

# The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 25, 1895.

NUMBER 46

## DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES.

We carry the biggest and best assorted stock in the county; our goods are pure, fresh and unadulterated. We fill prescriptions with nothing but the best drugs, and guarantee everything! We carry all THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES. All the medicines advertised in this paper can be had at our store. Do not go elsewhere, if you want the best, at the Lowest Price.

## PAINTS and Wall Papers!

We carry a big stock of Paints—all kinds, White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., at Hard time prices. IN WALL PAPER we have the Largest Assortment, the Latest Styles, the Prettiest Designs, the best goods the market affords. Prices never so low before. Take a look at them.

THE BEST MIXED PAINTS. ALL COLORS.

## Musical Instruments and Notions

Violins, Banjo's, Guitars, Accordeons, at all prices; Violin Bows, Bridges, and Strings, Banjo Strings, Brushes of all kinds, Fine Soaps, Fine Perfumeries, Fine Stationery. The best pens, inks and pencils. FARMERS who use our stock powders, are pleased with results. Our remedies are the best made and are endorsed by stockmen everywhere.

Bring us your Prescriptions, If you want the Best Drugs. WE ARE ACCURATE, WE ARE PROMPT, OUR PRICES LOW.

H. K. WOODS, The Druggist, Marion, Ky.

### MONEY.

In 1792 the American Congress, profiting by the wisdom and experience of the European countries during the preceding three centuries and being determined to place this country on a safe and sound financial basis, passed an act making both gold and silver the money of redemption, and upon the combined supply of both metals all commodities were to be valued. The act of 1792, after establishing a U. S. Mint, fixed the ratio between silver and gold at 15 to 1, as follows: "And be it further enacted, that the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall be lawfully current as money within the United States, shall be as 15 to 1 according to quality and weight, of pure gold or pure silver, that is to say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals."

It next provided in the same act for the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals in the following language: "Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion, in order to their being coined; and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought; and as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained."

The act then fixed the size of the silver dollar and made it the unit or standard of value, in the following language: "Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled coin as the same is now current, and to contain 371 4/16 grains of pure silver."

This is the statute that fixed the unit or standard of value, and is the only statute on the subject until we come to 1873. It will be observed that the act provided for the coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio in unlimited quantities, but fixed but one unit, or rather made a single standard, silver. The act speaking for itself and so plainly on this point is in striking contradiction to the charges made by the gold bugs, that the people of today who desire a return of the coinage system under this act as it existed till 1873, favor a double standard of values. A single standard is all that is wanted, and that as provided in the act of 1792. This act fixed the unit, silver dollar, and regulated the weight and value of gold coins and fractional silver from this unit; for instance section 9 of the bill reads: "Eagles each to be of the value of ten dollars or units."

In other words, a ten dollar gold piece shall be of the value of ten silver dollars.

The previous section having fixed the ratio for the coinage of the two metals, and determined the number of grains in the silver dollar, or unit, the quantity of gold in the eagle and in the other gold coins provided for were regulated by this fixed ratio.

The law then fixed the legal tender character of the two metals, by providing that "they shall be a legal tender in all payments whatsoever."

It will thus be seen that these laws gave the country a free and unlimited bimetallic coinage system, and that our patriotic forefathers regarded silver as the more favored of the two. Besides this, they invited silver from all the world to come to us, as shown by numerous laws making silver coins of various foreign nations legal tender in this country.

The coinage laws just quoted were formulated by Alexander Hamilton, the greatest financier of his day, and it seems as if he was now without a peer. The man above all others whom the worthy Washington selected to head the Treasury department, and to pilot the government clear of the fi-

nanial breakers just beyond. The ability of Hamilton, through these laws, soon established confidence and prosperity in commercial affairs, and his genius triumphed over every obstacle. The spirit of antagonism and opposition that prevailed between Jefferson and Hamilton is well known but this law affords an instance, and the only one upon which they were ever agreed. The wisdom and justice of it being so apparent, Jefferson endorsed it, and upon Hamilton's recommendation it was passed by Congress.

In 1834 Congress by amendment changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, and in complying with this law, and making the change in coins already minted, the unit or silver dollar was too much respected to alter its size so the gold coins were re-minted and their size reduced.

Under this system of coinage our country progressed and prospered. The money was so well adapted to the wants of the people in their trade and commerce, that the advancement made in these lines was unprecedented in the history of the world. Gold adorned the few, the rich, the money hoarders; our silver the many, scattered throughout the country, and in every avenue of trade it constituted the money of the people. It was impossible for money speculators to get possession of sufficient silver and to hoard it so as to contract the currency. Both were money of redemption for paper money. It once became scarce the Government would redeem with the other, and frequently this option of the Government came about and was exercised. If one became scarce and went out of the country, it found it was hardly missed, and came back again. During all the time from 1792 to 1873, no further legislation was needed to keep silver at a parity with gold; the fact is silver needed no further help and maintained itself.

United States Treasury reports show statistics compiled year by year from 1870 to 1873, in which it appears that the commercial ratio of the two metals during the whole time only varied two points, and in no series of thirty to fifty years was any variation perceptible.

In 1873 the crowning infamy of the century was inflicted. In February of that year an act was passed, without argument or excuse, now disowned by its promoters and repudiated by the President who signed it; an act conceived in bribery, born in fraud, and nurtured and matured at the expense of the people and to the detriment of the country. "By this act of 1873 the act of 1792, making the silver dollar the unit of value, was changed so as to read: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be the dollar piece, which at the standard weight of 25 8/10 grains shall be the unit of value." The act then provided for the coinage of the two metals, and for a silver trade dollar, discontinuing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, made gold coins a legal tender in payment of all debts and dues whatsoever, and the silver coins, including the trade dollar thus provided for, in payment of sums to the amount of \$5.00 only. This act by direct language did not stop the free coinage of silver into trade dollars, but it did fix the legal tender character of that dollar at \$5, thus discriminating between gold and silver by making the gold coins legal tender in payment for all debts in any amount. This act of 1873 was followed, however, in 1876 by an act which destroyed the legal tender value of the trade dollar, and stopped its coinage altogether. This act reads as follows: "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for same."

Under this act the coinage of trade dollars was stopped; thus the last vestige of free coinage was swept away. The demand for it therefore by our Government having ceased it became a commodity, was thrown on the market like wheat, corn, cotton and other commodities to be priced in gold, and pitched and tossed about by the speculators as they pleased. And a decline in its value, in fact all values, began and has never been checked. A decline unparalleled in the history of the world. It would be more proper to call this an increase in value of gold than a decline in value of silver and other commodities which gold was thenceforth to buy upon the markets. The demand for silver having ceased as a monetary substance, and the legal value of those previously coined being destroyed, the demand for gold was at once doubled, with no increase whatever in its supply, thereby enhancing the value of gold and proportionally increasing its purchasing power, until now it is double what it was in 1872, as can be easily seen by comparing the quantity of our commodity it will now purchase to that it would have purchased in 1872. So correctly speaking silver and other commodities have not declined, but gold has appreciated, and it is because our prices are expressed in gold values or a gold standard, that they have declined.

These laws of 1792 and 1873 constitute the epochs of our financial history, and though seemingly unimportant to the people and casual reading yet no chronicler has ever written on the records of our country more portentous events, and nothing more direful than the act of 1873.

Argentum.

### THE NEWS.

Six business blocks, comprising sixty houses, were devastated by fire at Ardmore, I. T., Friday morning; the loss will aggregate over half a million dollars.

Agents of the Cuban insurgents are said to be preparing to land 20,000 American recruits in Cuba by May 10.

Many gold miners from the West are turning to the Piedmont section of North Carolina, where the discovery of some valuable nuggets recently has greatly increased the gold-mining fever.

Mrs. Hannah Darby, aged eighty-four years, who lived alone at Converse, Ind., was found dead with her eyes burned out and her body badly injured. The general supposition is that she had been tortured for her money.

A Miss Owens, living near Hickman, Ky., was killed last week under peculiar circumstances. She had driven to town in a cart, accompanied by a young man, to do some shopping and was returning home when the horse attempted to run away. The young woman was kicked under the chin, the force of the blow dislocating her neck and causing instant death.

Information has been received of the killing at McGuffey, in McLean county, Ky., of C. I. Iglehart, by a neighbor named McClurg. There had been trouble between them over cattle breaking into each other's farms. Iglehart, about 8 o'clock went to drive his cows out of McClurg's place when the latter suddenly opened fire on him with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

Pendleton, Ore., April 21.—J. M. Switzer yesterday sold five thousand horses to a Portland syndicate. The animals are to be slaughtered at Portland. Mr. Switzer says the meat will be packed, and all parts of the carcass utilized. This is now the only market for the thousands of horses in Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges. The price was less than \$5 a head.

Mr. Preston, Director of the Mint, has ordered the \$500,000 in gold bullion and 150,000 ounces of silver now at the United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada, shipped at once to the Mint at San Francisco. The inference is that the Carson City Mint will soon be dismantled and its machinery shipped to Denver, to be used in the new mint to be established there.

At Ida Grove, Ia., A. Schleiter shot his wife fatally and then killed himself. The hired girl was the only witness. The shooting of Mrs. Schleiter was in the dining room, immediately after breakfast. Mr. Schleiter approached his wife from behind and shot her. He then exclaimed that she had shot herself. Mrs. Schleiter was his second wife and the union was not a happy one.

George W. Carlisle, brother of the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, died at Independence, Kenton county, Ky., on the 18th, a victim of cancer of the stomach. He was 56 years old and a practicing attorney of acknowledged ability. He leaves a widow and eleven children well provided for.

Secretary Carlisle was here to see his brother a few weeks ago, but had returned to Washington. He was at once notified and will attend the funeral.

The disclosure of a great case of undervaluation at the custom house in New York, have caused the Collector of the Port, James G. Kilbreath, much annoyance. The amount of undervaluation is said to be one hundred thousand dollars. The matter is briefly stated is that O. L. Sypher, an importer of antique furniture, has been importing goods at a greatly undervalued rate. The matter was brought to the notice of the customs authorities through a discharged employe of the firm, a man named L. H. Todd.

The killing of county attorney R. L. Foster by Clarence E. Vaughn has created considerable excitement not only in Greensburg but in Greene county. Foster was a splendid lawyer and a popular man. The two men met at the post office, renewed an old quarrel, and Vaughn drove a dagger into Foster's heart.

In a fight near Kirkwood, West Va., with horse thieves from across the Pennsylvania line Sheriff Sheriff Shaw was fatally shot and one or two men wounded. A telephone message was sent to Sheriff Shaw from Albrightville, three miles east of Kingwood, to the effect that four horse thieves from Brownsville, Pa., were there. The Sheriff summoned three deputies and went to answer the summons. They shortly came in sight of the four thieves, who were mounted and the shooting occurred. The thieves were captured.

Thursday night a shooting occurred near Moscow, Ky., a town ten miles from Fulton. James Stevens and Gale Vinson, two young farmers, have for some time been paying attention to a Miss Warren, who lives near Moscow. Last night Stephens took Miss Warren to an entertainment near Moscow, and as they started home in a buggy, Vinson drew up and asked Miss Warren to get in his buggy. Stephens said he had no objections, and helped the girl out of his buggy into Vinson's. Vinson made an offensive remark which Stephens hotly replied to, and Vinson drew a pistol and shot him twice, just below the heart and in the side. Stephens will die.

The Royal Coal and Coke Company of Coal creek, Tenn., has recently fitted up its mines with a complete electric plant, at a cost of \$50,000. To operate this plant thirteen expert miners were brought from Ohio. The local miners objected to this partiality and as a result 450 men walked out on a strike.

Today the local men and Ohio miners met. The local men ordered the Ohioans to leave. They refused to do so. A difficulty arose in which Charles Moran, one of the Ohio party, shot and killed a miner named Hendricks. Before falling Hendricks shot his assailant. The Ohioans who did the shooting took to the woods, followed by a mob.

Two men and three women were lynched near Greenville, Ala., Sunday morning. The five were arrested the day before near Butler Springs, charged with the murder of Watts Murphy, a splendid young man of prominence and the nephew of ex-Governor Thomas Watts. They were John Rattler, Zeb Calley, Martha and Alice Greene and Mary Deane, all colored. Another negro man, who was also implicated, made his escape. The murder of young Murphy was most brutal. After he had been killed his body was placed in a brush heap and cremated. One of the negroes implicated confessed, the confession being made by Rattler, who implicated the others, and as the officers were taking them to jail, the party was suddenly surrounded by armed men, and in a few minutes the murderers were swinging from a limb.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 22.—All of Texas has needed rain, so the great evangelist, Dwight Moody, called upon his audience of eight thousand Christians to pray fervently that the floods might be opened. This was at 3 p. m. today. Tonight when the tabernacles was crowded with ten thousand people from Fort Worth and surrounding country, Mr. Moody announced that word had come from several points that rain had fallen. A few minutes later the storm burst on Fort Worth and torrents of rain fell. Then Mr. Moody gave thanks to God and called on the congregation to join in singing "Coronation" and "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name, let Angels Prostrate Fall."

The song had surged forth from ten thousand voices when a cracking noise was heard, and then the roof sank, the rafters gave way, and the heavy timbers and boards covered with tar and gravel came down on a portion of the congregation. Then was a panic. Scores of women fainted, some men lost their heads and spilled pell-mell over those near them.

### FADS OF THE FASHIONABLES

Just Now the Society Leaders Are Indulging in Bicycle Riding.

Special to the Press.

WASHINGTON, April 23. It is not often that the passing fads and fancies of women of fashion have any substantial interest or value. Generally some trivial reason leads to their adoption, and as soon as they have served the whim of the moment they are dropped, and the pursuit of some other fleeting butterfly is taken up. In recent years there has been a growing interest on the part of women prominent in society, in various forms of outdoor amusements, and just now, among the leaders of society at the Nation's capital, bicycle riding is the prevailing fad.

Of course for years past fashionable people have indulged to a greater or less extent in horseback riding, in rowing, tennis, and quite recently the game of golf, which is of course very English, has been taken up. It may be said probably is that these fancies have their origin in the fondness of the British aristocracy for such amusements. However that may be, their adoption in this country has resulted in a change in the habits of the average society woman which has been highly beneficial in developing the best type of American beauty. It has not been so many years ago when exercise in the open air was unknown among fashionable people in this country. Of course, what the leaders of society do is apt to be imitated in all the grades, and continued indoor existence has naturally had a marked effect on the health of the American women.

People of middle age with ordinary powers of observation have noticed the change in the type of female beauty, and they have not failed to mark the glow of health and the full cheeks and rounded forms which are now so characteristic of any gathering of women. It is of course a trite saying that exercise and an abundance of fresh air is beneficial to the health, an axiom that has been woefully neglected by American women, and to a large extent by men.

It is therefore a happy omen when outdoor exercise becomes fashionable, and for this reason the latest fad of bicycling has more importance than otherwise would be the case. Learning to ride the wheel has become an actual fashion in society, and as is always the case, plenty of imitators are found among those who do not claim to be in fashionable society.

Perhaps at no time were there so many schools for instruction in bicycle riding in existence in this city as at the present time. It is certain that the roll of female pupils was never so large. As soon as they are able to master the wheel the girls, dressed in natty and becoming costumes, may be seen speeding over the smooth avenues and streets and out among the country roads.

In some cases they form parties with a rendezvous at some place in the suburbs where they can enjoy possibly a dance and a supper, and then spin homeward in the moonlight. All of these pleasures have been hitherto left for the enjoyment of the sterner sex, but now the women are claiming their share, and they not only secure the immediate enjoyment, but they are building up constitutions which have become weakened through the lack of active exercise, and they are bringing a healthful bloom to their cheeks, which is beyond the power of any art or device to produce.

There is only one reason why this form of open air exercise can not be generally adopted, and that is the expense. A good wheel costs \$100, although there are some wheels which are placed on the market at a lower rate, and then again the second-hand wheels come within the scope of a limited pocket-book. It is evident,

however, that in some instances sacrifices are made in various directions in order to secure the much coveted wheel.

The wives and daughters of wealthy men of course do not have to stop to consider the cost, and they buy the highest priced wheels, with the latest and most approved attachments. Bicycle riding is a form of amusement which perhaps costs less than any of the others that have been named, and owing to the fascination which it possesses, and also the practical uses which can be made of the wheel, it is likely to continue in fashion for some time. However, whether it does or not, it has in connection with other means of taking physical exercise, already rendered valuable service in building up the health of the women of the country.

### Noted Men Who Were Newsboys.

The newsboy learns valuable lessons in his experiences in the street, lessons the want of which has caused many failures in life. He learns but little of books but a great deal of men. He learns with the utmost thoroughness the practical side of life. He learns independence, self reliance and self support. Many New York newsboys have risen to positions of trust and honor in the world. Among prominent newsboys can be found distinguished names; Daniel Manning, Silas Wright, John Kelly and Thurlow Weed were among them. And of men still alive, ex-Governor Hill, present Senator from New York, ex-Governor Thomas Waller, of Connecticut, Lieut. Governor W. F. Sheehan of New York, ex-Senator Murphy, of New York, Timothy J. Campbell and Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, of the Second district New York are not the least. Mr. L. W. Halsted, assistant treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, in speaking of ex-Governor Andrew H. Burke of North Dakota says: "It is now thirty seven years since I took Governor Burke, with a number of the boys from the nursery at Randall's Island, and brought him to the Children's Aid Society. It is remarkable that nearly all the children sent West in the particular company of which Governor Burke was a member, on August 2, 1859, have not only done well, but have risen to places of distinction and trust. One is now Cashier of the Citizens bank of Indiana; another, after passing through Yale College, went as a missionary to Alaska, where he has been appointed a Commissioner; still another married a cousin of his employer; and he is now a very successful minister of the Methodist church.—From "The Newsboys of New York," in Demorest's Magazine for May.

### Obituary.

J. Samuel Smith died at his home in Livingston county, Sunday April 14th, of Typhoid fever. How sad it is to give up one who had such flattering prospects, a fine scholar and teacher, a brain of strongest cast and gifts that were not inferior to any, that he should be cut off thus early in life is a mystery to overwhelming for finite minds to solve; we only know it is the Lord. The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, and with crushed heart and streaming eyes we bow ourselves to the mysterious edict. He professed religion the night before he died and told his mother that he would be asleep in Jesus by twelve o'clock Sunday night; he died at half past ten. If he could look down today upon those that love him he would say, weep not but—

Sing oh sing of my Redeemer, With his blood he purchased me. On the cross he sealed my pardon Paid the debt and made me free.

Lift up your weary heads, loved ones, turn away for a moment from the world that will perish and listen if you can catch a note from the heavenly choir and as you pause and think, "Oh think of a home over there."

The remains were laid to rest in the Grouse Chapel cemetery. Bro. J. C. McDaniels conducted the funeral services. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family and pray God's blessing upon their hearts and lives. D. and M.

### THE FIGHTING OVER.

China and Japan Come to Terms of Peace.

Shimonoski, April 15.—The conference today of the Peace Commissioners lasted five hours. All the envoys attended the meeting except Viscount Matsui. It is believed that today's conference was the final one. It is stated that the Chinese plenipotentiaries are preparing to return to their homes.

Shanghai, April 15.—Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that a peace convention was signed at Shimonoski today by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan. Following are the terms of the convention, as signed:

The independence of Corea; that Japan retains the places which she has acquired; that Japan shall retain the territory east of the Liao river; that the island of Formosa shall be ceded permanently to Japan; the payment of an indemnity of \$100,000,000, and an offensive and defensive alliance.

### Facts Worth Knowing

My stock is full and complete, in everything to wear, everything new, fresh and attractive. My prices are lower than you will find them elsewhere, my stock was all bought at lowest cash prices, my expenses are lower than any of my competitors, therefore I will give you more goods and better goods for your money than you can find any where. Give me a call, and I will prove to you what I say to be true. Yours For Bargains,

S. R. Cassidy, KELSEY, KY.

### IT WILL PAY

you to examine my line (the largest and most complete in the town) of choice

### WALL PAPERS

and learn the prices. Why buy commonplace goods when you can obtain artistic styles at same cost by patronizing

J. H. Orme, MARION, KY.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. H. Orme.

Granulated Sugar 22 pounds for \$1.00. Light Brown 23 pounds for \$1.00. 4 1/2 pounds Best Coffee for \$1.00.

D. and M.