

The Crittenden Press.

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MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

NUMBER 17.

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DR. CARTY'S STORE ROOM. **W. L. CLEMENT, TOLU, KY.**

HONOR AND A DUTY.

Henry Watterson To Deliver the Oration At the World's Fair.

To Fill Mr. Breckinridge's Place in a Way He Could Not Decline.

Address on Friday, Oct. 21, dedicating to the people of the United States the opening of the World's Fair at Jackson Park, Chicago, will be delivered by a Kentuckian. The honor has been placed upon Mr. Henry Watterson in such a way that he cannot decline it.

The following correspondence was received yesterday from a resident of Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—Hon. Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address at dedicatory ceremony on October 21 in place of Breckinridge, declined acceptance of the honor. Please answer.

T. W. PALMER, President Com.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mr. T. W. Palmer, President of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

The time is exceedingly short, and I greatly fear that I cannot prepare anything adequate for the occasion, but the invitation with which you honor me under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case as a command, and I act upon a sense of duty in accepting it.

"HENRY WATTERSON."

Mr. Watterson was seen last night by a reporter, and when asked in regard to his invitation to deliver the Columbian dedicatory address, he said:

"I was taken completely by Gov. Palmer's telegram, and my first impulse was to decline the invitation, on the ground of insufficient time. But after reflection and some consultation with friends, the matter presented itself to my mind in the light of a duty, a duty to the great Exposition in which from the first I have taken the deepest interest, and also a duty to the nationality of the occasion which seemed to require some representation from our particular section of the country. Of course I felt exceedingly honored and flattered, but I am too old a hand at the bellows not to know the menable to one's vanity raised by so short a notice; and I sincerely distrust my ability to prepare an address in anywise equal to the occasion. But I am going to do the best I can, and, if I say nothing very impressive, I shall hope to say nothing very foolish or irrelevant. It would

indeed, seem that anybody out to be able to make a good speech on such a theme; but in this instance its very immensity has a paralyzing effect upon the mind, and one cannot but be embarrassed by the vastness of the subject. Still, as I said in such matters one can only do the best he can, and if in my case this should not be all it ought to be, I am sure the public will take the will for the deed."

The ceremonies of the dedication will be such as to make the occasion one of national moment. Never before in the history of the United States, has such a distinguished company assembled for any purpose as will there be present.

Accompanying the Vice-President Morton and the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, the foreign diplomatic corps, almost the entire Senate and House of Representatives, ex-President Cleveland and the Governors of nearly all of the States and Territories with their officials staffs, many special commissioned representatives of foreign countries, the high officers of the army and navy, and thousands of the most distinguished citizens of the different States.—Courier Journal.

FIVE WERE DEAD.

Miners Entombed at Shamokin Taken Out—Many Others Badly Injured.

Potusville, Pa., Oct. 14.—As a result of an explosion of gas in the Philadelphia and Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin, five men are known to have lost their lives, while six others were so badly injured that their recovery is almost impossible. The dead bodies were found early this morning under a pile of debris. The unfortunates were caught under the heavy fall of coal and rock displaced by the explosion.

Many narrow escapes of miners occurred, but all the men are now out.

Grover and Family.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth are coming to Chicago next week to take part in the festivities of dedicating the World's Fair building. The ex-president and his family accompanied by a small party of New York friends, will reach Chicago next Wednesday afternoon on the Lake Shore. Four parlors have been reserved for the party at the Almer house. Mr. Cleveland will arrive in time to take in the whole program beginning with the reception and ball at the Auditorium Wednesday evening and ending with the dedication of the New York building on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TWO MEN KILLED.

A Double Tragedy in Webster County.

Morganfield, Ky., Oct. 14.—At Dixon, the county seat of Webster county, about 10 o'clock last night, John Winston was stabbed in the dark and mortally wounded by Edward Herron, who was shortly afterward shot and killed by officers. Herron and Winston met in the street about 9 o'clock, talked and drank beer together. Finis Herron, the Circuit Court Clerk of Webster, a brother of Edward, last winter had a difficulty with the latter. Later on Winston asked Herron why he had treated his brother as he had treated him, saying that he would see his crowd and get a pistol from Watson and see him later.

They separated about 10 o'clock, and Winston started out Main street to his home. Herron had hidden behind a post, and as Winston passed sprang upon him with a knife, stabbing him under the left arm with such force as to knock him into the gutter. Winston was taken home. He is delirious, and physicians say he will die.

Officers were soon notified, and Sheriff D. B. Bailey, Deputy Sam Campbell and Jailer Ed. Rayburn started in pursuit of Herron, who had gotten on his horse and gone down Lepper street to the public well. As the officers approached him he refused to be arrested, and brandishing his whip in one hand, seemed to be attempting to draw a pistol with the other. The officers fired, and Herron fell with two bullet-holes through his abdomen, from which he died early this morning.

Which of the officers killed him is unknown. Herron was a horse-swapper, and frequently drank and engaged in difficulties. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family. Winston is of a good family and highly respected.

Jumped to Her Death.

Greenup, Ky., Oct. 14.—Miss Marie Jendins, an estimable young woman eighteen years of age, making her home with the family of Stewart Phillips, committed suicide this evening by jumping over a rocky cliff about forty feet high. Both arms were broken, her face and head badly cut, and internal injuries sustained, from which she died in a short while. No cause is known for the act.

Gilbert Island natives are sold into slavery in Mexico under the guise of contract labor.

Questions For Protectionists.

It is the boast of republican speakers that the tariff is levied for the benefit of agricultural classes, and that it is paid by the foreigner and not the consumer. Some of the speakers roaming over this district are making such declarations and in order that they may make the matter clear to their hearers we propound them the following questions: Is the tariff a tax? Is it added to the cost of articles upon which it is imposed and finally paid by the consumer, or does the foreigner pay it?

If the foreigner pays the tariff then why did the McKinley bill provide for the material manufactured into goods for export to be returned to the manufacturer in goods? In other words, if the foreigner pays the tariff on such raw material so manufactured for export, why is not the ninety per cent returned to such foreigner instead of the manufacturer?

If the foreigner pays the tariff, state why the United States put quinine and other articles on the free list.

Does the tariff on manufactured goods increase or decrease the cost of such goods to the consumer?

If it decrease the cost, then state in what manner a high tariff can assist the manufacturer in paying higher wages to his laborers?

Why did the manufacturers and their hired lobbyists who secured the passage of the McKinley bill desire a law that would reduce the price of their goods?

Does the tariff on wheat, corn and other farm products increase the price of such products?

If your answer is "yes," then state what part of the present price of such products represent real value and what part represents tariff.

If the tariff on farm products increases the price of such products, then why is it that the prices of like products are higher in free trade England than in the United States?

If the tariff increases the prices of farm products, then why is it that after the McKinley bill raised the tariff on wheat the price of wheat fell?

Is not the surplus farm products of the United States sold in Liverpool and other European markets along by the side of and in competition with like products grown by the pauper labor of Europe, India and other countries? Please explain how a high protective tariff on manufactured goods reduces the price of

goods and a tariff on farm products raises the price of such products as claimed by the Republican politicians.

If the tariff reduces the price of one way does it not reduce the price the price of the other also?

If the former high prices of steel rails, nails, trace chains, clothing, calicoes, shoes, etc., has been reduced to the present cost by a high tariff then explain what reduced the cost of like goods in free trade England so less than the cost of such goods here?

Does the protective tariff give higher wages to the laborers in the manufactories of goods so protected?

If so, then explain why the tariff on grain manufacture and free trade Belgium and higher than the wages of laborers in high tariff England?

Is the any provision in the McKinley bill compelling manufacturers to divide the profits resulting from the protective tariff with the laborers?

If the manufacturer refuses to give his laborers the benefit of the tariff, have such laborers any legal remedy?

What reason have you to give in favor of that part of the McKinley bill which gives as a bounty about \$10,000,000 a year to the sugar growers of Louisiana and the maple growers of Vermont and taxes the people to pay it?

Can you give the great body of the people who are not protected any assurance that in case the manufacturers contribute large sums of money to the present campaign as they did in 1888, and thereby secure the election of a republican president, a republican senate and a republican congress, that the tariff will not again be increased so as to reimburse them for the money so put into the campaign?

Are the girls who do housework, the women who wash the clothes, the farm laborers, teamsters, coopers, carpenters, brick layers, stone masons, painters, plasterers, tanners, firemen, engineers, brakemen, conductors, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers and ministers protected by McKinley's high tariff bill, and if so state in what manner and to what extent?—Paducah Standard.

Where the Load Falls Heaviest.

Millford, (Pa.) Dispatch. It is upon the shoulders of the farmer and workingmen that the bulk of the taxation of which we all complain rests. Others of us who are in different lines of trade and business have opportunities of squaring up for any unjust loads that may be piled upon us, but the tiller of the soil and he who sells his labor have none.

When the manufacturer pays the tariff tax upon the raw material that enters into the article he produces, he gets it back in the increased price he puts upon that article. When the merchant finds that the original cost price of his goods has advanced, because of tariff taxation, he adds the addition to their selling price, and gets it back in that way. When the builder discovers that the price of lumber and nails and building material has gone up because of the tariff, he gets it back by adding to the cost of the structure. And so on through every trade or profession, until it comes to the farmer and the workman, who are left to pay the full increased cost of everything they have to purchase, without any way of getting it back, or any hope of getting it back.

It is not the farmer nor the tariff that fixes the selling of wheat and corn and potatoes and pork. It is the condition of crops and the demand Europe may make after using the products of its own farms that regulate these. It is not the laborer or the tariff, either in the mines, the factory, the mill or elsewhere, that dictates the price his services will bring.

It is the employer who says how much he will pay, and if his rates are not accepted lock-outs are resorted to, and Italy and Hungary are scourged for men who will accept the offered price.

Thus it is that no matter how much the tariff may add to the cost of such articles as the farmer and workingman must buy, neither of them can relieve themselves of the additional burden, as others can, by adding to that which they have to sell. So long as they are willing to stand this system of robbery, for robbery it is so far as they are concerned just so long will they have to stand it.

It is their vote that gives the Republican party power to enforce this doctrine, and so long as they vote for the Republican party they have neither right to complain of nor demann sympathy for the kind of times they are constantly denouncing, or for that system of government that is intended only to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Violating The Principles of the Constitution.

"The corporations and wealthy individuals, who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. * * * Do not

allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on the subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin."—Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address.

Negroes Against Harrison.

Bishop Brown Urges Them to Vote for Cleveland or not Vote at All.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is out in an open letter appealing to members to either Bishop Brown, who lives in Washington, was here to-day on his way to Pulaski, where he will preside over the Tennessee Conference. He says he has changed his politics because his race has nothing to hope for in the Republican party. He says he does not believe it to the negro's interest to ally himself solidly with any one party, but he should vote with the party with whom he has most to expect. In an open letter addressed to the members of this church, and which he gives out to-day, Bishop Brown comments on the fact that the negro has for thirty years voted the Republican ticket without recognition. He contrasts this record with that of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and points out facts of Mr. Cleveland, showing his friendship for the negro. He then says:

"The question comes to us, what is our duty? Shall we vote for Mr. Cleveland, or for the person who has no thought of the negro except on election day? It is not social equality we ask for, but we do ask that we be treated fairly. I now appeal to you, dear brethren, to think before you act, and do not act so as to engulf us in other and more severe difficulties into labyrinths from which all the future will be unable to extricate ourselves and our children. If you can not consistently vote for Mr. Cleveland, then stay away from the polls. * * * We have asked for bread, but we have received a stone. The time has come for us to act and to act decidedly."

Bishop Brown says he has talked to many intelligent negroes who coincide with his views. A rival to the Connellsville cokefield is being opened in the West Virginia mines.

Don't

Buy Millinery Goods until you see us. We have just received the Largest and Most Complete Stock of these goods ever brought to Salem. Our Wonder Working LOW PRICES will sell our goods. We are also prepared to do Dress-making. Latest styles from New York furnished our customers. CARTER & LARUE, Salem, Ky.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

I have most beautiful millinery goods ever brought to Marion.

Nothing is wanting, the line is complete. Call for what you want; I have got it. If you don't know just what you want, I will show it to you.

In addition to headwear of every description, for ladies, misses and children, I have in stock furs, feathers, bows, material for fancy work, etc. Don't fail to come, and you won't fail to be pleased.

MRS. F. W. LOVING, THE MILLINER, Marion, Ky.

OHIO VALLEY Railway Co



TIME CARD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1.	No.	No.
Lv Evansville.....	10:55 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv Henderson.....	10:55 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
Ar Corydon.....	11:23 a.m.	9:23 p.m.
Ar Morganfield.....	11:55 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar DeKoven.....	12:50 p.m.	10:41 p.m.
Ar Sturgis.....	1:03 p.m.	10:41 p.m.
Ar Marion.....	1:55 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Ar Princeton.....	3:00 p.m.	12:55 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.		
No. 2.	No.	No.
Lv Princeton.....	8:00 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Ar Marion.....	4:07 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Ar Sturgis.....	5:00 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
Ar DeKoven.....	5:13 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Ar Morganfield.....	5:50 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
Ar Corydon.....	6:23 a.m.	9:23 p.m.
Ar Henderson.....	6:45 a.m.	9:50 p.m.
Ar Evansville.....	7:40 a.m.	10:45 p.m.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH, SOUTH BRANCH. Leave Morganfield—No. 11, 8:45 a.m. No. 13, 1:50 p.m.; No. 16, 10:00 p.m. Arrive Uniontown—No. 11, 8:15 p.m. No. 13, 1:30 p.m.; No. 15, 10:25 p.m. NORTH BRANCH. Leave Uniontown—No. 12, 8:40 a.m. No. 14, 10:30 a.m.; No. 16, 4:05 p.m. Arrive Morganfield—No. 12, 6:50 a.m. No. 14, 11:00 p.m.; No. 16, 8:10 p.m. M. B. CUTLER, Gen'l. Supt. W. H. PARSONS, G. F. & P. A.