

# INDICTMENT UNJUST

## Congress Will be Asked to Examine Into Motives.

### If they Stand no Group of Farmers Will be Permitted to Organize.

The attention of Congress is to be drawn to the indictments found against alleged night riders in Kentucky by Representative Cantrell, who will even seek to have the House Committee on Judiciary give an opinion as to the legality of the indictments.

Cantrell holds that there is insufficient ground to warrant the indictments, and that the prosecution of the men against whom true bills were to offer a resolution directing the attention of Congress to the indictments and asking for an opinion of the Judiciary Committee.

Cantrell received a letter from Rev. John S. Steers, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, in which the clergyman gives what he says is a true statement of the case upon which the Department of Justice based its indictments of those twelve alleged night riders, who are also members of the Burley Society.

Mr. Steers says that William T. Osborne, who, it was claimed in the indictment was the victim of these night riders, had promised the tobacco organization of which he was a member that he would not ship his tobacco, although he refused to pool it with the other tobacco raisers of Grant County, 97 per cent, of whose product was in the pool.

In November, 1907, however, Osborne hauled his crop to the Dry Ridge station for shipment to Cincinnati. The members of the local union learned of this and at a meeting on Thanksgiving night appointed a committee to wait upon Osborne.

This committee was composed of J. S. Carter, a brother-in-law of Osborne, A. C. Webb and R. L. Conrad. They drove to the station and pleaded with Osborne not to ship his tobacco.

Osborne insisted that, inasmuch as he was not in the pool, he had a right to do what he pleased with his crop, but after he had been reminded of his promise not to ship he consented, Steers says, to send his tobacco back to his farm provided the local union would haul it.

His request was agreed to and the tobacco was sent back to the farm, where it remained until the Grant County pool was disposed of.

"If the facts related by Mr. Steers are correct, and I have no doubt they are, and the Department of Justice considers them grounds sufficient to warrant indictment under the criminal code, then no body of farmers in this country is safe from prosecution," said Cantrell.

"No group of farmers can be permitted to combine their interests for their protection under such construction of the law. If these indictments hold and these men are convicted and sent to the penitentiary, then every agricultural society in this country, formed for protecting the farmers' interests, can be adjudged equally guilty.

"Not even two men could agree to withhold their tobacco, wheat or other crops from a prospective purchaser in another State. All these men did was to argue with one of their own men not to ship his tobacco out of the State, in compliance with a promise he had previously made.—Tobacco Tidings.

## QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs GUARANTEED Sold by druggists. Made by J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

### Borrowing Forest trees.

The enterprise of German foresters and the importance of tree planting for forest purposes are strikingly shown by two items of news which come, the one from Montana, the other from Ontario. It is reported that a demand has developed for Montana larch seeds to be used by German nurserymen, while white pine seedlings are to be imported from Germany by the town of Guelph, Ont., for planting a 168-acre tract of land belonging to the municipality.

The Germans recognize that the introduction into their forests of valuable native to other countries may be decidedly to their advantage. Although as a rule the forest trees best adapted to each region are those which naturally grow in it, there are many exceptions. Norway spruce and Austrian and Scotch pine have been

carried from their native home to other parts of Europe and to America and have been found well worth the attention of the grower of timber. Several of our own species have met with favor in Europe and flourished there, such as the Douglas fir, black walnut, and others. The Australian eucalyptus is proving a great find for America and South Africa.

Our own white pine long ago crossed the Atlantic in response to the needs of Europeans, whose forests are comparatively poor in tree species, and is now grown commercially on such a scale that when it is wanted for planting in its own native habitat the German nurseryman is often ready to deliver young plants here for a lower price than our nurseryman is often ready to deliver nurserymen will quote. Now the Germans are going to try the Western larch also. The request from the German nurseryman instructs the collectors to gather the choicest seeds when ripe this fall. One nurseryman on Flathead Lake has offered to exchange larch seeds for seeds of desirable German shrubs, which he intends to cultivate and sell in America.

In the same region, four or five months ago, foresters of our own Department of Agriculture gathered seed for use in the neighboring Lolo Forest, where a new forest-planting nursery was begun last year.

The objects of the Guelph planting are, according to local accounts, to protect the town's water source by a forest cover over its springs in the hills, to make a beautiful woods for a public park, and to provide for a future timber supply as a municipal asset.

In foreign countries, forest tracts are often owned and managed by towns and cities as a paying investment and to insure a permanent supply of wood for local consumption, but in America planting by municipalities other than for parks and for watershed protection has scarcely been thought of. The kinds of trees to be grown in the Guelph park have already been decided upon by the Ontario Agricultural College. The proposed reforestation promises to be of so great economic and sanitary value that the estimated cost of \$8 per acre for importing and planting the seedlings and caring for the growing trees is regarded as well worth while.

### Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Poisoned by Eggs.

That many people are poisoned by eggs, and not by spoiled eggs only, but often by those that are freshly laid and apparently good, is asserted by a French chemist. Numerous cases of poisoning due to eclairs, or cream cakes, have occurred recently in Paris, and it was in the course of an investigation of these that the conclusion was reached that the toxic action was always the fault of the eggs in the custard, never of mineral poisons introduced accidentally or of the other ingredients of the cream. French eggs, it is said, become infected before they are laid.

### Eggs Terminated.

First Egg. What's become of that Miss Roly Poly we got acquainted with in the cold storage house? Second Egg. Oh, she got smashed on an actor and it broke her all up.—Boston Transcript.

### Cheap Clubbing Rates.

We have made an arrangement with the publishers of the Inland Farmer, of Louisville, whereby we are enabled to furnish The Hartford Republican and that paper one year for \$1.50. The Inland Farmer is a weekly Journal and one of the best farm papers published in the United States. Our readers should take advantage of this offer.

### Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine

Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours, Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

# TAKEN FROM CIVIL WAR NOTE BOOK OF J. M. LEACH.

(Continued from last Week.)

May 12.—Each day we have been here there has been a detail to work on some ditches east of the bridge. Colonel Gates has been camped near Edwards Station. This morning we had a fight with Grant's advance guard. We were marched out to the breastworks and lay in them all night.

May 13.—At 3 o'clock this morning, we moved two miles south of Edwards station and formed a line of battle on a hill in an old field. 1st Brigade on the right and 2nd on the left. It is reported that General Johnson is in Jackson with 15000 recruits. General Pendleton is moving troops out of Vicksburg. There will be a fight in a few days or somebody will run.

May 16.—Yesterday evening and last night we moved back to Edwards Station and took the Clinton road and marched four miles and formed a line of battle. Lowring on the right resting on the Raymon road, General Steverson on the right on the Clinton road, our division occupied the center. We went into our places like we were going into camp. No orders for silence no advance guard. Some men built flims and laid down just as if no enemy was within fifty miles of us, when in fact they were close at hand, not but a few hundred yards. At day break we got up and eat breakfast, but very early they made point on our right, when in fact they were sending a large body of troops to our left. At 10 o'clock General Steverson was attacked by a very large force which drove him back and a little while longer our whole army would have gone up, when our division was brought into action just as Steverson's division gave way our first fire sent them reeling back in disorder. When we were ordered to charge but had not gone over 400 yards when fresh troops were brought against us, but in a few minutes they were also routed. So we continued to drive them for near three hours. When our ammunition gave out, and being out flanked we fell back to the road, our division covering the retreat. Lowring's division being cut off made its way to Johnson's army. We continued to retreat to Big Black Bridge where we lay on the damp ground all night. So ended the battle of Bakers Creek.

I don't believe out there were ever such generalship shown. We had near 300 killed, 1,000 or 1,200 wounded and 200 taken as prisoners. The enemy's loss not known, but in killed and wounded, as much as ours.

May 17.—We were aroused very early this morning by picket fighting. We were soon placed into the ditch, our brigade on our right center was filled up with Tennessees. We had been sharp shooting when the Federals made a charge on the center when the Tennessees threw down their arms and fled. This gave the enemy possession of our works and all that we could do was to run for dear life for the bridge, which most of our brigade reached, but Green's were cut off and only a few reached the bridge about half of his men swam the river and made their escape. We burned the bridges and retreated to Vicksburg. That night our army whipped and discouraged and in some portion disorganized, well knowing that we would be besieged and also knowing that if we were relieved from the outside, we would have to surrender sooner or later.

June 7.—We have been inside of the breastworks twenty-one days. I have not been able to keep a journal, from the fact that my book was at camp and we had not time to run around much, but perhaps it is just as well. On the 18th of May our troops were coming in, in squads from ten to thirty, and as I have said, disorganized, but they kept coming in and hunting their command. Everything looked quite discouraging. About 4 o'clock in the evening, the enemy made their appearance before our breastworks and our division was sent out side of the works on the left to watch their movements, some sharp shooting and canooding, but no engagement. Our division lost 3 killed and some wounded. About mid night we were moved back inside of the works and most of us were held on reserve to support the left if needed.

May 19.—This was a calm and bright morning. The sun arose bright and clear; the birds sang sweetly, and all nature seemed in peace, but there was a being, when ever he moved his steps were quick and light, his eye was on the watch, this stillness is almost death to a soldier, but it was not to continue long. The sharp crack of a rifle as heavy pistol of the canon soon announced that our enemy was not very far off. This at first was slow, but increased until

there was a constant roar and the balls that first came whistling over our heads now came tearing up the ground in every direction, cutting down timber, killing stock and woe to the men that it chanced to hit. Almost two o'clock they made a grand charge on our center coming up in five columns deep. Our men reserved their fire until they came within good range when we poured such a well directed fire into their ranks that it sent them reeling back in disorder, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

May 20.—At daylight we were aroused from our slumber by implements of death. As the day before a charge was made no the center and left which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. This inspired our troops and they thought that if our enemy continued to charge our works, we would surely whip them.

May 21.—Today was spent in sharp shooting and canooding, which was terrific.

May 22.—The small arms are still going chop! chop! chop, all night as well as day, about 10 o'clock this morning as our regiment was laying in a deep hollow they opened a most terrific cannonading that ever fell to the lot of mortal man to behold it seemed as though the earth was racked to its very center in addition to the land batteries, the gun boats above town opened their big mouths and belched away, and a number of motors across the peninsula sent out their large missiles into town bursting and sending their fragments in every direction. To add to all of this the enemy made a charge on nearly the whole line planting some of their flags on our works. Our regiment was moved first to one place and then another firing a few shots here and there until long after night. This was a busy day, thousands of our enemies fell to rise no more, for a great distance around the ground was almost covered with their dead bodies. Our loss was considerable.

May 23.—No charge made, but a continual sharp shooting and canooding.

May 24.—Sunday we are still on reserve, the stink from the dead bodies of the Federals is almost beyond endurance, about 1 o'clock the firing ceased and we learned that General Pendleton had sent out a flag of truce requesting Grant to bury his dead, for they had been laying since Tuesday, some quite close to our works. From one until next morning all was quiet.

May 28.—The fight continues without unabated fury. We were sent down yesterday on the extreme right and held in reserve. Today the gun boat, Cincinnati and a tug came down and made fight with Whistling Dick, but the old fellow struck in a tender place and sent her to the bottom of the river. This was all in view the tug made her retreat. After dark we moved back to the center and our regiment was placed in the ditches where the Jackson road crosses the breast works. The third Louisiana on our right guarding a parapet.

June 6.—We have been in the ditches since the 28th, shooting all day and digging all night; has been our employment. Our regiment has lost 20 killed since the siege began and a number wounded. Our rations ever since we have been in here have been reduced to one half. Tonight we were released and taken down in a deep hollow near the railroad and held on reserve.

June 7.—On reserve we heard some cannon in the rear, it is hoped that Johnson will soon relieve us for some of our troops are almost worn out with watching and fatigue. May God so direct us that all may advance his glory and our deliverance.

June 8.—Last night as usual a continued cannoning was kept up, motor boats have continued sending their large shells into town ever since we have been in here, but do not do much damage. It is true they have killed a few women and children and destroyed some houses, but it would surprise anyone to see what little damage they have done to property. Our hospitals suffer more than any other, it seems that when the yellow flag is hoisted there they direct shells falling and bursting sometimes immediately in the hospital, killing and wounding the sick, and killing wounded. They have caused us to vacate the city hospital. Our men are gathering their shells and balls to get the powder out of the shells for our guns. Our rations have been reduced to one fourth which is quite small, though I hear no one complain. If we can only be successful at last, we will not complain so we have enough to support life.

(Continued Next Week.)

### The Indian Statue.

Many absurd ideas have been circulated about the commemorative statue, in accordance with Mr. Rodman Wansmaker, it is proposed to erect at the entrance to New York harbor, or on some other site to be designated by Congress. It is not intended to be a peach memorial, as some have suggested, but merely a monument to perpetuate imperishably the memory of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Next to assuring just treatment of the living Indian, the friends of redskin could not do better than to insure, by a dignified and appropriate memorial, the preservation of at least the outward semblance of a picturesque type whose mournful decadence from his former high estate is one of the tragedies of social evolution.

It may be a rather tardy reparation to the original occupant of a country to erect a statue to him some centuries after he has been crowded off the most valuable portions of his territory, but the proposed monument will at least serve as a reminder to the present day and generation of the brevity of their tenure of the land; it will have something of the subduing effect of the message of the "Rocessiona" upon any tendency to overweening national conceit based upon the assumption of aged-long ownership, as by Civil right, in this "country of magnificent distances."

It is well to remember that for unknown generations ere the advent of the white men there were brave and hardy peoples in our places, many it not most of whom belied the foolish saying about the only good Indian.

### Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break downs. You can't over-tax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless, tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction guaranteed, 50 cents at all druggists.

### FRIEDLAND.

(Left over from last Week.)

March 1.—Rev. G. H. Lawrence filled his regular appointment at Cane Run third Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Christian, clerk of Cane Run Baptist church recently received a letter from Mr. J. A. McCord, the oldest living member of Cane Run. He has resided at Auburn Ky., for the past fifteen years, but he remained loyal to the church of his youth, still holding his membership there.

Rev. H. D. Burch has his new store almost completed. Friedland will soon be able to boast of two first class dry goods stores.

Mrs. Emma White and Miss May Sanders, milliners for L. S. Hoover & Sons, will leave for Louisville on next Wednesday to purchase spring millinery goods.

Mr. N. G. Boswell has gone to Evansville with logs.

Mr. George Cooper and family will leave in a few days for South Dakota, where they will make their future home.

Messrs. G. J. and Isaac Christian attended the W. O. W. Lodge at Horse Branch on last Saturday night.

Mr. J. W. Daniel and son, Otha were guests of his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Christian last Tuesday night.

### It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg." J. A. Swenson, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infalible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at all Druggists.

### To Destroy Mites.

Here is a new plan for killing mites on poultry roosts: Take two pieces to make a roost seventh-eighths inch thick and 2 inches wide; bevel the edges a little and nail together, not too close, and set up on edge. The mites will all congregate in the seam between the two pieces. Pour kerosene in the groove formed by the bevel on top and the mites will soon be dead.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Dr. J. C. Mendenhall*

# KIRKPATRICK GETS FOUR MORE YEARS.

## Hodgenville Post Master Honored For Good Record.

A special dispatch to the Louisville papers from Washington City states that Mr. T. B. Kirkpatrick has again been appointed post master at this place.

This ends a long and bitter struggle for the post office, as this contest has been known as one of the warm numbers that were before the department for decision. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a candidate for reappointment to the office and from first to last three were several opponents and some of them with strong political backing. However Mr. Kirkpatrick won out and the Herald is prepared to say, and by reason of his knowledge of the manner in which the office has been conducted, that Mr. Kirkpatrick's winning card was that he had given it time and attention and they wanted him retained. Added to this influence was that of the Lincoln Farm Association whose interests demanded a first class office here and the officials of the Association lent him a helping hand.

Mr. Kirkpatrick gives assurance that he will be as attentive in the future as in the past, and that as we want.—Larue County Herald.

To cure LaGrippe and Colds in 24 hours take QUICK'S Cold and LaGrippe Medicine (TABLETS) If your druggist does not keep them send 25c to J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind. and get them post paid. Guaranteed.

### Skim Milk for Hens.

Skimmed milk is a valuable protein feed if fed in not too large quantities. Experiments carried on by the West Virginia Experiment Station with several pens of birds and repeated two years in succession showed an increase of approximately one egg for every quart of milk fed, or, to be more exact, a total gain of 702 eggs from 802 quarts of milk fed during the experiments. This gave a feeding value of 1 1-2 cents to 2 cents per quart for the milk. In these experiments the milk was used to moisten the mash feed and was given at the rate of approximately one quart per day for each ten hens. Milk may also be given sweet as a drink or fed when completely curdled. In feeding alone the dishes in which it is fed must be kept clean and should be frequently scalded.

### For Pain in Chest



For sore throat, sharp pain in lungs, tightness across the chest, hoarseness or cough, have the parts with Sloan's Liniment. You don't need to rub, just lay it on lightly. It penetrates instantly to the seat of the trouble, relieves congestion and stops the pain.

Here's the Proof. Mr. A. W. Price, Fredonia, Kans., says: "We have used Sloan's Liniment for a year, and find it an excellent thing for sore throat, chest pains, colds, and hay fever attacks. A few drops taken on sugar stops coughing and sneezing instantly."

# Sloan's Liniment

is easier to use than porous plasters, acts quicker and does not clog up the pores of the skin.

It is an excellent antiseptic remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and all inflammatory diseases of the throat and chest; will break up the deadly membrane in an attack of croup, and will kill any kind of neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

All druggists keep Sloan's Liniment. Price 25c, 50c, & \$1.00. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

