The Interior Journal.

W. P. WALTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, ... $2 00
One copy, six months, ... 1 00
Ten copies, one year, ... 15 00
Twenty copies, one year, ... 25 00

Advertising rates furnished on application.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME IV.--NUMBER 24. STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 179.

WHISKIES,

WINES, BRANDIES,

GINS, TOBACCO, CIGARS

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail.

S. B. Matheny,

DEPOT STREET,

STANFORD, - KENTUCKY.

S. T. NEWKIRK
THE FASHIONABLE HATTER,
156 West Market Street,
Between 4th and 5th, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Canes, Umbrellas & Gloves.
156-tf

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
North-East Cor. Main and Depot Sts.,
STANFORD, KY.,
S. M. CARSON, - - Proprietor.
Having taken charge of this Hotel I feel entitled that I know how to make my guests feel at home.
Especial attention paid to ladies traveling alone. Baggage checked to and from Hotel Free of Charge.
Good Bar and Stable.
162-tf

THE CARPENTER HOUSE,
F. S. CARPENTER Proprietor.
Opposite Depot, Stanford, Ky.
FARE UNSURPASSED.
All Accommodations First-Class.

THE "STAR SALOON,"
Run in connection with the House
The Best in the City.
156 1y
HENRY HUSSING,
Late of Louisville,
Successor to F. G. Rudy,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
Lancaster street, Stanford, Ky.
Women's Ready-Made Work on Hands.
Prices Low. Call and Inspect my Work.
156 6m

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
STANFORD, KY.
THE
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
INSTITUTION
WILL OPEN ON THE
Second Monday in September Next,
with a full corps of efficient teachers.
Besides the usual English Branches, Ancient and Modern Languages,
MUSIC,
DRAWING
AND PAINTING
are taught with success.
For full particulars address
Mrs. S. C. TRUEHEART.

READ THIS!
E. A. TERRUNE,
CABINET MAKER
—AND—
UNDERTAKER,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Stanford and vicinity that he has opened a shop and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at most reasonable rates. Undertaking a specialty. He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Cases and Caskets. Plain, cheap Coffins made to order on short notice. He keeps
A NEAT HEARSE,
and is prepared to attend Funerals at all hours. Shop on Depot Street, above Commercial Hotel.
159-1y

WANTED,
TO AGENTS!
I desire to employ Agents to canvass for the
Singer Sewing Machine.
Good territory will be given; outfits furnished, and a business that will pay, offered real live, energetic men. Apply at my office, up-stairs, over the VanArsdale Building, Stanford, Ky.
159-tf A. C. SHOW, District Agent.

J. H. ARNOLD,
WITH
M'Alpin, Polk & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods and Notions!
Gen. W. M'Alpin,
James E. Polk,
J. H. Hibben,
H. S. Bowman,
J. W. Stimson.
108 Pearl & 110 Third Sts.,
Cincinnati.
162-1y

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE RAILROAD
FOR
CINCINNATI AND THE EAST!
THE quickest, best and Only Route running THREE Daily Lines Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars from Louisville to
Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburg, Harrisburg,
Philadelphia,
NEW YORK,
And Other Eastern Cities,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Only Line with which passengers from the South make direct connections at Louisville with through cars for New York, arriving
One Train in Advance of all Other Lines.
Time from Louisville to New York,
Only Thirty-two Hours.
This line is stone-ballasted and entirely free from dust. Being equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse Safety Air-Brake, precludes all possibility of collisions.
Only All Rail Line
From Louisville passing over the great Iron Railway Bridge at Cincinnati.
Passengers via this Line avoid a tedious haul through Louisville, by changing cars at the Short Line Junction, three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Euler's Dining Hall (to all boats).
Trains of the Short Line make close connections with Trunk Lines at Cincinnati for all points North and East.
Tickets for Sale
"Via Louisville and the Short Line,"
At all Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.
JNO. MACLEOD, Gen. Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Kentucky.

WHEN YOU GO EAST OR WEST
TAKE THE
Ohio & Mississippi R. R.
The Peoples' Line.
THE REASON WHY.
It is 12 Hours Quicker and 74 Miles Shorter
Than any other line between Louisville and St. Louis.
It is the ONLY Line now running fully through trains, both morning and evening, Louisville to St. Louis. Don't Forget It!
It is the only road by which passengers arriving in Louisville on morning trains can go direct through to St. Louis without detention or loss of time.
It is the only line which gives direct connections with morning and evening trains, out of St. Louis, for all Western Texas and Southern points.
It is the only line running a through daily Sleeping Coach to Philadelphia, via Baltimore and Washington, without change.
For Safety and Certainty of Connections it is unequalled.
Tickets for sale and baggage checked through at all Ticket Offices in the principal northern cities. For other information apply to
F. J. ANTHONY, Ticket Agent, Louisville.
Or to
E. T. BEYDLER, Gen. Pass Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
C. B. CHAPMAN, S. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL AND
Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.
For St. Louis and the West.
Through Tickets to all points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Leave Lexington 1:50 p. m. Arrive at St. Louis 8:25 a. m., in time to connect with trains for Kansas City and the West.
Leave Lexington 1:50 p. m. Arrive at New York at 9:00 p. m. next day.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
For tickets or information apply at Kentucky Central Railroad Depot, Lexington, Ky.
R. P. RANSOM, General Ticket Agent.
136 tf

THE SPRING TRADE!
The Old Established House of
COOK & GREEN,
HUSTONVILLE, KY.,
Would like to be Remembered by their Old Patrons the
Coming Season.
FULL PREPARATION FOR A
Large General Business now Making.
Everything, from a Paper of Pins to the Comfort Fabrics will be found in our Stock.
155-tf

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM CRAIG,
FORMERLY OF STANFORD, KY., WITH
J. & L. SEASONGOOD & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING!
S. W. cor. Vine St., opposite Burnet House,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW YORK—No. 81 Walker Street.
152-1y

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

THE fortune left by the late Emperor Ferdinand amounts to about 4,000,000 francs, one-half being in land and the other half in the funds. The value of the land has very much increased of late years, for a notable portion of the estate lies in the center of the coal-fields of Bohemia, which are becoming more valuable every day.

A NEW invention for preventing railway accidents, by an improved system of signaling, was exhibited in London several weeks ago to a large number of engineers and inventors. It consists of an insulated rail laid beneath the four-foot way, by means of which station-masters can telegraph to a train while in motion, or one train can communicate with another.

IN some of the French collieries atmospheric pressure is employed for raising coal. A piston works in an air-tight tube in the shaft, with a cage attached, in which the tubs of coal are placed. Air being admitted beneath the piston, the coal at once is urged to the top of the shaft, and at the same time more than 70,000 cubic feet of foul air are discharged from the workings, while a corresponding bulk of fresh air enters the mines.

FRANCE sends a gift to the city of New York, being a statue of La Fayette, ordered by the Thiers government, and costing $30,000. Bartholdi is the sculptor. The statue is seven feet high, and represents La Fayette at the age of twenty, when he arrived in this country and gave utterance to the historic words, "As soon as I heard the proclamation of independence my heart was enrolled."

ONE of the most menacing features of our republican system is the astounding growth of municipal debt in almost all our cities. A recent compilation and comparison shows that the twenty largest cities in England, with a population of over 6,000,000, have an aggregate debt less than that of the city of New York, and that London, with a population of 3,000,000, owes less than half as much as Philadelphia, which is a fifth as large, or Boston, which is a tenth as large. Portland, Maine, with 30,000, owes almost three times as much as Birmingham with 350,000.

THE opinion very generally prevails that the finest varieties of coffee can be successfully raised in several parts of California. Preparations are making to test the adaptability of the soil and climate of Los Angeles county for cultivating the plant. But few fruits, whether belonging to the temperate or semi-tropical zones, have failed to be productive when cultivated with care in the proper localities of California, and it is believed that coffee can be made to yield as abundantly and profitably there as in those portions of the world where it is indigenous.

IT is said that the late Lord Lytton has left a large quantity of manuscripts which will serve as notes for a biographical memoir, and that the present lord, now Minister to Portugal, is editing and preparing them for the press. He is also preparing for the press a novel, which, as has already been announced, was left unfinished by his father. It is in an advanced state, and will be ready in the autumn, when Lord Lytton will publish it, with a preface of his own composition. Pausanius is said to figure in the plot, and there is a description of the battle of Platæa.

EXTRAVAGANT dressing is the exception and not the rule at the fashionable summer resorts this year, and it is a fact we chronicle with considerable gratification. At all the prominent watering-places *ladies* are distinguished by their plain and simple attire, which may be very rich and elegant withal. Those who recommend themselves by elaborate robes and large diamonds are to be found, of course, but, like most republican things, have had their day. A new caprice to be noted is that it is the "correct thing" for ladies at Newport, Saratoga and Long Branch to wear their bonnets with full carriage or reception dress at night.

THE following statistics of the production and consumption of paper are furnished by a Vienna journal: "It appears that there are 3,000 paper manufactories in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides the 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper are manufactured annually. One half is used in printing, a sixth in writing, and the remainder for packing and other purposes. The United States averages 17 pounds per head; an Englishman consumes 11½ pounds; a German 8 pounds; a Frenchman 6 pounds; an Italian 3½ pounds; a Spaniard 1 1-8 pounds; a Russian only 1 pound annually, on an average. This would indicate that the American people are the most extensive reading people in the world."

John Quincy Adams' Mother.

The mother of John Quincy Adams, the great American statesman, said, in a letter to him, written to him when he was only twelve years old: "I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy." Not long before the death of Mr. Adams a gentleman said to him: "I have found out what made you." "What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams. The gentleman replied: "I have been reading the published letters of your mother." "It," this gentleman relates, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and said: 'All that is good in me I owe to my mother.'"

THE OHIO CANVASS.

Senator Thurman's Speech at Mansfield.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are at the commencement of a political campaign of more than usual importance. Two years ago the Democracy rolled back from a small rout. That victory preserved the organization of the party and made other Democratic victories possible. It was the forerunner of the more extended triumphs that have since been achieved.

Last year a tidal wave, as it has been called, passed over the Republic. More than twenty States, from the most powerful to the smallest of our Commonwealths, recorded their condemnation of the party in power. New York, whose wealth and population have conferred upon her the name of "The Empire State," gave an opposition majority of over fifty thousand. Georgia, called the Empire State of the South, did better yet, giving a majority of over sixty thousand. Pennsylvania, for the first time in many years, vindicated her ancient renown as the keystone of the Democratic arch. Indiana ceased to be a doubtful state, and rolled up a Democratic majority of twenty-three thousand. And our own Ohio spoke with no uncertain voice, our majority on the State ticket being seventeen thousand, and on the Congressional ticket nearly twenty-seven thousand.

These may serve as illustrations of the enthusiasm with which the people, nine months ago, set the seal of their condemnation upon radical misrule. But no illustration would be complete that omitted the most significant and unlooked-for result of all. Massachusetts, old Massachusetts—as firmly wedded to the Republican party, to sure supposed, as is Plymouth Rock bound to the earth to which it is imbedded—cast off, for a time at least, her Radical yoke, and placed a sterling, unflinching Democrat at the head of her Government. The results of these elections filled the Radical leaders with dismay; but no party ever yet surrendered power, and it was, therefore, in the natural order of events that these leaders should earnestly strive to recover the ground they had lost. Hence, from the first day of the late session of Congress to the last, they seemed to have but one object in view—to gather together their scattered hosts and consolidate them, as in former years, in a resistless phalanx. Upon almost every question of public importance party interest was preferred to the interest of the people. The most important measures were matured in the secret recesses of a caucus, and the conclusions of caucus were adopted by party decree. When a measure thus concocted by party, in the interest of party, was brought from the caucus into the Senate of the House, we more than once saw its supporters refuse from discussion lest their jarring views might disturb their concord, and refuse to allow all amendments, however proper, in obedience to the caucus decree. In a word, during that whole session the question with the majority seemed to be, not "What is best for the Republic?" but "What is necessary to save the Republican party?" Was Constitutional government overthrown in Louisiana by Federal bayonets, the Radical leaders by decree ordered the event to be the occasion for inflammatory harangues against the South. Did the advocates of a sound currency petition Congress to take some step looking to a restoration of specie payments, and on the Radical side of the Chamber every ajaxed with stentorian voice for "more paper money," the Radical leaders, hearing both and fearing both, avoided all public discussion, and burying the subject in the secret recesses of a caucus, there contrived a party bed to hold in its couch one Sherman, Morrill and Conkling, with their hard money platform, and Morton, Logan and Ferry, open and avowed inflation men. In a word, so that piece of canvas furniture was brought out into open day, we behold the strange phenomenon of a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments" which contained not a single effective provision for that purpose, a bill declaring that resumption shall take place on the first day of January, 1879, without providing in any wise manner, one dollar in coin with which to reduce that resumption. No wonder that the Radical leaders declared in the caucus that bill. No wonder that the Chairman of the Committee that reported it declined to explain it. No wonder that rich in ambiguous provisions with two interpretations, it was to politely hoped that some one way would have driven off the resumptionists from its support, and to interpret them another way would have brought the whole swarm of inflationists about his ears. Well was the bill called a bill in a financial matter, not as a thing in which any one believed, but simply as a cement compromise of conflicting opinions, a political sticking-plaster to hold the Republican party together for the session. Well was it that the Radicals are concerned, until after the next Presidential election. And now the very men who made that compromise, the very men who agreed to keep the question of currency out of sight for years to come, the very authors and perpetrators of that sham in honor and trick in politics will, I have no doubt, be heard saying to the hard-money Democrats of Ohio: "How can you think of voting a Democratic ticket nominated by a Convention that adopted a soft-money platform?" "How can you thus prefer party to principle, and desert the banner of the blue and the true, the cause of your political creed?" "How can you abandon the faith of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton, and become followers of Wendell Phillips, Benjamin F. Butler and Peter Cooper?" Why, we were not sent, in times past, to speak of these men with uncommon respect. It we remember correctly, you called Phillips a lunatic, Butler a lover of other people's spoons, and Kelley a stinker on the subject of inflation. Pray tell us what miracle has been performed which this trinity of fanaticism, spoons and pigeon have become the financial prophets and leaders of the Ohio Democracy? I say, my hard-money friends of the blue, that I have no doubt that those questions will be put to us, there sarcasms uttered against us, by the very compromisers who last winter enacted the financial sham of which I have spoken. But, my friends, those are not the questions have already been asked by others, but, above all, from a sense of duty that I owe to myself and to the Democrats who think as I do in the currency question, I propose to meet these sarcasms and allegations, and give reasons that, in my judgment, are amply sufficient for our justification, nay, that make it our imperative duty to support our ticket. We have, as I said, some hard-money friends in the platform and the union of others that we think should have been in it.

You my fellow-Democrats of Richland, are what are called hard money men, and I am a hard money man. We believe, as a general proposition, that a currency made of gold and silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But we certainly do not propose to place in the platform, nor do I believe that it is contemplated by a majority of those who approve it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money; who want the time of payment of our bonds, as a matter of contract, changed from coin to greenbacks for National Bank notes, but it novelize says that the platform adopted by the Democratic party, with the opinion of every really eminent political economist the world over, with the lessons of experience found in the history of every commercial nation, and with the views of almost the entire body of the business men of America. Now, it has been roundly asserted, and with a vehemence of speech that might be considered intemperate, that the platform of our late Convention means just the opposite of our opinions; that it means the irredeemable paper currency now and forever, and, consequently, that gold or silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But certainly no such thing is expressed in the platform, nor do I believe that it is contemplated by a majority of those who approved it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money; who want the time of payment of our bonds