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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

DAILY THOUGHT.

"Thou shalt serve, and failure to
render service is trespass."

MUST COMPLY WITH THE LAW.

The councilmanic board is obviously somewhat awed over the outburst of disapproval that followed its announcement of what the next tax levy will be. Last night it met and cut down some of the appropriations, but not enough to amount to anything. The reduction will not affect the rate of taxation, and the public is still clamoring for relief. What the object of the board is in making the appropriations so much larger than they should be is not plain, unless it is a feeble and futile attempt to cover up the indebtedness of the last administration, and that of the present administration during its first five months in office.

But the people are yet to be heard from on this subject. The city council is paving the way to have injunction suits filed to enjoin the collection of taxes, that will likely involve the city in long and embarrassing complications. If the tax levy must be \$1.85, there is no help for it at this time, but in assessing that tax, it is insisted that it be done in a regular, straightforward manner. It is not known how much of the "floating debt" is due to extravagance of the present administration, which has been standing still ever since it went into office, and yet spending money with a lavish hand. But this much is known; that a tax has already been levied and collected by the city of Paducah for the first six months of this year, and the city council, no matter what the financial condition of the city, cannot levy and collect another tax for this same six months. Neither can it levy and collect a cent of taxes for any portion of next year, for the assessment for that levy must be made in September, and levy in January. It is therefore plain that the city council at the present time, or at any other time this year, can collect taxes for maintaining the city government but seven months, from June 1st to January 1st. It consequently has no authority to levy a tax for a year, and no justification for appropriating amounts equivalent to those levied in the past for a whole year.

The city council is not going into this with its eyes shut. If it is, there is no excuse for it. The attention of the members is respectfully called to the following provision of the second class charter: "The general council shall not expend any money in excess of the amount annually levied, collected or appropriated for any special object. Any member of the general council who shall knowingly vote for any appropriation of money, or for making any contract in violation of this act, or any officer of the city who shall knowingly do any act to impose on the city any pecuniary liability in

excess of the authority of this act limited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

This law is plain. Its application to the present case is equally plain. The city council has to provide money to run the city until January 1st, 1903. In addition to the amount of money needed for this purpose, it has debts already contracted consisting of about \$40,000 borrowed from the banks, and money spent from various funds for which it was appropriated, amounting, it is said, to about \$80,000 all told. This money must also be paid. How the city came to get so deeply in debt the Democrats who have been in charge of affairs will have to answer. But that is neither here nor there. In the tax levy ordinance the amount needed to pay off these debts should be specified in a lump, and appropriated for that purpose, instead of being distributed around among the various appropriations to cover up the truth. Under the above law, the council has no right to spend a cent of city money for any purpose except that for which it is appropriated. Furthermore, it has no right to appropriate a cent more for the various departments than it actually needed for those departments for maintaining them during the time for which the levy is made. If it proceeds to violate the law notwithstanding, the penalty may be found above.

As to the application in the present case, the ordinance as revised and presented at the called meeting of the council last night may be taken. Seventy-five dollars is appropriated for "postage." This means 3,750 stamps for use in six months, or 573 stamps for each month. There is not a man familiar with city business but who knows that no such amount of stamps ever was used by the city in a month. We find \$11,000 appropriated for suits. There is one suit for \$7,000, and a judgment for about \$1,500, a total of \$8,500, hence the appropriation is \$2,500 too much. We find \$17,000 appropriated for interest. The city books show that the exact amount of interest that will have to be paid before January 1st is \$5,021.25, leaving a surplus in this appropriation alone of \$12,000 in round numbers. The street appropriation is \$13,000, in round numbers, about as much for six months as has been appropriated for a whole year heretofore. The salary of police officers is about \$3,600 a month total, or \$11,000 for six months, and we find \$14,350 appropriated for that department, a surplus of over \$3,000. About \$10,000 has been appropriated heretofore for keeping the fire department a year, and we find that the appropriation now is \$12,475 for six months, a surplus of over \$6,000. It is thus all the way down the line. If this much money is appropriated by the city council for the various things mentioned, not a cent of it can be spent for anything else. If \$17,000 is appropriated for interest, when only \$5,021.25 is needed, and the money is spent for anything else, the members of the council will be called to account for it later, before the proper authorities. It seems that the only way to deal with such public officers, who have on numerous occasions fully demonstrated their contempt for the law, is to have the law strictly enforced against them, and there is now a deep-rooted disposition to do this in Paducah for the protection of the tax-ridden public. A taste of the law may give the indifferent officials more respect for it. The people want no money appropriated for any purpose except that for which it is to be used, and want no more than is necessary to use. If the council wants to appropriate money to pay off a \$50,000 indebtedness, let it so stipulate in the tax levy ordinance. The causes of our present plight are to be more fully exposed and discussed later on.

It is clearly shown that the council is trying to appropriate thousands of dollars more for various departments than can possibly be used in those departments during the six months for

which it has to provide. It is likewise shown that it has no right to do it, and that if it does do it, the money cannot be legally spent, but will have to remain useless in bank. This extortionate appropriation falls on the tax-payers, and they demand a tax levy commensurate with the necessities of maintaining the government for the next seven months.

COURT-MARTIALING HEROIC MEN. (Globe Democrat.)

A dispatch from Manila referring to the report that campaign methods in the Philippines are to be exhaustively investigated, says: "It is generally felt by military officers that the conditions under which warfare is conducted in the Philippines are not understood in the United States." That remark is well put. Those who have fought savages, who give no quarter and resort to every form of treachery, are better informed on the necessities of the case than those who think that war can be carried on benevolently. War is hell, said General Sherman. War with savages is hell intensified. It is a desperate struggle for life, if carried on defensively. It must be sternly aggressive and punitive to count for anything on the civilized side. Enlightened rules of war were framed for two combatants. One can not fully observe them if he would. The whole history of Indian warfare in the United States has been an adjustment to necessities. Sure death and the scalping knife afterwards was the savage ultimatum, and women and children were not spared.

American soldiers in the Philippines have performed a great work under trying circumstances, with devoted patriotism and courage. No intelligent man acquainted with their past and present history believes that they have been other than generous and considerate, as far as possible, toward the enemy. Since organized Filipino armies were driven from the field, the greatest danger has been from pretended amiggo officials. In Samar a native installed by our own military authorities as mayor betrayed his trust and caused the massacre of over forty men of the Ninth infantry. Maddened with this success, the native bolomen swarmed everywhere in the island, and there were several other massacres of our troops. It is said that the officers sent to command in Samar under these circumstances, and others in islands similarly disturbed, are to be court-martialed. What were they sent there for? Was it to try moral evasion on the infuriated bolomen, who were massacring our soldiers daily, and confident of exterminating them all? How much of this new policy of court-martialing is due to the venom of the copperheads and the little-tattle of shirks? It is strange, indeed, if American soldiers are to be called to the field to fight savages without hurting them.

Members of the board of education are very much interested in the tax rate. They claim that it makes no difference what the people pay for the support of the schools, they are taxed just the same, and that if the quota for schools is cut down, the tax is not, but what the schools relinquish is tacked onto something else, and instead of the people paying the money for the support of the schools, which they would rather do, it is wasted by the city officials. Last year the schools were paid 45 cents, and the total tax rate was \$1.50. This year the schools are given only 35 cents, and the rate is to be \$1.85.

The police judge in Lexington, Ky., has decided that the council has no right to pass an ordinance requiring rent on market benches to be paid three months in advance. He gave the administration a hot shot by declaring that no city that is in such a financial condition as to be unable to pay its firemen and police officers for several weeks ought to try to make men pay fines for refusing to pay market bench rent three months in advance.

When the business men's council was in office, if we remember correctly, Mayor Yeiser allowed the first tax levy of \$1.20 to become a law without his signature. The next year the levy

was \$1.60, 20 cents of which was for sewerage, and Mayor Yeiser vetoed it. It will be interesting to see what he does with the present ordinance, fixing the levy at \$1.85.

The next thing the city law makers are liable to do is to pass an ordinance requiring the Elks to admit all the cows free to the carnival grounds.

The confetti ordinance has been given one passage in the board of aldermen. But it has not become a law yet, it is proper to remark.

Poor old Yeiser park! No one but the cows want it.

NOTICE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Fulton, Ky., April 17, 1902.
To the Prohibition voters of the counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken, Marshall, Graves, Hickman and Trigg, greeting:

You are hereby called to meet in mass convention Friday, May 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the McCracken county court house, city of Paducah, Kentucky. And may God, our Ruler, bless our coming together, for in His name we meet!

The purpose of this convention is to select our candidate for congress in this district, and to arrange for an active campaign in the behalf of the civic righteousness and the destruction of the liquor traffic, licensed by the two political parties dominating American politics.

Our nominee will represent the only party pledged to put to death this parent evil, and November next holds the day of decision, wherefore it behooves Christian citizenship to bestir itself: "For we wrestle not with flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." God gave David the victory over Goliath. He is able to cause us to stand. In Him we trust.

At night following the convention there will be a Prohibition rally, in the large lecture hall of the Broadway Methodist church, addressed by Rev. J. C. Reed of Princeton, Hon. Louis Hancock of Henderson, Rev. E. E. Ramsey of Fulton and others.

W. D. TURNLEY,
Chairman First Cong. Dist.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR MURDERER.

Princeton, Ky., April 24—Sheriff Jones and Chief of Police John Wilson have returned from an unsuccessful search for Arthur Jones, the negro, who, it is alleged, murdered Bowling Lewis as the lime works two miles from this city Monday afternoon. The county was scoured for miles around, but all efforts were unavailing and it is thought he has escaped into Tennessee. It being impossible to locate any relatives of the murdered man, he was buried here.

Washington, April 24.—J. W. Thompson, the president of the National Distillers' Association, and T. M. Gilmore, Louisville, appeared before the senate finance committee and made arguments in favor of a reduction in the whisky tax from \$1.10 to 70 cents. None of the members of the committee has expressed himself as being in favor of the proposed reduction, and the leaders in the senate have not discussed the matter. The distillers threaten that they will secure the defeat of the members who oppose the reduction.

English Academicians.
England is likely to have an Academy soon like the French Academy, as a petition has been presented to the Privy Council for a charter of incorporation for "The British Academy for Promotion of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Subjects." Among lesser names suggested by the incorporators for the first fellows are Lord Acton, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, John Morley, James Bryce, Sir W. R. Anson, Sir Frederick Pollack, Sir E. M. Thompson, Librarian of the British Museum, Sir Richard C. Jebb, Edward Caird, George Salmon, A. V. Dicey, Samuel Rawson Gardiner, Thomas E. Holland, professor of international law at Oxford, F. W. Maitland, Dr. Murray of Oxford, the Oxford Dictionary, W. W. Skeat and Leslie Stephen. The name of Herbert Spencer is conspicuously absent from the list.

SWELL STYLES OF SEASONS

Visit our second floor and see the handsome spring styles. We are showing in suits, skirts, waists, etc. Swell effects at prices that represent a great saving.

ETON SUITS

Handsome new styles, made of fine cheviot and venetian cloth; nicely line jacket, and flaring flounce skirts beautifully trimmed with satin bands. One of the best values offered for \$10.00



If you desire a neat and very stylish tailor suit we call your attention especially to the splendid value we show in this cut, made of excellent quality black venetian cloth; eton coat taffeta lined and trimmed with satin bands, stylish seven gored flare skirt, also trimmed with satin bands; percaline lined and well tailored for only \$16.50.

Swell Gibson Suits.

Made of good quality basket cloth in beautiful tan shades; well lined coat, finished with stitching; perfect hanging flare skirt, well lined with percaline; a very nobby suit, \$16.50. Very handsome Gibson Suits made of fine venetian and canvas cloths; taffeta lined coat with Gibson pleats, stylishly trimmed with taffeta and moire bands; seven gored skirt with serpentine flounce, beautifully trimmed with bands to match coat; percaline line drop skirt with pleated flounce and dust ruffle. This swell suit in black \$20.00; brown, blue and castor shades \$22.50 and \$27.50.

Swell Line of Dress Skirts, both Silk and Cloth, Ever Shown in Paducah.

We can give you a good style black taffeta skirt, well made and percaline lined, with one row ruching, flaring flounce effect for \$5.98.

A stylish taffeta skirt with tucked circular flounce trimmed with ruching, percaline lined and full width; a very stylish skirt for \$8.50 and \$10.50.

Beautiful taffeta silk skirts made with serpentine flounce, trimmed with pleated flounces; spun gloss drop skirt, with deep accordean plaiting; splendid values from \$12.50 up to \$20.00.

New effects in dotted net skirts, very handsomely made over good quality taffeta silk; drop flaring; skirt and flounce applied with moire silk; very handsome skirts for \$25.00.

Good style black cheviot dress skirts, well lined and cut with graduating flounce; trimmed with five rows satin bands; only \$3.98.

Neat tailor-made dress skirts of fine imperial serge, percaline lined; flare flounce and perfect hanging; just the skirt for general service for \$5.98.

Very handsome dress skirts made of light weight cheviot, stylishly trimmed with bands of moire silk; full sweep and well finished for \$10.00.

Attractive Styles in Walking Skirts.

ALL COLORS, PRICES ANE MATERIALS.
Extra value offered in stylishly made walking skirts of good quality cheviot, in blue and black; stitched band trimming at top of flounce; a special value for \$5.00.

Gibson Coats and Taffeta Ulsters For Early Wear.

No style more up-to-date than the Gibson coat, made of good black taffeta, well tailored, neatly lined and perfect fitting; for \$8.50 and \$12.50.

Stylish Line of Wash Suits and Skirts

Ladies' stylishly made chambray suits of good quality, waists beautifully tucked and trimmed; skirts full width and trimmed with flounce. All colors, from \$4.90 to \$6.50.

Ladies' and misses' wash
skirts in linen and canvas
effect, in up-to-date
styles.

Best Values in Ladies'
Muslin Underwear.
Made of soft cambric
and long cloth. Good
fitting corset covers, 10c
Neatly trimmed corset
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Well made
muslin
drawers for
25c pair.
Full cambric
petticoats nicely
rimmed,
\$1 & \$1.25



Beautiful line of wash waists of dainty materials
Shear linen waists well made and tucked, \$1.00.
Good fitting waists, tucked or embroidery
trimmed 50c and 75c.
Splendid styles in silk waists, all colors and
white \$5 and \$5.98

Rudy, Phillips & Co.,