

## Some Advance Shipments

of Spring Novelties in

## High Art CLOTHING

have just been Received.

Also the new Spring Shapes in

## DERBY AND

## TOURIST HATS.

The latest colorings in

## NECKWEAR

And the prettiest line of

## Colored Laundered Shirts

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Drop in and See Them.

## J. H. Anderson & Co.

We continue to sell all winter goods at

Out Pries.

## STAGNATION

Prices at the

## RACKET.

### WHY GOLD GOES.

The Demonstration of Silver is What Drains America of Her Gold.

The greatest gold importing period that this country has enjoyed in many years was during the two and a half years beginning August 1, 1879. In that time we imported \$212,000,000 in gold.

What was the secret of this importation of the precious metal? It was very simple. The Bland-Allison act was adding each month two millions of coined silver dollars to our stock of primary money. This addition, small as it was, raised the prices of commodities in this country slightly above the European level, and as a consequence gold came over to pay for the surplus that constituted the balance of trade.

This condition of affairs lasted until the demonetization of silver in June, 1893, which largely increased the value of gold for monetary purposes and knocked prices and values down to the European level. The consequence is that although we are now exporting more commodities than we import, falling prices represent a vacuum in international settlements that must be filled with our gold.

The way, and the only way, to stop gold exports is to raise prices here above the European level, and the best way to do that is to restore silver to its old place in our financial system. We have got to get rid of the single gold standard before the business men and producers of this country can have anything like the prosperity they should enjoy.—Atlanta Constitution.

### WHAT SHE WANTS.

England Cares Nothing for Our Gold, as Such, but She Wants to Control the Price of Our Products.

All this talk about Great Britain wanting our gold is the purest nonsense. What she wants, and what she must have, is our food products and raw materials. We owe her a vast amount, something like four billion dollars, while our entire stock of gold is no more than 16 per cent. of that sum. She cares nothing for our gold; all she desires is to be able through it to control the prices of our commodities, and by the skillful manipulation of gold force down our values to the lowest point which will permit production, for Great Britain, like our own moneyed class, does not desire to wholly kill the goose which lays the golden eggs, but she, by and with their assistance, intends to reduce to the lowest possible point the small residue which remains to the tiller of the soil and the toilers in our mines and mills after they have discharged their debts. The money power, working through the national bankers, is determined to confiscate the property of the middle classes and to reduce them to the ranks of the poor, thus creating an aristocracy of wealth upon the one hand and a class of free-bound serfs upon the other. This country is too great, however, to permit of such a monstrous wrong. The people have the power and in due time they will use it to thrust back the rapacious hordes which seek to prey upon them.—Denver News.

### An Ultimate Choice.

Were it at all probable that this or the succeeding congress would adopt the Carlisle plan for changing the currency, the proposition to limit national bank notes to \$10 and over might be construed as an item in favor of the enlarged use of silver on a subsidiary basis, following the example of Great Britain and Germany. This, together with a heavier demand from the arts—encouraged by the cheapness of the metal—would assist silver until such time that the country became convinced that gold alone does not afford a safe basis for the large amount of our currency an active trade calls for, and that the choice will inevitably come between flat money, with no ultimate basis of redemption, and the constitutional basis of gold and silver at the constitutional ratio of 16 to 1, which is not at all disturbed by the product of the mines.—Exchange.

### The Silver Issue.

Some of our contemporaries jump at the conclusion that because a number of free silver coinage candidates were defeated in the late election the question of remonetizing silver is no longer a living issue in politics. Nothing could well be further from the truth. In a great majority of states the platforms of both the republican and the democratic conventions declared strongly for bimetallism. So far as we can recall, not one representative body of either of the chief parties went on record in favor of an exclusively gold standard. Instead of warranting the assumption that bimetallism is going out of favor, the last campaign indicates that the friends of monometallism are too few and far between to make their influence felt anywhere.—Boston Globe.

We do not believe that any considerable number of people will agree that our silver currency is to blame for the necessity of a bond issue and that the remedy is to demonetize all the silver now in circulation or strip it of its full legal tender quality. There could be no surer way to destroy the parity between gold and silver money than to deprive the latter of its legal tender quality. The idea that the two metals can be maintained in circulation at a parity by an act of the government that dishonors one of them seems to us peculiarly fatuous. There is not the least difficulty in maintaining the parity of our silver currency with gold so long as it is in active demand for the payment of debts and as a medium of exchange.—Memphis Commercial.

### CREAM OF NEWS.

IF IT IS NEW AND TRUE THIS COLUMN HAS IT.

A Bad Fire—Dead Man's Bones Found—Woman Fatally Burned—Other Matters of More or Less Interest.

#### Innes was Winner.

The wrestling match between Joe Innes and Lewis Merritt, at the Opera House Thursday night, was a closely contested affair. Innes is a professional, but Merritt proved himself "a foeman worthy of his steel" and put up a wrestle that surprised Innes himself. The first fall was given to Innes, although the decision of Referee Fowright was hooted by the crowd who refused to accept it as a fall. The second round lasted nearly two hours. Three times Merritt threw his antagonist, but each time the referee ruled that both shoulders were not on the floor at the same time. Finally Merritt was flatly thrown and the contest was ended on the second round.

Two sparring matches between local parties preceded the wrestling match.

#### The Prohibition Ticket.

The Prohibitionists of Kentucky held a convention at Louisville this week and put out a State ticket. The nominees are: L. B. Demaree, Louisville, governor; Crit G. Hughes, Bowling Green, lieutenant governor; H. G. Ashbury, Augusta, treasurer; Jas. M. Ragsdale, McCracken county, auditor; J. B. Fennell, Georgetown, attorney general; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, secretary of state; Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, Versailles, superintendent of public instruction; A. B. Weldon, Crittenden county, commissioner of agriculture; R. S. Eastin, Henderson, United States senator.

#### Hancock's Bones Landed.

The body of Fountain Hancock, who was drowned nearly two years ago near Cedar Hill, Tenn., was found Thursday morning. Hancock was driver for a livery stable at Springfield, and at the time was out with Murry Brown, a drummer from Nashville, who, himself narrowly escaped being drowned. While attempting to cross a swollen stream the wagon was washed against a log, and Hancock was caught under a log and drowned. His bones, for that was all that was left, were taken to Springfield and interred Friday.

#### Rev. A. C. Biddle Resigns.

Rev. A. C. Biddle, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the church. Rev. Biddle has been located here for twelve years and is held in the highest esteem not only by his own church but by the people generally. The church has not yet acted upon his resignation.

#### A Woman Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Thos. Lunson, while cooking a meal by a camp fire near Earlington, caught her clothing on fire and was fatally burned. She was moving with her husband and family from the northern part of Christian county to near Providence, Ky. The accident occurred Friday. She lived only a few hours.

#### Heavy Loss by Fire.

The dwelling house of Dr. Young, near Keysburg, a few miles east of Guthrie, was destroyed by fire, Monday, February 25. Everything was lost, including six thousand dollars in good notes. Dr. Young's total loss foots up to nearly \$10,000, with no insurance.

#### Reported Drowning.

It is reported that a negro woman named Dora Moss, while fishing in Little River in Trigg county, fell out of a skiff and was drowned last week. The report could not be verified.

#### Will Vote on Liquor.

Lafayette magisterial district will vote early in May on the prohibition question. The district now has two saloons, both located at Lafayette.

Mr. James M. Gray, of California, a son of the late Ninnian E. Gray, is visiting at Mr. J. M. Medley's and has been attending court for several days. Mr. Gray is a lawyer and will remain here until court is over and then return to California.

### ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

An Argument in Favor of a Genuine Currency Reform.

The common sense of the people perceives that currency reform has exactly the same merit that belongs to a bi-metallic standard.

Modern business development may be dated from about 1860. The progress of industry and the organization of facilities have proceeded so rapidly since about the beginning of our civil war that they have made an era radically different from anything in the past. During the whole of this time the United States have had bad trade laws and money laws. We have grown in wealth, but at the cost of surmounting many artificial difficulties imposed by the government.

Among the great essentials of modern business is a thoroughly good money supply—good in quality and good in availability.

We have suffered alike from the demonetization of silver and the rigidity of the paper currency. One has to do with the standard and the other with the medium of exchange actually used in the bulk of transactions.

Nobody will carry around metallic money except in very small amounts. For all future time, as in the present, coin will play a small part in either retail business or in large exchanges. All anybody will want to know is that he can get coin for his paper notes if he desires coin. And the better he knows it, the less likely he is to ask for coin.

The more important, then, has become the paper notes which men prefer to coin for their common uses. All forms of business in all sections should be able to readily use currency to the full amount justified by the substantial wealth and the demands of trade.

It is costly to have more money than is needed. It is costly not to have money when it is needed. Government issues are created and regulated as government debts. They have no relation to the demands of business in Texas or Nebraska. Texas and Nebraska can get government currency, but not always with promptness and seldom at low cost.

If a successful effort is made to reform the paper currency, two results may, with reason, be expected. The average rate of interest will be reduced in the south and west and the prices of commodities at interior shipping points—or points of production—will be better maintained in the seasons of most active marketing.

A man who obstructs currency reform is doing for the people what Sherman and his pupils did in 1873. He is putting into force a prohibition against a legitimate adjustment of money to suit the increasing and varying demands of business.—St. Louis Republic.

### THAT ENDLESS CHAIN.

Its Revolutions Continue to Draw the Gold from This Country.

The gold reserve dropped only a few days ago to \$106,821,428, with a prospective demand for shipments to Europe, in spite of the fact that the Bank of England and the Bank of France have both reduced the premium heretofore offered for American gold.

There is another reason behind gold shipments that should not be overlooked. Outside of real estate in the great centers, and mining for gold in the Rocky mountain states and in California and Arizona, there are no present promises of any profit in American investments. On this account London returned to New York, on the heels of the government bond sale, 5,000,000 shares of railroad securities. This operation is repeated with every rise of the Wall street market, so that the United States is being steadily "milked" by her foreign creditors, and this means shipments of gold.

The New York market is so well-supplied with currency, in contrast with a light demand, that interest rates are the lowest on record for both call, time and mercantile paper. Herein lies another reason for the departure of gold. Paris and Berlin have the Russian gold loan in hand and London is investing in gold mines. All this gives activity to money, and money, like any other agency of trade, will follow in the channels of greatest demand.

The return of good times in this country is the only thing that will keep gold from flowing out. When it pays better to hold it here than to ship it to London, Paris and Berlin, then it will be certain to remain. Otherwise it will continue to be exported until such time as the American demand rises to the point where the outflow is no longer profitable.

If the gold basis has come to stay in this country, the railroad, brewery and other shares held abroad must lose much of their present value. No one knows this more clearly than foreign holders, who will overlook no rise in the market to dispose of their holdings and get gold in payment. Owners of the silver mines are not the only ones interested in the change of base from two metals to one.—Denver News.

#### Worth Remembering.

Alexander Hamilton, in his able and invaluable report in 1791 on the establishment of a mint, declared that "to annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation."

#### Its Work.

The demonetization of silver has contracted the world's money almost one-half and appreciated gold, to the great advantage of the creditor class and the damage and ruin of the debtor class.

### MANY MORE FINES.

MORE COMMONWEALTH CASES DISPOSED OF.

Three Work House Recruits—Liquor Men Cornered and Fined—Minor Cases Tried—The Mays Case Set For March 19.

The last three days of the first week of circuit court were busy ones, numerous jury cases being disposed of.

John Foster and W. D. Gray were given one month each in the work house for petit larceny.

C. T. Williams, retailing without a license, fined \$25. Same, selling liquor without a license, \$25.

T. M. Edmundson and Jno. H. Cavanah, furnishing liquor to a minor (a boy who was supposed to be 23 years old at the time) fine of \$50 against Edmundson and dismissed as to Cavanah.

Dr. R. W. Ware, obstructing public highway, (building a fence outside his line,) verdict of not guilty.

Jack Mason, shooting at another, fined \$25.

Carrie White, disorderly house fined \$5.

Albert Wallace, col. selling liquor without license, fined \$25.

Jeff Brasher, fornication, fined \$25.

John Russell, assault with intent to rape, six months' in the work house. Both parties were colored.

John McRoy, assault, fined \$50.

Dr. J. R. Moore and Dr. J. A. Gunn, empiricism, dismissed.

The case of Pete Mays, indicted for willful murder, has been set for the 20th day of the term, Tuesday Mar. 19th. Mays has retained attorneys G. W. Southall and C. H. Bush to defend him. Mays is now in jail and the unnecessary scare about a mob seems to have subsided.

Eight misdemeanor cases of minor importance were dismissed.

This week will be taken up with common law cases.

### COMMUNION CUPS.

What It Costs to Supply a Church with Individual Glasses.

Baltimore churches are interested in the question of individual communion cups. They have been adopted in two Methodist churches, says the News of that city, and several other churches are discussing the matter with a view to adopting them. There is some opposition to the change, partly on account of the trouble in handling so many cups, and partly on account of



the difficulty in keeping them clean, but mostly because it is a change. Boundary Avenue Methodist church, of which Rev. W. G. Herbert is the pastor, is the second church in Baltimore to adopt individual cups. The cut that accompanies this article shows the exact size of the cups. The sides thicken rapidly from the top downward as shown by the dotted line. This allows the wine to run out freely and keeps the communicant from tipping his head back so far. The cups are of glass and cost 4 cents each. They have molded top rims and ground bottom. Trays on which 25 cups can be easily placed cost 97 cents each. The cabinet in which they may be kept costs from \$5 to \$10 according to the kind of wood. The total cost for a church of 200 communicants would be \$8 for cups, \$5.35 for trays and \$5 for a cabinet, making a total of \$18.35 for the communion service. This is but a trifle more than the cost of the ordinary silver communion service.

### Will Be Fun in Vermont.

A Vermont woman has been in New York having analyses of hop beer made, and she says that there is as much alcohol in it as there is in lager beer. On the strength of these analyses she is going to make it interesting for the vendors of hop beer in prohibition Vermont.

### The Ratio of Criminals.

According to the census of 1890 there are 823 convicts to every million inhabitants of the North Atlantic states, 730 in the South Atlantic, 401 in the North Central, 842 in the South Central, and 1,341 in the western. The figures can be used to prove either that the west has more criminals, as its enemies assert, or that it is more vigorous in the enforcement of its laws, as its friends say.