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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. 8.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

NO. 48.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for Advertiser, Location, and Rate. Includes categories like 'For one year', 'For six months', etc.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CITY COURT.

Hon. Lucius F. Little, Judge, Overstreet, Hon. Joseph Noe, Attorney, Colburn...

COUNTY COURT.

C. W. Massie, Judge, Hartford, J. Smith, Clerk, Louisville...

QUARTERLY COURT.

Held on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Held on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

E. P. Barnett, Surveyor, Hartford, J. H. Moore, Assessor, Louisville...

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Hartford—J. H. Moore, Judge, fourth Monday in March...

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

H. W. Williams, Mar. 2, June 2, Sept. 2, Dec. 2, James Miller, Mar. 2, June 2, Sept. 2, Dec. 2...

NOTARIES.

F. D. Taylor, Mar. 2, June 2, Sept. 2, Dec. 2, J. D. Holloman, Mar. 2, June 2, Sept. 2, Dec. 2...

POST-OFFICES.

Hartford—J. W. Payne, Post-office, Louisville—W. M. Washburn, Post-office...

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

LOGGE MEETINGS.

A. Y. M.—HARTFORD LODGE, No. 136—Meets third Monday night in each month...

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. F. GREGORY, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

CHAS. M. FENDELTON, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public, Hartford, Ky.

H. D. MCHENRY, SAM E. HILL, McHENRY & HILL, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Ky.

J. EDWIN ROWE, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

B. WALKER, E. C. HUBBARD, WALKER & HUBBARD, LAWYERS, Hartford, Ky.

C. W. MASSIE, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

A. B. BAIRD, Surveyor, Hartford, Ky.

WILLIAMS & CO., Attorneys at Law, Hartford, Ky.

WALKER & HUBBARD, Attorneys at Law, Hartford, Ky.

C. W. MASSIE, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

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C. W. MASSIE, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

The Price.

For the joy set before thee—The cross.

For the gain that comes after—The loss.

For the morning that smelteth—The night.

For the peace of the victor—The fight.

For the white rose of goodness—The thorn.

For the spirit's deep wisdom—The man's scorn.

For the sustenance of gladness—The sting.

For the fruit of God's pruning—The pain.

For the clear bells of triumph—A knell.

For the sweet kiss of meeting—Farewell.

For the height of the mountain—The steep.

For the waters of heaven—Death's thirst.

For the words of Scripture—The man's sin.

AN ERRONEOUS BELIEF.

How a Mistaken Theory Nearly Cost a Well-known Minister His Life.

The following remarkable statement, made by a well-known Baptist Clergyman, besides the unusual matter of value it contains, will be found most readable and interesting:

Messrs. Editors: I have always believed most firmly in the brotherhood of men, and that every human being is in duty bound to assist his fellow man to the fullest extent of his power.

The relation, therefore, of my personal experience will, I trust, prove of benefit to many thousands in this land.

My earlier life was full of health and pleasure. After the completion of my educational studies, I undertook the profession of teaching, and under the severe strain to which I was subjected, I gradually became reduced so that the least exposure or excitement would bring on sick headache, biliousness and general prostration.

I gave up teaching and began to prepare for the ministry, and although I studied hard, my health seemed to grow worse.

Finally I commenced preaching and then my old physical troubles returned. The slightest amount of certain kinds of food distressed me and brought on heavy dizziness, dizziness and often great depression of mind.

A change of room, atmosphere or clothing was almost certain to cause a cold, accompanied by most painful suffering. I attributed all this to the severe work I was obliged to do in the ministry, and so did not attempt to remove it. I next began to grow nervous and noticed that my feet were cold, while my left side and back frequently pained me.

I felt a drowsy or sleepy sensation after eating, while a little excitement caused me to lose my appetite entirely. At times my spirits would be light and I would feel as if I might live to a good old age, when possibly in less than an hour my head would reel, my body ache and I would be overcome with a deadly cold sweat.

After such an attack a cold sweat would break out upon me and this would be followed by complete prostration. It would be impossible to describe the suffering I endured at these times, and yet I attributed it to over work and not to any special trouble or disease.

It was more than a year from the time the attacks began that I consulted a physician. He examined me and declared that my lungs were affected and Beranger, Balzac, Blanc and last, but not least, that of Heloise and Abelard.

Some days ago a young journalist, M. Octave Mirabeau, wrote, in the most conspicuous portion of the Paris Figaro, an article entitled "Le Comedien."

The article was extremely able, very sarcastic and exceedingly abusive. M. Octave Mirabeau's style may be likened to M. Emile Zola's copper only faced with polished steel like a plate for engraving.

The writer, commenting on the lawsuit between MM. Mayer and Coquilin, took occasion to fall out of the members of the theatrical profession, generally declaring that the typical actor was a conceited, upstart, vicious and worthless personage, that out of the rotten boards of his booth he had made a throne—or rather the public who he petted and spoiled him had made one, and that, if the actor was king, he was so only in a state of society which had no noble aspirations or sympathies and which was in a hopeless state of decadence.

M. Mirabeau did not forget to remind the comedien that in former times the clergy denied his corpse the rites of christian burial, and he penned some remarkably insulting lines about the actor being habitually deprived of his own individuality and compelled to assume the masks and faces of other people. Of course, this extraordinary "screed" of invective created an uproar in every "coulisse" and every theatrical café in Paris.

A deputation of dramatic artists, headed by M. Halanzier, late director of the Grand Opera, waited on the "redaction" of the Figaro to expostulate and to demand an explanation. Subsequently there appeared in that journal a soothing article, written by M. Auguste Vitu, observing that M. Octave Mirabeau was very young and that the whole affair was an unfortunate mistake; but M. Mirabeau now turns round and declares that the offensive article was suggested, and even ordered, by M. Magnard, the editor-in-chief of the Figaro. M. Magnard has declined to share the responsibility of the affair with M. Mirabeau, who not only avows his readiness to fight any member of the Dramatic Association who may elect to cross swords with him, but has also challenged his quondam editor to mortal combat.

An Extraordinary Case.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20, 1880. To Mr. J. W. Graham, Druggist.

Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctors said I would die that my case was incurable. Thrown upon my own resources, I got a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs and in six hours felt a decided relief.

In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of lung and throat disease.

C. G. LATHROP.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc., \$1 at druggists.

Ky. Depot, ARTHUR, PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Morgantown Cardinals.

Nov. 22nd, 1882.

Good crops and the various business enterprises that have come into our midst have added greatly to the thrift of our already prosperous town and community.

Capt. Young, formerly of Rockport, Ky., purchased a thousand acres of land, known as the Nance Survey, situated about three miles from town on the Russellville road.

He has built a large and commodious store house which he runs in connection with his large lumber mill. Capt. Kannard has located the ax handle mill on the same ground.

All the poplar, oak and hickory trees on the land and vicinity will be promptly converted into lumber and handles. Youngtown is not the least of the towns of Butler.

We heartily commend the enterprise of Mr. J. B. Austin. His coal mine is now in operation and he is furnishing coal to our citizens at very low rates. His coal is of the finest quality.

Prof. Harvey Lucas, Principal of the Morgantown Normal College, is succeeding admirably well. The school is increasing in numbers and interest. His estimable wife, Mrs. Ada Lucas, has charge of the primary department. She is a true exponent of intrinsic worth and ability of her sex in teaching and training dear little children.

Although the HERALD has changed hands since I used to write for its columns, I still like it indeed and want it to prosper. As long as the best of morals and the highest sense of Journalism mark its career, success is as certain as the sunrise in hope.

I have for several years been connected with the educational interest in my county, I feel an interest in its growth elsewhere. We must remember that life is not a pathway of thorns and flowers, labor determines who and what we are. All friends of education and christians will do well to remember that the more thorny, knotty, practical problems of life that are met and solved by our children in their childhood and youth, the stronger will their muscle, nerve, brain and force of character in their manhood and womanhood.

GUY DE MOORE.

Accept Our Gratitude.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years standing. Accept our gratitude.

HENRY WRITING, Boston, Mass.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, '82. The time for the beginning of the last session of the Keifer-Robson Congress is near at hand, and discomfited Republican politicians, senators, and members of the House are again seen about the streets and in the lobbies of the hotels.

It is interesting to observe the effects of defeat, shown in a wryness of visage, and in a certain bedraggledness of mien and manner which they all have. A beaten politician looks as much like a discarded lover as anything you ever saw.

Not since the election of Tilden have the office holders here been so alarmed and so despondent. The Machine barrel is empty. The immense sum that Jay Hubbell levied is worse than lost. It is now realized that his audacious bribery has not only ruined his party, but has made its ruin disgraceful.

Many believe the regime of theft, corruption, bribery, and bossism, which has debauched the Government for so many years, and, under the banner of "moral ideas," has stolen every thing from Government stationery to Tilden's presidency, is on its last legs.

Notwithstanding this is the hope and belief, one sees very little of the exultation that was conspicuous here when Tilden was elected in 1876, or when Tilden was elected in 1878. This peculiar serious way of solemnizing a victory by reserve and silence is all the more trying to the vanquished. They regard it as ominous of morale and a reserve force that will be more destructive, in the final onset, than noise and enthusiasm.

It is curious to note that the Republican base their hope of success in the next presidential election on the prophesied blunders of the coming Democratic Congress. Wait until they say, until the speaker'ship. Wait until it has the tariff question, the civil service question, the River and Harbor, and the Pension bills. If the next Democratic Congress wishes to accommodate its Republican friends it will certainly blunder, blunder early and often.

The Republicans draw a hopeful augury from the fact that although they lost the House in 1874, the gained

the presidency in 1876 (?). There might be some reason in the inference if they had gained the presidency without the help of Returning Boards, Ediza Pinkston, and Electoral Commission. It may be said that these forces will not make the next president.

That the Democrats will make some blunders in the next congress is pretty certain, but they will be numerically stronger than the congress that was elected prior to Tilden's election, and they will be stronger in the talent and experience of their personal. On the other hand, the Republicans will be weaker in number, and by the absence of Blaine, Butler, Garfield, Conger, and other able parliamentarians and debaters. It seems to be conceded that the incoming Democratic congress must tackle the tariff sphinx, claws and all.

And, so far, all suggestions for candidates for the speakership have been made solely with a view to this question. There is another important question, however, which no party can afford longer to ignore. It relates to the reform of the civil service. The Democrats could not do a wiser thing than to pass a law that no clerk shall be removed from an office in which he has proved himself honest and competent. To enact such a law would be right, as well as politic. It would make Democrats of a large number of Government clerks, and of the friends of civil service reform everywhere. It would deprive their adversaries of their most telling argument—that all the Democrats want are the spoils of office.

Don't Die in the House.

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

Missouri Letter.

JAMESPORT, Mo., Nov. 14, 1882. Editor Herald: As I myself am a reader of the HERALD and just from your country, I am as glad to get the HERALD as J. T. would be to hear from his girl, that girl he left behind, the one that requested him to bring his mamma the next time he came.

The health of this community is exceedingly good at this time. Corn crops are good and weather cold. Farmers are gathering corn. Mr. John Loney has come at last; he has the boss crop, of corn it will average 65 bushels per acre.

Corn is selling here at 40 cents per bushel. Uncle Billy Ashby and G. P. B. sold 25 hogs which brought them \$300. Hogs are going at 5 and 6 cents.

I see in your paper one Mr. Snooks, of Centertown, boasts of having an ear of corn on which there are 1056 well formed grains. We boys have several which have 1450 well formed grains, and will sell one quart to the ear. Boys, what do you think of this for corn?

Mr. James Wakeland and family are very sick with the slow fever. It is with sorrow that I learn of the death of the only little girl of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett, of Ohio county. Yours ever,

MILLARD, THE LOST BOY.

Shlany Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1 at druggists. Ky. Depot, Arthur, Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Obituary.

Little Oma F. Blackburn, infant daughter of James H. and Laura A. Blackburn, living four miles southwest of Fordville, this county, died of flux, at 3 o'clock A. M., Saturday 18th inst., age 17 months. The next morning the remains were laid in the Henry Smith graveyard, on the farm now owned by Edward Blackburn. FORRES.

Apostolic Times please copy.

JOHN W. LEE.

Died, at the residence of his father, living three miles south of Fordville, at 4 o'clock A. M., Sunday November 19, 1882, John W., son of John W. and Polly J. Lee, aged 4 years 2 months and 10 days. On the morning of the 20th the remains were interred in the Henry Smith, Jr., graveyard, on the farm now owned by Alonzo Smith. The physicians who attended this little boy pronounced the cause of death lung disease, caused from a previous attack of diphtheria. The parents and others think it was caused from a grain of corn which he said he swallowed while feeding the turkeys, that he was biting off the grains of corn from the cob and that one of the grains went down his throat, this is no doubt the most probable cause that would feed the turkeys that a grain of corn passed down his windpipe and to the lungs. At times he was playful and the day before he died he was very playful, turning somersaults and other childlike antics on the bed and went to sleep the night before he died apparently in good health. About 4 o'clock the next morning he was heard to scream, and on going to him and raising him up he was found to be dead. FORRES.

The Discovery of the Mammoth.

The banks of that great Northern Siberian river, the Lena, are quite peculiar. Those on the western side are generally low and marshy, while those on the eastern are often from sixty to one hundred feet in height. In the ex-

trene north, this high elevation is cut into numerous pyramidal shaped mounds which are formed of layers of earth and ice—sometimes a clear stream of the latter many feet in thickness.

It was before such a mound that a fisherman stopped, dumb with astonishment, one spring morning many years ago. About thirty feet above him, half-way up the face of the mound, appeared the section of a great ice layer, from which the water was flowing in numberless streams; while protruding from it, and partly hanging over, was an animal of such huge proportions that the simple fisherman could hardly believe his eyes.

Two gigantic horns or tusks were visible, and a great warty body was faintly outlined in the blue, icy mass. In the fall he related the story to his comrades up the river, and, in the ensuing spring, with the party of his fellow fishermen, he again visited the spot. The great mass had thawed out sufficiently to show its nature, and, on closer inspection, proved to be a well-preserved specimen of one of those gigantic extinct hairy elephants that roamed over the northern parts of Europe and America in the earlier ages of the world. The body was still too firmly attached and frozen to permit removal. For four successive years the fishermen visited it, until finally, in March, 1804, five years after its original discovery, it broke away from its icy bed and came thundering down upon the sands below. The discoverers first detached the tusks that were nine feet six inches in length and together weighed three hundred and sixty pounds. The hide, covered with wool and hair, was more than twenty feet long and six feet wide. The men could lift it. Part of this with the tusks were taken to Jakutsk and sold for thirty rubles, while the rest of the animal was left where it fell and cut up at various times by the Jakouts, who fed their dogs with its flesh. A strange feast this, truly—meat that had been frozen solid in the ice-house of Nature perhaps fifty thousand years, more or less, but so well it preserved that when the brain was afterward compared with that of a recently killed animal, no difference in the tissues could be detected.

Two years after the animal had fallen from the cliff, the news reached St. Petersburg, and the Museum of Natural History sent a scientist to secure the specimen and purchase it for the Emperor. He found the massive skeleton entire, with the exception of one fore leg. The tusks were repurchased in Jakutsk and the great frame was taken to St. Petersburg and there mounted.—F. Holley in the Christian St. Nicholas.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's test were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leaving powder, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powder. Strength per cubic inches of Gas.

"Royal" (cream tartar powder) 127.4

"Falcon" (alum powder) 122.4

"Bismark" (bicarbonate free) 122.4

"Hansford" (phosphate old) 122.4

"Hansford" (phosphate fresh) 122.4

"Hansford" (None Such) old 122.4

"Hansford" (None Such) fresh 122.4

"Hansford" (alum powder) 117.0

"Hansford" (alum powder) 117.0