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VOL. XXI.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

NO. 20.

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EQUALIZATION BOARD.

A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Interesting Facts which Should be Carefully Read by Every Tax-Payer in the Commonwealth.

POINTERS FOR OFFICERS

[Frankfort Capital.]

The following comprehensive report of the work of the State Board of Equalization, just adjourned, should be read by every tax-payer in the Commonwealth, and especially by the County Assessors and County Boards of Supervisors. Its preparation is the work of Mr. R. B. Franklin, the Chief Secretary of the Board. His excellence and the other work done by Mr. Franklin is so worthy of commendation that the Board passed an extravagantly complimentary resolution, thanking Mr. Franklin for his indispensable services, and ordered that the resolution be spread upon the records of the Board.

The first portion of the report has to do only with an account of the organization of the Board, and this publication takes it up at the subject of "equalization," as follows:

EQUALIZATION.

In the work of equalization of "farm lands," the Board not only considered the proportion of "assessed valuations" to "consideration" or "sale value," as the same appeared from the "tabulated lists of transfers," under the law required to be furnished by the several county court clerks for the use of the Board, but a table of figures, for each county, showing the number of acres, "assessed valuations" for the years 1889-90, 91-92 and '94, was prepared, and calculations, based upon said figures, and comparisons therewith of the "assessed valuations" for the present year were made, and these evidences, together with all other obtainable evidences of value, were critically examined into and given the Board's most intelligent consideration before any conclusion as to "fair cash values" was arrived at.

LOTS.

In the matter of the equalization of "town lots," the "tabulated lists of transfers" furnished for the use of the Board from the several separate counties, were considered separately and apart from those evidences affecting judgment of the Board with reference to farm land values; and the Board in addition to the tabulated list of "transfers of town lots" prepared for each county, and has before it a table of figures, showing the "assessed" and "equalized" values of town lots for the years 1889-90, 91-92 and '94. With these figures, the Board made comparisons of the assessed valuations for the present year, and in addition thereto took advantage of all other obtainable evidence as to town lot values in the respective counties that would in any measure assist it in arriving at fair and just conclusions.

NOTICE TO COUNTY JUDGES.

As the values of "farm lands" and "town lots" were equalized for the counties, as above indicated, a form of notice, properly filled out, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Chief Secretary, was mailed to the County Judge of each of the 119 counties of the State.

In response to the request contained in those notices quite a number of the County Judges wrote expressing their entire satisfaction with the action of the Board, and declined to put their counties to the expense of sending witnesses to Frankfort.

All witnesses were given respectful and patient hearings, and no one single county can now be recalled whose witnesses did not express themselves as convinced that under the law, with all the facts as presented before the Board considered, no more fair or just conclusions could be arrived at than those indicated in this report as the final action of this Board, and many who came before the Board greatly prejudiced against it and its supposed manner of arriving at conclusions (by having read unfavorable and unwarranted criticisms of its manner of procedure, written and published by a few ignorant and ignorant because indolent newspaper correspondents and editors) when they left, congratulated the Board upon having reduced the matter of equalization as nearly to a science as equal could be done under the existing laws. Others very freely expressed the conviction that, with such a Board to equalize the values for taxation, as between the counties, in a few years

many of the counties would be paying much more than their just proportion of the revenue, while others would escape the bearing of their fair share of the "burden of taxation" incident and necessary to a proper and economical administration of the affairs of a good State government.

TO ASSESSORS.

The assessors of the several counties should bear in mind that the law requires of them that they assess all property listed for taxation at its "fair cash value." And that each tract of land, and each town lot be assessed separately. Especially is this latter requirement necessary to be strictly followed in the assessment of any and every "tract of land" and "town lot" that has been conveyed or transferred within the year immediately prior to the 15th day of September, the date as of which, all assessments are required to be made. Assessors have been negligent in this matter and the Board appeals to them in behalf of a more strict discharge of their duties in the future.

TO COUNTY BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

A thorough and critical examination and study of the work of the several County Boards of Supervisors, coupled with statements made before this Board by gentlemen who were members of such Boards, is conclusive that such work has, in many counties of the State, been but poorly done, and this Board is constrained to beg of such officers that they will in the future do their whole duty under the law without fear or favor.

The members of County Boards of Supervisors because of their intelligence and worth as men and citizens, and as well, because of their knowledge of the values of lands and lots in their own counties, and with the facilities given such Boards to obtainable evidence and to ascertain true values where any measure of doubt exists, and to bring the general assessment of their lands and lots to a "fair cash value," there is no good reason why it should not be done. And again the State Board of Equalization beg of all County Boards of Supervisors that they do their full duty under the law.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS.

The individual members of this Board feel that it is due you, as well as themselves that they make some exhibit of facts and figures to disabuse your minds of any false impression that may have found lodgment there, by reason of the false statements that have been given circulation by a few newspapers of the State. The principal charges brought against this Board, and to which we object is, in effect, that "unreasonable and unlawful additions have been made to the assessed valuations in the State, that revenue may be created to refill an empty Treasury." The facts and figures disproving any such charge, are these:

For the years 1889-90-91 and '92, the last four years under the law which required all real estate to be assessed at "70 per cent. of its fair cash value," the average equalized value of lands in this State was \$237,888,310. It will be admitted that lands are very rarely, if ever, either assessed or equalized for taxation at more than the law requires, when it is safe to assume that the average equalized value above given was not greater than "70 per cent. of the fair cash value" of lands in the State.

Now if \$237,888,310 was only "70 per cent." of the average "fair cash value" of said land for the years 1889-90, 91-92, then it necessarily follows that the "average fair cash value" of lands for those years was \$339,840,404, which amount is \$85,371,656, or more nearly \$4 than 33 per cent. greater than \$254,468,748, the amount at which this Board has this year equalized the value of the lands of the State for taxation.

In the discharge of his duty as a member of this Board, each individual has been more influenced toward the individual tax-payer by reason of the "hard times" than toward the Commonwealth, because of an empty Treasury. And now that the work of Equalization for the year 1895 is completed, the members of this Board feel that if they have erred at all, it has been in favor of the tax-payer.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use. He would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at drug stores, or Dr. W. J. Griffin & Bro., Hartford, and R. T. Taylor, Beaver Dam. Register 50c. and \$1.

A Fallen One.

As last Thursday morning's sun rose bright and glorious over a beautiful blooming earth, its gladdening rays fell on a cheerful and disconsolate soul on a cheerless and desolate soul on a beautiful woman sank down on the sidewalk in a drunken stupor after a night's debauch. Was ever a sight more sad?—woman, lovely woman, from her bright estate cast down; all hope gone. But beyond the pointing finger of scorn, the giddy jibes of thoughtless youth and the solemn frown of aged hypocrisy, we saw the smiling face of a young mother and heard the faint cry of innocence born; we heard a happy mother singing the evening hymn while cooing bright-eyed hope answered her back again; we heard the joyous laugh of "golden hair" playing in the bright sunshine of an April morning years ago;

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AFTER DEATH, WHAT?

WHAT THEN BECOMES OF THEIR IMMORTAL SOUL?

Does It go at Once to Its Final Reward, or is There a Sort of Ante-Chamber to the Other World?

OPINIONS OF PREACHERS

The Chicago Tribune has lately interviewed the well known divines of that city on the question, "After Death, What?" Some of the best replies are quoted below:

We may reasonably suppose that going out of the body makes no change in the soul. Self-consciousness is not affected. Memory, reason, love, are the same, and we must suppose the real being has the form it had on earth—a spiritual body and what corresponds to sight, hearing and speech in this world. There is no reason to believe the body will ever rise again. The spirit has its own body. Death is resurrection, rising, standing up in the new life.—[Dr. H. W. THOMAS, People's Church.]

In the first place, death is not an entity. It is simply a term we use to indicate the separation of the soul from the body. The soul remains conscious, preserves its identity and enters immediately upon the life for which it is fitted, being just as much adapted to it as new world or state of things as it was adapted at birth to this world and to its earthly conditions. Of course what that new life is we do not know, but the soul is fitted or correlated to it as in this world.—[BISHOP FALLOWS, Reformed Episcopal.]

The personality—whatever that may be—of each human being goes immediately after death to the place of departed spirits, like this world, has various grades and divisions, and where each one will be in the place best fitted for him, as based upon his opportunities and acts in this present life. In this state all will remain until the resurrection and the final judgment, the time of which is utterly unknown and which, the Bible says, is God's profoundest secret. Great changes may take place in the conditions of beings in this state. They may improve, they may deteriorate. We cannot have our free will, though we may terribly weaken and vitiate it. After the final judgment all will be assigned to heaven or hell, but there is just as many gradations there as elsewhere in God's universe. All will not be equally happy nor all equally miserable.—[DR. CLINTON LOCKE, Episcopal.]

I understand that the future life will be in a real sense the continuation of this, in which we shall carry forward to fuller lengths what we have here begun. I do not understand that its form and place are distinctly revealed or that they are important. What is important is that it is vitally connected with the present life, and will be good or evil, happy or miserable for us, according as we live now.—[REV. WILSON SCOTT, Congregational.]

Man rises immediately after death in his spiritual body, sensibly conscious in the spiritual world, and leads there after that world a perfectly normal human life in continuance of the life begun in this world. The spiritual world of which he thus becomes conscious is simply the soul of this world, in it and corresponding with it as the spirit—that is, the man in his spiritual life is in his natural body.—[REV. L. P. MERRICK, Swedenborgian.]

The righteous go straight to heaven after death, and those who die in mortal sin go direct to hell; those who have been guilty of only venial offenses go to purgatory, we do not know for how long, until they are purified and fit for the kingdom of heaven.—[ARCHBISHOP FREEMAN, Roman Catholic.]

Immediately after death the soul appears before Jesus Christ and is judged and then begins either its reward or its punishment.—[CHANCELLOR MULLOON, Roman Catholic.]

I believe there is existence at once; that the soul is not unconscious between the time of death and the resurrection of the body. The Scripture teaches that the souls of the righteous enter at once into a state of blessedness and this is denominated "paradise." The souls of the wicked enter at once into a state of misery. Both these classes await the resurrection of the body and the final judgment.—[DR. P. S. HENSON, Baptist.]

I believe that immediately after death the soul becomes self-conscious. I believe that it seeks the company of its own character—that is to say, just exactly as the verdict is brought in, the soul brings in its own verdict and acts accordingly, but that the final sentence is not pronounced until the end of the world. I think the soul exists in an intermediate state; that the righteous are in a condition of perfect contentment, and the wicked are in a condition of discontent.—[REV. W. M. LAWRENCE, Baptist.]

What becomes of the individual immediately after death, I cannot say. The only source to which I should look for any light upon that subject would be a divine revelation, and I do not find anything that I can regard as directly touching in the Bible upon this subject.—[REV. T. C. HALL, Presbyterian.]

The New Testament seems to teach that after death the soul continues in a state of conscious existence. The para-

ble spoken by Jesus concerning the rich man and the beggar and the declaration made by him to the dying thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise," seem to support this view.—[REV. L. A. CRANDALL, Baptist.]

The soul immediately after death enters upon its conscious existence in the immortal life. It parts from the material body to assume a spiritual body, more perfectly fitted to its needs, after the similitude of this mortal form, but etherealized and sublimated to the last degree.—[REV. L. J. DRISSEMAN, Unitarianist.]

In reply to your question as to the future condition of the soul, I beg leave to say I profess the deepest ignorance on all questions of eschatology. My philosophical belief is that this life is not all. But how the other life is or what its conditions are, I cannot even imagine.—[RABBI HIRSCH.]

After death the soul continues to be there is no hiatus. Future joy is all spiritual joy, the happiness that comes from wisdom, the consciousness of righteousness. Future pain is all spiritual pain, the remorse for ignorance and wickedness.—[RABBI STOLZ.]

The Sheik's Venture in Verse.

The mighty Sheik Abdullah spoke one day to the court sage, old Enekeak, as follows: "You are always ready to give sensible advice, O Enekeak; perhaps you could tell me which of my counsellors are really sincere."

"A very simple matter," replied the sage, confidently, "I will tell you at once, mighty sheik, how it is to be managed. Go and compose a long ballad this very day."

"Stop!" interrupted the sheik. "You forget that I am no poet."

"That's just it, mighty sheik! Go and write at once a long ballad and read to your assembled counsellors."

"But, Enekeak, bear in mind that I never wrote a line of poetry in my life."

"So much the better! When you have read the long ballad to your counsellors, you will judge of the effect yourself. To-morrow I will come again and learn of your observations."

The next day the wise Enekeak entered, saying: "Did you follow my advice, mighty sheik?"

"Certainly."

"And what happened after you had read your ballad?" inquired the old man, smiling.

"Oh, I was completely taken by surprise. One exclaimed that this was the long-sought-for ballad of the great poet Yehidin; another, that I was a new bright luminary in the firmament of poetry; a third, a brave permission to cut off a small piece of my robe in memory of the eventual occasion and the immortal bard—in a word, they were all in ecstasies, and praised my ideas and my language up to the skies."

"And what about old Henri Adin?" eagerly questioned the sage.

"Ah, he dropped to sleep while I was reading."

"Ha, ha! What did you conclude from that, mighty sheik?" said the old man triumphantly.

"What conclusion could I come to," replied the sheik, with some surprise, "if not the same as all the rest, namely, that I possess very great talent for poetry?" Enekeak saluted, lighted his chibouk, and—held his peace; for he was, in sooth, a wise man.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is different from all other cough remedies. It cures by allaying the inflammation and giving tone, strength, vigor and vitality to the respiratory organs.

Guaranteed by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Taylor, Cincinnati; J. M. Bagshaw, Boston; V. D. Faulkner, Cleveland; Dr. G. P. Chapman, Canton; J. B. Medford, Fall River; A. S. Hill, Sulphur Springs; Kenlow Bros., Nantow.

Happy Homes.
[George A. Scott in his own handwriting.]

Every family should do its best to make home the most inviting place on earth. And one reason is that there should be "No place like home."

Home should be the nearest approach to heaven on earth. A resting place for the tired; a joyous place for the sad; the place where love rules and God is glorified.

I always did and do not always will love home. There is something about home that is so attractive. Of course I allude to a home where there is no liquor and where the proprieties of life and the commandments of God are respected.

I do not look upon a silent shut-up house as an ideal home, however beautiful it may be. No, that is not the place suited for me. The home I love to look into is well lighted during the day by the sun and made brilliant at night with plenty of well-kept lamps. It must not be a dungeon, but a place where the sunbeams have a chance to put in their good work, and where the prattle of children keep time with the voice of mother and the older ones in song.

If I want to keep our boys and girls at home the house must be made attractive. Not by expensive furniture, for the inmates will soon weary of that; but by making it the best place on earth to enjoy one's self in.

There are some people who can never be satisfied, no matter what may be done to please them; but such people are the exception to the rule.

When a boy I was very much attached to a Sunday-school teacher. My love for him began when he said to me: "George, come every Tuesday evening to my house and have lots of fun. Be sure and bring some other boys with you." I gladly promised and kept my word; I also did not forget to bring nine other boys with me. He lived in a small two-story house, and when he opened the door he saw the crowd that had seven children of his own he

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laughed for nearly a minute. What a good time we had that night, and many nights afterwards. And what a Sunday-school class he had! The largest and the best behaved in the school. All good, quiet boys, with the exception of the writer; who, however, did his best to be as quiet as he could. I loved that teacher at the time and love his memory still.

One of the reasons why I am so opposed to saloons and clubs is, that they tend to break up the homes of America. There is this to be said about churches, they help to build up homes.

When you read these thoughts that have come from my pen, make up your minds to do your part to make home ever brighter than it now is. Strive to be the joy and comfort of the household. If you feel like being cross and looking ugly, take a walk or go into the barn until you feel different. Do not take your dark shadows into the home; but be one of the lights that make home brighter and that go a long way to make the old folks' last days their best days.

The Ruling Passion.

The romantic young clerk in the dry goods emporium had fallen profoundly in love and every day was a dream of delight to him and every night was an opalescent fantasy.

It is so often that way with the young before marriage.

He had waited in the residue of his salary on such condiments for the sweet object of his hopes as the season afforded, and thought after several weeks of this lavish liberality that he had quite identified himself with all her future interests.

He wasn't sure, however, so on this evening he was to make a test of it. Everything, so far as he could see, being favorable when he arrived at her domicile, he at once threw himself forward by platoons, and in an impassioned onslaught, told her what he thought of her, and, oh, how fondly and truly he loved her, and how he could conceal nothing from her of all his great feeling for her.

"Oh, Mr. Gingham," she replied, "I am so sorry that I cannot reciprocate your feeling for me, but it is impossible, and I am sure that if I had thought you were going to say these things to me I should have insisted that you kept them concealed from this painful exposure."

The romantic young clerk gasped and gagged. It was so unexpected, that he recovered himself quickly.

"Oh, don't mention it," he responded, as he gathered himself together in his old time self once more; "don't mention it, I pray. It's no trouble I assure you to show goods. Is there anything else to-day?"

And for a month after he thought his Adam's apple was a watermelon, such a lump there was in his throat.

Did you ever try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, it is a medicine and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, and guaranteed by its use, it gives strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy, or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at the drug stores of Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford, and R. T. Taylor, Beaver Dam.

That Scared Feeling.
[Washington Star.]

"Doctor," said the man who had been ringing the door bell with spasmodic violence, "do something for me. I don't care much what it is, only do it right away."

"What's the matter? Spained your ankle?"

"No, nothing like that."

"Ah, I see. You've caught cold, and have a sudden cough."

"No—'tis a cold."

"Probably you've eaten something that doesn't agree with you."

"I don't think it can be exactly that. You see, it's a complication. I've been reading the list of symptoms in the patent medicine advertisements, and I tell you, I never realized till this minute that I'm almost dead."

NOTICE.
I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the best scientific system of hair treatment that can be now secured for six cents and affording a permanent cure for itching, dandruff, and other scalp troubles. Thousands are awaiting the discovery of this golden opportunity. Send immediately testimonials or on the showing the efficacy of the treatment.

Do Not Sleep on the Left Side.
[Philadelphia Times.]

There is little doubt that an immense number of persons habitually sleep on the left side, and those who do so can never, it is said, be strictly healthy. It is the most prolific cause of nightmare and also of the unpleasant taste in the mouth on arising in the morning.