INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. 1. STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872. NO. 35.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED IN

Stanford, Kentucky,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (Up Stairs.)

HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch constitutes a square.

One dollar per inch for first insertion, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements 50 per cent additional. Local notices 15 cents per line. Marriages Deaths, Obituaries, &c., over ten lines 5 cents per line.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

A Newsy Letter—The Eldorado—Railroad Prospects—Butler County, its Advantages—Walnut Valley—Kentuckians—General News of Kansas—Good Advice to Young Men.

EL DORADO, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, November 1st, 1872.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

Your correspondent in this part of the world has been striving with might and main to scrape together items sufficient for another letter, but must report rather ill success. Every print in the country of latter days has its department of Western news, so that everything there is worth telling about Kansas has been told over and over again. Even new your correspondent can only think of local matters, but these perhaps will have a charm for some of your readers; so if you please he will give you a few words of information in regard to

EL DORADO.

This "place of gold" was originally located about two and a half miles south of the present town site and consisted of a log cabin covered with buffalo sides, whose proprietor furnished entertainment for man and beast, and sold flour and cheap whisky to the Indians. The present town site of El Dorado, which is a beautiful slanting plain, was originally settled by a half-breed, who is now one of the most thriving merchants of the place. This person also caused himself by timing the wild man on "red-eye." Three years ago the second settlements of El Dorado commenced. Immigrants, attracted perhaps by the beautiful location, and the dickeys lakes around it, poured in, and rapidly built up a nice little town. At present El Dorado rivals any town in the Southwest except Wichita.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

Since my last letter a brighter era has dawned upon our city in the shape of railroad prospects. Township aid to the amount of $100,000 has been voted for a branch road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, upon which work will commence in a few days, and this town and the great Walnut Valley will be in railroad communication with the world. Hitherto it has been something like a separate world. We have been tantalized by every lightning rod and sewing machine man in the world, and humbugged by every patent medicine man who chose to recommend his patent nostrums for any ache or ill. But now we feel that it is all over; that we are about to become peers of the balance of the world, and humbug proof. This road will open up a new field for speculators, as well as comfortable homes for many who want to emigrate to a new country and buy a cheap home, and still enjoy the luxury of railroads and telegraphs. Right here in the Walnut Valley is the finest chance for good homes, for a little money, in the world.

BUTLER COUNTY

is one of the largest counties in the State, being 42 miles long and 25 miles wide. It is conceded to be one of the best agricultural and grazing districts in the world. The products of the farms will find a ready market at good prices when our road is built. Ten years ago this was in the midst of what our geographers called the "Great American Desert." The foot of the white man scarcely ever, up to that time, trod the soil of what is now Butler county. Now the county has over ten thousand inhabitants, of whom twenty-five hundred are voters. Solid and substantial improvements have taken the place of the desert, where the wild thistle nodded its head in the breeze, and the coyote howled in concert with the scalp hunters. Verily the hand of the white man has made this "howling wilderness" to blossom as the rose. There are still many good claims to be taken in Butler county. But it will pay a man with a small capital better to buy an improved claim. Judge W. A. Salles, formerly of Somerset, Kentucky, furnishes me with quotations of the real estate market, which are as follows: Unimproved homesteads $1 50 to $5 per acre; improved homesteads $3 to $10; city lots (vacant) $15 to $1,000. Judge Salles, who is a very estimable citizen, will take pleasure in giving any desired information in regard to real estate here. Butler county has abundance of timber to last it several years. Wood in good split hickory and hackberry can be bought on our streets at $4 per cord. The

WALNUT RIVER

traverses Butler county from North to South, and is a beautiful, clear, rocky stream, such as one encounters in the mountains of Kentucky. It and its numerous tributaries make this the best watered county in the State, and consequently the best cattle county. There is a fortune for some man who will improve a stock farm in Butler county. There are many

SUBSTANTIAL KENTUCKIANS

in this county, among whom I may mention Mr. Withrow and Mr. Yowell, formerly of Marion county. Mr. Withrow has a fine farm on Little Walnut, and making giant strides toward improvement. He, like all Kentuckians who try Kansas, says it is a "big thing." Major Dutton, formely of Somerset, Ky., has permanently settled in El Dorado, having just completed a good substantial residence. In fact, Kentuckians have a great deal to say as to how "this hog shall be cut up." William P. Campbell, formerly of your place, is Judge of this Judicial District. He has received the nomination at the Republican Judicial Convention and is almost sure to be elected to the office he now fills by appointment.

Your readers, searchers after Kansas news, will please pardon me for dealing mostly in local matters. I have great pride in the knowledge that this county is the peer, if not the superior, of any new county in the State. Before I close I will say a few words about

KANSAS IN GENERAL.

Mr. Greeley's admonition, "Young man, go West," has certainly been very effective, for verily young men run this county. Its councils—nearly every important position is occupied by a young man. I was looking over an album of our State Senators a day or two ago, and I should judge there was not a man over thirty-five years of age in the whole outfit. Young men, who, in some of the older States, would be dubbed "upstarts," are chosen here as the guardians of the Commonwealth. The adage, "Old men for council and young men for war," does not take effect worth a cent in Kansas. In concluding, I would exclaim, with Mr. Greeley, "Young man go West."

JAYHAWKER.

THE INDICTMENT.

Address and Resolutions of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions, Held at Cincinnati May 1st, 2d and 3rd and Baltimore July 9 and 10, 1872.

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and thus interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy.

They have stood in the way of searching investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a particular and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of the party once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thwarted and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally suppressed seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained and we, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned—President and Secretaries of the Convention—to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and the nomination, and believe us,

Very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEORGE W. JULIAN, Vice President.

WILLIAM F. MCLEAN, JOHN G. DAVENSON, J. H. RHODES, } Secretaries.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our country as the harbinger of a better day for the republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to the admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly, set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and bygone hates, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizens should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order; and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its people shall prescribe.

4. That there shall be a real and not merely a stimulated reform in the civil service of the republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast social patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

5. Raising of the revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereupon the President must neither overrule by his vote, attempt to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need, the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

9. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the national credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered, and honorably requited. These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, national reconstruction—of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men, nowise their inferiors, as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made their cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in joy; for consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours, gratefully,

HORACE GREELEY.

Authentication of the Reported Discoveries of Diamonds in Arizona and Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 24.—There is no longer any doubt as to the discovery of diamond fields in Southwestern Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and after reaching San Francisco have been proved to contain diamonds of the first water, together with other precious stones. A company of 100 men is organizing here, and already numbers over eighty, who will start in a few days, armed, equipped, and provisioned for a six months' expedition. Another diamond district has been found in Colorado, nearly west of Denver, on the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. An engineer's party left Pueblo on September 3, following the Arkansas river and Tennessee creek, to the headwaters of the Piney river, down the Piney, Grand, White, and Uintah rivers, and reached Salt Lake City October 16th. While passing over that portion of the route indicated by the Piney and Uintah rivers the engineers were attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, and, without a suspicion of them being diamonds, quite a number were gathered as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake City, and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, these specimens were produced and tested, and proved to be genuine diamonds. The belief is rapidly growing that the wealth of the Colorado diamond fields will vastly eclipse her wealth in silver and gold.

Story for Ladies With Brother.

The moral of the following, told by that sufferer, is too apparant to mention. Young ladies will hereafter run their brothers out when gentleman call. It's certain that I wish somebody would spank the young rascals.

We talked of mountains, hills, vales and cataracts—I believe I said waterfalls—when the boy spoke up and said:

"Why sister's got a whole trunk full of them up stairs; papa says they are made of horse hair."

This revelation struck terror to me and blushes to the face of my fair companion. It began to be very apparent to me that I must be very guarded in what I said, lest the boy might slip in his remarks at uncalled for places; in fact, I turned my conversation to him and told him he ought to go home with me and see my nice chickens I have in the country. Unluckily I mentioned a yoke of calves, which ruined all. The little one locked up and said.

"Sister's got a dozen pair of them, but she don't wear them only when she goes up town on windy days.

"Leave the room, you unmannerly little wretch!" exclaimed Emily. "Leave immediately."

"I know what you want me to leave the room for," exclaimed he. "You cant fool me; you want to sit on that man's lap and kiss him; like you did Bill Simmins the other day; you can't fool me, I just tell you. Give me some candy like he did, and I'll go. You think cause you got the Grecian Bend you are smart. 'Gess I know a thing or two. I'm mad at you, anyhow, because papa would have bought me a top yesterday, if it hadn't been for getting them curls, dog on yer. You wouldn't turn so red in the face, 'cause I can see the paint. There aint no use a winking with that glass eye of yourn, for I ain't going out of here, now, that's what's the matter with the purps. I don't care if you are twenty-eight years old, you ain't no boss of mine."

A peddler has been arrested in New York for stealing a ballet girls' wardrobe. That is a little the smallest theft on record.

Bradley's Secret Circular.

From the Kentucky Advocate.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of a secret circular that W. O. Bradley, the Radical candidate for Congress, in this District, is circulating in the Mountain counties. We received it from a friend, and we propose that Mr. Bradley shall have the benefit of our large circulation in bringing it before the people of this District. We know that it was very far from his purpose to have this circular fall in the hands of any Democrat, but nevertheless here it is. Read it, and see what this newly-fledged champion of Radicalism has to say to his friends, with regard to the manner in which he would have them to conduct this canvass:

"LET US WORK FOR THE RIGHT."

1. Organize a committee of reliable men in each precinct, and let them count the vote and report same to the Chairman of county Committee—under three heads of, For—Against—and Doubtful. In each precinct find six good men, who will promise to vote a Democrat each, as, if we can hold the Harlan vote, and get six Democrats on it we will win the race. Of course let us try to get all the Democrats we can, but let us at least get six.

2. See that a proper ballot-box is prepared for each Republican precinct, and watch that those prepared for each precinct, have no false or double bottom.

3. Have a man of perfect integrity at each voting precinct, with the ballots, (which are nothing but white slips of paper with the name of the candidate voted for printed or writen on the same,) to hand them to such voters as cannot read—so that we will be defrauded.

4. Make a fair destribution of firm men at each precinct—if, at one precinct you have more than is necessary, then send such as can be spared, to some other precinct, so that our voters will not be scared from the polls.

5. Under the ballot system, you can induce many Democrats, especially those who have been whipped into the party, to vote the Republican ticket, upon the ground that it never can be known who they vote for.

6. Let the precinct and county committees circulate all notices of speaking freely, and have good crowds in attendance, as nothing encourages a candidate more than a large audience.

7. Cry out against Durham that he is rich, and proposes to buy his election—that your candidate is poor, and if Durham would run on his own merits, and not spend money, you can easily beat him.

8. Make each man believe that upon his individual efforts depends the contest—Let the watchword be—"Organize, and work."

9. Work with as little noise as possible, as the more noise you make, the harder will be the fight of the opposition.

10. Form Grant and Wilson clubs in each precinct—let them meet once each week. Bring in the weak brothers and let them sign their names to your obligation. If there is a defection, look to it, and have it remedied. "Keep your lamps trimmed and burning," give enthusiasm to the party, and ours is victory.

11. The county Judge is required by law—see 1st. vol. Revised Statues, page 456 to appoint one judge of election from each political party. Demand this through some good man, and see that you have a fair division. If he does not so appoint, make a note of it.

12. Take courage all—majorities much larger than that against us, have been overcome under much more unfavorable circumstances. The strongholds of the enemy are crumbling, he is becoming more disorganized every day. Our prospects are brightening all over the District. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will unquestionally elect our candidate. Let us remember that glorious sentiment of Andrew Jackson—"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

Now, Democrats, what do you think of the above? Is it not time that you throw off your apathy and go to work? Bradley proposes to make a still hunt. He hopes to take advantage of your want of organization, defeat Judge Durham, and go to Congress. Will you permit him to succeed? Will you not at once see that the line of your duty is clearly defined, and that every man must be up and at work? This is the way to make "assurance doubly sure," and show Mr. Bradley that you, too, know how, "to work for the right."

We desire to call special attention to the seventh (7) paragraph in the above circular. Bradley is making the cry that Judge Durham is rich and that he is poor, and therefore he is entitled to support by reason of this, outside of other considerations. Perhaps if the ambitious young gentleman would only do as Judge Durham has done, he will have no reason, in a few years, to complain of poverty. Judge Durham started in life, more than twenty years ago, without a dollar. By close attention to business and hard work he has accumulated a competency; and this is the best possible evidence that could be given that he is the man to send to Congress. When we want a man to do business for us we are very apt to select the one who has shown that he can do business for himself. Let Mr. Bradley eschew radical politics, apply himself to his profession, and in a few years he, too, may have a competency. Then, perhaps, he may go to Congress, provided he is able to show the proper qualifications and a good political record.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR.

School for scandal—A Presidential canvass.

Who is the first boy mentioned in the Bible? Chap. 1.

"Idle worship"—Female devotion to strange gawds.—*N. Y. World.*

A promising young man is all very well; better have a paying one.

When is a lawyer like a donkey?—when he is drawing a conveyance.

By what means was Mrs. Fair acquitted?—Per-jury, of course.—*N. Y. World.*

A thief running away is a scamp, but the policeman's chase after him is a scamper.

Wealth does not improve us. A man as he gets to be worth more may be worthless.

A Dutch judge on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided: "He have punishment bienty: I lifs mit one."

Some genius has been heard to say that pillows, though not belonging to the human species, come under the head of rational beings.

To take down the gridiron from the nail where it is hanging with the left hand is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitchen.

An exchange announces on the death of a lady that she "lived fifty years with her husband and died in confident hope of a better life."

An Irish housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner found him engaged in using a tooth-brush. "Well is he coming?" asked the lady. "Yes ma'am, directly: he's just *sharpening his teeth!*"

A lively Hoosier maiden wept when she read how Longfellow had cut his pastern so as to ruin him for life. She was so fond of his poetry, she said, as she snuffed the pearly tear-drop from her nose.

"Arthur," said a good-natured father to his "young hopeful," "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, pa?" Replied hopeful; "why, I knew it at the same time."

"Ma, why don't you speak?" asked little Jake; "why don't you say suthin' funny?" "What can I say? Don't you see I'm busy frying doughnuts? Say suthin' funny, indeed!" "Wol, yer might say, 'Jake won't yer have a cake?' That 'ud be funny for you."

The route of the new translantic cable will be from Land's End, the extreme Southwestern point of England, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence by cable direct to New York. The cable is now in England, and will be laid by the steam ship Great Eastern during the summer of 1873.

Flurried—"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones," asked the judge, that you saw the editor of the *Augur of Freedom* intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir. I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut copy with the snuffers—that's all."

A man who was bitten by a dog the other night declared, as soon as he recovered from his fright, that he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad," shouted the victim, exasperately, "what in the thunder has he got to be mad about!" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

A minister going to dine after sermon with one of the deacons, came upon the hired boy of his host, digging at a woodchuck's hole. The parson, who was unknown to the boy, checked his rein, and accosted him with:

"Well, my son, what are you doing there?"

"Digging out a woodchuck, sir," said the boy.

"Why, but don't you know that it is very wicked? And besides, you won't get him if you dig for him on Sunday."

"Git 'im!" said the boy. "Thunder! I've got to git 'im; the minister's coming to our house to dinner, and we ain't got no meat."

The Elizabethtowon *News* says: "We learn that Harvey Wells, Esq., of Grayson county, on last Saturday killed a red-and-white spotted suckling doe. He is himself an old hunter, and he has conversed with many others, but none have ever yet seen or heard of one of the color mentioned."

McALISTER & MILLER'S COLUMN.

HERE THEY ARE!!

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES!!

A GRAND DISPLAY!

Call, See and Price Before Buying Elsewhere.

McALISTER & MILLER,

North Side Main Street, Stanford Kentucky,

Are now opening the largest stock of goods in the market.

All the new and popular styles in

DRESS GOODS,

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods,

White Goods and Notions,

Woolen Goods of all Kinds and Qualities,

Trimmings and Fancy Articles in Superabundance.

LOOK AT THE LIST OF NOVELTIES

---IN---

DRESS GOODS,

Oliver Velours,
Pacific Cretons,
Drab Satines,
Brocade Silks—New Styles,
Striped Empress Cloths,
Delaines—all Colors,
Poplins—New Styles,
Lustres, Merinos, Etc., Etc.

Novelties in Laces and Embroideries.

White Flemmings, Hambergs, Cashs' Frilling—"Hyacinthe" and "Lilly;" Valenciennes Laces—Pure and Imitation.

Here is the place to buy your

Boots and Shoes,

YOUR

READYMADE CLOTHING

YOUR

PIECE GOODS,

YOUR

Domestic Jeans and Cassimeres,

YOUR

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and General Furnishing Goods.

Our stock is larger than ever before, and we are prepared to offer you goods at as low figures, and on as satisfactory terms, as any house in Central Kentucky.

Come and See While the Stock is Fresh and Complete.

To Young Men.

Young men should read the following words from the pen of professor Porter, and from them gather new courage for the battle of life: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assure your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink—don't chew—don't smoke—don't read novels—don't deceive—don't swear—don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest—be self-reliant—be generous—be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men. Love truth and virture. Love your country and obey its laws."

The Elizabethtown *News* publishes this of Mr. Edmund Lampton, of Hardin county: "He is now seventy-eight years old—has been a bricklayer and farmer all his life. He never had the backache or a pain; never swore an oath; never took but one chew of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied that he could make a man of himself without taking another of the vile weed. He lived in Louisville when there was but one brickhouse there and saw the first steamboat that landed at that now great city. He has been a subscriber to a newspaper since he was fifteen years old. He says he can build a four story brick chimney now as quickly and as well as any other young man. He is now active and sprightly, and one of the best and most upright men in the country.

The Electoral Vote.

Persons are now taking a careful look at the electoral vote of the States, and that our readers may have it at hand we here produce the table of the States:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	3	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	366
Missouri	15	Nec'y to choice	184

THERE is a Grant editor in this State, who distances all of the servile scribblers who have been for months in deifying the White House gunner. He edits the *Bellefontaine Press*, and this is one of his lists:

"There is a similarity between Grant and Christ—the latter the Savior of his world, and the former the Savior of his country. One cannot think of the whole character of Grant without thinking of Christ."

If Republics are not ungrateful this man will be next Postmaster at Bellefontaine—provided nothing occurs in November to interfere.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

AT a "possum supper," given by the negroes at a cabin on the Crab Orchard pike, on the farm of Mr. John S. Gill, near this place, last Saturday night, a row occurred when two negroes were shot, one in the hand, and another in the side. Pistols were flourished and fired indiscriminately, but no one was dangerously hurt, more than as above stated.—*Central Kentucky News.*

G. W. Bain, G. W. C. T., of the Order of Good Templars, is lecturing in Washington county this week.