

COPIST

The following are excerpts taken from articles written in various papers.

### Mt. Sterling

Alvin Bowling, Town Marshal of Farmers, Rowan County went to the house of John Scott, who lived near that place and at the point of a pistol forced him to allow his daughter, Martha Scott, to depart with him. They went to Olive Hill and the next morning registered at the Turner House as husband and wife. Marshall Wyatt arrested Thomas Boyd, Rowan County merchant, at Dan Chenault's restaurant for drunkenness and drawing pistol on Chenault. As he returned up Maysville Street, Wyatt was overtaken by Bowling who had gone to the depot with Miss Scott to take the train. Bowling was very drunk and drawing a large revolver demanded Boyd's release. Wyatt acceded to demands. Bowling and Boyd returned to the depot followed by Wyatt who summoned a posse to assist him in arresting them. Bowling defied arrest. The train pulled, Bowling with pistol in hand attempted to board it with Miss Scott, but was grasped by John Gill and others. A struggle ensued and Bowling's pistol was discharged, the ball passing through Howard Wilson's right hand. Freeing himself, Bowling turned and shot John Gill in the stomach inflicting a mortal wound. Bowling then attempted to shoot Lindsey Anderson, but Anderson was too quick for him and grasped the pistol. Bowling again freed himself and fired at Anderson, but missed him and the ball went through the vest of James Jones, a negro porter, at the Turner House. At this time, James W. Grover, a constable rushed in and grasped Bowling from behind. Bowling attempted to shoot him but Anderson had procured a pistol and putting it at Bowling's head commanded him to surrender. Bowling was taken to jail.

Alvin Bowling was a notorious Rowan county desperado. It is said that he had more than once committed murder and had been a holy terror to the people of this section. He was one of the officers who went to Winchester after John Martin. He killed Elloyd Tolliver. It will be remembered that Martin was murdered by a mob on the train at Farmers. Martin when dying accused Bowling of being his murderer and it was said that Bowling openly boasted on the street here Monday that he had killed Martin. Bowling belonged to the Tolliver Faction. He was a married man with five children and the people at Farmers were very much incensed at his conduct with Miss Scott.

## CARUTH'S COMPROMISE

On Tuesday of last week another tragedy occurred in Rowan County three miles from Morehead, when two more of the Martin faction hit the dust. On that day warrants were issued. We have been unable to learn by whom and the arrest of W. H. W. and Jackson Logan, sons of Dr. Henry Logan, who is now in the Lexington jail charged with conspiracy to kill Judge Cole and others. The warrants charged the Logan boys with ku-kluxing were placed in the hands of John Mannin, Marshall of Morehead, Deputy Sheriff Hogge and a posse composed, we presume, of the enemies of the Martin faction, made the arrest. Arriving at the home of the Logans they refused to come out and surrender and when Mannin attempted to enter the house, he received a charge buck shot in the left shoulder, inflicting a very dangerous wound. His crowd then threatened to burn the building, and the Logan boys made a break for liberty and were riddled with bullets by the posse attempting to make the arrest.

Mannin is a new comer at Morehead and has not figured in the factional fight there. Later particulars from the Rowan County tragedy indicate that Craig Tolliver was with the posse, which numbered 10 or more.

Dr. Logan, father of the dead men, thinks the whole thing is a scheme on the part of Craig Tolliver to get his boys out of the way. William was 24 and studying for the ministry, while John had passed his 18th birthday. William had been quite ill for the past six weeks.

The killing of these two about wipes out all that is left of the Martin faction.

Howard M. Logan, a relative of the murdered boys and who was forced to leave Morehead wrote this letter to the Commercial Gazette, in which he charges that the Marshall's posse was composed of Mannin and his brother, Craig Tolliver, Bud Tolliver, J. Tolliver, two other Tollivers whose given names he did not know, George Hogge, Deputy Sheriff, Harry Clark, a son of Z. T. Young and others, and gives the following account of the affair.

With the pretense of having warrants for these boys issued by Craig Tolliver, now Police Judge of Morehead, they started about one o'clock (daytime) armed with Winchester rifles and shot guns, went to their house, surrounded the place and began the battle of firing 50-100 shots through the windows. This part of the programme was simply to announce their arrival. During this part of the dreadful affair the so-called Marshal Mannin received a slight wound in the shoulder. John Logan fired the shot that wounded Mannin.

Harry Clark, one of the group says that after Mannin was shot the firing ceased for a while, and the mob proposed to the Logan boys that if they would come downstairs and surrender they would be protected. The Logan boys seeing no chance to escape death, accepted the proposition, came down and surrendered and were marched about 40 yards to the spring and were shot down like dogs. After they were killed Craig Tolliver, not being satisfied, put his Winchester rifle against the breast of John Logan and shot him through and through. The ball was dug out of the ground by Hiram Pigman.

After the killing was over the mob returned to Morehead, leaving their victims weltering in their blood. On their arrival at Morehead, which was about dark, Bud Tolliver went to Hiram Pigman told him what they had done and asked him to go and take care of their victims. Pigman, thinking this might be a ruse to get him away from home in order to take his life under cover of darkness, acted prudently by not going to the scene till next morning, when he found the two boys cold in death, with all indications of a most brutal murder. If this gang of outlaws had been officers, and out for the purpose of making a legitimate arrest, they would have taken care of the remains of these boys and not skulked off like the cutthroats they are.

He states that the gang was organized for the sole purpose of killing these boys. We have also heard substantially the same thing from other sources and it appears now that this killing was premeditated, cold blooded and deliberate murder.

#### VENGEANCE IS MINE

The local and State authorities are failing in their efforts to put an end to lawlessness in Rowan County. On last Friday, John Day of Rowan who in August, 1884, it is said commanded peace when the excited politicians were in a general fight and at which time Sol Bradley was killed and several others wounded (This was the beginning of Rowan trouble which has cost much bloodshed and the State thousands of dollars) became involved in a quarrel with Allen Day, his second cousin in a billiard room. Tom Day was knocked down, severely stamped and beaten and left unconscious. When he came to himself he arose and followed John Day and coming upon him near the depot shot him through with a No. 30 Smith and Wesson, the ball striking the abdomen and penetrating one of the kidneys coming out near the spinal column.

Harry Clarke's Part in the Logan Tragedy  
Logan Boys in Rowan County Were Killed

Henry Clarke was referred to as one of the gang in a letter by H. M. Logan. I do not intimate nor intend any ill feeling against H. M. Logan but I desire to state matters correctly. "Henry Clarke is my son. He is now 21 years old. He has been away from Morehead for two years. He went to Morehead on a visit on the day of the killing. He went to the postoffice, having no knowledge of what was going on, to see if there were any letters from home. A posse of men came around the corner and he was summoned by the Marshal of the town to go and assist in making the arrest, not knowing at the time who was to be arrested."

Ed Pierce's Story

When John Martin was murdered on the train, his brother Dave Martin went to his home (Pierce's) in Greenup County, on three different occasions to get him to assist him in the capture of John Martin's murderers, whom they professed to know: After much persuasion and a promise to pay for his time, he went with Martin to old man Martin's house in Rowan County, where they found ten or twelve men armed among them Stewart Bumgardner and Ben Rayburn. It was proposed that they all go to Morehead where Tollivers were and arrest them. Sheriff Humphrey came out the following night and the crowd started to Morehead with the avowed purpose of shooting the Tolliver crowd wherever found, as they had concluded that the latter were too numerous to attempt to arrest. After going part of the way they backed out and he and several others started home. He returned to Greenup, and in a few days received a letter from Sue Martin to come back and assist them to get rid of the Tollivers and he would be well paid. He at last yielded and returned to Rowan. The Martin crowd then decided that they couldn't do anything with the outlaws and concluded to shoot them from the bushes. The day Taylor Young was shot, Stewart Bumgardner came to old Martin's and told them that Young was going to Hometown that day and later on Humphrey came out and reported the same thing and said it would be a good time to kill Young. It was then arranged for Pierce and Rayburn to waylay Young and shoot him on his return to Morehead, Humphrey promising them \$50 for killing Young and \$25 each to kill Jeff Bowling, Craig Tolliver, John Jay and others. Pierce and Rayburn guarded the road leading from Hometown to Morehead, the former armed with a shot gun and the latter with a Winchester rifle. When Young came riding in a gallop Rayburn insisted on getting down close to the road remarking that that was the way he used to do in the Underwood War. Pierce kept him back, for fear of being detected. It was snowing hard and as Young got opposite to them, Rayburn took deliberate aim and fired, and ran down in the road

and fired a second shot. Young spurred his horse and rode rapidly on. Pierce says that he did not want to kill Young, although he had agreed to do it, and refused to fire, giving as an excuse to Rayburn that the distance was too great and he could not hit him. He says the snow in Rayburn's face was all that saved Young. He and Rayburn were paid \$15 by Humphrey for work done. He and Rayburn returned to Greenup again and after Bumgartner's death Humphrey came after him and promised him a Winchester rifle if he would go with him, the rifle being at Judge Carey's hotel in Morehead.

He and Rayborn and one Fultx agreed to go with him, but the two latter got frightened and turned back. He went on to Morehead with Humphrey, and at the Carey House they found a crowd of armed men, a part of the Martin's faction. On the next day, the first of April he and Humphrey went into a saloon where they found Bowling and others playing pool. In a few minutes John Day came in, and the Tolliver crowd then drew their pistols and ordered him to leave Morehead. He went to the Carey House and got Humphrey and started to arrest the other crowd. Humphrey fired his pistol in the air and then the Tolliver crowd opened on them and the fight became general. In the fight no one was hurt. On the same night the Tolliver crowd visited the Carey House and riddled it with bullets.

When the document of peace was signed, it was the understanding that if they ceased hostilities, the civil authorities would not molest them for the crimes they had already committed. He says a dispatch to this effect was sent to Humphrey by Governor and he (Pierce) saw the dispatch. After this he returned to Greenup and was there when arrested. After his arrest, Craig Tolliver, Allie Young and another man whom he did not know came to him, claiming to have a warrant charging him with the attempt to shoot Taylor Young, but the sheriff refused to turn him over to them. He says he would not have turned traitor, had Sue Martin not refused him money to get out of trouble. Humphrey visited him in jail at Owingsville, and promised to bail him out but failed to do so and then he resolved to blow on the whole gang. He says in all the councils held by the Martin crowd, they seemed to regard Taylor Young as the leading spirit on the Tolliver's side, and it was their principal object to kill him, claiming that with Young out of the way peace would be restored. He says that Young will be killed if he remains in Rowan.

CINCINNATI POST: Had Rowan County had a upright, just, fearless Judge; fearless, just honest juries; courageous, truthful witnesses; and an invincible determination that the law should be executed only by the duly elected and empowered officers of the law; Rowan County would be one of the happiest and most prosperous; as it is already one of the most picturesque and beautiful counties in Kentucky.



GAZETTE: Major W. R. Kinney returned to Louisville last week from Rowan County and says the state of affairs there is deplorable and that the law is insufficient to mete out justice. The court was a farce from the beginning. Both the acting Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney were elected in the interest of a party; and until the Legislature convenes and makes official laws, the Governor is powerless to bring criminals to justice. Since the convening of this term of court no trials were entered into.

AT MOREHEAD: The grand jury adjourned Friday after reporting a number of indictments for murder against persons for killing the Tollivers.

A Conflict occurred last week between the Court and Captain McPherson, commander of the state troops at Morehead. Willie Perry, who stands indicted for murder, was at large in the county, and refused to surrender. Judge Cole ordered Captain McPherson to deliver to Sheriff Hogg the box of Springfield rifles and box of ammunition which had been shipped from Mt. Sterling to Deputy Sheriff A. J. White, and captured by the troops to arm a posse of citizens to arrest Perry. Captain McPherson declined to obey the order, giving as his reason that his orders were not to release these arms except by command of the Governor. In the meantime Perry is at large.

The trial of Pigman and Perry still drags along. The defense closed Saturday, and the Commonwealth introduced rebutting testimony. Up to the hour of going to press we have not heard the result of the trial.

Judge S. E. DeHaven of La Grange has been commissioned by the Governor to go to Rowan and try one Harris who is charged with accepting a bribe to murder Judge Cole and Z. T. Young.

### THE ROWAN INVESTIGATION

The Rowan Investigating Committee resumed its sittings in the Senate Chamber at Frankfort on Tuesday of last week.

D. B. Logan was the first witness examined. After detailing the troubles in Rowan, of which our readers are familiar, he said there have been 20 murders since 1884 and but one conviction. About every one of the grand juries had a Tolliver on them. Logan said he never saw an acquittal when Young prosecuted. John Keaton confessed that Allie and Taylor Young offered him a barroom rent free for a year, several cases of beer and \$100 in money to kill Howard Logan. Keaton swore Judge Cole off the bench because he did not think he could get justice, and Cole replied in the presence of the jury that "Justice was what he did not want and further that he had repeatedly sworn to lies in that court." The confession of Keaton was taken by a notary public in Covington, named Massie, and attested by D. Ellis Conner.

Logan took the stand again Wednesday and the following is the report of his testimony taken from the daily papers.

He was first asked about the guard summoned by Judge Cole to preserve order at the February term of the Circuit Court, 1887. There were 20 names in all, and as each was called he passed judgment thereon in his characteristic and emphatic manner. No Martin sympathizers were on the list and most of them were not only friends of the Tollivers, but some were there under indictment for murder. Jim Pelfrey had previously burned the Morehead jail was at the time under indictment with the return "not found endorsed thereon."

Thomas White was a man of low character, now in Frankfort on a drunk, Charley Day and John Trumbo boys fifteen years of age; were armed and given authority that older heads should have exercised. Jerry Fletcher and Tom Allen Day were accused of murder. J. G. Mannin was regarded as a weak tool in the hands of designing men and a man of no character, then charged with felony. It was currently reported that the Tollivers who were on the list came from Elliott County at the instigation, and invitation of Taylor Young. They were summoned after they reached Morehead.

Logan was next asked the kind of bond Judge Cole required. Senator Wright who examined the witnesses for the committee, asked him about cases where Cook Humphrey and Craig Tolliver were arrested on opposite sides. He replied that the Humphrey people had to give ample security, while the Tolliver crowd were turned loose on straw bonds. The Judge's attention was called to this fact, but no action was taken,

James W. Johnson was Circuit Court Clerk. Court records had been mutilated in several instances. One case, No. 113, the name of the original defendant had been scratched off the indictment, and "John Kountz" substituted. Johnson was charged with defalcation, and has since been removed by Judge Cole as trustee of the Jury Fund and certain irregularities in his accounts. An attempt to indict him proved abortive.

Logan testified that Allie W. Young, the county attorney, had put an order on the county records authorizing himself to collect \$35 for services rendered. He forced Judge Stewart to sign the voucher under a threat to resort to force of arms if he did not comply. The County Judge can barely write his name, was a weak man, personally afraid and who sometimes acted with reference to his personal safety. Mr. Bailly was jailor of the county and last June had Thomas Trumbo under his charge for shooting into the courthouse. On the day of the Democratic convention, Tom was in demand and Allie Young secured the keys by threats from Bailey and Trumbo was turned loose. He returned later. Tom Allen Day was in jail at another time, when some of his friends slipped a pistol to him. He called Bailey to his cell and persuaded him to let him go. On the 22d of last June, when the Tollivers were killed, the jailer fled, taking the keys with him, and leaving one man locked up. He came near starving to death, but was released by an accommodating blacksmith.

Logan said there were plenty of good men in Rowan whom the sheriff could have summoned as guards without going to Elliot. Party feeling had little to do with the trouble. Whiskey had played the principal role in the various murders. The county officials were more to blame than Judge Cole. There is a current belief that Taylor Young can secure immunity for a citizen before Judge Cole no matter how heinous the crime. This is a common talk among Young's friends. Witness was in Morehead when a box of 20 guns came to Deputy Sheriff White, who had once been in the penitentiary. Young now has a suit against Captain McPherson for these guns that were

seized by order of the Governor. Lately fourteen of some of Young's friends have been furnished by him with Springfield rifles. Enough good men can be found to enforce the law, if the officers would perform their duty.

Mr. Wadsworth asked him to relate the circumstances of each killing and give his opinion as to the causes. It is remarkable with what accuracy he gave the most minute details. He could not be confused as to dates or circumstances. Colonel Wadsworth read an article from the pen of Boone Logan reflecting severely up Howard Logan. In explanation he said: "I had been told an infamous lie by Green Mannin and Taylor Young." To make this more interesting, it may be well to state that Taylor sat immediately behind the witness at the time of this caustic remark. He was then asked if he did not vote for Craig Tolliver for Police Judge in 1887. He said he did because there was no opposition, but that he had tried to find another candidate. Tolliver had everybody afraid of him. "Did you vote for him because you were afraid of him." "No, sir," was the emphatic response. He denied that he organized a mob to lynch Floyd Tolliver's slayer, but said he would have assisted. There were bad men on both sides and serious crimes had been committed. He did not condone a man's fault, be it friend or foe. After the June killing he in company with Deputy Sheriff Hogg, called on Judge Cole. There were men on the grand jury who did not belong on it. He thought that Judge Cole wanted to do what was right. He came to Morehead with a tough crowd.

Colonel Wadsworth tried to trip him here, but failed. Logan adhering to the statement that he had not yet lost confidence in Judge Cole. He said that he had shot at and tried to kill the Tollivers when they would not surrender. Did not know whether he had hit any or not. The sheriff hid when the fight began.

Pigman and Perry had joined in the shooting of their own accord. Were not summoned. He said Judge Cole always gave a good charge to the grand jury. In 1885, he was on Young's side, and while Judge Cole was sick said to him if a man like Judge Jackson comes up here he will send a lot of people to the penitentiary. Young replied, "I will fix that all right so we can get off without any trouble." Judge Holbert presided, and there were no convictions. At this point the committee adjourned.

As Logan left the room Taylor Young asked him if he meant to say that he had knowingly told him a wilful lie. Logan replied, "I don't know whether you knew it or not, but it was a lie." They then separated, apparently satisfied.

#### SATURDAY COURIER JOURNAL

The Courier Journal of Saturday contained a graphic account of the origin and progress of the Rowan County lawlessness. The correspondent shows very plainly that the Tolliver clan were to blame for the whole business, and that they were governed and directed by a master hand. It is not hard to guess who this master spirit was and is. If there is an honest man in the State who still believes in the purity and honesty of this man, we cannot see on what he bases his belief. We believe a majority of



the people of this State have their eye on him. May he suffer the same torment he has made others suffer.

Courier Journal: The community has been terrorized, and every effort of the law's abiding citizens to restore order has been prevented by an infamous conspiracy. Under the forged orders, prisoners had been taken from the jail and hanged. A sheriff and his deputies refusing to obey the orders of a clan, have been slain or driven from the county. Magistrates have been threatened and the Judges have been intimidated. Juries have been packed, and false witnesses procured, and as the climax of such a course, the County Attorney appears in open court the volunteer advocate of the gang. In its behalf striving to destroy the witnesses of the State, and avowing his active sympathy with the most lawless acts. Joined by the representative of the State, when the circuit Court is in session, he opposes with vehemence and alarm a motion of the Attorney General to dismiss a packed grand jury and so powerful is this man that the court, with all the facts before it, facts which with a courageous Judge would have led to the instant dismissal of the jury--in obedience to the orders of the clan--refused the motion of the Attorney General, and gave control of the grand jury to the gang of ruffians. A more open, a more shameless and humiliating proceeding has not been witnessed in any court house in the land.

Every effort to right these grievous wrongs has failed, but one thing has been accomplished: These men and their confederates have been exposed. The record now is read by all men. The accomplices and retainers of Craig Tolliver are known ay all the people of the State. Hypocrisy no longer abounds. Pressed by the prosecutors, these fellows disguised as upholders of the law, have been forced to avow their sympathies, and all their cunning will avail them not in the future. A Man who serves a lot of lawless desperadoes as Taylor Young has served the Tolliver gang can never again serve the State, and for his abuse of his position he must now account to the outraged people of Kentucky.

Ashur B. Caruth of Louisville was the first witness examined. He said a peculiar feature of the criminal docket was the number of cases involving a charge of conspiracy and could make anything out of the cases on it. It was a mere shell and convictions were impossible. It was impossible to secure convictions so he affected an arrangement with Humphrey and Craig Tolliver for them to leave the country.

Mr. Caruth said he went to Rowan prejudiced against Judge Cole but it was removed. He found him a very fair man, and had no reason to believe him other than an honest and upright Judge, you cannot enforce the laws unless public sentiment is at your back. Judge Cole cooperated.

As to Z. T. Young he said he found him a Tolliverite and consulted him only in reference to prosecuting members of the Cook Humphrey faction.

The only filing case tried was against a poor devil who had broken into a railroad car.

Boone Logan on the stand said there were 50 to 60 in the battle of last June in which the Tolliver crowd was wiped out. Five or six were out of the county.

General Hardin who came to Rowan in July 1885 at the request of the Governor to investigate the affairs, found the people afraid to talk. He learned everything he had heard was true and that half had not been told. Taylor Young told him the men to be tried were his friends. A few days later he told the County Judge that it was a d-shame that these men should be prosecuted and that they ought to be turned loose.

#### Z. T. YOUNG AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

A dispatch from Washington to the Louisville Times says "Mr. Edward T. Madden came in from 'The Rowan County War' last night. He says County Attorney Z. T. Young is at the bottom of the trouble and could stop it any day. He says Major McKee is an excellent officer but powerless under the orders he has received from the Governor. He thinks McKee should be given full control of affairs and something satisfactory would be accomplished. As it is the troops will remain there until after the September court and cost the State \$20,000.

#### PLAIN TRUTH

There is no use to longer attempt to disguise the fact that the war in Rowan County is a political one. We have known this all along, but were loth to believe that this Democratic administration in Kentucky would allow this thing to continue. We believe that, like Cleveland, they would draw the line at murder. But when a Republican sheriff appealed to Governor Knott for aid it was refused him. A miserable peace commission,

which was a disguise and a failure attempted to put a stop to this lawlessness by compromising the honor of Kentucky and allowing these assassins to go free of justice. This entire transaction was but a farce, and played right into the hands of certain men in Rowan County who at this moment should be swinging at the end of a rope. Every Republican of any prominence has been compelled to leave Rowan County, and sacrifice his business and his property, and this grand Democratic government has winked at it all and made no attempt to protect its citizens from a gang of the meanest murderers and bushwhackers that ever infested a civilized Commonwealth. They have not stopped at murder, but have abused helpless women and burned their houses over their heads. We boldly assert that it was and is a vile conspiracy among certain leading Democrats, aided by miserable, murdering tools, to run every Republican away from the county; if not, to murder them. Every man who has been killed with one exception, was a Republican. The Democratic papers may howl as much as they please but these are facts. And this bears us out in the statement that if it is a conspiracy for this purpose, it cannot be denied, the people of this county of both parties, know who is at the head of this business and a volcano is slumbering at their feet, which will ere long burst and show them up in their true colors. Murder will out.

## THE CRUCIAL POINT IN ROWAN COUNTY

To every group regardless of how secure they may feel, there always comes some event which jars them back to normalcy and makes them realize that something must be done. The event which happened in Rowan County was the "Rowan County War." When looked upon from one angle it was very disastrous, but in viewing it from a distance it can readily be seen that it took this disaster to make the citizens of the town and county realize what they needed to do in order to make this county what it is today.

A fact that caused a great commotion among the people in general and one which made them start thinking clearly was the dissolving of Rowan County.

Excerpts taken from the Cincinnati Post, Mt. Sterling Gazette and other papers of that time might impress upon the people the seriousness the time presented.

### The Mass Meeting

There was a large attendance at the mass meeting Saturday. Senator Huff was the principal speaker, and he told the people of Rowan of the great danger there was in abolishing the county, and that the only hope there was for us was to go on probation for two years and then if the laws were enforced, dram drinking stopped, and people pursued the peaceful pursuits of life, the bloody record of Rowan would be remembered against her no more forever. Short speeches were made by D. B. Logan, James E. Clark, and G. W. Saulsberry. A rising vote was taken as to whether the citizens of Morehead would stand by its officers in the performance of their duty and everyone in the house stood up. A large number signed a petition against dismembership and the meeting adjourned.



## OUR COUNTY

The temper of the legislature mind has been to abolish Rowan County, but a reaction has come and a chance will be given the good people of the county to work out its redemption. This can be done only through a faithful execution of the laws and there is no mistaking the fact that another season of violence and crime will settle her existence forever. It is believed that the conservative law abiding elements of the county can correct any existing evils and secure the just punishment to those who have violated the laws. It well becomes those who desire to perpetuate the county to discharge the duties of citizenship by seeing to it that each officer performs his official duty faithfully, and stands by him in his performance of it, or if he fails or refuses to do so, bring him to punishment for his failure. The law is ample to correct all the evils that affect society if administered and looked to, and secure its administration in Rowan if you would have it perpetrated.

## FARMERS

March 1, 1868: In pursuance to a called meeting of the citizens of Farmers and vicinity, S. Crain was called to the chair and J. M. Brain appointed secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved as citizens of Farmers precinct No. 2, Rowan County, Kentucky, believing whiskey and ardent spirits a evil, will use all honorable means to suppress this evil. Further, we pledge our support to the officers to see that laws are enforced, and that law breakers have no place in our midst. We further thank our Marshal, Robert Cassity, for his work done in this county.

Resolved: That we ask our Senator and member of the Lower House to vote against any bill which might be brought up before the Legislature to abolish the county of Rowan.

Resolved: That we forward the proceeding of this meeting to the Mt. Sterling Gazette, Highland Blade, Owingsville Outlook, Flemingsburg Gazette, Mt. Sterling Sentinel Democrat and they be requested to publish it.

## FARMERS

The Christian Gospel Temperance Union under the leadership of L. L. Abbott of Lexington, Kentucky in holding a series of meetings at this place with good results, having organized a lodge of about 70 members with the following officers.

President, Capt. C. Crain, First Vice President, James M. Brain, Second Vice President, Mrs. Kate Glover, Secretary, James W. Tabor,

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Crain, Treasurer, J. C. Menhier, Senior Choirister, Mrs. H. C. Sherman, Assistant Chorister, Miss Sallie Scott, Executive Committee, John Ingram, Mrs. Sue Brain, Mrs. H. C. Sherman, W. G. Everette, Hugh Teal.

These meetings are being largely attended by all classes of citizens and great good is likely to result from them.

The citizens of Farmers have determined that whiskey and lawlessness must go, and law and order be reinstated in our town and county. Every bar-room, and grog shop in this place is closed up at the present, and the good citizens intend to make it hot for any man who undertakes to sell or handle the stuff in this city contrary to the laws of the State.

We have about 300 inhabitants with three fine lumbering mills in full operation at the present time, and a good place for capitalists to invest their money, if we succeed in restoring our county to law and order.

#### THE ROWAN MATTER

At a large meeting of the citizens of Rowan County held at the courthouse in Morehead, Monday, January 16, 1888, J. T. Hazelrigg was called to the chair and A. J. Thurber was appointed secretary.

Whereas: We have heard with much concern of the proposition pending before the Legislature of Kentucky to repeal the Act establishing the county of Rowan, therefore:

Resolved: That we appeal to the Legislature as a body not to divest us of the rights with which we are invested by the Act of Assembly establishing the county.

2. That we appeal to our Senator.

3. We call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that it is not only in the County of Rowan that a season of lawlessness has prevailed.

4. That Rowan County should be henceforth as famous for peace and for preservation of law and order as it has been riot and disorder and that we hereby pledge ourselves that in the future we will by all means in our power, do all that we can in the interest of peace. We will uphold and maintain the integrity of the law, enforce in enforcing the law, etc.

5. It is said that we are a pauper county. We maintain that the charge loses much of its force when it is known that we have sixteen miles of the Newport News and Mississippi Railway with all its property and is subject to taxation and in this connection that within all our borders we now have peace; that two good schools are being maintained and taught in Morehead.