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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 4. HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 20, 1878. NO. 11.

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Cumberland Presbyterian—Services second Sunday in each month—Rev. James Barnett, pastor.

M. E. Church South—Services third Sunday and Sunday night in each month.—Rev. W. W. Cook, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal—Services fourth Sunday and Sunday night in each month—Rev. J. A. Humphrey, pastor.

Union Sunday School every Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon James Stuart, Judge, Owensboro.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
E. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
C. W. Phillips, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—G W Bunger, Hartford, S P Taylor, Beaver Dam, S H Cooper, Fordsville, S L Fulkerson, Cerulvo.
Court begins second Mondays in May and November, and continues three weeks each term.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon J A Murray, Judge, Cloverport.
Hon Joseph Haverott, Attorney, Owensboro.
E L Wise, Jailer, Hartford.
Court begins on first Mondays in April and October and continues two weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderfur, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the 3rd Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.
G Smith Fitzhugh, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Boswell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
R P. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

CANEY DISTRICT—NO 1

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
H Rattaell	2	1	5	4
P H Alford	1	4	4	5

COOL SPRINGS DISTRICT—NO 2.

A N Brown	26	24	26	26
D J Wilcox	25	25	25	27

CENTERTOWN DISTRICT—NO. 3.

A T Coffman	22	22	23	24
W P Render	23	21	24	23

BELL'S STORE DISTRICT—NO. 4.

Ben Newton	15	15	16	17
S Woodward	16	14	17	16

FORDSVILLE DISTRICT—NO. 5.

J L. Burton	9	7	10	9
C W R Cobb	8	8	9	10

ELLIS' DISTRICT—NO. 6.

S S McElroy	11	11	11	12
James Miller	12	10	12	11

HARTFORD DISTRICT—NO. 7.

A B Bennett	18	18	18	19
John P Cooper	19	17	19	18

CROMWELL DISTRICT—NO. 8.

Melvin Taylor	27	27	27	30
Samuel Austin	28	26	28	31

HARTFORD DISTRICT—NO. 9.

John M Leach	21	19	21	20
T L Allen	20	20	20	21

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT NO. 10.

John A Bennett	6	6	6	7
R G Wedding	7	5	7	6

BARTLETT'S DISTRICT—NO. 11.

J S Yates	13	13	13	14
G S Hamilton	11	12	11	13

CONSTABLES.

A list of the Constables of Ohio County and their Post Office address:

CANEY DISTRICT—No. 1.
W W Izell, Rosin.
COOL SPRINGS DISTRICT—No 2.
Isaac Brown, Rockport.
CENTERTOWN DISTRICT—No. 3.
J M Cassbier, Ceralvo.
BELL'S STORE DISTRICT—No. 4.
D. A. Webb, Beda.
FORDSVILLE DISTRICT—NO 5.
Jo I Harder, Fordsville.
ELLIS' DISTRICT—No. 6.
Vacant.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—NO. 7.
W L Maddox, Beaver Dam.
CROMWELL DISTRICT—NO. 8.
Emory, Cromwell.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—NO. 9.
Vacant.
SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—No. 10.
T. J. Kerby.
BARTLETT'S DISTRICT—No. 11.
Vacant.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mondays in January, April, July and October.—Charles Griffin, Marshal.

Beaver Dam.—E W. Cooper, Judge, first Saturday in January, April, July and October.—Thomas Stevens, Marshal.

Cromwell.—A. P. Montague, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October—Jas. W. Daniel Marshal.

Ceralvo.—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.—Daniel Tichenor, Marshal.

Hamilton—J. W. Lankford, Judge, post-office address Mellenry, courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October. A. J. Carman, Marshal, post-office address Mellenry.

Rockport—J. W. Duke, Judge, Riley McDowell, Marshal. Courts held first Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

LODGE MEETINGS.

A. Y. M.

HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 156.

Meets third Monday night in each month. W. H MOORE, W. M.
H. WEINSHEIMER, Secty.

R. A. M.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 110.

Meets second Monday night in each month. M. E A R. BAIRD, H. P.
Comp. H. WEINSHEIMER, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

HARTFORD LODGE No. 158.

Meets in Taylor Hall, in Hartford, Ky., on the Second and Fourth Saturday evenings in each month. The fraternity are cordially invited to visit us when convenient for them to do so
L. BARRETT, N. G. WM. PHIPPS, Sec.
B. F. BERRYMAN, D. D. G M.

I. O. G. T.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 12.

Meets in Taylor Hall, Hartford, Ky., every Thursday evening A cordial invitation is extended to members of the Order to visit us, and all such will be made welcome.
CLAUDE J YAGER, W. C. T.
JOHN S. VAUGHT, W Sec.
GROSS WILLIAMS, L. D.

LIGHTFOOT & WEDDING.

PHYSICAINS & SURGEONS,

Tender their Professional Services to the citizens of Fordsville and vicinity,

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

BY R CAMPBELL.

The drunken father reels along,
And now, at close of day,
Spent in debauch and dance and song,
Pursues his homeward way.

He knows and feels not his disgrace;
Rum's conquest has been won,
Its banners are upon his face,
Its praise his lips upon.

The wind of winter rudely blows—
His fire is burning low;
And all from floor to ceiling shows
But poverty and woe.

His prattler comes about his chair,
And calls his tender name;
Too young to know that she must share
A heritage of shame.

Her tiny feet are bare and blue,
And on her shivering form
The tattered rags are all too few
To shield her from the storm.

Her little face is sunk and thin,
But it is wonderous fair,
And by the observing eye is seen
A world of beauty there.

But now impelled from bad to worse,
He loves his child no more;
And drives her from him with a curse
Or strikes her to the floor.

Beneath a cloud she grows and blooms,
And under fortune's frown,
Her beauty lures, the spoiler comes,
The drunkard's child goes down.

For the Hartford Herald.

TO RAPHIAN.

The sun had set midst crimson folds,
A little pink just lit the west,
The moon was rising in the east
In silvery tinged clouds dressed.

Far in the distance the heavy mists
Hung like curtains over the sea;
While at our feet the dark waves slept,
And not a sound broke o'er the lea.

'Twas a calm and lovely night,
The stars like diamonds decked the sky,
'Twas such a night as this, I'd called
To bid dear Raphian a sad good bye.

"Farewell, my darling one," I said,
'And now forever, we must part"—
Placing my arm around her waist,
I gently drew her to my heart.

"Raphian, tell me, do you love me?'
I wildly whispered in her ear,
I noticed on her silken lashes
Stood a silent trembling tear.

Oh, joy of joys, I knew it was
For me that precious tear was shed,
But when I asked, she smacked my jaws
And said, you fool, my poodle's dead.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO COUNTY.

BY H. D TAYLOR.

CHAPTER XLIV

The writer of these fragments has had serious doubts whether he should make any allusions to the early political sentiments of Ohio county upon the slavery question. That question having been settled by the wager of battle, it is no doubt the duty of all good citizens to use their best efforts to heal the bleeding wounds inflicted in that deadly strife. Those wounds, however, are still kept bleeding by a few soulless, heartless, fanatics of the North, who seize every occasion in Congress and elsewhere, even polluting the sacred pulpit by heaping the vilest abuse upon the old slave holders, a class of men whose chivalry, honor, benevolence and humanity, would have scorned to have reduced their very slaves to the scant, meager subsistance that capitalists of the North subject their wretched laborers.

The writer, therefore, thinks it not improper to place upon record the various phases of the slavery question, with its alternate ebbings and flowings in this county. From his earliest recollection he was always hearing it discussed as an evil, which had been entailed upon us without our consent But what to do with that evil was the vexed question

Slavery had been entailed upon us by the cruelty and cupidity of our parent England—her merchants had captured and brought the wild Africans to her American Colonies and sold them for gain. A host of philanthropists, led on by Mr. Wilberforce, battled for years against the slave trade before they could induce the English Parliament to abandon it It was during this great contest in England that the celebrated John Wesley founded the Methodist church in England, and wrote out his rules of discipline for the government of its members, and there is no doubt but it was to this slave trade he alluded when he inserted that clause in the discipline which prohibited the traffic in human flesh, which was the only traffic then pursued by Englishmen, and had no relation or reference whatever to the relation of master and slave, as it then and always has existed in America—unfortunately, however, for the peace and prosperity of the Methodist church in America, this clause in its discipline was seized upon and applied by extremists, and the overmuch righteous persons as applicable to the relations of master and slave—a question which finally led to the severance of the church, and greatly helped to fan the flames that resulted in the unhappy fratricidal contest.

Quite a number of the early settlers of this county were slave holders and members of the Methodist church. During a great revival it happened that both the elder and circuit-rider in charge were both extremists on the slavery question. The slave holding members were importuned, and threatened with the anathamas of the church until most of them consented to a gradual emancipation of their slaves.

These slaves, with many others who had been emancipated by kind masters, soon became a nuisance to the community; despised by the owners of slaves, who accused them of making their slaves disobedient and worthless, they soon lost sight of the industrious, moral habits taught them by their former owners, and sank into idle, dissipated, and dishonest habits, and disease, crime and emigration to other countries had so completely extirpated the whole of them that in less than twenty years scarce a remnant of them could be found.

This experiment was quite a defeat to the emancipation doctrine, and relieved the consciences of the slave holder by the assumption that although slavery might be wrong, yet it would be a greater wrong to turn loose on society a greater wrong by freeing his slaves.

As an illustration of the public sentiment between the years 1830 and 1835 the writer will state that about that period he was a member of a literary club who held their regular meetings; and among other things it was the rule to propose some subject on which each member should prepare and read an essay at the next meeting

"Is Slavery an Evil?" was the question propounded at one of these meetings. Every member had his essay ready at the next meeting, and every one pronounced it a great evil to the country, and it is well recollected how eloquently one young member was in pointing out the evils of raising a family of children in idleness, the fruits of which evil in after life helped to hasten him to a premature grave.

Every member of this club except the writer was in after life an aspirant to political honor and distinction, and most of them had their ambition gratified, and it used to be a source of amusement to the writer to sit and hear those very men defending the pro-slavery question, and think how much like a thunder clap from a clear sky would sound their old essays under their sign manuels if read in reply to their speeches.

The writer, however, casts no reflection on the memory of these men. They were all no doubt sincere in their last, as well as first faith. As a proof that popular opinion was against slavery in the abstract, the Legislature about 1832-3 passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves as merchandise, and had the people of Kentucky been let alone, there is little doubt but the State at some future day would have adopted a system of gradual emancipation.

This feeling in the public mind was having a happy effect on the condition of the slave himself, the master trying to make the yoke as light as possible, and a feeling of mutual confidence and affection existed in most slave-holding families.

Unfortunately for the human race, there are always such men in existence as old Homer described—

"Thea dog in forehead, but in heart a deer."

Such men as these resorting to the popular cry of universal *freedom of mankind* became so aggressive upon Kentucky, by stealing and demoralizing the slave property, and heaping all the epithets known to the vocabulary of abuse upon slave holders, that most of our citizens abandoned their long cherished ideas of gradual emancipation, and sought for reason and arguments not only to maintain their legal and vested rights in their slave property, but to justify their own good character, and the whole country teemed with speeches, pamphlets, and Bible defences of slavery.

By these means so unpopular had the question of gradual emancipation become, that few, if any of its friends dared to brook the torrent in the convention which formed the present Constitution, and the result was that the Constitution, was almost radical in its features, and to rebut the *higher law* assumptions of the abolitionists, the zealous and energetic Garrett Davis procured in the declaration of rights the assertion that *"the right to property was above law"*

It was thus the widening contest grew, until the abolitionists, under the false pretense of saving the Union, abolished slavery, thus perpetrating the most cruel outrage on a crushed people, reducing thousands of families from wealth and affluence to the most abject poverty. Thirteen long years have gone, the doomed old slave holder has lived on through wrong and oppression, his innate patriotism and love of country smothers his sense of injustice, and makes him still willing to live in fraternal union with his fellow countrymen and restore the nation to its once happy condition. But it is the nature of ignoble minds never to forgive those whom they have grossly wronged—hence it is that we hear such characters, in Congress and elsewhere, still boasting over the victories they snuffed at a safe distance, but never participated in; still heaping calumny on the old slave holders, and trying to grind to the earth the people whom they so grossly injured.

It is true that there were some evils attending slavery; some men will always be tyrants unless they are themselves slaves, and there is no doubt there exists as much petty tyranny in the North as ever existed in the South. But taking the old slave holders as a class, their descendants need feel no blush of shame for their ancestors, for they stood as high in principles of honor, integrity, charity and benevolence as any race of people on earth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SCATTER BLESSINGS.—Whether we dress up our dwellings and our churches at Christmas or not, there are many other things we can do. We can scatter blessings along our pathway, and indulge in the luxury of gift-making. Let this custom be widely observed, for it is required more than ever in this material age. It will do more to break through the bars of selfishness than any thing else, and it will also serve to bind more closely together the tender relations among men.

The Way She Cured Him.

"What brings you here, Mary?" said Tom Truesdell to his wife, as she entered the liquor shop.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the weak but resolute wife. "To me there is no company like yours; and as you can not come home to me, I come here to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But come to such a place as this" expostulated Tom.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

"Surely you are not going to drink that stuff!" cried Tom, as she was taking up a glass of liquor.

"Why not? You say you drink to forget sorrow, and surely I have sorrow enough to forget."

"Woman! woman! you are not going to give that stuff to the children!" cried Tom, as she was passing the glass of liquor to them.

"Why not? Can children have a better example set them than their father's? Is not what is good for him, good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink, my children—this is fire, and bed, and clothing. Drink—see how much good it does your father."

With some reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to lead her home. That night he prayed long and earnestly that God would help him to break an evil habit, and keep a newly formed but good resolution. His reformation was thorough. Mrs. Truesdell is now one of the happiest of women, and remembers with melancholy pleasure her first and last visit to the dram shop.

What We Need.

Retrenchment at home and a complete abandonment of the credit system will save us. Let us make our money before we spend it, and of every dollar we make save half of it. It is the sure road to fortune, ease and prosperity. The cash trade is the best, the cheapest, and the only road in which travelers never stumble or fall by the wayside." Our merchants today are clamorous for the money on accounts made last year, and are losing credit at home and abroad because of their inability to meet their obligations. Yet how many of them have the nerve to ask the cash for their wares? Their goods are worth the money asked and justice between man and man requires that it should be paid, We trust our people will soon appreciate their own interests and then we shall no more see these hard times returning every few years to impoverish and spread woe and desolation on every side.—Mt. Sterling Democrat.

Petersburg Index Richmond letter: The statistics of the operations of the Moffett register in Richmond, for four and a half months, have just been published. From the middle of September to the first of February the people of Richmond took 783,668 alcoholic and 706,676 malt drinks. That was what was reported by registers. I think that we may safely rely upon the current belief that one-third more are taken by persons who bought in large quantities for home use, and only sold by dealers who neglected or forgot to turn the crank. According to the official figures we take 4,000,000 drinks per annum. According to my theory 5,330,000. I believe we have 10,700 voters. The allowance per annum is 408 drinks per voter, or, if the population is 70,000, 75 drinks per annum for every man, woman and child.

The world wants more sunshine in its disposition, in its business, in its charities, in its theology. For ten thousands of the aches and pains and irritations of men and women we commend sunshine. It soothes better than morphine; it stimulates better than champagne; it is the best plaster for a wound. The Good Samaritan poured out into the fallen traveler's gash more of this than of wine and oil. Florence Nightengale used it on Crimean battlefields. Take it into all the alleys, on board all the ships, by all the sick beds; not a phial full, not a cupful, not a decanter full, but a soul full. It is good for spleen, for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for failing fortunes, for melancholy. We suspect that heaven itself is only more sunshine.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. has, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States at Louisville, been enjoined and restrained from charging any higher rates upon merchandise delivered at Nashville than the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company until further ordered.

Long labor in the temperance reform has convinced me that the most effectual place to promote it is at home. There is the spot where the mischief is too often done. There is the spot to enact a "prohibitory law." Let it be written upon the walls of every house—wherever there is a boy there never should be a bottle.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

A Subterranean Trip.

[Continued from last issue

We next visited the Coleman Cave, or Wild Man's Cave. We entered this cave nearly on a level. The entrance—and in fact the whole cave is very uneven—deep chasms in various places. On going about three hundred yards we came to one of the greatest curiosities—a mill. In a room where the floor is smooth or moderately so, is raised a fair specimen of a nether mill stone, from this rises three or four small rocks about six inches through. On these sets the top stone about six inches above the nether stone, the top stone having a hole through it in the middle. On the top stone is four more small rocks about one foot high. On this is the hopper with its mouth directly over the whole in the top stone. In fact it is a complete mill except the rattle-staff. It is all limestone rock, and all joined together by nature. One could look at and ponder over this mill until his head gets dizzy, and then could not form a conclusion of how or for what it was intended; whether it was the work of Providence or of man, but we proceeded, and found a large room apparently lined with silver colored moss, and hundreds of rocks that glistened and looked like icicles hung down from the roof or top of the room. These rocks—for they were rock—were from fifteen feet long down to two or three inches. It was a beautiful sight to see these vast walls lined with silver moss, and the room with numerous icicle rocks all glistening and reflecting light and shadows. One could look and wonder for hours. We got some of the silver moss off the wall, and got some of the icicles and took with us. All of these icicles are hollow, and have a drop of water on the bottom end. This room is as far as we could go in this cave, being about one half mile from the entrance. We retraced our steps but had to stop and take a second look at the mill. We reached the entrance and found that we had been in the cave much longer than we had supposed; concluded we had seen enough for one day. We started for home, determined to visit the Belt Cave next day, an account of which will appear next week S. W.

ROSINE, KY.

Generation after generation have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed away like vapor while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when she first existed. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for the offspring yet unborn as it once had for us. Yet, a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way and the prayers will be said, we shall be left in the darkness and the silence of the tomb. And it may be but a short time that we shall be spoken of, but things of life shall creep on and our names will be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room where we died, and the eye that mourned for us will be dry and animated with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us and remember to lisp our names no more.—Western Grocer.

Don't Worry Yourself.

To regain or recover health, persons should be relieved from all anxiety concerning diseases. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another It is found in the hospitals that surgeons and physicians who make a specialty of certain diseases are liable to die of them, and the mental power is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they only have in imagination. We have seen a person sea sick in anticipation of a voyage before reaching the vessel We have known a person to die of cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man, slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain well, should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their attention drawn as much as possible from themselves It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith that they die. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their souls, and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only resources of life—tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.—Exchange.

A New Orleans paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow-workmen went to drink beer, put in the bank the exact amount he would have spent if he had gone with them to drink. He did this for five years. He then looked up his bank account and found that he had laid up five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-six cents. Think about it, ye afflicted. In five years he had not lost a day because of sickness. Three out of five of his fellow-compositors had in the meantime become drunkards. The water-drinker then bought out the printing office, and in twenty years from that time he began to put up his money, he had laid aside a good many thousand dollars. The story teaches a lesson which every boy should lay to heart.

EDUCATIONAL.

W. L. HAWKINS, - - EDITOR.

MARCH 20, ... 1878

X. X.—The teacher who cannot govern children without employing brute force, has mistaken his calling, and should turn his attention to some other means of livelihood. It is of course, more difficult, and requires more work, and work of a higher grade, too, to govern children by human reason, than by physical violence.

T. C.—In your articles or compositions, study to condense rather than to amplify Never use a redundant word if you know it to be so. And remember that too free use of punctuation marks mystifies your meaning more than too sparse a use of them.

It is not enough to make people understand what you say. You must make them see it, feel it, adopt it Then you have accomplished the highest aim of eloquence.

If your thought is not strong enough to bear expression in simple language, that is a sufficient reason for rejecting it

JOHNNIE.—The last execution for witchcraft did not, as you suppose, occur in this country; at least, so far as we have the record, but in Poland, in 1775 There were then nine old women burnt at the stake, accused of bewitching the land, and rendering it unfruitful.

GEORGE H.—You will never get a good education if you continue "waiting for an opportunity." Make the opportunity, and avail yourself of it. Seek it, don't wait.

H. B.—Squaring a number is not multiplying it by four, unless the number to be squared is four. To square a number is to multiply it by itself, as 9x9; 6x6, etc.

Y.—I did say, and I repeat that the man who offers to teach you all about arithmetic in—I don't care if you say—five months, is an unmitigated humbug—not to say knave.

G. K.—I have answered your question in a former number of the Herald, cheerfully answer it again. Words are the symbols of ideas, and they are classified and named, not from their form, but from the nature of the idea they represent. The class of any particular word is only to be ascertained by observing the office it performs. What it does, alone indicates what it is In other words the office it performs in the sentence determines to what part of speech it belongs. Thus, in the sentence, "he wants money only," only modifying the noun money is an adjective.

Miss A. informs me that she has adopted my suggestion of a scrap book, and derives both pleasure and profit from it. I am sure of it, and know that others would find it pleasant and profitable.

K.—I have not seen Mr. Rowe's school paper and can therefore offer no opinion.

D. F.—I am at Beda, teaching a very interesting school, raising poultry, and prepairing to raise "ingerns and other garden sass." Is this a sufficient answer to your "sassy" question?

Jimmie asks, "which has the greater velocity the rim or hub of a wheel?" Well, Jimmie, as any particular spot on the rim has a "greater extension of space" to pass through, than a corresponding point on the hub to make an "entire revolution," and must perform the revolution in the same time. I am of the "deliberate opinion," sir, that the rim must have more "git up about it" than the hub, whether it travels faster or not.

G.W.—When you write think as little as possible of what any may think of your style; let your care be to say, as concisely as possible, just what you want the reader to know. Avoid the use of big words, and never use a rare word when a simple one will do as well. Be careful of your punctuation, particularly commas. Do not create the impression that you keep them in a pepper box to sprinkle upon your paper.

J. F.—Candidly, I do not know what the consequences would have been to the world, had Napoleon not been defeated at Waterloo. If you find out, won't you drop me a line?

G T.—The primary meaning of the term Educate, from the Latin educare, is to lead or bring out; a full definition would further include the regulation and discipline of those moral feelings on which our actions are mainly dependent and also the communication of such knowledge as the circumstances of others may render necessary.

J. C.—I can see your difficulty in regard to the disjunctive conjunction, and I think I can remove it. A disjunctive conjunction as completely unites the words as a copulative; but it keeps separate the things. Take these two sentences: "will you have an apple and a peach," and "will you have an apple or a peach?" In the first, you are offered both; in the second, only one. Thanks for your flattering notice, but I should have taken the same pains to explain without them.

T.C.—You playfully knocked the hat from the head of one of your little school mates, and in return he knocked yours off your head; for this you slapped him. Now you are astonished to find that so small a thing should offend the parents of the child and cause them to take him from school. I am not; I am only surprised that you have a whole bone in your body. Is the father of that child a coward? I suppose so, though, by your being able to write.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled for over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more; and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES

Health, Strength,
AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building,
Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE

EXCELLED

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. R STEVENS.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell street.

IT IS A

Valuable Remedy.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER.
86 Athens st. cet.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE is Sold by All Druggists. v1n9-1m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Special attention given to obtaining Discharges in Bankruptcy. v1n1y

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Special attention given to cases in bankruptcy.

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OFFICE—West side of Market street near courthouse

HARTFORD HOUSE.

W. T. KING, Proprietor. J. T. MOORE, Clerk.

This House is now well furnished and I can accomodate all who may give me a call.

DR. W. E. BROWN,

Physician and Surgeon,

Tenders his professional services to the people of Rockport and vicinity. v-3-n-30-1y

WM. F. GREGORY.

(County Judge.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office in the courthouse.