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BARRETT & SUTTON, Publishers.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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

VOL. 8. HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, MARCH 1, 1882. NO. 9.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Lucius P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.
Hon. Joseph Nunn, Attorney, Calhoun.
E. L. Salleager, Jailer, Hartford.
Clarence Hawkins, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Barrett, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
D. L. Sandefur, Sheriff Hartford. Deputies—Marion Yates, Buford; John H. Rogers, Rosine; Sam Keown, Fordsville; J. H. Kennedy, Cerulean.
Court begins fourth Mondays in May and November, and continues four weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Newton, 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 third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

L. C. Duke, Assessor, Rockport.
Jos. W. H. Porter, Surveyor, Cromwell.
J. F. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—Jno. O'Flaherty, Judge, fourth Mondays in March, June Sept. and Dec. O. W. Bunger, Marshal. W. M. Wanden, Dep.
Beaver Dam—J. H. Baker, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October. S. P. Taylor, Marshal.
Cromwell—P. W. Gilstrap, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October. W. T. Fulford, Marshal.
Cerulean—Henry Tinsley, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October. Vacant, Marshal.
Hamilton—Wm. Hamilton, Sr., Judge, post-office address, McHenry. Courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October. W. T. Sanser, Marshal, post-office address, McHenry.
Beaumont—J. C. Jones, Judge, Vacant Marshal. Courts held first Saturdays in January, April, July and October.
Rosine—V. B. Raine Judge, Thos. St. Clair, Marshal. Courts held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

JUSTICES COURTS.

FORDSVILLE.

R. P. Withers, Mar.	4	June 2	Sept. 4	Dec. 4
James Miller, "	4	" 4	" 2	" 2

RYLAND.

P. D. Taylor, Mar.	8	June 7	Sept. 6	Dec. 6
J. D. Holbrook, "	10	" 9	" 8	" 8

HARTFORD.

A. B. Bennett, Mar.	7	June 6	Sept. 5	Dec. 5
J. D. Byers, "	21	" 20	" 19	" 19

ROCKPORT.

A. N. Brown, Mar.	22	June 21	Sept. 20	Dec. 20
W. L. Rowe, "	23	" 22	" 22	" 22

ROSINE.

Wm. Cannon, Mar.	16	June 15	Sept. 14	Dec. 14
J. D. Miller, "	17	" 16	" 15	" 15

CROMWELL.

Melvin Taylor, "	16	" 17	" 16	" 16
E. O. Porter, Mar.	30	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 30

CONSTABLES.

Fordsville—G. W. Britt, Post-office address, Fordsville.
Buford—Thomas J. Bell.
Hartford—H. S. Mohler, Post-office Beaver Dam.
Rockport—Jas. M. Cassleer.
Rosine—J. F. Wilson, Post-office, Rosine.
Cromwell—J. W. Daniel, Post-office Cromwell.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—Services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding.—W. P. Bennett, Pastor.
M. E. Church South—Services third Sunday and Sunday night and fourth Sunday night in each month.—Rev. R. C. Alexander, Pastor.
Methodist Episcopal (colored)—Services every Sunday morning and night. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.—Rev. Peter Dent, Pastor.
Aspia Baptist Church (colored)—First and Third Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LODGE MEETINGS.

A. Y. M.—HARTFORD LODGE, No. 186.—Meets third Monday night in each month. E. H. MORRIS, W. M.
H. WEINSHENK, Secretary.

R. A. M.—KEYSTONE CHAPTER, No. 110.—Meets second Monday in each month. W. H. MOORE, H. P.
H. WEINSHENK Secretary.

POST-OFFICE BULLETIN.

The Eastern mail closes at 12 45 p. m. leaves at 1 15 P. M., and arrives at 12 15 P. M.
The Western mail closes at 8 45 O. leaves at 9 15 A. M. and arrives at 4 15 P. M.
Sulphur Springs, Fordsville, Hawesville, Lima and Pellville leaves Hartford every Monday at 8 30 A. M., and arrives Tuesday at 4 00 P. M., leaves Tuesday at 8 30 A. M., and arrives Thursday at 4 P. M. Leaves Hartford every Thursday at 8 30 A. M., and arrives Saturday at 4 P. M.
The Owensboro mail, via Rosine, Buford, Pleasant Ridge and Masonville leaves on Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M., and arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.
The Cloverport mail arrives at 11 A. M., and departs at 11 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
R. P. ROWE, Postmaster.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office, Grand Jury room.

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and Notary Public.
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Will give special attention to selling real estate and collecting claims. Will practice his profession in all courts of the Fourth Judicial District and Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

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HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals Office—North side Public Square.

J. H. WELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, North Side Public Square,
HARTFORD, KY. 7-30

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES A. ROWE.

BY GEO. C. WEDDING.

"We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. James A. Rowe, of this place, which sad event took place last Monday night. She leaves a husband and two children."—Hartford HERALD, February 22, 1882.

Another wife and mother dead,
Another daughter, sister fled,
Another household torn asunder
While we, aghast, can only wonder
Why the Lord such ties will break,
Why such loved ones He will take,
And make the world to us so drear
While we poor pilgrims linger here.

Departed shade, we lay thee down
Forever in the cold, damp ground;
And when the birds and flowers come,
And air is filled with insects' hum,
Thy weeping friends will seek thy grave
And pray the Lord their souls to save.

Thy little babes, so sweet, so dear,
We'll nurse with the greatest care,
And point them to thy blameless life,
Another daughter and as wife;
And teach them in the Lord to trust,
That when their spirits leave this dust
They can exclaim, "With ma we dwell;"
And shout forever, "All is well!"

Stern duty called, some miles away,
While all unknown near death she lay;
The one to whom she gave her heart—
The one from whom 'twas hard to part—
And could not say to him "Good-bye,"
But, for him, doubtless, heaved a sigh,
And prayed the Lord to guide his way,
Preserve his life, that he might stay
And watch her pale sweetheart by her room,
And all of her meet her on Home.

Time for ages yet may pass,
This earth become a mouldering mass,
The moon and stars forsake the skies,
And Sol himself refuse to rise—
But never more this loved one see
This side of vast eternity.

Sleep, gentle mother, trusting wife
Freed from sorrow, toil and strife—
And in the far-off Glory-land
We hope to clasp thee by the hand,
And on thy fair, angelic brow
Impress a kiss, as frozen now.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

U. N. Q., Lovely Dale—1. Do our Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature draw their *per diem* as well when absent as when present? 2. If so, what justice is there in a Representative more than any other man getting his daily wages while he is not at his post of duty?

Answers—1. Yes. 2. None. No man has or can have a right to exact pay for labor not performed, or, if he is paid for his time, for time not spent in the interest of his employers.

QUINT, Beaver Dam: I see it stated that Washington died "at the end of the last hour of last day of the last year of the last century. This appears a little too many lasts to be true, and I would be pleased to have a word from you on the subject?

Answer—George Washington did not die at the end of everything connected with the eighteenth century. He lived until the last moment of his life, and died December 14th, 1799.

MINNIE S.—Who was the founder of the Sunday School? 2. In reading recently I noticed the expression, "the hundred days" of Napoleon. What is meant by "hundred days?"

Answers—Robert Raikes is the reputed founder of the Sunday School, but something of the kind existed before his day, but it was chiefly for the purpose of imparting general instruction to children who were obliged to work during the week. Raikes unquestionably reduced the system to its present form. 2. "Hundred days" means the time that elapsed from Napoleon's landing in France on his return from Elba to the battle of Waterloo, which was the final overthrow of the greatest warrior the world has ever seen.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

Excelsior Echoes.

February 19, 1882.

Editor Herald:

I am a little girl eleven years old, and have been going to school to Miss Alberta Murray for the past five months, but her school was out last Friday. We regret very much to give Miss Murray up, as we all love her as a teacher very much. I advanced very fast in my studies, which were Geography, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic. I have gone through my Geography once.

What has become of Nancy Jane Jones?

Mr. L. T. Cox is the man for Clerk, and R. J. Chapman for Coroner.

I am a constant reader of the HERALD.

More next time. MINNIE S.

How Wonderful is Man!

Man as a physical, intellectual, and moral being, becomes most completely developed in all his parts and faculties by using daily, at least, one dose of Brown's Iron Bitters. Many thousands are ready to testify that it is the best medical tonic in the world! It strengthens every part of the body, and excels everything else in its soothing and refreshing effects on the whole general animal system.

Mr. George Y. Wolford Joins the McHenry Movement.

George Y. Wolford, a brother of Gen. Frank Wolford, addressed the following letter to Col. John H. McHenry:

I wish to say that I am in favor of the movement you have inaugurated. I think the time has come when the Union soldiers of Kentucky should assert their rights and come out from under the leadership of the rebel brigadiers; for ever since the rebellion there has been a close combination of rebels in Kentucky to keep the Union men out of office. Now, I think the time has come when a new party is needed, and I intend to do all I can to help that new party. I told my friends before the Frankfort convention that my brother, Col. Frank Wolford, need not expect the nomination, and that some rebel soldier would be the nominee. I was prepared for the result, and I am now prepared to help beat the nominee. I want Kentucky thoroughly canvassed in favor of Jacob, and I think the prospect for us to beat Henry is good. Let us all make a determined effort. I will try to get all the help I can. I was a Union man from principle and have never repented of my Union sentiments, for we all have been long enough under rebel rule. Let us show to the world that the Union soldier is worthy of a high position in Kentucky. Let us bring him from his retirement and show him that he is as much cared for to-day as he was during the war. And now in conclusion I wish to say that I was not a soldier myself, but my sympathy is with the Union soldier, and I hope I have no ill-feeling for the Confederate soldier.

GEORGE Y. WOLFORD.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c., $1, at druggists. Ky. Depot, ARTHUR, PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Hon. Jno. D. White Sits Down on the McHenry Movement.

John D. White, Republican Representative from Kentucky, makes the following statement to his friends:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1882.—The Louisville *Commercial* is entirely too previous in republishing the rumor that I, in the main, concur in the so-called independent movement in Kentucky. On the contrary, I believe that true Republicans should not join hearts and hands with anti-Bourbons until they have entirely abandoned the machine and the principles of the Democratic party. The hundred and six thousand Kentucky Republicans are so from principle, and want recruits imbued with the spirit of progress and endowed with staying qualities.

JOHN D. WHITE.

General Don Carlos Buell on the McHenry Movement.

In a letter, to the Owensboro Messenger, Gen. Buell writes as follows:

What I have to say, however, concerns the causes of the McHenry movement rather than the movement itself, of which I know nothing except what I have seen in the papers.

The present organization and strength of the Democratic party in Kentucky, resulted mainly from the policy of the Administration party during and immediately after the war. It had a Democratic basis, but was an anti Republican, more than a Democratic party according to old political affiliations. It naturally prides itself in its great preponderance over its opponent, but it may be questioned whether it is for the best interest of any State, that its political parties should be of such unequal proportions, that the one in power may feel itself absolved from all necessity of prudence in the administration of its trust. A mere reduction, therefore, of the Democratic majority in Kentucky, might not be a thing to be deprecated. But it is not certain that the present issue will finally stop at that point. The element to which the protesters belong is not insignificant in strength; the impulse and duty of self-sacrifice for the sake of harmony press less imperatively upon it now than heretofore, in view of the ameliorated tone of national politics, and it is not likely always to submit patiently to an organization which does not secure to it a just recognition. The camp will be divided into contesting factions, where there ought to be a homogeneous political brotherhood. It must be evident that something is necessary to be done to promote the harmony, in order to preserve the integrity of the party.

I am not going to review the ground passed by Col. McHenry's letter of the 23d of January. It is a strong protest: strong in the matter of which it is made. There is nothing new about it, and nobody pretends to controvert its statement of facts. It sets forth a condition of affairs in the internal relations of the party which ought instantly to cease. It may be that a change in that respect would not now restore to the party all of the strength which it had four weeks ago; but at any rate, without such a change it will not be a matter for surprise if the political power of the State shall before long pass into new hands. That result is not to come about because Col. Wolford was not nominated by the Frankfort convention for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, though undoubtedly there were circumstances peculiar to his case which brought out in stronger relief the uniform exclusion of the Union element from the honors of the State. I use the party term only for the purpose of explanation. In national sentiment and social relations these old distinctions have happily long ceased to exist.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from east to west and from north to south, or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large advertisement.

A Talk About Common Schools.

The *Courier-Journal* has for some years earnestly advocated the equalization of the distribution of the school fund between the whites and the colored and we have repeatedly received the thanks of intelligent colored men for our efforts to secure the removal of this senseless distinction. The bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Mulligan embodies the action which we have frequently suggested, and the Legislature will make a very bad record for itself if it rejects the measure.

It is urged that the colored people only pay taxes on about $3,500,000 worth of property and that they ought not to share the school money equally with the whites. A more absurd statement never was made. To be consistent, the opponents of equalization should insist upon separating the nationalities in the population of the State and distributing so much money to Germans, so much to Swedes, so much to Irishmen, so much to Frenchmen, so much to Italians, so much to Swiss, so much to Americans. There is just as much sense in such a programme as this as there is in the present discrimination made against the colored people. The revenue derived from colored taxation last year was about $29,000, while the colored schools cost $42,000, the number of colored children of the pupil age being 74,395. The white *per capita* is $1 40; the colored fifty cents. The white *per capita* in Kentucky is nearly equal to that of the State of Connecticut, but Connecticut in this matter makes no race distinctions; the sum is paid equally for white and colored pupils. So it should be in Kentucky.

Something more is needed also. The erroneous idea that the State must do everything and the people nothing, save to pay the prescribed school-tax, must be dismissed. The people must supplement the State school-tax by voluntary district taxation, so that while the State tax furnishes less than $900,000, the district taxation will furnish a million or two millions, which shall sacredly be devoted to the erection of school-houses and the education of the children of pupil age not less than seven months out of the year.

In Pennsylvania, the State gives $1,000,000 for public education, but local taxation raises over $8,000,000 for public school purposes. In Wisconsin the common schools are supported altogether by local taxation. In Ohio the *per capita* is the same as in Kentucky ($1 40), and there are over a half a million scholars in attendance on the schools, but the main support of the system is local taxation, the people taxing themselves over $6,000,000 and the State contributing about $2,000,000. In many States which have flourishing school systems the laws empower the local authorities to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on the dollar without submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, the proceeds to be used in the erection of school-houses and in furnishing them. The local taxation in Illinois is about eight times as large as the whole school revenue in Kentucky.

We mention these few points because we believe Kentuckians should reflect upon the wide difference in the interest manifested practically in public education between Kentucky and many of her sister States. "Reform is necessary." Let the injustice embodied in the unequal distribution of the school fund between whites and colored be abolished. Let the local tax be made obligatory and the school fund of the State be regarded only as an aid to local effort. Let us clear away the wretched log huts, leaky and rotten and windowless, which in so many districts appear as caricatures, and put in their stead good, substantial, well-appointed school-houses, whither a child will love to go for instruction seven months out of the year. Let us have *teachers* in these school-houses and not mere school-keepers. Let us pay living salaries, that we may obtain the best teachers. Let us have skilled, intelligent supervision of all our public schools; supervision of the school-houses to see if they are fit for the purpose for which they are intended; supervision of the character and qualifications of school-teachers; supervision of the text-books, to make sure that we have the best at the least possible cost. Millions may be spent on public schools, but if there is not skilled and intelligent supervision we shall have wretched unfit teachers, lifeless and ignorant School Commissioners, and, as a sequel, imperfectly taught pupils. The Ohio Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report, states that there are no small number of incompetent teachers in that State, and of them he remarks: "They are a curse, a disaster, to the public-school system, a detriment to every good, earnest teacher; a misfortune—a probable means of ruin, indeed, to every child placed under their control." This is not an exaggeration. It is a fact, and the sooner the people of this State see the importance of securing competent teachers in the common schools the better.

They neglect the public-school interests at their peril.—*Courier-Journal.*

From the Primmer.

Here is the Man who has just Stopped his his Paper. What a Miserable looking Creature he is. He looks as if he had been stealing Sheep. How will he Know what is going on, now that he has stopped his Paper? He will Borrow his Neighbor's Paper. One of these Days he will Break his leg, or be a Candidate for Office, and then the Paper will Say nothing about it. That will be Treating him just Right, will it not, little children?—*Herald-Enterprise.*

The Beauties of Protection.

The duty on a box of 8x10 window glass is eighty-two cents; the cost on the wharf at New York is $1 97, and, adding other charges incidental to doing business, the box costs $2 36. It is needless to say that this is a heavy tax on consumers of common window glass. A leading importer in New York said recently: "The glass trade has been good this season. Generally speaking, the imports have been considerably smaller than last year and prices have ruled a good deal higher. But the chief drawback in the business is the very high tariff placed upon foreign glass, especially plate and sheet glass. From 60 to 110 per cent. is paid in duty on all imports. Imagine, if you please, a box of glass costing one dollar, on which the duty is seventy-five cents, and then add the profit the dealer is obliged to charge, and you will have a faint idea of the present condition of affairs. Twenty years ago, when our own manufacturers were struggling to establish the business, a high protective tariff was necessary to sustain the industry in its incipient stages, but now, when everything is well under way, there is no longer need for exclusive duties in order to protect. If the duty were reduced to fifty per cent. it would force American manufacturers to produce a finer quality of glass, and the trade would gain by it as well as the consumers. The burden falls heaviest on the poor man, who must have perhaps 500 or 600 sheets for the cottage he is building. The amount is small in itself, but if taken in connection with the amount used by the whole country the tribute paid aggregates no inconsiderable sum." The *Oil and Drug News* emphatically says about the duty on glass: "We do not wish to be understood as advocating the removal of the duty, but a modification of the present tariff is needed and should be promptly effected." The Republican leaders are, however, laboring vigorously to prevent any tariff reduction, fearing that the iniquitous protective system will be struck a death blow if any relief is given the people. The clamor for tariff reduction is growing louder every day.—*Courier-Journal.*

Weakness Cured.

LYNN, MASS., Dec. 18, 1880.

I gave that valuable medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters, to my sister for weakness. After taking two bottles, she was able to walk and run as well as ever. It is certainly a wonderful tonic.

WM. JONES.

The Wool Industry.

Mr. J. W. Robe, in a paper read before the Indian Wool Growers' Association, says that the annual product of wool in the United States has increased from 22,000,000 lbs in 1836 to 250,000,000 lbs in 1881, while the number of sheep has been but doubled in the same time. The increase of 400 per cent. in yield has been the result of efforts to improve quality. The mutton-producing capacity of the sheep has been greatly improved also.

Ponder on These Truths.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headache, bilious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort.

See advertisement.

Not a Figure-head.

While in Boston recently a representative of this paper went out to Lynn, for the special purpose of seeing if there was such a person living as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose genial face adorns the otherwise tame advertising columns of over six thousand newspapers of the United States. Driving out to No. 225 Western Avenue a bright, pleasant home was reached, where sure enough was found the veritable Lydia E., looking possibly a trifle thinner than the picture represents, but nevertheless a hale, hearty and sympathetic woman, who has done a great deal for her sex.

She religiously devotes her entire time to the personal correspondence with ladies all over the world, who come to her with their troubles as to an own mother, and she is happiest when immersed in the great care and labor which an average of over one hundred letters per day necessarily bring. Two lady clerks assist in writing at her dictation. Her son, Charles H., attends to the manufacturing department, which is in a large factory near the house. Her medicines have had a wonderful sale.—*Burlington* (Vt.) *Free Press.*

The Color Line.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to allow the white and colored school fund of the State to be consolidated and distributed *pro rata*, among all the common school pupils, regardless of color. Mr. Mulligan, who argued for the bill, spoke in substance as follows: "Education makes the citizen a better citizen, and, in so much as he is educated, tends to better serve the State. This policy carried out as to all, or nearly all the individual citizens of the State, elevates and makes prosperous the State, in proportion as its citizens are enlightened. This being granted, it follows that where the individual is unable from a want of means to educate himself, it becomes the interest of the State to educate him. This is accomplished by taxation—when the wealthy are willing, permitted, or unwillingly, forced to contribute of their abundance to the education of the poor. It is upon this principle, and this alone, that all popular education is founded. It is just here that our Republican institutions touch upon the outer edge of Communism, as they do in many places necessarily where the wealth of one man is forced to aid the poverty of another. Then how is the principle to be reconciled with the present status of the common school laws of Kentucky? They are unjust; they are absurd; they are in conflict with the very principle from which they spring. We have a large population of colored people; they are citizens and voters. They crowd in ignorance and poverty the outskirts of every town and village, crowd in shanties and pitiful cottages. They and their descendants will remain among us. We cannot hope to be rid of them. Shall we keep them in ignorance or educate them? As it now stands, we simply say to the negroes, 'You are the poorest people as a class in the State. It is the policy of the State to educate the poor and the poorest first. You are the poorest, and need education most, and Kentucky, of which you are citizens, generously says that you are so poor that we will agree to let you alone, and you may educate yourselves.' This is a mockery. Let us educate the poorest, or educate none.

The men who oppose a liberal plan of education to the negroes now will, in a short time, find themselves in the position of those who, a few years since, saw the negro a citizen and denied him a vote; saw him a voter and yet denied him the right to testify in the defense of his own rights. This is the inevitable, and we cannot dodge it."

Esthetic Samples.

The following are a few of the advertisements in the "want column" of the new æsthetic paper:

A ring to fit the finger of scorn.
A tooth from the jaws of death.
A bottle of the mist of ages.
Some cement for the crack of doom.
A chip from the post of honor.
Some earth from the field of fancy.
A ray of the light of other days.
A plank from the ship of State.
Some mud from the slough of despond.
Some hair from the head of a discourse.
A view from the top of the morning.
A nail from the finger of scorn.
Some dust from the road to ruin.
A note from the music of the spheres.
A motto for the chapter of accidents.
A needle for the thread of discourse.
A drop from the tide of years.
An autograph of the daughter of faith.
A shaving from fancy's airy beam.
A shroud of the Phantom Ship.
A rung of the ladder of fame.
A spoke from the wheel of fortune.
A photograph of Madam Rumor.—*American Register.*

Correct, Bro. Meacham.

The candidate, no matter to what party he may belong, who makes a race for a civil office upon a military record should be summarily sat down upon. There are some fools and blatant demagogues who think the war should be fought over every time even a constable is to be elected. The sooner the "dead past" is forgotten the better it will be for all parties, State and National.—*South Kentuckian.*

A Good Disposition.

There seems to be a strong disposition among the substantial people of the country to elect good men to the offices this time regardless of politics. Our country is certainly not so prosperous as it should be and it behooves the substantial thinking men of the country to use every means to discover the cause, and suggest the remedy. In doing this there is certainly nothing more important than the selection of efficient officers, from the lowest to the highest.—*Elizabethtown News.*

Home Charity Against Foreign Missions.

It is all very well to pass round the hat for contributions to the Foreign Mission Fund and to send money to the heathen and all other charitable objects which somehow always appear to be located in China, or some other remote part of the globe, where the pound is often spent to get the penny to its destination; but would it not be better to retain such little sums here and distribute them among some of our own people, who, though they worked hard last year, failed to raise a sufficiency, and are now actually starving?—*Spencer Courier.*

No Revival of Democracy.

There has been a great revival of religion in Louisville, but no revival of true Democracy. The Democrats of Kentucky are dead in faith, and void of any wholesome knowledge of the power of Democratic truth. They prate it and vote it, but do not live it

We are tired of preaching Democracy to a great ignorant, unbelieving mass of men who while they have the name to be Democrats are dead in faith and trespasses. We would like to see "a revolution" or "a crisis" come along and sweep out dead and luke-warm material in the Democratic party in Kentucky.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Not Treason to Criticise.

The Covington *Commonwealth* talks in this strain:

Many of our esteemed contemporaries no longer consider it a duty to defend everything that may be done to the name of Democracy. It is no longer treason to the party to criticise the public acts of a Democratic official. As to the future, intolerance will be rebuked. Combinations for the disposal of public offices will be repudiated. The crack of the would-be-leader's whip will be unheeded. Some old county-seat rings will be bursted and some baronies displaced. Public officers will be held to a strict accountability and pointedly reminded that they are the servants, not the masters, of the people. Bourbonism will give place to progress. "Advance" will be the motto.

Vaccination

The New York Sun prints the following answers to the inquiries of an anxious subscriber about vaccination:

Does vaccination secure one from small pox?

Are there any statistics to show what proportion of its victims have been vaccinated; if so, what are they?

Don't you think cleanliness a better preventive than vaccination?

Everybody who is exposed to small-pox infection should be vaccinated. Vaccination is probably a sure protection against small-pox if properly renewed. The protective influence seems to become exhausted after the lapse of many years, and the vaccination should be renewed every five or six years. Statistics show that even after the influence of the vaccine has been so far dissipated that the patient is liable to an attack of small-pox the disease occurs in a mild form. Vaccination is even a better protection against small-pox than small-pox itself. Tables made up of statistics gathered from various parts of the world show that out of every 100 cases of small-pox succeeding small-pox the percentage of deaths was 15.5.

The prejudice which some persons entertain against vaccination perhaps originated in the injurious effects that have followed the use of virus taken from a human subject instead of that obtained from the cow.

Cleanliness is an enemy to all diseases, but it can not take the place of vaccination as a shield against small-pox, though it will prove a valuable auxiliary.

How Our Money Goes

That handsome man, McCarty, of the Elizabethtown *News*, has spent several winters at Washington and knows what is going on there. In his paper of last week appears the following:

The contingent fund of the House of Representatives, it appears, goes for such articles as the following: Ten-dollar perfumery cases, five-dollar fans, five-dollar toothpicks, fifteen-dollar magic charm pencils, three-dollar silver egg pencils, one-dollar bottles of cologne, fifteen-dollar knives, three-dollar card cases, twelve-dollar odor cases, forty-dollar opera glasses, eighteen-dollar hair brushes and cases, thirteen-dollar shaving cases, and three-dollar visiting lists. These articles were furnished to members of the late Congress at the public expense, and it is reasonable to suppose that many of the statesmen in the present House take whatever they can get of this description from the Clerk. And these same members will spout economy on the floor of the House.

If this congressional district will send Hon. E. D. Walker next time he will expose all these corruptions, and let the people know how their money is being squandered. We learn that pages, mere boys, whose services are not worth 50 cents a day are getting from $80 to $175 per month. We are opposed to this wicked waste, or anyone that will even tolerate it. Not a congressman would give one of these boys more than 25 to 50 cents a day for his services if he were employing him, and paying him out of his own money.

Mr. Ingersoll, in his reply to Talmage, remarked: "There is no evidence that God has ever inferred in the affairs of man. The hand of earth is stretched uselessly toward heaven. From the clouds comes no help. In vain the shipwrecked cry to God. In vain the imprisoned ask for relief. The world moves on, and the heavens are deaf and dumb and blind. The frost freezes, the fire burns, slander smiles, the wrong triumphs, the good suffer, and prayer dies upon the lips of faith."

Precipitated sulphur is one of the most excellent as well as simple and safe preventives against contracting any and all kinds of contagious diseases. It is conveniently used by placing a pinch of it in each stocking as often as they are changed. Under the directions of the noted Dr. Herring, of Philadelphia, sulphur was used as above, with the most remarkable success, as a preventive of cholera during its terrible prevalence in that city many years since, as well as of nearly all other contagious diseases.

Is it not as plain as the nose on a man's face that those who advertise the most are sure to succeed in business? Advertising is the fertilizer that brings the golden wheat to the top of the ground; it is the seed that fructifies and brings forth a glorious yield. When will business men and women learn that this is a progressive age, and that the improved railway appliances and increased speed, will run over and crush out the old fogies?—*Hart County Democrat.*

A woman of South Bend, Ind., has, in addition to the two breasts on her chest in the usual place, two perfectly formed ones on her left limb, between the knee and her groin. The breasts are about the size of a large lady's, and are surmounted by nipples through which her babes have drawn the best nourishment with as much ease and in as large quantities as through those on her chest. The woman is the wife of a well-to-do farmer, and is the mother of several children. Her case excites much attention among the medical fraternity.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
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