



Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a quick and reliable remedy for lameness in horses and other farm animals.

"Sloan's Liniment surpasses anything on earth for lameness in horses and other horse ailments. I would not sleep without it in my stable."
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422 West 13th St., New York City.

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Mr. H. M. GIBBS, of Lawrence, Kan., R. F. D., No. 3, writes:—"I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one 10c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about the stock."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is a quick and safe remedy for hog cholera.

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"I heard Gov. Brown (who is quite a farmer) say that he had never lost a hog from cholera and that his remedy always was a tablespoonful of Sloan's Liniment in a gallon of slop, decreasing the dose as the animal improved. Last month Gov. Brown and myself were at the Agricultural College building and in the discussion of the ravages of the disease, Gov. Brown gave the remedy named as 'unfailing.'" —OSWERY,
SAVANNAH DAILY NEWS.

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Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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the Lamp Oil that Saves Eyes

Nothing is more important in the home than clear, steady light. Insure this by getting the oil that burns clear and clean without a flicker down to the last drop. Pennsylvania crude oil refined to perfection. Costs no more than the inferior kerosene oils—saves MONEY—saves WORK—saves eyes.
Your dealer has SOLITE OIL in barrels direct from our works.

Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co.
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Refinery at Warren, Pa.
We sell the celebrated "No Carb" Auto Oil.

When you feel discouraged, nervous, tired, worried or despondent it is sure sign you need MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS. They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for Mott's Nerve-Pills. Price \$1.10 per box, by druggist.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Proprs., Cleveland, Ohio
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Business Men's Barber Shop,
(Next to Bourbon Bank);
3 - CHAIRS - 3
Expert Barbers
Polite Attention
Hot and Cold Baths, at A
Hours
No Long Waits.
A Share of the Public Patronage Solicited.

News Over the State

Oldest Nun Dead.

Bardstown—Sister Marie, one of the most learned nuns at the Convent of Nazareth, died Monday afternoon of a complication of diseases. She was 68 years of age, and had she lived until April 25 would have celebrated her fiftieth anniversary as a nun.

Sister Marie received her preliminary education in the common schools in this county. Later she attended school in France, and after becoming a nun, taught some of the literary branches in the Nazareth Academy. Of late she was in charge of the museum at the convent.

Her name before entering the convent was Miss Anna Menard. Her home was in Paducah.

"Fiech" Deaton in Poor Health.

Winchester—Fletcher Deaton, convicted of the murder of Ed. Callahan, former sheriff of Breathitt county, underwent an operation in the Clark county jail for ingrowing toe nails. Deaton's health is said to be failing and he is frequently under the care of a physician.

Negro Shot to Death.

Danville—Twenty minutes after being released from the workhouse Walter Smith met Albert Harlan on Fourth street and shot him to death. The men had no words and the killing is thought to have been the result of an old grudge. Both are negroes.



"Smooths and Soothes"

Says GRANNY METCALFE.
Child or grown-up—there is just one way of handling colds, croup, coughs and all those irritating throat troubles that's to soothe and smooth with Dr. Bell's PINE-TAR-HONEY.

Let a cold go—and it goes. It goes all over—everybody in the family gets it. Soothe and Smooths and it doesn't wear.

Every genuine bottle of DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY has a Bell on it, and a picture of "Granny," too.
At All Drug Stores, 25c., 50c., \$1.00

"Tell By The Bell"

THE MOTHERS' FAVORITE

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and the mothers' favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers. (March) (adv)

THIS NEW MEDICINE SAVES YOU MONEY

We are druggists right here in your town and make a living out of the drug business, but it is because people have to have drugs and not because we like to see people suffer—we don't. Our duty is to render the best service we can, and when someone is ailing, we are interested in seeing them take the best medicine there is for their particular trouble. We don't recommend "cure-alls," as we don't believe there are such things. We don't want you to spend more than you have to. Some of you get small wages and when you're sick, none at all, and you should get the most you can for your money.

We recently came across a new remedy for increasing strength and building up people who are run-down and emaciated. We know that a slight trouble sometimes grows into a serious one, and to stop it in the beginning, will save you money in the end. This new compound is called Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is the best remedy, when you are matter what the cause. It doesn't merely stimulate you and make you feel good for a few hours, but takes hold of the weakness and builds you up to a healthy, normal condition. It is a real nerve-food tonic and builder of good blood, strong muscle, good digestion. It contains Hypophosphates, which tone the nerves, and pure Olive Oil, which nourishes the nerves, the blood and the entire system alcohol or habit-forming drugs. We promise that if you are not entirely satisfied with it, we'll give you back your money as soon as you tell us. Sold only at the 7,000 Rexall stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00. G. S. Varden & Co. (adv)

Got Any DEFECTS?
SORES, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS, FETTER, ECZEMA, etc.
Do you really want to heal it? Had enough to spend \$1.00? Then go to the store and buy a box of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve.
It is clear white and snow pure—and if it doesn't do the work, get your money back.
"Tell It By The Bell"
For Sale by All Druggists.

(Continued from page 3)

less more than a year ago. It was one of the most important measures before that session. Its chief purpose was to enable a state to break up blind tigers, boot-leggers and other forms of illicit traffic in liquor. It was set for a vote in the house on February 8, of last year. But on the evening of February 7, the day before the vote was to be taken, Mr. Stanley, a candidate for the United States senate, and hoping to escape going on record on that question, boarded a train in great haste and came to Kentucky to make a speech.

But he did not foresee what was coming. The bill passed both houses of congress by large majorities and went to the president. Mr. Taft vetoed it, and it went back to the house for a vote on passing it over the president's veto. It required only a majority to pass it originally, and Mr. Stanley's vote could charitably be spared by the liquor interests then, because his vote against it could not have changed the result, and he might thereby save his record.

Took His Medicine.

But when it came back with the president's veto, it required two-thirds of the members to pass it over the veto, and the liquor interests hoped to muster enough votes to sustain the veto. Their orders were issued; and Mr. Stanley, in obedience, was compelled to go back to Washington, like a truant boy from school, not only to vote, but to make a speech, against it, and declare that it was "unconstitutional." What a spectacle to see this doughty and terrible warrior against the trusts, first stealthily slipping away from Washington to avoid a vote, and then in hopeless bondage to the great Kentucky trust, and after receiving its orders, ignominiously returning to Washington to obey those orders and take his medicine. Of course it is constitutional and no court of competent or final jurisdiction will ever decide it otherwise. It is absurd to maintain that there is anything in the constitution of the United States to prohibit so righteous a measure, or to make the government an accomplice and abettor of boot-leggers and blind tigers.

Does his conduct in reference to that bill justify his boast of being the dauntless champion of the people against the trusts? Does he, in his vaunted crusades against them, make a distinction against a Kentucky trust, which has great political influence here, and as a Pennsylvania or New Jersey trust, which have none? Isn't it evident to the people of Kentucky that he is undertaking to mislead them, and is trying to raise a false issue to divert their attention from his own record, which shows that he is the servant of the greatest and cruelest trust of all?

My position on this subject is well known. I believe it is conceded that I have had some important part in the enactment of the temperance legislation in this state, in the better enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic and in the increase of taxation on that business. Under laws which I actively helped to pass, the greatest part of Kentucky has become dry territory. I helped to pass, and as governor, signed the County Unit law of 1906; and in the Democratic convention of 1911, I supported the County Unit plank in the platform, which demanded an amendment to the law by extending the county unit to all cities, and the general assembly of 1912 passed that amendment. I have fought for the principle of giving to each county the right to decide by a vote of the people whether or not alcoholic liquors should be sold in the county. I favored the increase of the saloon license in the revenue bill of 1906, which brought additional revenue into the treasury. I also favored the gallon tax upon rectified whisky proposed in the same bill; and when the lobby of the rectifiers succeeded in defeating that tax, I called a special session of the general assembly to pass it, and it was passed, putting one cent and a quarter on each gallon. That tax has been yielding each year to the state treasury about fifty thousand dollars.

I favor the Webb law passed by congress, and if I had been a member of that body, either in the house or the senate, when the bill was up for consideration, I would have remained in Washington at my post of duty and voted for it, and if I am elected to the senate, and it should become necessary to pass an amendment to that law, or additional legislation, in furtherance of the principle of allowing each state to protect its dry territory from the invasion of the liquor traffic, I shall favor such a measure, and I shall never be found dodging that or any other question.

Two Measures Approved.

I cordially approve the two measures just recently passed by our general assembly, one known as the Hampton bill, and the other as the Frost bill. The first is intended to make more effective the remedy given by the Webb law; and the second, to complete the operation of the County Unit law, so that an election under that law can be called by twenty-five per cent of the voters of the entire county, instead of requiring twenty-five per cent in each precinct of the county.

While I was governor my attention was called to the fact that the law, which required all saloons to close on Sundays, was regularly and flagrantly violated in the city of Louisville. There was no ordinary power in the hands of the governor to compel its enforcement, and the most I could do was to request officials there to enforce it. My requests were not regarded; but in the course of time the court of appeals decided that the election of 1905 was void by reason

of fraud, and that the mayor and other officers who held under that election should vacate their offices, and that the governor should fill the vacancies, by appointments.

It was a most unpleasant duty thrust upon me, but it placed in my hands the power to enforce the Sunday closing law, and I was determined not to lose the opportunity, even though all the political powers of that city were opposed to it. I made sure of it in the appointment of Mr. Bingham as mayor. From a political standpoint it was a most unpopular position to take at that time. I was then Democratic nominee for the senate, and the election was to be held in the general assembly of the following winter; and I knew that my action meant to me the loss of nearly every member of the Louisville delegation to the legislature, and every member from elsewhere in the state that could be controlled by the enraged liquor interests. They succeeded in punishing me that winter, but it left me with no bitterness towards anyone; and I have rejoiced to see that the position I then took in these matters has been fully vindicated, and that no party nor politician in that city would now even think of advocating publicly the open Sunday saloon.

I am not influenced by any feelings of unkindness or hostility to those engaged in the liquor business. As individuals, I should not wish to do any of them harm; but this is a question of principle and not of men; and I believe that where the people have expressed their wishes in laws, those laws should be rigidly enforced.

Opponent to Blame.

I regret that it has been necessary to give so much attention to, or to criticize, my opponent, Mr. Stanley. But as he has pitched his campaign upon such a low plane of misrepresentation and abuse, he can not hope to escape a fair and just discussion of his own record. His speeches consist of two parts; first, extravagant praise of himself, and second, abuse of me.

It is proper, therefore, that upon this occasion, at least, I should show the utter falsity of the charges against me, and the irresponsible character and indefensible record of the man who makes them. No consideration for the truth, no regard for the intelligence of his hearers, deter him from the most unwarranted statements, in his efforts to win votes.

There is no style of oratory easier to acquire, or temporarily more popular with the unthinking, than that of abuse and vituperation. From an ordinary book of synonyms an abundant vocabulary of defamatory epithets may be easily memorized, and, when accompanied with boisterous declamations and vehement gesticulations, is sometimes mistaken by the unwary for real oratory. An orator of that kind is ever willing to sacrifice facts to secure applause, believing that a well-started falsehood is not often overtaken by the truth, and really not caring very much if it should be, for, by the time it is overtaken his fertile imagination has been able to invent a new one and start it upon its wicked career. The gauge by which he usually measures the success of one of his speeches is in the amount of perspiration he has been able to exude during its delivery. The man who so assails me in this campaign has achieved an unenviable and even a national notoriety as an actor in that branch of the art; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he should be chosen as the mouthpiece of the liquor interests in this fight against me. A fitter instrument for that character of work could not easily have been found.

I have no fear of any attacks upon my record as a public servant. I am not vain enough to claim that it has been free from mistakes; but the searchlight of strictest scrutiny has been turned upon it in many campaigns, and I believe I may say, without boast, that it has stood the test. In the nearly eight years of my service as governor, I had many difficult conditions and trying problems to deal with; but I am perfectly willing to stand upon a comparison of that administration of the affairs of my successors in office.

State Debt Wiped Out.

When I went into office as governor there was a debt upon the state of about \$1,700,000. When I went out of office all of that debt had been paid, the financial credit of the state was at the highest point it has ever been, before or since that time; and there was more than \$1,000,000 in the state treasury. All obligations of the state were promptly paid when presented, no interest bearing warrant had to be issued, no increased tax rate was put upon the people, and during that time the annual revenues of the state were not as large as they have been during succeeding administrations.

By hard work and by patient attention to the duties of the office, I kept in close touch with the treasury conditions, and at each session of the general assembly I was prepared to inform the legislators about those conditions and keep them from appropriating any more money than the revenues of the state could afford. Legislators are not always to be blamed for appropriating more money than can be afforded. When a hundred and thirty-eight members go to the capitol once in two years for only sixty days, from all walks of life, it is not to be expected that they should learn accurately, in so short a time, the exact conditions of the revenue affairs of the state. But it is the special duty of the governor to advise them about such matters; to show them how far they can go in spending the state's money, and he should never

permit appropriations to be made without means or provision for their payment. No fear of offending influential people, or of injuring his chances for further political honors, should cause him to hesitate in courageously discharging this duty and in saving the state from embarrassment. In this way, during my administration, we protected the state from deficits and debts.

Accomplishments Reviewed.

And yet we were able to accomplish much in the line of progress and improvement. The new capitol was built and made ready to be furnished. The two normal schools were established and the term of the public schools was extended from five to six months; and at no other period in the state's history was so much ever done for the cause of education. All of the state institutions were enlarged and improved, and new institutions were established. These things and others were done, not only without increasing the tax rate or borrowing money, but while we were actually paying off the debt inherited from preceding administrations. Wise and beneficial legislation was enacted during that period, in the interest of the farmers, the laboring men, and all legitimate classes of our people and for the commercial and industrial development of the state. When the Republican administration came into control in 1908, and had complete access to all the records and books for four years, they were unable, after diligent search to find anything in all those eight years of my administration upon which to base just criticism.

But I shall not dwell longer upon these matters. For the part I may have had in all of these achievements, or for any credit I might deserve, I leave to the fair and impartial judgment of the people of Kentucky.

As to my position upon national issues, I believe that, too, is well known in this state. Since 1896, I have followed the leadership of Mr. Bryan and advocated in every campaign since then the causes for which he has stood. I defended him and his principles when they were not so popular as they are now; and no one has rejoiced more than I have in seeing the steady growth and complete triumph of those principles. The people of this country have never had an abler, more devoted, or more useful leader than he has been; and it must be of infinite satisfaction to his patriotic pride, for him now to see that most of those reforms, for which he has so valiantly fought, in times of defeat and adversity, and against such powerful opposition, have at last become a part of the organic and statutory law of the land. It is a greater victory than to have won even the presidency of the United States.

Always Favored Bryan.

At the Baltimore convention of 1912, I voted for him for the chairmanship of the convention. When he was defeated for that, I was one of those who wished to make him chairman of the committee on resolutions. But he declined the position of chairman. I stood with him in his work in framing that platform, and I was earnestly for the same man whom he supported for the nomination for the presidency—Woodrow Wilson. I am in hearty accord with the principles of that platform, and with the policies and methods of President Wilson and his administration in redeeming the promises made in it. I like the way in which the president does his work. There is nothing of the noisy and tumultuous demagogue about him. With a keen intelligence, with an earnest patriotism, and with that calm, yet determined, spirit of the real statesman, he steadily and unostentatiously sets about the accomplishment of his reforms and his purposes; and so far he has succeeded marvelously well. I was his supporter for the Democratic nomination for the presidency for a year or more before he was nominated, not only because I considered him the most available candidate to win in the November election, but also because I believed he possessed to an eminent degree those qualities of statesmanship which would enable him to accomplish, after he was in office, the best hopes and ideals of progressive Democracy, and to demonstrate that a platform or campaign declaration was not merely an empty promise to win votes, but a solemn and binding obligation upon the successful party and its candidates.

I shall here call attention to another glaring and absolutely inexcusable misrepresentation of the facts and of my position, made by Mr. Stanley in his speeches, in regard to a certain resolution offered by Mr. Bryan in the Baltimore convention. No demagogue ever attempted a cheaper or more discreditable artifice, with which to deceive the people or to injure an opponent, than he has done in his attempt to show that I was not in sympathy with the sentiment of that resolution as it was finally adopted by the convention. Let us read the resolution as it was offered by Mr. Bryan, and see what it said:

"Resolved: That in this crisis in our party's career and in our country's history, this convention sends greeting to the people of the United States, and assures them that the party of Jefferson and Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law. As proof of our fidelity to the people, we hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for president who is the representative of, or under obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class."
"Be it further resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from this convention of any delegate or delegate

constituting or representing the above-named interests."

I was not in the convention hall when that resolution was introduced and read, and when I came in a wild scene of tumult and disorder existed. After I got to the Kentucky delegation, I was told that the resolution demanded the withdrawal from the convention of certain delegates. I was opposed to such a summary and irregular method of expelling delegates, even though those delegates were on the opposite side from my side in the issues before the convention. In the midst of the great confusion and noise, a poll was taken among the Kentucky delegates, and understanding that to be the effect of the resolution to expel those delegates, I voted against it, and am not ashamed of that vote cast under such conditions.

The poll of our delegation showed that only 3 1/2 votes were for the resolution and 22 1/2 against it, including the vote of Governor McCreary, who voted as I did, but about his vote, Mr. Stanley for some reason, makes no criticism. Shortly before the secretary of the convention called the roll of the states, Mr. Bryan himself withdrew the offensive part of the resolution, calling for the withdrawal of those delegates, and the resolution as amended was adopted by a vote of 883 for, to 201 1/2 against it. It therefore carried by an overwhelming majority, and in the excitement and confusion it was not considered necessary for Kentucky to change its vote for it. Even all of the New York and Virginia votes, in whose delegations sat the delegates objected to, were cast for it. A consideration of the vote, therefore, shows that it did not signify the real sentiments of every delegate; or, in other words, indicate that all of those who voted for the resolution really favored it, or that all of those whose votes were recorded against it were against it.

Favored Resolution.

If you will read that part of the resolution which was adopted, you will remember that I not only favored absolutely its purpose, but that both before the Kentucky state convention and in the national convention, I did everything I could to help the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, who was not under obligations to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, or August Belmont, or to any of the favor-seeking interests, while Mr. Stanley was doing all he could to help Mr. Clark—and I intend no reflection whatever upon that distinguished and worthy gentleman's democracy or integrity—whom those men and their associates were trying to nominate. Mr. Stanley was striving, for purposes of humbug, to vote to unseat some of those delegates who were supporting the same candidate for president that he was supporting. That illustrates very well how little regard for consistency he has.

But it is a waste of time to discuss so trifling and absurd an attempt upon his part to raise an issue about this matter. The people of Kentucky know too well that in all questions of vital principles, I have unflinchingly and without exception stood by Mr. Bryan, since he first became a national leader, and by Mr. Wilson since he first became a candidate for the presidency.

But I must close. My candidacy for the office of United States senator will be determined, not by the unfair and wilful misrepresentations of a reckless opponent, but by my conduct in the past, by my record as a man and as an official, and by my position upon public questions. In such a fight, with such elements of opposition to me, I can not hope to escape calumny and misrepresentation. But I have such faith in the intelligence, fairness and patriotism of the people of Kentucky that I have no fear of the result, and I confidently place my candidacy in their hands.

If nominated and elected to this position, I shall assume it and discharge its duties in no spirit of vainglorious pride, but with a heart and mind free from any embarrassing or improper obligations, and devoted entirely to a faithful and efficient service of the people of my state and of my country.

Economy is a good trait. But some guys wear the same shirt all week.

Gas Fitting!
Plumbing and Electrical Work in All Their Branches
Stoves, Ranges and Appliances.
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