

## PIERSON MAY ASK FOR INSPECTION

Fountain City Butcher Desires To Sell His Product in Richmond.

### WILL REMODEL PLANT.

THE NORTH COUNTY BUTCHER CAN DO THIS AT SMALL EXPENSE AND APPEAL FOR INSPECTION MAY BE HEDED.

Charles C. Pierson, the Fountain City butcher, who was excluded from selling meat in this city because of the meat inspection ordinance, will probably petition the United States government to provide an inspector for his butchering establishment. Nearly all of Pierson's business was confined to this city and he feels its loss keenly.

City Attorney T. J. Study stated that Dr. Waggoner, federal inspector at the Richmond Abattoir company, had informed him that it would be a comparatively easy matter for Pierson to secure federal inspection. All that the Fountain City butcher would have to do, would be to remodel his butchering plant to meet the government requirements. After this had been done the government would detail a meat inspector, whose salary would be paid by Uncle Sam.

Mr. Study stated that he thought Pierson could remodel his plant to meet government requirements at a cost not to exceed \$75 or \$100. It is known that Pierson is considering the advisability of doing this. If his meat was inspected under government supervision, Pierson would have a perfect right to sell his product in Richmond. Mr. Study says that he is confident the courts will sustain the validity of the local meat inspection ordinance.

### WOODMEN HAVE IMPORTANT MEETING

Delegates to County Camp to Be Elected.

The Modern Woodmen will have an important meeting Monday evening. A special committee reported on the revision of the by laws at the last meeting and this report will come up for final action Monday. There will also be an election of delegates to the county camp. In June, next, the head camp will meet at Peoria, Ill., in May. The state camp for Indiana meets at Terre Haute. The county camp for Wayne will be held at Richmond in April. As Richmond camp houses for representation at both state and head camp meetings the election of delegates Monday night is of more than usual interest.

#### HAVE YOU PILES?

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is an internal remedy that entirely removes the cause of Piles, and cures to stay cured in any case, no matter how chronic.

If you have Piles, and Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will not cure you, you get your money back. \$1.00 at Leo. H. Fine's, Richmond, Ind., or Dr. Leonhardt's Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### THE HORSE WON.

Beat the First Locomotive on the B. and O. Road.

The first locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio had salsis attached. So did the cars. These salsis were hoisted when the wind was in the right direction so as to help the locomotive.

The rivalry between the railroads using locomotives and those using horses was very bitter. In August, 1830, an actual trial of speed was held between a horse and one of the pioneer locomotives, which did not result in favor of the locomotive. The race was won by the Baltimore and Ohio, the locomotive being one built by Peter Cooper, who also acted as engineer.

The horse, a gallant gray, was in the habit of pulling a car on a track parallel to that used by the locomotive. At first the gray had the better of the race, but when he was a quarter of a mile ahead Mr. Cooper succeeded in getting up enough steam to pass the horse amid terrific applause.

At that moment a band stopped from a pulley, and, "though Mr. Cooper favored his hands trying to replace it, the engine stopped and the horse passed it and came in the winner."—Van Norden Magazine.

## Weigh Yourself

and then after a few weeks weigh yourself again. If you are losing weight take SCOTT'S EMULSION. Breathe fresh air day and night. Eat simple food. Try this for a few weeks.

Then weigh yourself again. The experience of thousands of men, women and children is that

## Scott's Emulsion

increases the weight. It contains a power that produces new flesh. This simple treatment often cures consumption.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

THIS NOBLE COUNT HAS RECEIVED THE FIRST OF THE MILLIONS OF NEW WIFE.



COUNT LASZLO SZCZENYI.

First Tangible Evidence of the "Dot" Which Young Heiress Brought to Her Titled Husband.

New York, Feb. 1—Five million dollars was deposited today in the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, in Budapest, in the name of the Count and Countess Szczenyi.

The money came from New York, according to cable dispatches received

here last night, and was in the shape of a credit draft upon one of this city's largest institutions, known to be a depository of part of the Vanderbilt wealth.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

It was the first tangible evidence of the "dot" which the young heiress brought to her titled husband.

As the deposit in the Budapest bank was made in the joint names of the Count and Countess, it lends evidence to one of the stories told before the wedding to the effect that the Count would not be allowed to spend more than a certain sum each year without his wife's permission.

## BILL AGAINST TRUST SIX WERE KILLED

Is Corporation Having as Its Purpose the Restraint of Tobacco Trade.

### NIGHT RIDERS ARE AT WORK TOWNS SUFFER DAMAGE.

Frankfort, Ky., February 1—The Franklin county grand jury returned an indictment against the American Tobacco Company alleging that it is a corporation having as its purpose the restraint of the tobacco trade in this county. Attorneys here who have read the indictment say that the grand jury left no loopholes through which the company can escape prosecution.

#### On a New Track.

Hopkinsville, Ky., February 1—“Night riders” surrounded the grocery of John Collins at Golden Pond, Trigg county, last night, covered the proprietor with pistols and held him prisoner while they smashed one barrel of whiskey, nine cases of beer and a quantity of wine and liquors in bottles. Two masked men were in the band. They charged Collins with “running a blind tiger.”

#### Storehouses Razed.

Nashville, Tenn., February 1—Last night, near Fredonia, two large tobacco barns on the farm of W. E. Wall were destroyed by fire. Wall is not a member of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association. Last summer his general merchandise store was burned and his plant beds were scraped.

#### Raiders Fire a Barn.

Mayfield, Ky., February 1—A barn containing two crops of tobacco on the farm of Jack Crawford, northwest of Mingo, was burned last night. The loss is \$4,000. “Night riders” are blamed.

Of the eighty-nine senators sworn in and serving, twenty-two, or nearly one-fourth have officiated as governors of their states. Ten of the twenty-two are republicans and twelve democrats. The senatorial delegations from Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Vermont have been the chief executives of their respective states. Twelve are from the southern states and comprise nearly one-half of the south's representation in the senate. Four are from the east, four from the middle, west and two from the western states.—Washington Herald.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often far worse than the disease. Derivative from the Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, as there are many imitations on the market. It is taken internally and made in tablets, oil of camphor, F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimony from F. J. Cheney & Co. Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Greenfield, Ind., Feb. 1—After two hours' unsuccessful search for Mrs. Nam Lafollette Fisher, the state closed its case yesterday against Francis M. Duncan, charged with the murder of James Lafollette, on Nov. 17, 1907. More witnesses were introduced to prove the intimacy that existed between Duncan and his victim's wife previous to the tragedy. Duncan testified in his own defense that he declined to yield until today.

Mrs. Lafollette Fisher was in the courtroom the first few days of the trial, but when her name was called by the state at 10 o'clock she could not be found. Court was adjourned until 1 o'clock and an attachment was issued for the missing witness. Ex-Officer Hiram Michaelis, Constable Charles Houston and Ed Thorneburg testified that they had heard Duncan make threats against the life of Lafollette. Sheriff Carlton testified that Duncan had admitted the killing of Lafollette, but said he was shot Lafollette in self-defense.

Ex-Judge Felt made the opening statement for the defense. He said the defense would show that Duncan killed Lafollette in self-defense; that Lafollette voluntarily entered the courtroom and that Duncan did not shoot him until he had been pursued quite a distance.

Mr. London writes: “If I owned your Tea, I would guarantee a cure or refund their money. I say it's nature's cure and the only one for the blood.” Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea cured him where other remedies failed. Nuff said. A. G. Lukan & Co.

The brain usually stops growing at about fifty, and from sixty to seventy it is more likely to decrease. It has been related by Canon MacColl that Mr. Gladstone's head was constantly outgrowing his hats. As late as the Midlothian campaign, when he was nearly seventy, he was obliged to have his head remeasured for this reason. Canon MacColl's conclusion that this continual growth of brain contributed to Mr. Gladstone's perennial youthfulness appears not unwarranted.—London Spectator.