LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

September 11th and October 9, 1894.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

At Wickliffe the large tobacco warehouse owned by Messrs. John Watwood, John Rich and John Wickliffe, but operated this season by Mr. Miller, burned.

[illegible]

BOX CAR MERCHANTS.

Arrested for Selling Fraudulent Groceries —Attempt to Bunco Ohio Farmers.

The fraudulent tricks of the so-called Box Car Merchants in the West seem to have been transferred, on account of the recent exposure in that locality where some of the parties were arrested, to this state, in several sections of which they are now operating.

[illegible]

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

Legend of the Famous Rock Formation on the Coast of Ireland.

[illegible]

DESERVING OF PRAISE.

The Good Work Done by the Genuine Democrats.

The democrats in both houses of congress, with but few exceptions, are entitled to credit for doing all that it seemed to them possible to do toward the fulfillment of the pledges with respect to the tariff which their party made in 1892.

[illegible]

SAVED IN THE STRUGGLE.

Democratic Gains Through the Passage of the Senate Bill.

[illegible]

THE BAITERS.

[illegible]

SPORTS AND PLEASURES.

[illegible]

WRESTED FROM PROTECTION.

Important Reductions in the McKinley High-Tariff Duties.

Whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protective body. The country concurs in Mr. Wilson's report. The senate has a majority for protection. There are thirty-seven republicans, three populists and seven democrats who are champions of prohibitive tariffs on articles produced by their friends and therefore for all prohibitive tariffs—protection consisting in being for the other fellow's tariff if he will be for yours.

[illegible]

COMPENSATION IN SURRENDER.

[illegible]

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

[illegible]

Sleepless Nights

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Rheumatism

Disordered Liver

Impure Blood

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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ADVICE RUPTURE CANCER TUMOR FREE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NAPOLEON'S ESCAPES.

He Seemed to Live in a Charmed Circle and Went About With No Fear.

[illegible]

ON WING A WEEK.

[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

AFTER THE GRIP,

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Let the men wash, if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware

JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

EVERYTHING

—WILL BE—

SILVER

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Belt Buckles, Will be the most popular article that will be worn. I have them in Sterling Silver and plate, either large, medium or small, to suit individual taste and price.

Corsage Pins. The only proper caper for fastening flowers. Can also be used as a lace pin.

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Dress Buttons and Studs for Shirt Waists.

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Now, my friends I do not want to push you, but you must do something for me, or I will have to do SOMETHING you won't like.

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WE TELL YOU

[illegible]

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AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY. WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE FOR 20 YEARS Has led all WORM Remedies. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IF YOU HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS ADVERTISE AND KEEP IT IF NOT ADVERTISE AND GET IT

CARLISLE MERCURY.

VOLUME XXVIII. CARLISLE, NICHOLAS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894. NUMBER 37.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.

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MR. JAS. SHACKLEFORD will be in Carlisle each County Court Day, and will be pleased to give any information.

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—TO THE— Mountains, Lakes and Seashore —VIA— BIG FOUR ROUTE THE FAVORITE TOURIST LINE TO Put-In-Bay and all Lake Erie Islands via. Sandusky. Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River, Thousand Islands, Lake Champlain, Adirondacks, Green and White Mountain. New England Resorts New York and Boston VIA Cleveland, Lake Shore, New York Central and Boston & Albany Railways. To the Lake Regions of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota via Chicago. To the Cool Resorts of Michigan via Benton Harbor.

THEIR LABORS ENDED.

The National Labor Commission Adjourns,

To Meet September 26 in Washington—More Testimony Concerning the Conduct of Strikers and Deputy Marshals—Mr. Howard Explains Some Remarks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—President Debs, of the A. R. U., was recalled at the beginning of Saturday's session of the national labor commission. He produced a letter substantiating his statement that the now famous expression, "Save your money and buy a gun," was not his but that of his stenographer, L. P. Benedict, and was by the latter used only in a spirit of badinage. The letter declares that the expression was a common one in the office at Butte, Mont., from which Mr. Benedict came. Mr. Debs was then asked the question: "Do you believe it justifiable to tie up the commerce of the country in order to obtain redress for a comparatively small body of men?" to which he replied: "That depends. For a small grievance I do not think it would be justifiable, for one affecting a large number of men, I think it would be.

"Do you think a railroad company would be justifiable in tying up commerce in order to resist a demand made on the road?"

"Well, that is the way the general managers do the thing."

Commissioner Wright then read Mr. Debs a communication which suggests that labor and capital each be required to file a bond, to be forfeited in case of a refusal to submit any question to arbitration. The witness did not like the plan. He said he was opposed to anything like compulsory arbitration. President Debs said he had no personal knowledge of a black list. He then devoted his attention to denying statements made by General Manager St. John, first denying that there were only 300 members of the A. R. U. on the Rock Island system.

"We had a larger membership than that," he said.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, next took the stand. He said the membership was 550,000. Mr. Gompers told in detail about the meeting at the Briggs house at which action was taken on the A. R. U. strike.

"We decided at this meeting," said Mr. Gompers, "that since the prime minister of England had deemed it expedient to use the great power of England to end the coal strike it would not be beneath the dignity of the president of the United States to take some action in this unhappy crisis. To this end we telegraphed him, asking him to either come to Chicago or send a representative. To this telegram the president did not deign to reply. The American Federation of Labor deemed it inexpedient at this time to recommend strike."

Mr. Gompers read an address to the public, explaining why the organization of which he is president refused to order a strike. He referred to the town of Pullman as Pullman's Pharasaical Paradise.

"It would be a very difficult thing for the American Federation of Labor to declare a strike," continued Mr. Gompers. "We could only do it in some matter of general interest, such, for instance, as the establishment of an eight-hour day."

[illegible]

Mr. Pullman replied that it was entirely so. The latter company owned the 500 acres on which the town was built and the improvements thereon. The stockholders of the two companies were about the same.

Mr. Pullman then related his experience as an inventor and projector of the modern sleeping car. Under questioning by Judge Worthington he made the following statements: "The profits fell off nearly $500,000 in the month of August alone last year, as compared with the same month in 1892. As to the reduction of wages, I shall have to refer to the people who had that matter in charge. I don't remember of any efforts at arbitration made by the Pullman company. I expressed myself as decidedly opposed to arbitration."

"Has the company made or lost money during the last year?"

"It has made money. It paid its usual dividend of 8 per cent.—about $2,800,000 in all."

"Do you not think it would have been right, Mr. Pullman, for a company making as much money as the Pullman company has, which last year declared a dividend of $2,800,000, to have in some measure shared its profits with the employes at Pullman?"

"The manufacturing department of Pullman is entirely separate from any other department of the company. The manufacturing department was losing money and I see no reason why we should, simply because the company was prosperous, raise the wages in a particular department which was losing money."

"Has the company ever in years of unusual prosperity increased the wages of its employes?"

"It has not."

"What did you see that was so objectionable in submitting to a third party the question whether you should raise the wages of your employes or not?"

"I refer you to my written statement, which declares in effect, I am able to manage my own business. I still think that after twenty-seven years of experience I am better able to tell the position of the Pullman company than any third party."

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The session of the labor commission yesterday was chiefly interesting because of the testimony of General Superintendent Sullivan, of the Illinois Central railroad, who related the strike on that road. He unfolded a plan to settle all railroad difficulties. It is to make the labor unions responsible for all overt acts committed by their members and for all violations of contracts made by the heads of organizations and broken by members thereof.

The commission is trying to get at the cost of the strike to the railroads. To this end several statements were submitted giving the figures. A number of railroads are yet to be heard from. Among the fifteen witnesses examined during the day was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who denied saying "The backbone of the strike is broken," when he returned to Chicago to take command of the federal troops ordered out to duty in connection with the strike.

Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, again took the stand and was cross-questioned by Chairman Wright.

"Can you tell me the average profit on a Pullman car?"

[illegible]

Robert G. Welsh, assistant to the first vice president of the Santa Fe road, was the first witness called by the labor commission. He testified that the road was loser, as closely as he could figure, $305,636 by the recent strike. The strike had never been declared off by the Santa Fe men, he said, but the road is running without interruption to traffic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chairman Wright, of the national labor commission, said yesterday that up to the last of this month, the board will have expended only $1,500 of the $5,000 which is allowed for expenses.

Charles Stewart Wade, in the legal employ of the Rock Island road, but at the time of the strike a reporter for a Chicago morning newspaper, was the first witness called at the morning session. Mr. Wade carefully examined the switches which had been tampered with and declared from a previous knowledge of railroading that none but railroad employes could have so manipulated the complicated system which was an interlocking one. Mr. Wade testified he asked a man who was inciting a mob to violence his employment and was told he was vice president of the Carpenters' union. In several instances he saw cars overturned and witnessed acts of violence.

The police often stood by and watched these things without interfering, showing evident sympathy with the strikers. The witness related the case of a striker who pretended to be wounded by the troops in order to work up a feeling against them, but on examination by the witness it was found the man had not a scratch on him. Afterwards Mr. Wade was made a captain of deputy marshals. As such he and his men made numerous arrests of men engaged in rioting. Some of these he recognized as railroad men. He testified that on one occasion a man was arrested for intimidating a workman by a deputy marshal within a few yards of a policeman, who would not make the arrest himself.

Numerous instances were related of disturbances in some of which non-union men were beaten by strikers. Names and dates were given. On one man a policeman's club and a pair of brass knuckles were found. This man said he kept these "to tickle scabs heads with." Mr. Wade scored the police force unmercifully and asserted the deputy marshals he commanded would certainly compare with the city police, the worst two on his force being ex-members of that force.

Richard Mooney followed. He was present at the meeting of Rock Island employes at Blue Island when a strike was declared on that road. He testified that neither Debs nor Howard advised the men to strike. Both were out of the hall when the vote was taken. As a reason for striking Mr. Mooney said "Well, I struck because the rest struck."

Mr. Mooney related a case where a deputy marshal was assaulted by a mob while nearly 500 marshals stood by and did not interfere. He also saw deputy marshals stand by while cars were overturned, and told instances where non-union men were assaulted for working by acquaintances who were railroad strikers.

[illegible]

WILL USE FORCE.

[illegible]

FOREST FIRE

Destroys Three Hundred Lives at Hinckley, Minn.

One Hundred and Forty-One Dead Bodies in One Heap—Entire Families Annihilated—The People Lost Their Heads and Stampeded to the River.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 3.—Conservative reports Sunday night place the total number killed in fires at three hundred at least, with the number of wounded at as many more, a number of whom will die. Nothing like a complete list of dead or injured is obtainable at this moment. One hundred and forty-three charred bodies have been recovered at Hinckley, and forty-five at Sandstone.

Anything like an estimate of the loss is impossible. Hinckley has been completely destroyed, as has Mission Creek, Sandstone and several other small places, and large numbers of people are missing. The fire extends from Pine City as far west as Carlton and Rutledge, sweeping everything in its path.

Rev. P. Knudson, a Presbyterian minister of Hinckley, tells a graphic story of the fire, which swept down on the town like an avalanche. He says over two hundred of those who perished in the flames might have been saved had they kept away from the river. The people lost their heads and stampeded, trying to escape by teams and saddle horses.

Mr. Knudson took a hilltop. When the fire passed over he found himself in a charred desert, surrounded by hundreds of dead, while those who survived are far from help, with nothing to eat and drink. He thinks the horrors of the Chicago fire nothing compared to it. At Hinckley the bodies are being piled in the graveyard, and will be buried as soon as possible. Every effort is being made to identify the dead bodies. There are six hundred homeless people in Pine City.

Judge Nethaway, one of a party who went to Hinckly Sunday night, said that there were 141 bodies in the heap, and that with those found Sunday night there are 204 altogether picked up in sand banks, streets, etc. A family named Robinson—father, mother and seven children were burned to death. Five little children, locked in each others arms, were found just south of Hinckley. About sixty people were found in a sand pile on the Eastern Minnesota. One lady was found literally boiled with a little child buried in the sand. A man, wife and two sons started to get away by teams, but gave up just east of town, and all but one little boy were found with their heads buried in the sand. One freight car was left in Hinckley. Not a vestige of Mission Creek is left. Quite a fire is burning there yet.

Stenographer Matteson, of the Brennan Lumber Co., and a girl named Emily Anderson, were out in the woods when the fire began. They were found later in the woods, locked in each other's arms. John McNamara's child was burned to a crisp in the street with a little dog hanging about his neck.

He informed the reporter that five of his children were burned to death, himself, wife and one son living.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE

Many Villages Destroyed By Forest Fires.

The Number of Dead Will Probably Reach Five Hundred—At Hinckley, Minn., Some Three Hundred Were Victims—Terrible Scenes and Experiences.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—Only the horrors which accompanied the historic Chicago fire can be cited to compare with the terrible scenes and experiences in the flame-swept pine region of Pine, Kanabec and Carlton counties, Minn., and Burnett county, Wis. At least 400 settlers, their families and others were burned to death, or suffocated before the flames reached them, and the death list may reach another hundred or more. The people of Hinckley, which was a prosperous town in Pine county sixty-seven miles southwest of Duluth, are now dead or homeless and destitute. At a conservative estimate two hundred and fifty men, women and children of this doomed town were unable to escape from the merciless, swiftly advancing sheets of flame. They fell on the railroad tracks or on the old territorial road, either to be cremated or die the more merciful death from suffocation by the clouds of dense smoke and heat-laden atmosphere. The number of corpses already recovered from the blackened waste at and around what was Hinckley is 150, the majority being women and children who had not the strength to fight their destroyer or escape by fleeing to a place of safety.

So far as can be learned at this time from the devastated district, the following towns have been destroyed and the following are dead in numbers:

Hinckley, Minn., 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitant; 250 to 300 dead. 500 to 600 homeless.

Pokegama, Minn., next station southwest of Hinckley, 500 inhabitants; 50 dead.

Mission Creek, next station of Hinckley on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad; 10 dead.

Sandstone Junction, Minn., next station north of Hinckley, on the St. Paul and Duluth road; 26 dead.

Sandstone, second station north of Hinckley, on the Eastern Minnesota; 50 dead.

Cromwell, Minn., Carlton county; dead unknown.

Miller, Minn., near Hinckley, off railroad line; dead unknown.

Shell Lake, Barronett, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock and Forest City, lumber towns in Wisconsin, between Chippewa Falls and Superior, and Spooner, Wis., were partly destroyed.

The number of dead in these Wisconsin towns and in other parts of the country between Chippewa and Superior is estimated at 500.

The Minnesota conflagration, which was attended by the shocking loss of life and agony of body and mind for hundreds of others who escaped with their lives only, swept everything and everybody in its path from Pine City as far west as Carlton, near Duluth. The great valley between Kettle river and Cross Lake, which a few days ago was in no danger of destruction by the forest fires raging in the lumber states, is now one vast area of ashes and cinders, with here and there an oasis in the desert of devastation in the form of a half-dried lake, a standing farm building or a clump of timber. The bodies of the known and unknown dead which dot the heated and blackened expanse give the scene the appearance of a battlefield in which fire has played the conquering role.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Kingston the Center, With Terrible Results to Surrounding Country.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The fires in the Catskills, along the Ulster and Delaware railroad, are doing great damage to timber lands, hundreds of acres being ablaze. Large tracts of meadow and bush land have been burned, and in many instances farmers have been obliged to plow around their buildings to save them from the flames.

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

He Gives His Reasons for Not Signing the Tariff Bill.

Cleveland Considers Its Passage Not in Line With Honest Tariff Reform, and that It Contains Inconsistencies—A Plea for Free Raw Materials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law, and gives his reasons for not approving the bill:

[illegible]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Carlisle Upheld.

[illegible]

A Dead King.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Aug. 28.—Tawhiao II., the Maori king, is dead. His death was due to influenza.

On the President's Desk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The new tariff bill was taken from the treasury department Monday morning by Private Secretary Van Senden, and reached the white house at 9:35 o'clock. Mr. Van Senden put it in the hands of Private Secretary Thurber, who laid it on his table to await the orders of the president.

[illegible]