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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. 7.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, APRIL 27, 1881.

NO. 17.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for Advertiser, Location, and Rate. Includes rates for one, two, three, four, and five years.

For a short time, at proportionate rates. One inch of space constitutes a square.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court. Hon. Lucien P. Little, Judge. Hon. Joseph Cox, Attorney. Hon. E. L. Sullivan, Judge. Hon. E. H. Murray, Judge.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Newton, Judge. Hon. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk. Hon. J. P. Sanderson, Attorney.

QUARTERLY COURT.

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

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Armistead Jones, Assessor. W. L. Porter, Surveyor. J. H. E. Rowe, School Commissioner.

POLICE OFFICERS.

Hartford - F. P. Morgan, Judge. Second Mondays in January, July and October.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

H. P. Wilcox, Mar. 3. June 1. Sept. 1. Dec. 1. James Miller, Mar. 3. June 1. Sept. 1. Dec. 1.

CONSTABLES.

Fairville - G. W. Brite, Post-office address, Fairville.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist - Services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month.

LODGE MEETINGS.

A. Y. M. - HARTFORD LODGE, No. 186. Meets third Monday night in each month.

POST-OFFICE BULLETIN.

The Eastern mail leaves at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at 9 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. WALKER. E. C. HUBBARD. WALKER & HUBBARD, LAWYERS.

H. D. CHERRY. SA. F. HALL. CHERRY & HALL, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

W. M. F. GREGORY. GREGORY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

J. EDWIN ROWE. ROWE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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SANDUSKY HOUSE, OWENSBORO JUNCTION.

HART & CO.,

Successors to John H. Thomas & Co., Manufacturers' Agents and Importers and Jobbers in

Hardware, Cutlery & Guns

277 W. Main Street, bet. 7th & 8th, Louisville, Ky.

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LUMBERMENS' TOOLS, Such as CROSS CUT SAWS, Broad Axes of all the leading brands, including the celebrated HART AXES, which we warrant.

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COOPERS' TOOLS, A full line of them, also Stave Knives, Hoop Knives, Froes, etc.

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Agent for the Parker Breech-Loading Shot Gun.

Also full line of other make of Guns, Revolvers & Ammunition.

JOSEPH MULHATTAN, Traveling Salesman.

P. S. - Customers can find the above Goods at the Store of Messrs. GEO. KLEIN & BRO., Hartford, or the McHENRY COAL CO'S STORE, McHenry, Ky.

S. L. FITSCHEN. M. T. MERRILL.

FITSCHEN & MERRILL,

THE

Tailors and Importers,

NO. 154 Main Street,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDWARD E. SLOAN, Traveling Salesman.

Established 1845

ROYAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Statement January 1st, 1879.

Gross Cash Assets, \$10,104,969.40

Unpaid Losses, \$284,528.66

Reinsurance Reserve, 2,258,658.06

All other Liabilities, 151,724.88 - 2,094,911.60

Policy-holders' Surplus, 7,410,657.80

Subscribed Capital, 9,651,500, of which there is paid up in Cash, \$1,447,725.00

Net Surplus, above Capital and all other Liabilities, \$5,962,332.80

The Royal Insurance Company has the Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Company in the World.

Head Office for Southern States, Louisville Ky.

BARBER & CASTLEMAN, MANAGERS.

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FURNITURE

AND MATTRESSES,

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THE PRESBYTERIAN

Mutual Assurance Fund

OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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An Insurance Association designed to secure a safe and cheap Mutual Insurance. Separated into divisions, each division contains 2,000 names. Amounts of Insurance with full divisions, \$2,000. No premiums. Assessments only upon death of members. Dues, \$1.00 a quarter; \$5.00 per week paid to every member incapacitated by serious sickness from attending to business.

This corporation cannot break. Its funds cannot be wasted. You do not pay large premiums to amass a surplus to tempt the cupidities of officers.

The surest and most popular insurance ever offered.

Membership fee, \$6.00; Medical examination, \$2.00; first quarter's dues, \$1.00 in advance.

This Association is for Mutual Protection. We contribute toward a fund which is solely used to pay certificates of members in the event of death and sickness. A strict Medical examination is required before any one can become a member.

The classification, according to ages, is so calculated upon the average expectation of life that a young man at a lowest rate of assessment will, in a life time, pay no more than an older man at a higher rate. Your permanent assessment rate is determined by the age at which you enter, viz: If 18 to 30 years of age, \$1.00; 30 to 40, \$1.25; 40 to 50, \$1.50; 50 to 55, \$2.00; 55 to 60, \$3.00.

For further particulars as to mode of securing membership, or for charters, blanks, etc., apply to JESSE S. WILLIAMS, Hartford, Ky.

S. EUGENE HAYNES.

TO WILL S. HAYS, HIS MULE AND BILLY GOAT.

BY PHILIP SPOFFORD.

Once on a time a man did dwell In a fair city on the banks of "La Belle" River, and as the days rolled by diurnal, He tossed the river news of the Courier-Journal.

Now this man was covetous in many ways, And, as for his name, it was Will S. Hays; Two of his eccentricities on which he did dote Were a kicking mule and a billy goat.

The mule, what the deck hands had deprived of by striking, Was given back by nature in a full stock of kicking.

And as to the other we all should know That, to man, it was not given to nod with, he below.

The mule to church one day did go, And astonished the parson and worshippers too.

The unbelievers also were very much amazed To hear the choir led by such full-blown lay.

When the song was ended he strode up the nave And took a front seat with a face very grave.

As no one answered, the parson went on, And took his text - 23-38, John.

As he finished his text and commenced to preach He was interrupted by an "eldritch scream."

For the mule excited had begun to kick And a demon went down at every kick.

The congregation also joined in the uproar, For part of them were rolling around on the floor.

The police were called, and came in a heavy And marched the poor mule off back to the levee.

So flouting that he was freedom denied He ended his life by sailing of WILL S. HAYS.

As to what will be become of WILL S. HAYS, We leave to be decided by future days.

Grayson Gossip.

SPRING LICK, April 18.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burden died this morning of consumption.

Mr. Geo. W. Alexander and Miss Martha J. Renfro have married.

W. B. Baine and A. L. Rowe are visiting Louisville.

Dr. R. L. Heston and Col. W. J. Lewis, of Litchfield, were in town Sunday, took well. Col. Lewis wishes the good people to send him to the Legislature. I hope they will. BEN.

Tuckertown Trifles.

April 18, 1881.

Farmers are busy preparing their ground for corn and tobacco, and some of them have just finished sowing oats.

The entertainment at Mr. Blackburn's Saturday night was a success, as was also the social party at Mr. T. N. Truman's.

While Mr. J. G. Basham was driving in a wagon last week his horses became frightened and ran away, seriously injuring one of the horses. Mr. Basham escaped unhurt.

Rev. J. J. Midkiff preached a very interesting sermon at Macedonia church last Sunday night.

Miss Oma Gaines is teaching an interesting and successful school at Macedonia.

We have the loss knitter of Ohio county in Tuckertown in the person of Miss Vizzella Basham. She has knit and sold one hundred and twelve pairs of socks since last October, besides doing all the knitting for a family of eleven persons at home.

Notions of the First Settlers.

Mr. W. H. H. Amidon, one of the first settlers in the town of Gilmantown, Wis., and one of the most industrious and hard working men in the county, has been very severely troubled with rheumatic pains during the past few years, so much at times, that he was disabled from performing manual labor.

Learning of the wonderful cures effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he procured a few bottles and experienced immediate relief. Many others of our acquaintances have used it and express themselves as highly gratified, with the relief it has afforded them. This king of medicines can be bought everywhere. -Mondovi, (Wis.) Buffalo Co., Herald.

Illinois Letter.

CARMI, April 18, 1881.

Minus the usual introduction of correspondents I will give a few notes from this place.

As one walks the streets of this beautiful, bustling, busy, thriving city of the Prairie State, and hears the constant din of the mechanic's hammer, sees the merchant's alluring smile and hears the clarion notes of some, perhaps, love-sick swain piping, "Spring-time has come gentle Annie," he is made to feel of a truth that the lovely maiden has at last arrived.

The closing exercises of the Southern Illinois Normal School were given this week and I would say in behalf of the school that it is the best in this part of the State. The new building will be completed by the first of August next, and then grand results may be looked for.

Owing to the extremely dry weather last fall and the unprecedented severity of the winter the wheat crop of this section of Illinois will be very short. Many farmers are plowing up the wheat fields in order to plant corn.

I think the articles on education and free schools are excellent. Let us have more of them.

Hurrah for "Grace," of Fordville. I think that when woman goes to the polls she leaves behind all that makes man love and respect her - true modesty.

S. EUGENE HAYNES.

Habitual Costiveness

Is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated remedy, KILNEY-WORT. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either. -Boston Sunday Budget.

Fogy Fanned.

Editor Herald:

In the HERALD of April 13th there appeared a communication signed "Mr. Foggy" - I suppose his Christian name is "OLD" - in which he put-out his claws and attempted to scratch somebody, though who it is not quite plain.

To begin with, Mr. Foggy, there are three classes of men - old fogies, live, progressive men of business, and society men, or swells. Mr. Foggy makes only two classes - fogies and swells, and divides the third class into two parts and gives one-half to the fogies and the other to the swells. For Mr. Foggy's benefit I will try to define the three classes: 1st - An old fogy is one who keeps his money in an old sock, or some such place; he does not invest his money in stocks or bonds, manufacturing, railroad or government securities; he cannot see anything ahead without looking so long that he finally sees the enterprising man walk off with the prize before he has made up his mind.

He can't see how building a railroad through a thinly peopled section of country will benefit his business, for he can't see how that same country will rapidly fill up with enterprising men, and in a few years will double or treble his business. He can't see that some invention which is destined to become a power in industrial matters would justify his purchasing it.

Now, the progressive man is the opposite of old fogies. He is not afraid to run the risk of losing one dollar when the chances are that he will make two; he looks ahead of him and sees those advantages that old fogies are blind to.

We come now to the fops or society men. I have nothing to say of them except that they are the drones in the great hive of industry. I willingly give them up to Mr. Foggy to do with as he thinks fit.

Mr. Foggy starts out with a string of questions that would make even "my Lord" Jeffry's smile. He gives old fogies their due, with *quintuple pound interest*; whereas, even the devil never gets more than his due. If Mr. Foggy will apply these questions of his to my third, or enterprising class, and then object to his affirmative, I will not give; but to ascribe all that enterprise to old fogies simply makes me too full for expression. I don't propose to take up the cudgel in defense of his liberal, or our society men; I only ask him to keep his old fogies and liberals out of the way. I don't want any of his old fogies' evil prophecies, or his liberal "chin music" poured into my ears.

If Mr. Foggy is not satisfied I will give him the following directions: If he wants to see enterprising men let him go to Chicago; if society men, or liberals, let him go to "Boston," where he will also find "unleaked" if old fogies, let him look around almost anywhere, as they are found in almost every town in America.

Now, Mr. Foggy, take the advice you gave those liberals, and ponder on the subject, and it will "be productive of much good" to you.

ENTERPRISE.

The Earl of Beaconsfield.

Benjamin Disraeli, late Prime Minister of England, was born in London on the 21st of December, 1805. He was the son of a Jew, the first of that race that ever rose to any post of honor under the English Government, and was an author of the highest order as well as a politician and diplomatist. At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return gave to the world his first literary effort, "Vivian Grey," which was speedily translated into nearly every language of Europe and enjoyed a wide sale and great popularity. He at this time gave up all thought of applying himself to the study of the law, to which he was at first inclined, and turned his attention to literature, producing in rapid succession volume after volume of fiction, biography, memoirs, etc. His works met with great success, but the glories of authorship were too tame for him and he began to think of embarking on the sea of political life. At the age of twenty-eight he became a candidate for Parliament, but was defeated, as he was again in 1834 and 1835. But the persevering Hebrew was not to be kept down, and in 1837 we find him seated in the House of Commons. His first speech was a failure and he was hissed down. "You shall hear me some day" was the remark he made on taking his seat, and sure enough, within ten years he was the recognized leader of the Conservative party in Parliament, which position he held from that period till his death, which occurred on Tuesday the 19th inst. In 1852 he was made a member of the Queen's privy council, where he made himself felt by his extreme sagacity and diplomatic knowledge. He, with the rest of the Derby ministry, however, went out of office in the same year. A few years after he endeavored to bring about a reform, by which the right of suffrage was to be conferred upon a large number of persons who were educated but not property holders, but, from the

want of co-operation on the part of his colleagues, the measure failed, and the vast number of people to be benefited by this act were left for the time unrelieved. The measure met with success in 1867, when it obtained the Queen's signature and became a law.

In 1868 he became Prime Minister, but was succeeded the same year by Mr. Gladstone, who held the position until the election of 1874, when Disraeli again assumed control of the "greatest kingdom on earth."

His career was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in any age or country. Without wealth or aristocratic family ties he rose by the force of his own unparalleled ability and genius to the highest point of honor which it is possible for an English subject to obtain.

All Europe will miss the Jew, who O'Connell said "might be the heir of the impatient thief who died on the cross."

Center-town Collings.

April 18, 1881.

Editor Herald:

Most of the wheat looks indifferent; oats look well.

Tobacco plants are said to be scarce. Elwood Ross is quite sick with pneumonia, though some better. Rollie Bishop is also suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Uncle Warden Williams has not improved any as yet. Dr. J. T. Miller was called to see him yesterday.

J. Burks Wade left a week ago to engage in the lamp business in Logan county. We hope to hear that he has been successful.

Miss Studie Jones, who efficiently conducted her father's store in this place for a year past, left a week or two ago to take a position in the dry goods store of Geo. M. Rowe, of Morganfield, Union county.

Our handsome blacksmith, Sam Morton, has left us to take an interest in the lamp business with his brother Cass in Mullenburg.

Mrs. Mary Davies leaves Wednesday next to make an extensive visit to her sister, Mrs. Taylor, in Grayson county.

Mrs. Elta Hoeker and her sprightly two-year-old, of Hopkins county, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. W. J. Rowe. Mrs. Hoeker is the widow of P. R. Hoeker, who formerly lived in this county, but who removed to Hopkins a short time before his death.

Miss Lulu Miller is teaching a school at Miller's school house.

Miss Minnie Tichenor is teaching near Ross' Ripple on Rough creek and Miss Bettie Perkins, at Walton's creek. They are all teaching interesting schools.

Mr. Alfred Ashby had his attention called to where his dog was in the farm on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and on going to him found under some tufts of grass, as he thought, a large snake, called the blowing viper. He struck it at, and, to his surprise, he had killed two instead of one snake so completely rolled up in a ball that he did not know there were two until he had killed them. He thought they would measure four or five feet in length.

John L. Bishop, of Hogg's Falls, killed a blue crane some days ago that stood four or five feet in his (the crane's) boots. I saw the beak - it measured just six inches.

A Lee Rowe came home yesterday from Hopkins county on a short stay with his family. Lee reports business in his line quite satisfactory.

Mr. S. W. Jones has a large stock of goods on hand and selling fast.

BOOKS.

TEXAS LETTER.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1881.

Editor Herald:

We are having peach blooms, apple blooms, green leaves and ice all together here.

Corn is not all planted, and it is so dry that many farmers cannot plow. Some corn and all the fruit has been killed by the cold weather. No cotton planted yet, but notwithstanding the gluttered market, the farmers are making preparations for a large crop.

I notice in a recent issue of the HERALD that your Millwood correspondent, "Mack," gives the people of Kentucky considerable advice concerning Texas. I fully agree with Mack that when one is comfortably situated in Kentucky, or anywhere else, it is folly to break up and go in search of a better country. But there are thousands of people in Kentucky, as well as in every other settled State, who do not own homes and who pay more rent annually than a home would cost in Texas. To people who are in search of homes, and have the nerve and backbone to go to work and help to develop the great State of Texas, I would say come; you will meet with a cordial welcome; but to those who would come to Texas with short say with little or no labor, I would say you had better stay where you are. Thousands of young men have come to Texas in search of easy employment and large salaries, and falling to find either, they have returned with very much the same idea of Texas as our friend Mack.

Mack informs us that in Texas "vice and virtue go hand in hand." Is Kentucky any better? He also says that in almost any city in Northern Texas churches, theaters, saloons, dance houses and gambling halls may be found side by side, and are patronized in rotation. That is a bit of news to me; but to admit that it is true, what does it amount to? Is there a city in the great Commonwealth of Kentucky that is free

from either of the above-named influences?

The simple fact that they are located near one another does not argue anything against the morality of the people. Perhaps Mack, when he made these charges, had forgotten that only a short time since the people of the great metropolis of the virtuous State of Kentucky bowed down and worshipped at the shrine of a courtesan, and poured out their treasures in the lap of a prostitute. I have spent some time in Kentucky and I will venture the assertion that the moral character of the people of Texas will not suffer in a comparison with that of the people of Kentucky.

TEXAS JACK.

The Poll Tax.

Having written sufficiently long for Mr. E. C. Hubbard to express his opinion on the capitation question more comprehensively than he did in his communication of February 25th, and as he would, and as there are some points in the question yet to be considered, and from my standpoint, well worthy of consideration, I deem this a fitting occasion to develop those points to some extent at least.

The only points really at issue, if I comprehend the matter, are:

1. Is the capitation tax wrong?

2. Would its abolition or non-observance, benefit the poor man?

To both propositions candor forces me to answer negatively.

The taxable property of the county amounts to \$2,684,976.12, this yields a State revenue of 45 cents on each \$100, or \$12,265.55, and 15 cents on each \$100 for county purposes, that is, to meet the jail debt, but for no other use or purpose whatever, and this amounts to \$4,027.36 per annum; from this it can readily be seen that the property tax of the county is 69 cents on the 10 dollars worth of property of all kinds.

For the purpose of keeping roads and bridges in repair, and thus facilitating domestic traffic, a capitation tax is levied on the whole number of titles in the county. There are 4,197 titles reported by the Assessor for 1880, which at the present assessment, will yield \$12,491. This sum is to be applied as previously stated, and in no other way whatever.

The law authorizing the capitation tax is not at all obligatory. It is left entirely to the discretion of the majority of the court, so that taking the matter to the Legislature is simply preposterous being absolutely unnecessary; any attempt, therefore, to drag this subject into a county canvass is a mere grasping at straws. The poll tax cannot be more than three dollars, but may be less, according to the exigencies that may arise. Continued high waters, unprecedented rains or storms may raise it to the maximum, while a mild winter and a succession of open seasons may lower it to the