

## Men's Black Worsted Suits...

**At \$7.00** We sell all wool black suits stylishly made from Clay weave diagonal worsted suiting. The tailoring is equal to that in the best ordinary ready-made suits you've been wearing. These suits are bargains---but this is only half the story, for---

**At \$10.00** we sell all wool BLACK SUITS, stylishly made from Clay weave diagonal worsted suiting. Now, what makes the difference? These suits are just as intrinsically cheap as are those at \$7.00 and look just like them in the newspapers.

Let's see! The cloth in the \$10.00 suits is a little better---the lining is better, but that doesn't amount to much---either will wear well.

The principal difference is in the tailoring. These \$10.00 suits are tailored as carefully as any merchant tailor would do the work. The edges are tailored, the collar and lapel are hand worked. There are over a thousand stitches in the collars and lapels---stitches that don't show when you put the coat on, but this painstaking skilled work puts the right kink in the collar and keeps it there.

If you want to make sure that you get the right kind of clothing be sure to get

**The HIGH ART Kind! We keep it!**

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### BEFORE TAKING.

GREAT SPEECH OF SECRETARY CARLISLE BEFORE HE TOOK A CABINET POSITION.

Unanswerable Arguments in Favor of Silver Coinage and against Shermanism. Feb. 21, 1878.

On the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 1098) to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.

Mr. CARLISLE said:

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not my purpose now to discuss the general question involved in the proposition to re-monetize silver by restoring it to the coinage and making the silver dollar a unit of value and a legal tender in the payment of debt. I had intended to say something upon the subject if extended debate had been permitted by the House, but under the present circumstances I shall confine my remarks strictly to the amendments proposed by the Senate and reserve for a future occasion, if one should occur, what I have to say concerning the principal matter of controversy between the advocates and opponents of re-monetization.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ewing] has taken a gloomy and despondent view of the situation in which these Senate amendments, if concurred in by the House, will leave the question of re-monetization and financial relief. He anticipates no relief whatever from the passage of the measure in its present form, and he intimates very clearly that in his opinion it would be simply a fresh triumph of the wrong over the right, "of the money power over the people." I do not agree with the gentleman in these views, and I think it can be clearly shown that they are the results of a total misconception of the true meaning and effect of the proposed amendments, especially the second one, it will be necessary to consider for a moment the provisions of the original bill as it passed this House. Omitting the repeal clause at the end of the bill, which was altogether unnecessary, it contained only three substantive propositions.

The first was that there should be coined at the mint of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver; the second was that such dollars, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, should be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and duties, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and the third was that any owner of silver bullion might deposit same at any United States mint or assay office and have it coined into dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws. The Senate has not touched either the first or second proposition, except to make a slight verbal alteration in the second, which does not in fact change its meaning to any extent. But it has struck out the free-coinage clause entirely and substituted in its place a provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the silver bullion on account of the Government and have it coined at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month.

This is the amendment which fills the minds of some of our friends with such gloomy forebodings and excites such a fierce and determined spirit of opposition that there is a dispute among some of them to defeat the whole measure rather than accept this as a part of it. Now, sir, while this amendment is objectionable to me in some respects, I am constrained to say that it is not so on account of its repudiation of the free-coinage provision of the original bill; and I will state as briefly as possible the reasons which compel me to take this view of the subject.

Prior to the 14th day of January, we did not have unlimited free-coinage of either metal in this country. The old silver dollar, of 412½ grains had been dropped from the coinage by the act of February 12, 1873, and had been entirely demonetized by the adoption of the Revised Statutes in June, 1874, while the legal charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin was one-fifth of 1 per cent. Free coinage of gold was provided for by the second section of the re-emption act and was one of the devices adopted by the promoters and managers of the destructive scheme to make it popular with the bullion dealers and to increase the production of gold coin with which to redeem and destroy the legal-tender notes.

The first section of the act which allowed the free coinage of gold authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, of standard value, and

to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, but no provision was made for the free coinage of this subsidiary currency. By the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, the coinage of an additional amount of silver was authorized, so as to make the whole, together with the fractional currency outstanding, amount to not more than the sum of \$50,000,000. Under these laws the Government has purchased the silver bullion and coined it on its own account, and consequently we have had an opportunity to ascertain the difference in favor of Government and the people at large between that system and a system of free coinage such as contemplated by this bill as it passed the House.

The Director of the Mint in his last report states that from Jan. 1875, when the coinage of the subsidiary silver commenced, to October, 1877, there had been purchased 28,707,634.57 fine ounces, or 31,897,371.73 standard ounces, of silver bullion at the price of \$94,118,973.26 being an average of 118.8 cents per ounce fine, and that this bullion at the coining rate of \$1.244168 per standard ounce will produce \$39,685,688. Here, then, is a seigniorage or gain to the Government during the period mentioned of \$5,566,714.74. Under a system of free coinage this sum of more than five and a half millions of dollars would have gone directly into the coffers of the holders and speculators in silver bullion, and besides that the Government would have prepared their coin for them at an expense of several million dollars more. Under the free-coinage provisions of the House bill the foreign holders of the demonetized silver of Germany would have the right to flood our mints with it, and have it coined into dollars for their own benefit at the expense of our Government and people.

The overloaded taxpayers of this country, already staggering and sinking under the burdens imposed upon them by unwise legislation, would have been subjected by that provision to a new exaction of several millions of dollars annually to pay for coining the bullion of capitalists at home and abroad. I can not become the advocate of such a system, either as to gold or silver, and although my vote was given for the bill as it passed the House under a suspension of the rules, with this feature in it, I did not approve of it, and then hoped that it would be amended in the Senate.

The mints of the United States are operated at the expense of the whole people, and therefore they should be operated for the benefit of the whole people. If, on account of a difference between the market value of the bullion and the legal value of the coin there is a seigniorage or gain in the process of coining, the Government should have the benefit of it; and if, as in the case of gold at the present time, there is no such difference, the holder of the bullion who wants it converted into coin should be required to pay at least enough to defray the expenses of the operation. The great mass of the people neither own bullion nor metal requiring free coinage, so that the provisions of the House bill was not a provision for their benefit, but for the exclusive benefit of a few bullion dealers and mining companies.

My position upon this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but

(Continued on Fourth Page)

### Dedication at Ringgold.

The new West Fork Baptist church at Ringgold, Tenn., was dedicated Sunday, the sermon being preached by the retiring pastor, Rev. T. S. McCall. A large crowd was on hand and a basket dinner was spread for all. Messrs. Z. P. Dennis and Wm. Nichols, two new deacons, were ordained.

### Trigg Circuit Court.

Trigg Circuit Court convened in Cadiz yesterday for a term of two weeks. There are about 300 cases on the docket, among them two murder cases. Judge Breathitt is still unable to sit upon the bench and a special judge will preside during the session.

### Chicken Thieves Abroad.

A few nights ago thieves broke into the hen house of Mr. Richard Finch, who lives on West Fork, near Fairview, and carried off about 200 chickens, many of them frying size.

### Dislocated a Shoulder.

Tom Collier, a negro carpenter, fell from the Abshire building at Guthrie last Thursday and dislocated his shoulder. He fell thirty feet and the wonder is that he was not killed.

Secretary Carlisle has at last been smoked out and has written John Rhea that he voted for Hardin last year. His statement is backed up by the testimony of Judge Geo. Perkins, who saw Mr. Carlisle's ballot and it was stamped under the rooster. We are very glad to know that Mr. Carlisle voted the Democratic ticket, now let him clear his skirts of having run for Senator against a Democratic nominee.

### CREAM OF NEWS.

IF IT IS NEW AND TRUE THIS COLUMN HAS IT.

Tobacco Men go Fishing--Burglary--Mill Burned--Dedications--Primary Called  
Farmer Hurt--Killed--Fire--Cyclone  
--Suicides--Court--Jackson to Hang.

### There is a Hen On.

Double standard Democrats of Hopkinsville and Christian county, keep your eyes open from now until Saturday week. There is a hen on and it is the same old hen that left the nest and flew the coop last November. There are signs of activity among the goldbugs as well as the army worms and the farmers are liable to be caught by two "calamities" at the same time. Some of the same gentlemen who used to affiliate with the Democratic party, but who helped to defeat the nominee for Governor last year, have been circulating Mr. Carlisle's "after taking" speech and trying to organize the single standard forces with a view to controlling the convention on the 30th. The double standard, gold and silver Democrats, the bimetalists who want both metals, and who want silver put back where it was in 1873, must not be caught napping. It will not do to be over-confident. There are 2,000 silver Democrats in the county, but their wishes may not be carried out if only 100 of them attend the convention. A word of warning should suffice. The place of duty is the point of danger. Be on hand May 30th.

### Broke Open His House.

During the absence of Mr. Lucien Jenkins and his family from their home near Kelly, a burglar broke into the dwelling and stole a fine gold watch, a pistol, an axe and several other articles of value. An unknown negro tramp was seen going in the direction of Mr. Jenkins' house just before the robbery occurred and it is believed that he committed the theft.

Henry Wilson, col., alias Henry Williams, was arrested in the city Friday night and the watch and pistol were recovered. While enroute to jail with an officer the prisoner made a dart for liberty and succeeded in escaping. The officer, who had a double-barrelled shot gun, attempted to fire on Wilson, but the cartridge failed to explode. The other barrel was then discharged at the fleeing form, but it is not thought that Wilson was struck. He is an ex-convict, bailing from Henderson county, and had just completed a sentence in the pen for burglary in that county.

### Primary Election September 5th.

The Democratic Committee in the First district met Saturday and called a primary election on Saturday, September 5th, from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. It will be an old fashioned primary and not a legalized one. There was no contest over the methods, all sides being in favor of a primary. The candidates are Hendrick, Stone and George.

The silver men on the committee appointed O. M. James, C. K. Wheeler and J. D. Moccot a committee to prepare an address to the Democrats of the district.

### A Jolly Jaunt for Fishermen.

Supt. L. A. Washington, of the O. V. Railroad, yesterday took the Hopkinsville Tobacco Board of Trade on an outing to Geiger's Lake in Union county, where they will spend two days camping in the woods and fishing in the lake. Mr. Washington furnished a special car and will supply the tents, provisions and "bait" for the party. About 40 tobacco men went and they will return to-morrow. About the only two unfortunates who were deprived of the pleasure of going were Dudley Ware and Emmett Cooper.

### Recovered His Wheel.

Charlie Adams, son of Agent Matt Adams, has recovered his \$100 bicycle, stolen from the L. & N. platform one night last week. A white tramp stole it and after riding it beyond Fairview pawned it to a negro named Pete Butler for \$2 and a watch. Mr. Bentley, who saw the published account of the theft, brought Butler to town for trial, but his explanation of the way he got possession of the wheel was satisfactory and he was released. The tramp has not been caught.

### Flouring Mill Burned.

Dr. W. H. Blakeley's flour mill, near Allensville, was burned to the ground last Thursday night. It was a water mill and had just been overhauled and repaired throughout. New machinery had been put in and the improvements would have been completed and the mill ready for operation in a week or ten days. The mill is estimated to have been worth \$4,500 and was insured for \$2,000.

### Jackson Will Hang.

The jury in the case of Scott Jackson, on trial at Newport for the murder of Pearl Bryan, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at death. The jury was out only two hours. Walling will be put on trial on the 21st.

### AWFUL CYCLONE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Many Texas Towns Visited by the Storm--Sherman the Greatest Sufferer.

Sherman, Tex., May 17.--A terrific cyclone struck this city at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, killing many people and doing much damage to property. The path of the destroyer was 150 yards wide. It struck the city at the west end of Post Oak creek and swept in a westerly direction for several blocks and then spread and spent its force. The track of the cyclone is a gruesome sight, the devastation being complete. Houses, trees, fences, and, in fact, everything in its path were destroyed. The loss of life will probably be 150, with as many more bruised and wounded.

When the first blast of the cyclone was felt at Justin, in Denton county, more than 100 miles from Sherman men, women and children were wholly unprepared for it. Justin was the first town to feel the blast. The work of ruin was quickly accomplished there.

From there the cyclone swept northeast through Herald, Denton, thence to Mingo, to Gripple Springs, and on to Mustang. A hundred miles was traveled in an hour. The small settlements along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, north of Denton, all suffered. Elmwood was lashed and then the village of Howe. The southeast end of Sherman received the full force of the storm, which, while sweeping over Denton county, and a part of Grayson, seemed to have gathered new fury and to have wreaked the worst of its ruin on this city.

### L. & N. BRAKEMAN KILLED.

The Body of M. L. Anderson Torn to Pieces by the Cars.

Mr. M. L. Anderson, a brakeman on freight train No. 64, on this division of the L. & N. road, fell from his train and was run over by the car wheels and crushed to death in the southern suburbs of this city about 2 o'clock Friday morning. The ghastly fragments of his mangled and bloody body were found scattered along the railroad track for a hundred yards. Both legs and one arm were torn from the body, the skull was crushed and the face mangled almost beyond recognition. His body was run over by another train of cars besides the one he fell from before daylight. The railroad authorities of this city were at once notified of the accident, when the body was gathered up in a sheet and brought into town as soon as an inquest was held. The verdict of this was in accordance with the above facts. Anderson was a single man, about 25 years of age, and lived with his parents at Baker's Station, Tenn., to which place his remains were shipped for burial the same afternoon.

### FIRE AT EDDYVILLE.

The Branch Penitentiary Visited by a Heavy Loss.

Eddyville, Ky., May 15.--The big four-story brick shop and frame broom factory in the branch penitentiary walls were destroyed by fire last night. The shops were occupied by the Southern Shoe Company, Central Broom Company and the Eddyville Wagon Material Company. Loss to these companies is estimated at \$100,000, and to the State at least \$75,000. The fire was first discovered in the boiler and engine room and is supposed to have been started by some convict.

The companies are composed mostly of members of the Mason & Ford Company and they carried small insurance with the L.C.Y.s, but the amount is unknown. The State will have on its hands five or six hundred idle convicts now.

Congressman W. C. Owens, of the Seventh district, has been allowed to retain his seat, on a unanimous report from the committee having the case in charge. It was at one time believed that Denny would be counted in. It is said Joe Kendall, in the Tenth district, will be ousted and his seat given to old man Hopkins, the mountain preacher, whom he defeated by something more than 100 majority.

### Conductor Killed by the Cars.

John C. Soaper, an O. V. freight conductor, was killed early Sunday morning at Sullivan, a small station just north of Princeton. While assisting in switching it is supposed that he fell from the top of a car. When found his head and breast were badly crushed and one leg was broken. He lived an hour after the accident. Soaper's home was in Evansville, Ind. He was about 45 years old and leaves a wife and several children.