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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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

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Job Printing! OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE!

ALL EYES ARE UPON HIM. THE YOUNG MAN OF 29 WHO WILL RULE GERMANY.

Incidents in His Life that Will Be Read with Interest—The People Like Him. His Rapid Advancement—Picture of Himself and Family.

During the last few months of the life of William I. emperor of Germany, the young William, who will succeed Frederick, was very rapidly advanced. It was foreseen that the emperor and the then crown prince were both liable to shortly become incapable and an edict was issued giving William authority to sign imperial papers.



But suddenly his promotion came. On Jan. 27 he received as a birthday present a commission as major general.

William is 29 years of age, and is said to be young looking for his age. He has recently been thus described by George W. Smalley.

William has the appearance of a young man of 25. His upper lip shows a sparse blonde mustache. His nose is slightly Roman with a medium forehead, and his hair stands back like Beethoven's. But despite his comparatively weak chin, his blue eyes have a brave, daring expression, which reminds one a little of the Great Frederick, whom he is fondly said to resemble in character.

"No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion and none more clever. He is not a man who is attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his jokes with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys.

The following incident, sent to the New World by The New York Times correspondent, will be interesting. "Crown Prince William has carried to excess the old Hohenzollern custom of giving his cadets a military training. Whenever he visits his children his oldest son, who will be 6 next month, has been schooled to give the word of command."

Whether the mother of the princelings was as well pleased with the episode is something we are not told. A former tutor of William writes at length regarding the prince in The London Times. One passage in his article reads as follows:

"Much has been said and written about Prince William's crippled arm that is far from accurate. I had been in the habit of sitting close behind him every day for weeks before I ever noticed that his arm was in any way different from that of other people. Even then I only observed it because my attention was called to it by others. Then I perceived that the left arm was always in almost exactly the same attitude, and that the prince could only move it very slightly, bending it a little up or a little down from its normal position across his body, as though it were fixed in an invisible sling; and that if he wished to use it to steady the sheet of paper upon which he was writing, he was obliged to raise it on the table with the other hand. No doubt this lack of power is a great loss and inconvenience, especially to so ardent a soldier as Prince William. For it compels him, I understand, to ride only horses that have been specially trained for his use, but it is, fortunately, no disfigurement whatever."

"We give with this a cut of William and his consort, Victoria, and their two children, Prince Frederick and Elita Frederick.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD. The Monument Which Will Be Erected to Indiana Soldiers.

Indiana is to erect a monument to her dead soldiers. The award for the design was to a sculptor of Berlin, who has secured the prize amid the competition of a dozen American and some sixty European designers. By an act of the Indiana legislature, approved on the 3d of March last, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated, to be increased by additions from other sources, for the purpose of erecting this monument to soldiers and sailors in Indianapolis.



INDIANA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. The instructions to designers, as drawn up by the commission, showed that two artists or firms of artists in New York, two in Boston, two in Chicago and one each in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis had been invited to prepare sketches for the proposed structure, an honor which has been conferred on other architects and sculptors as so lavished by name were equally eligible to compete. It was suggested that, if possible, the present bronze statue of Morton, Indiana's war governor, now in Clark park, should be incorporated with the monument structure or made to bear a relation thereto. It was further provided that the design might comprise either a column or a memorial hall, with mosaics, bas-reliefs and groups of statuary. The reward offered to the author of the selected design was that of being appointed supervising architect or sculptor with a commission of 5 per cent on the total cost of executing it.

THE WORLD'S METHODISTS. THEY WILL HOLD A GREAT CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

It Will Begin at the Metropolitan Opera House May 1—The Delegate from Japan—The Revival that Has Preceded the Conference. The Methodists of the world will on May 1 begin their great conference in New York city, and already delegates from the remotest parts of the earth have begun to arrive in the American metropolis.

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"The Shinto temples are very plain structures, built of the finest kinds of woods exquisitely finished, but destitute of painting, gilding, and, as far as possible, of metal. Within the temple no idols, images or effigies are to be seen. The only symbols of worship are the mirror, or tamagiri, and the god-bell. The mirror, it is said, was brought from heaven by Thirigi no Mikoto, who came from Amaterasu, the sun goddess, to restore order among the contending deities who at that time dwelt on earth. She is reported to have said to him: 'Look upon this mirror as my spirit, keep it in the same house and upon the same floor with yourself, and worship it as if you were worshipping my actual presence.'"

"The go-hei is simply a slender wand of unpolished wood, from which hang two long pieces of paper, notched so as to present a twisted appearance. It is supposed to attract the attention of spirits. Some of the prayers used in worship consist simply in repeating the name of the idol, others in repeating a few sentences supposed to possess magical efficacy. As an example, the prayer of the president of the Methodist Episcopal college in Japan, Shintoino, is not formidable, notwithstanding its assured place in the traditions and affections of the people. The Methodists number about 2,500 converts in Japan up to the present time. Of these 2,000 are members of the church, and the other 500 are probationers. Our people have asked me to petition for a resident bishop, and I see no reason why their demands should not be complied with. The conference of Japan is entirely self-supporting. It asks no assistance from this country for the support of churches and schools. A vast work could be done there by a liberal expenditure of money, but so far as the missions already established are concerned, no aid is necessary. I have been since the 1st of 1887, president of the Tokio-Ei-Wa-Gakka, which is the name of the Methodist Episcopal college in Japan. During the past year we have had about 250 students in attendance. Out of that number 21 have become converts to Christianity, and a large number have a lively interest in the doctrines of the Christian faith. Several years ago there was strong opposition to Christianity on the part of certain people calling them-



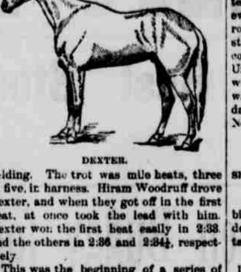
William B. Dinsmore. The founder of The Baltimore Sun, Arunah S. Abell, died recently at the advanced age of 81. Mr. Abell was born in East Providence, R. I., and began a mercantile business life at an early age. He was in the printing trade for many years, and was a liberal patron of the arts. His collections of paintings, statuary and bric-a-brac were large and indicative of a trained and true judgment in their selection.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD has advertised for a "Jewish cookery instructor." The reason of this is said to be the large number of Jewish children in the schools, and the reputed ability of Jewish cooks to cook some things, coarse fish, for instance, with extraordinary success.—New York Sun.

THE WELL KNOWN Baltimore Man who succeeded the Late Mr. Foster. One of the best known railroad men in this country is Thomas Lord Kimball, recently made general manager of the Union Pacific, vice Thomas J. Potter, deceased. He was born in Buxton, York county, Me., Oct. 1, 1831, and lived with his parents on a farm until he was 17 years of age. He then entered upon a course of academic study, and taught school during his vacations till his 21st year, when he engaged in commerce and express business, in which he continued for four years. In 1856 Mr. Kimball visited most of the western states, and a year later removed with his family to the western reserve in Ohio, and resided there until early in 1859, when he located in Cincinnati. During the following year he turned to account his earlier experience as an amateur newspaper writer and reporter, and published a series of articles on the west and in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He was employed in the service of that company for three years as general western passenger agent. In March, 1871, Thomas A. Scott was elected president of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and Mr. Kimball, who had been intimately associated with him in the service of the Pennsylvania company for twelve consecutive years, was appointed by Mr. Scott to the position of general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific. During the same year Mr. Kimball went to Omaha, where he has ever since resided. During this long period—nearly seventeen years—Mr. Kimball has remained with the Union Pacific through out all changes of administration. For ten years he filled the office to which he was first appointed—general passenger and ticket agent. He was then promoted to assistant general manager, which office he filled for four years. The next three years he was the general traffic manager of the Union Pacific system, which had grown to vast proportions and required a man of great executive ability, such as Mr. Kimball is acknowledged to be at its head. On Sept. 1, 1887, he was appointed assistant to First Vice President Potter, and on the death of the latter was made general manager. Mr. Kimball is a very thorough and systematic railroad man. He is master of every detail, and in the science of railroad management, especially from a commercial standpoint, he has but few equals in this country. His long connection with the Union Pacific attests the high esteem in which his services are held. Mr. Kimball was married in 1854 to Mary P. Rogers, daughter of Nathaniel P. Rogers, Esq., of New Hampshire. They have four children.

HELEN ADAMS KELLER. She is Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Rivals Laura Bridgeman. There is a young girl living in Tusculum, Ala., a deaf mute, who from her desire for knowledge and her natural mental quickness to learn bids fair to attract the attention of the world.

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SOME NEWSPAPER BORES. A Few of the Crosses Which the Average Journalist Has to Bear. Stephen O. Sherman in the Writer.

No one who has had the least experience in a newspaper office will dispute me when I say that the journalist also has far more than his share of bores to endure. His life is largely made up of crosses of this kind, which he is compelled to take up and carry every day, he sits at his desk. The bore appears early in the day, when the busy newspaper man is sitting comfortably to work, and is "putting in his big ticks," he comes in later, when the editor's desk is covered with copy, and the man in charge has all he can attend to without listening to other matters. He "bobs up suddenly" when the tired journalist is attempting to snatch his noonday lunch in peace; he hectorates his helpless victims up the street, down in the theater lobby, calls him down in the guise of friendship, and finally haunts him in his sleep, until the poor, worn-out worker drops into a slumber, with dreams in which all creation seems to be made up of bores, which their never-ending buzz and hum. Let me enumerate a few of the nuisances.

In the first place, the man who does not appreciate the fact that every moment of a newspaper man's life is valuable, and that his legitimate duties demand his closest attention during all his hours at his desk, without unnecessary distractions, is a bore who should never be allowed to enter a newspaper office. His class, unfortunately, is a large one, and makes its presence unaccountably felt in every newspaper office. He was one of the biggest bores known in all the circles of newspaperdom.

The man who demands an editorial notice about something or other because he has advertised, and that other distinct type, the man who wants a notice because he has not advertised, are both of them bores whom every newspaper will recognize. The man with a grievance, who has no business in a newspaper at all, is always sure to show up there, and is one of the most persistent bores. He has suffered an overcharge from some dealer, he has been swindled by a street fakir, or injured in his dealings with some one, and he invokes the power of the press to redress his wrong, entirely unmindful of the fact that in ninety-nine out of every 100 cases of this kind the public has no interest whatever, and no paper could touch them under any circumstances. I very well remember a young man who came to me once with the complaint that he had been outwitted in a deal by a man who was sharper than he was. When I intimated to him that it was a private affair, and that the public would not be interested in it, he fairly boiled with indignation. Such people find it hard to believe that public newspapers are not published to reduce private grievances.

Another bore is a man that is connected with some movement, and assumes that because a newspaper has looked upon that movement with editorial favor, he owns the newspaper. When such men carry their feeling of ownership to the point of sharply criticizing the newspaper because its views do not tally with theirs in every respect, they are entitled to a high place in the ranks of bores.

A peculiar bore is the man who always gives you an item with the remark: "There! That will help fill up your paper." To a man who has been struggling for ten hours on a stretch to get twelve columns of news into four columns of space, this is an exceedingly funny remark.

The man who assumes that because you are a newspaper man you have the free run of all the theaters and that you are in duty bound to extend all your privileges to him, because he is a double and twisted bore, especially when he insists as a man once did to me, that I should get a railroad pass that would take us both to Chicago and return. He became very indignant when I refused point blank. I tried to explain why I could not do as he asked, but he would not be appeased, and went away an enemy because I would not at all, the impossible. The desire to enter a theater or ride on a railroad free is almost universal. Every newspaper man knows that it is constantly cropping out, or cropping out, in quarters where one would least expect it. Men of simple means will gladly accept a theater ticket or a railroad pass, when they would not more feel the cost of a pair of tickets than a business man would feel the cost of a pair of tickets for his fifteen-cent lunch.

I am reminded of a chance acquaintance, who had once done me a new-paper favor and then came in—such men always come in afterward—and asked for his return letter—a pass to a neighboring city, the regular fare being a quarter of a dollar. That man would be ashamed to beg, and refused the quarter I tendered him, not because he didn't want it, but because it would not bring him what he did want—a complimentary pass.

Peace Will Reign. (Muntenburg Echo.) It isn't olive branches that we want in the Third. It's olive—lives pickled in brine and by our best friend tariff system put on the free list. Keep the bar room counters of Bowling Green well supplied with them, and her people will thirst after more peaceful waters and the good days of Auld Lang Syne, and war will cease throughout the borders of the bloody Third.

For Rent. The best dry goods house and stand in Hartford, Ky. Apply to W. P. Reeder, P. Pleasant, Ky. 16-4