therefore absolutely nec-
essary to meet a deficiency of over
\$196,000,000, and without it the
treasury would have become bankrupt
before April, 1895, and the balance
so raised was in fact added to the
gold and silver coin lying in the
treasury. As to the currency left
outstanding the comparison is
interesting, though not es-
sential. There was a net
reduction of \$11,317,573 in treasury
notes outstanding during the four
years, although the legal tender notes
lying in the treasury were reduced by
a few millions, and the bank notes
were increased. The late adminis-
tration did not apparently lessen the
demand debt of the treasury, re-
fused to permit its deficit to be met
by increased taxation, declared that
the end, even after the Democratic
income tax had been held unconsti-
tutional, that the revenue was large
enough, and yet had to borrow over
\$196,000,000 to meet a deficit, and
did borrow more than \$70,000,000
more to add to the gold and silver
lying in the treasury. If the pre-
tenses and the facts do not fit each
other, so much the worse for the pre-
tenses.

CANNOT BE ENDED
By Force of Arms, Says a Span-
ish Officer of the War.

The Fact Recognized by Weyler.
—Interesting Correspondence.

The able and interesting corres-
pondent of the St. Louis "Globe-
Democrat," writing from Cuba,
throws a side-light on the situation
that is exceedingly interesting. He
says:
"The insurrection can not be en-
ded by force of arms," one of the
highest Spanish officials said to me
only a few days ago. This is the
conviction of all who are familiar
with the conditions and with the re-
sults of the campaigning. The re-
sults can hold out indefinitely against
such operations as Weyler has planned
and conducted. Nobody knows it
better than the General. But no-
body can suggest anything more ef-
fective in the way of aggressive
movements. Therefore, the senti-
ment for a termination through nego-
tiations has begun to manifest itself
in many ways, and Weyler himself
is at work in that direction, admit-
ting by his action what he will not say
in so many words.

"Pacification" does not pacify.
The war, such a war as it is, still
goes on in the western half of the
province in which Weyler pronounced
the province in which Weyler pronoun-
ced the war ended. When the news-
paper correspondents went to the cen-
sor at the palace and submitted the
dispatches they wished to forward
about some fighting that had taken
place in Pinar del Rio after the Gen-
eral had passed to another province,
permission was refused.
"But," argued the correspondents,
"this is a Spanish victory. There can
be no objection to such news
going out."
The censor would obdurate. Not a
dispatch would be stamped with the
approval indispensable to secure accep-
tance by the telegraph company. The
argument of the censor was ingenu-
ous.

"Gen. Weyler," he said, "has de-
clared Pinar del Rio pacified. It will
not do to take note of any fighting
there. I can not let you report fight-
ing that there has been a battle there,
although we won it."
The time soon came when the
Spanish were obliged to admit the
presence of revolutionists in force in
Pinar del Rio. Weyler called into
consultation several men of wide in-
sight in Havana and sent them to
see Gen. Juan Rios Rivera, who suc-
ceeded Maceo, the mulatto, as the
commander of the western wing of
the army of liberation. The envoys
found Rivera, but they brought back
to Havana no encouragement of ne-
gotiations for the Captain-General.
Today, besides the troops on garri-
son duty in the west, there are some
thousands of soldiers operating
in the field. The methods
of these operations are those
which are being applied wherever any
aggressive movements are in progress.
They are the betrayal, the ambushade
and the surprise with overwhelming
numbers. These methods have just

would have exhausted the whole net
cash balance on hand when President
Harrison went out, which was \$124,-
128,087.88, as the debt statement of
March 1, 1893, shows in bold, black
figures, and that point of complete
exhaustion would have been reached
in April, 1895, as the record just
mentioned on page 1019 distinctly
proves. But further, nothing can be
more certain than that the actual ex-
haustion of the last cent in the treas-
ury must have come much sooner,
through the panic of public creditors,
if bonds had not been sold to meet
the monthly deficiency of revenue.

win a notable result for the Spanish
in the capture of Rivera, the leading
General of the Cubans next to Gomez
and Calixto Garcia. Gomez is the
Commander-in-Chief, with authority
superior to even President Masco.
He is dictator as well as General.
Garcia is the ranking General in the
east, and Rivera, until his capture,
was in a corresponding position for
the west. The capture of Rivera is
still surrounded with some mystery.
A report of the circumstances has
been made by the Spanish and given
publicly. It carries the probability of
probability on the face. The truth
of this, as of many other inci-
dents of the Cuban war, will re-
main partially suppressed. It seen
that the location of Rivera's head-
quarters became known to the Span-
ish. Troops to the number of 1500,
that is, the Spanish admission, were
moved so as to surround the woods
in which Rivera with his staff and a
body guard of about 100 Cubans was
camped. Rivera had been in the same
place for several weeks. His
camp was betrayed to the Spaniards,
but by whom is only a suspicion.
The official report does not mention
this feature.
A disagreeable fact, that must be
taken into consideration in any truth-
ful statement of the Cuban situation,
is that Benedict Arnold's are numer-
ous. Between fear and gold the
Spanish come into possession of much
information helpful to them and
damaging to the revolutionists.
Putting his forces in position, the
Spanish commander, Velasco, shelled
the woods where Rivera was. The
Cubans had but one possible chance
of escape. That was to break the
lines. They tried it. Rivera was
shot through both legs and fell help-
less. Benalca, colonel and chief of
staff, turned back to carry his com-
mander from the field and was shot.
Adjutant Terry was fatally wounded.
Ten members of the body guard were
killed. The others cut their way out.

To the Spaniards the conditions of
campaigning in Cuba present but one
possible way of ending the rebellion.
That is by repetitions of the Rivera
affair—betrayal, surprise and cap-
ture or death of the leaders. Even
then there is the possibility that new
leaders may come forward in the
emergency. Weyler has frankly
stated that the removal of Gomez
would make the rest easy. It is the
common talk of the cafes that the
death of Gomez would be considered
worth \$1,000,000 to the traitor who
brought it about. W. B. S.

It Is A Fact

That we keep one of the
largest and best selected stocks of
Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, &c.,
to be found in the city.
Our styles are new and our prices
the lowest.
It doesn't cost any more to se-
cure the newest styles than it does
to buy old ones.
We also have some special bar-
gains to offer in

Gloves.
100 pairs of \$1 Gloves will be
sold this week for 92c.

These gloves are new in style
and color.

Silks.
300 yards of silks in plain and
fancy designs at one-half price.
25c buys a 50c quality.
50c buys a \$1 quality.
150 pairs ladies' silkline hose
for 15c.
2,500 yards gingham in new
styles for only 35c.
Good quality linen crash for 64c.
Clifton ribbon in fancy stripes,
novelties in belts, fancy trimming,
new style dress goods, etc.

Watch our carpet ad next week.

E. GUTHRIE & CO.
315 BROADWAY.

New Millinery Store
MRS. A. E. TOLSON
315 BROADWAY.

Galt House
LOUISVILLE, KY.
American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per
day.
Rooms only \$1.00 and upwards.
A. R. COOPER,
Manager.

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FOR REPAIRS & TRIMMING.
Men's nailed half soles 65 to 75c.
Women's nailed half soles 50c.
Women's turned soles 75c. Chil-
dren's half soles 40c to 45c. Invisi-
ble patches 10 to 15c.

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We're always the first to show
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FALL STYLES
In all the latest
designs and colors. They're in new
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Have you seen the latest?
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DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey
Is sold by all druggists or sent upon receipt
of 25c in gold, 50c and \$1 per bottle by
The S. S. White & Co., Paducah, Ky.
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"Granny" Mercalf.
"I am 77 years old, and have had about all of the
coughs and colds that ever came my way, and
I have never seen such a good remedy as Dr. Bell's
Pine-Tar-Honey. It has cured me of all my
coughs and colds, and I can now breathe
freely as when I was a young man. I have
been using it for several years, and I can
recommend it to all who are afflicted with
coughs and colds. It is a most valuable
remedy, and I have no doubt that it will
cure you of all your troubles. I have
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cure you of all your troubles." —Granny
Mercalf, No. 100 South 3rd St., Paducah, Ky.

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Men's nailed half soles 65 to 75c.
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Women's turned soles 75c. Chil-
dren's half soles 40c to 45c. Invisi-
ble patches 10 to 15c.

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