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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

VOLUME III—NUMBER 12.

STANFORD, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 116.

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The facilities of this office for executing BOOKS and JOB WORK of every description, in the most perfect style, is unsurpassed by any establishment in Kentucky.

NOTICE.

All communications either of an editorial or business character should be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, 121 N. Main St., Stanford, Ky.

Newspaper Laws.

We would call the attention of proprietors and subscribers to the following articles of the newspaper law: 1. A proprietor is required to give notice by letter...

TO ADVERTISERS.

The rates we have established for advertising will be strictly adhered to. Advertisements are published in a fair and impartial manner.

Advertising Rates given on application.

THAT REMINDS ME.

It is feared that cremation would lead to family jars. The dentists are pulling through the hard times remarkably well.

Why is a spider a good correspondent? Because he drops a line by every post.

What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? Wholesome.

The proposition to introduce ladies as railroad conductors is frowned upon in view of the fact that their trains are always delayed.

It occurred to a scholar while writing a composition to remark that "an eye does not taste as good as an oyster, but it can run faster."

An exchange says: "Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment." Both of our eyes are already out looking for it, and so are our elbows.

A western paper says of the air, in its relations to man: "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." Doubtless that description suits his wife exactly.

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax: "what will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder! Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

"Talk about the severe mental labor of men," say Betha, "it takes more hard study to discover the front of a new spring hat than would win a case in the Supreme Court against a railroad."

The difference between having a tooth properly drawn by a professional surgeon, and having it knocked out accidentally by a fall upon the pavement, is only a slight verbal distinction—one is dental, and the other incidental.

A graveyard near Bangor has a monument with the following inscription, the first verse of which was written by the wife before her death, and the second by the husband after he had married again:—

"Weep not for me, my dearest dear. I am not dead, but sleeping here. Repeat, my love, before you die. For you must come and sleep with I."

"I will not weep, my dearest love. For I have got another wife. I cannot come and sleep with thee. For I must go and sleep with sure."

Tramps. The time of the year is fast drawing nigh when the country will swarm with peddlers, patent right swindlers, and traveling men of all grades and callings.

The best plan is to always buy of home merchants, from the very reason that traveling tradesmen have no inducement to be honest. They never expect to sell to you again, and it is their purpose to make as much as possible in their single trade.

The home merchant, as a rule, sells cheaper, has better goods, remains in the neighborhood, helps pay the taxes, and is always ready to compete in prices with anybody who dispenses goods in the country. He takes farmers produce in exchange for goods buy wood and other necessities for his household from the farmer, and it is wrong, as well as unprofitable, to buy goods of tramps, whose only desire is to bleed his victim of every cent possible. The best way is to firmly refuse to deal one cent's worth with any peddler of groceries or dry goods.

When a man has signally distinguished himself in England, either in the field of art, science, letters, or otherwise, and then dies a grateful people honor his memory by decent burial and a monument. Too many of our distinguished dead are allowed to rot in out-of-the-way places, without even the semblance of a stone to mark their last resting place. Among this kind is Edgar Allan Poe. But now, thanks to Mr. Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, a monument is to be erected over the grave of the author of the Raven, and this will be done handsomely at the sole expense of Mr. Childs.

FARMING NOTES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Selections

Notes here and there of Satisfied Farmers

COUNTY GRANGE DIRECTORY.

County Grange—Meets at Stanford every 2d Monday in each month. J. S. Murphy, President, Post Office, Stanford, Ky. J. S. Murphy, Secretary, J. S. Murphy, Treasurer, John Wright, Secretary.

There are over 1,100 Granges in this State to date. The Lincoln county Council will hold its second regular meeting on Monday next.

The total Grange membership in the United States is now estimated at 1,950,000.

The National Grange meets at Charleston, S. C., the third Wednesday in November.

Two Granges were organized in Casey county last week, one at Middleburg and the other at Liberty.

There is a great deal of cheat in the wheat in this section, and some attribute it to the wet weather during April.

The like of white clover in our blue grass pastures and meadows was scarcely ever seen before. It is fine for the bees, but bad on horses and mules.

A swarm of industrious grasshoppers leovoured a thirteen acre field of wheat, growing finely, in Humboldt county, Iowa, in two days, eating the green blades bare to the ground.

The wheat crops in the San Joaquin valley, California, are already three or four feet high, and in one locality a field of 4,000 acres is covered with waving grain breast high.

It is recommended by the Shelby county Council of Grangers that all Patrons, as far as practical, transact their business of buying and selling through the Business Agent of the Council.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Missouri are discussing the question of doing away with the secret features of the order, and propose that meeting of the Granges be held with open doors. This, in the opinion of those who favor it, would add a large number of farmers to the organization who will not join it so long as its secret feature is retained. Without the secret feature, the order is a mere cypher.

If the Lincoln county Grangers will have a grand picnic and invite Andrew Johnson, or some other noted speaker of the order, make preparations for a big crowd, and invite men of all creeds and callings to attend, the results which will inevitably follow, will surprise the nation. Gather the farmers in crowds and explain to them the practical workings of the new order, and thus increase your membership a thousandfold.

Cheering accounts are constantly coming in from all parts of Missouri, from centre to circumference, of the steady progress of the order. The older granges are increasing in number of membership, efficiency and usefulness. The more experience they acquire in the working principles of the order, the better pleased they become with it—the more good they see can be accomplished by it, socially, intellectually and materially.—Rural World.

The Barbourville Echo advises farmers of the mountain counties to the experiment of producing rye, and says: "Corn has ruined our county, and will continue to do so as long as it is so exclusively cultivated. Let our men of the soil look to their advantage and comfort and compare a rye crop with one of corn." In the same paper we find this paragraph:—"Mr. Elijah Hammons, of Stinking creek, says there is not enough corn in his section to supply the wants of the people, and such is the cry from all sections of the county. Blackberries and potatoes will soon be on hand, and then corn bread can be dispensed with."

Last week we published the statement of one of our citizens that by placing two "nigger-head rocks" in your fireplace and allowing them to remain there, hawks could be prevented from carrying away your chickens. The owl is a more dangerous enemy to the henhouse than the hawk, but an old citizen of Crawford county recommends the following for their extermination: Grind a scythe-blade very keen, split a pole twenty feet long, insert the blade and point the pole in the vicinity of your chicken house, and the result will be a bushel of owl toes the next morning.

The Grangers of Harrison county, Indiana, have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That we recommend to all Grangers to encourage home business of all kinds, and deal with their neighbors; but at the same time we would advise that they buy wherever the article can be had the cheapest for cash, and demand

THE TOILETS.

BY HEAD SPENCER.

See what the sons of Ili have wrought; This country is by right their own, Its rugged eastern shore they sought, The hardships braved, with Indian fight, And made the wild their home.

They wrestled at Mar's bloody shrine And snatched their freedom from his hand, What heroes of the olden time In deeds of valor can outshine The Yeoman of our land?

They built the cities by the main, By the river and by inland sea; Their riveted hamlets dot the plain 'Mid thousand leagues of waving grain, Where once the deer roamed free.

They sought and found the hidden place, Where nature had her treasures stored, They mined it from the mountain's base, Released it from the rock's embrace, And gave mankind the coal.

There is the Alchemy of toil, By which a hungry world is fed— Worth more than all the victor's spoil, They change the riches of the soil To life sustaining bread.

O Justice! at whose stern behest The laws ostensibly are made, Shall these brave wrongs pass unexpressed, While they invade Thine aid? OAKLEY, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Action of the Christian Church Convention.

At the Educational Convention of the Christian Church in Louisville last week—which adjourned on Wednesday—action was taken which may give them better and easier control of their institutions of learning in the State, particularly Kentucky University.

The four following resolutions embody the action of the Committee: REPORT OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

"Your committee to whom you assigned the duty of suggesting business for the convention submit the following: WHEREAS, Confusion and difficulties have arisen from a want of sufficient care in framing of the legal instrument for the regulation of benevolent and educational institutions belonging to the Christian Church in the State; and,

WHEREAS, It is the part of wisdom to guard for the future the rights and interests of the Christian church with relation to such institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the right of control which grows necessarily out of the creation should be exercised over all institutions by those to whom they owe their existence; and that in case a religious body creating such institutions can not, without a sacrifice of religious principle, exercise this fundamental right, it should refuse altogether to originate them.

Resolved, That the colleges and all other institutions erected and endowed by "the body of the Disciples of Christ" in Kentucky, or by money given to them, should have their charters so modified as to secure perpetually to the Christian body above-named the control of said institutions.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the purpose here indicated, each curator or trustee should be a member in good standing of some one Christian church in Kentucky, and in full sympathy with the Brotherhood in the State.

"And that in case of resolutions belonging to the whole brotherhood of the State whenever fifty churches shall petition the board for the election of trustees in case of institutions belonging to a portion only of said brotherhood, when one third of the churches interested shall so petition, and in every case when one third of the board shall so petition, an election of trustees by messengers from the churches shall be ordered by the board."

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one brethren be selected from various parts of the State, to whom shall be assigned the duty of promoting such legal enactments as will carry out the principles herein set forth; that said committee be empowered to meet and consult from time to time on the interest connected with their work; and that the names of those who shall serve on the committee be proposed by a special committee for that purpose by the chairman of the convention. Eleven of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

I. B. GRUBBS, M. E. LARD, GEO. POINDEXTER, W. L. WILLIAMS, G. G. TAYLOR, Committee.

A committee of five brethren, namely, J. W. McGarvey, R. M. Gano, B. S. Campbell, H. Pangburn, and J. M. Shreve, were appointed to select the committee of 21, by the chairman of the Convention, and these gentlemen selected the following committee from the churches in various parts of the State:

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE. Geo. Poindexter, E. M. Day, J. H. Vivian, C. W. Cook, W. K. Agbill, I. B. Grubbs, G. G. Taylor, John T. Frazer, J. L. Neal, S. H. King, Dr. A. Adams, John Maupin, J. B. Briney, Robert Graham, John S. House, Hamilton Hodley, Johnson Rogers, James Withers, Judge Whitaker, Judge Hargis.

On motion, Elder I. B. Grubbs was appointed chairman of the committee. An amendment was made, empowering the committee to fill vacancies.

A further amendment, was made to substitute the phrase: "Such legislation as is necessary for legal enactment..." The preamble was then adopted; and the committee adjourned sine die.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The sobriety declares his right to sell liquor as he must live. As to the necessity of his living, society would be the better judge. Then he ought to remember that getting his living by offending society is dangerous, especially when society is aroused, as at present. The passions are said to roast their eggs in the sands of Vicevirus. That is a very safe way of getting something to eat, compared with liquor-selling, in the present heated condition of the atmosphere. It is the exercise of rare grace to be willing to starve. The man who can find nothing else to do for a living but sell liquor had better make a lively inquiry after this starving grace.

Rum is an outlaw, an enemy to the human race, possesses no rights which society is bound to respect, no more than have theft and murder. Compared with it, the most terrible pestilence is harmless. All of the explosive compounds ever invented, from the beginning until now, have slain their tens, while strong drink has slain its thousands. Sparta had a barbarous law which condemned all weak children to death. By allowing easy access to intoxicating liquors, we condemn every man whose will is not stronger than his appetite, to most horrible moral and physical ruin. There is a Hindu legend which represents man led first by chains which proceed from hands of iron, then by invisible threads proceeding from brains. This legend did not comprehend the subtle influence which goes forth from the grog-shop, as no chains from a tyrant's hand, nor as ideas proceeding from brains, but, with a power more irresistible than either, draws countless multitudes through its doors to horrible ruin. Civilization has long since stamped as barbarous the law of Sparta. To control the sale of poison, and bar the path of the suicide, we must control the manufacture and sale of alcohol, which is a thousandfold more destructive.—Union Era.

"SUNSHINE." This is a word familiar to all ears. It is paraded in print, recommended from the pulpit and practiced in the family circle. Moral sunshin has been the hobby of the last decade. There has been a happy and growing tendency to sink into oblivion that "sunshine" growing out of more physical or brute force.

If individual goes astray or a class of people do wrong we try to reclaim them and lead them to repentance by means of moral sunshin. Sometimes this fails; then, if in the family, the sunshin of physical force is brought to bear; if in business circles, the aggrieved parties have recourse to legal sunshin.

There is a large class of people among us who have evidently gone astray, and it is the duty and to the interest of all who are not blinded to the consequences, to endeavor, by any and all honorable means, to reclaim the erring ones and avert the fatal results which must inevitably follow their present course of procedure. We refer to the class of people who manufacture, sell and drink, as a beverage, intoxicating liquors.

Moral sunshin has never been spared. From time immemorial they have been admonished by the plain and direct teachings of the scriptures and the exhortations of friends. No wife, mother or sister has seen a loved one going step by step on the downward road to ruin, lured onward by the tempting bowl of the dram-shop, without bestowing upon him all the moral sunshin of loving woman's tears and embraces. But how often has she failed; the blind inebriate has trampled under foot woman's emaciated form, woman's tears and woman's love, and has stumbled into a drunkard's grave over the unholy traffic of the liquor dealer.

Intemperance has made sad wrecks of some of the most brilliant minds of the commonwealth during the past, and is mining the moral powers of her young men now. While we have an enviable reputation abroad for generous hospitality, we are at the same time gaining the most unenviable reputation of being a dissipated people.

THE BALLOT-BOX CREATED AND THE BALLOT-BOX MUST DESTROY. And is it not high time for the destruction to begin? Kentucky, with columns of smoke ascending to heaven from her thousands of still houses, turning out innumerable barrels of whisky, home produced, and consequently the expenses greatly reduced, yet spends annually \$50,223,115 for intoxicating drinks. Or, in other words, the people of Kentucky tax themselves on average \$38 per capita for liquor—the enemy that enters their mouths and steals away their brains. Counting flour at \$10 per barrel it would only require a little more than thirteen millions to supply every family in the State with flour the year around. We spend almost four times this amount for whisky, while thousands are begging for bread. But the dollar and cent view of the question is a small consideration when accompanied with Kentucky's criminal and pauper record.—Ex.

The Northern Presbyterian Assembly at St. Louis, did not pass the rule of total abstinence for the members of their church. Such a rule would cut off a very large number of communicants from the roll of membership, and yet we have an idea that it would have been better for the church.

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THE TRADE PALACE, STANFORD, KENTUCKY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! \$15,000 Worth of Dry Goods at GREAT BARGAINS! Now is the time to purchase Goods at BOTTOM PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL!

Agency Stanford Woolen Mills—20,000 yards of Jeans; 5,000 yards Linsey and Flannels; 5,000 pounds yarn; 100 pairs of Blankets, all weight, offered in exchange for wool.

WANTED! 20,000 pounds of wool for which the highest market price in cash or goods will be paid. The above stock having been purchased strictly for money, can be sold for cash at such low prices. You are invited to call and save money. No trouble to show goods.

READ THIS! HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

JAK A. DUDDERAR, J. J. ATKINS, DUDDERAR & ATKINS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of

TINWARE, Hardware, Stoves, Castings, ETC., ETC., STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

A LARGE STOCK OF STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE, NO-TIONS, NOVELTIES, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, CHURNS, HINGES, BROOMS,

PUMPS, STOVE-TRIMMINGS, BUCKETS, TUBS, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

INSURANCE! Royal Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL \$10,000,000 IN GOLD!

And Invested Funds, \$12,016,425 00 Gold, on 31st September, 1873. Losses Paid Without Discount!

STANFORD AGENCY, F. J. CAMPBELL, PHILLIPS & BROTHER,

MAIN and MARKET STREETS, LEBANON, KENTUCKY,

Offer to the people of Central Kentucky the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE KEPT BY ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Their Goods are all Bought by an Experienced Buyer, (in almost all cases,) from the Agents of Manufacturers, by the Case or Package, Invariably for Cash.

And we offer the same at LOW PRICES as the Same can be had in This State,

Either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, IN

Quantities Adapted to the Wants of the Purchaser. ORDER FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS FILLED PROMPTLY.

50,000 Pounds of Wool! AND 20,000 Bushels of Wheat!

WANTED! PHILLIPS & BROTHER

Tin Roofing and Guttering A SPECIALTY.

Buffalo Steam Mill, Stanford, Ky., CUSTOM GRINDING, Every Day in the Week.

DUDDERAR & ATKINS.

THE WELL-KNOWN BUFFALO STEAM MILL, Stanford, Ky., is now under the sole management of the undersigned, and is prepared to do

CORN and WHEAT GRINDING Every Day in the Week. (Sundays excepted.) Flour and meal kept for sale at the lowest market prices.

I have placed the mill in first-class running order, and hope to receive a large share of your patronage. 120 W. BROAD ST.

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