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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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The North American Review for Mar. opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George, who brings to the discussion of that hackneyed subject a contribution full of originality, freshness and keen insight; he points out with admirable clearness one source of our political ills, and proposes a remedy that seems both eminently practicable and efficient. Robert S. Taylor writes of the "Subjugation of the Mississippi," a work which, in his opinion, and in that of the Mississippi Commission, of which he is a member, can be accomplished only by employing, for the purpose of deepening and straightening the channel, the forces developed by the river itself. M. de C. Conway contributes a very striking study of Gladstone as a man and a statesman, showing how even the more or less sinister moral and intellectual traits of his nature, quite as much as his pre-eminently native force and elevation of character, conspire to make him the foremost Englishman of his time. Hon. Geo. W. Julian's "Railway Influence in the Land Office," is a grave, judicial exposure of the practices which, against the manifest intent of the law and the determinations of the highest courts, have won for corporations millions upon millions of acres of the public domain. Richard A. Proctor writes of the "Pyramids of Cheops;" Prof. Wm. G. Sumner of "Protective Taxes and Wages;" Eliza Wright of "Some Aspects of Life Insurance;" and finally, there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Adler, President Thomas Hunter and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

The business in dressed meat has grown to enormous proportions in Chicago. More than 7,000,000 hogs and 2,000,000 head of beef cattle have been slaughtered there in a year. These are conveyed to the stock yards by 18 different railroads. The killing is now usually done by shooting the animal just back of the ear, and machinery does nearly all the work of dressing. It is only three to five minutes from the time a bullock is shot until he is quartered ready for the icebox. The furnishing of fresh beef to the Eastern market began only a few years ago, when one firm undertook to send choice cuts to several hotels near Chicago, and found that the plan worked well enough to prove the feasibility of shipments to more distant points. There were delays and losses at first, but a suitable refrigerator car was soon invented, and now there are no difficulties in the traffic. After the best parts of the carcass are shipped, the coarse meat is canned or made into sausage, the blood dried and the bones ground for fertilizers, the horns sold to combmakers and every scrap turned to account in some way. "We are selling the best loins for 11 cents a pound," says a leading slaughterer, "and adding a cent for freightage, they cost the New York dealer twelve cents. That is for the very best quality, such as he sells for about twenty cents."

The laws of Kentucky, and for that matter of all the States should plainly set forth the penalty for crime, and it should only remain for the court or jury to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. If hanging is to be the penalty for murder, let it be so set forth in the law that the jury will have nothing to do but to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and the judge be only required to pronounce the sentence and see that it is executed. As long as juries are left to say what the penalty shall be for crimes and misdemeanors, just so long we may expect to see a deplorable state of lawlessness.—[Somerset Reporter.]

Green hair is coming in fashion in Paris. Already several beauties of the first rank have been observed in the boxes at the theatres whose heads were in "youthful verdure clad" in the literal sense of the word. Unfortunately, it is no easy matter to dye the hair green. This color can only be imparted to white hair. Hair of any other color must first be dyed white.

A New Departure in the Application of Electricity.

One of the most simple, useful and practicable applications of electricity, which has yet been given to the public, is embodied in the new invention of the Portable Electric Light Company. The little machine which is now attracting so much deserved attention is a small electrical contrivance which performs the duties of a lighter and a burglar alarm. As a lighter it can be arranged to produce instantaneous light throughout the house, and can also be attached to a medical galvanic coil by which a powerful current of electricity can be conveyed. The instrument is small and compact, occupying a space only five inches square, and can readily be carried from room to room, as it weighs but five pounds. In the second capacity when attached to window, safe or door, the unfailing current places the trespasser in a decidedly embarrassing position, confronting such a party with a startling bell and instant light. It is equally adapted for the ordinary uses of a call bell.

Many prominent business men are interested in the company, which is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Orders or inquiries should be addressed to the business office, No. 22 Water Street. The instrument is sold at the low price of five dollars for the lighter; ten dollars complete with attachments.—[Boston Evening Star.]

The Fascination of Washington.

Outside of the charmed circle of Washington all other things gradually lose their interest. Listening to the voice of the siren, men no longer regard what is said in their own country. Like the lotus-eaters of the poet's dream, they sit down and say: "We will return no more." After a while the sense of power and privilege becomes so strong upon a man that he dimly fancies that he has a life-lease of his official term. To him the rude cabals, the vulgar dissonance and the cross-road caucuses of his distant constituents seem contemptible. He is rich and increased in goods. He has the full power of a Senator or Representative, long in the service, repeatedly re-elected and honestly mindful of the wishes of those who elect him, term after term. But his heart and life are in Washington—in Washington, where he passes for all he is worth, and where obsequious door-keepers, clerks and servitors wait upon his every movement. There is no reason why this increase-laden and sun-lighted existence should not endure forever. He can not with patience think of returning to his old home, with its crude belongings, its cynical critics and its unadmiring neighbors.—[New York Times.]

HAD BETTER FIX HIM.—A Kentucky divine wrote not long since to the passenger agent of a certain road, informing him that his annual pass for 1882 had expired. He expatiated on the benefit he had derived from the old pass, and how pleased and happy it made his wife and children to know that he was permitted to travel over the road without paying fare. He finally closed his epistle by saying that he thought he was deserving of an extension of the favor for another year, and signed himself a worker in Jesus Christ, etc. The head clerk who received the letter indorsed it on the back by asking instructions from the general passenger agent. The application was returned to the chief clerk with the following written on it by his superior: "Telephone J. C., and if you find the applicant is still in His employ, you had better fix him."

The internal revenue system should be reformed so that there shall be no tax on any article of domestic production except spirits. The tariff should be reformed so that the revenue it yields will equal the amount required for an honest and economical administration of the Government. There is no difficulty whatever, even at this late day, in passing bills which will accomplish this purpose. The democrats will make no opposition to such bills; and if the republicans fail to present them and fail to carry them through the republican party will have to answer for the failure.—[N. Y. Sun.]

The flood came upon Louisville and drowned five of her citizens. With commendable enterprise the Courier-Journal is now engaged in publishing in big capitals a list of those who were not drowned. As an original Kentucky idea it is an exceedingly thrifty one. You can't tickle a dead man's conceit.—[News.]

Mrs. Rosa M. McDonald, Louisville says she has derived great benefit from Brown's Iron Bitters in nervousness and general debility.

"Those who go Down to the Sea in Ships."

Two hundred and ninety-seven steamships were lost during the year 1882. The loss at sea in the old sailing vessels times was appalling, but reliable statistics were never kept until vessels became insured. The wrecking then was the result of storms and accidents along the sea coast, and was accompanied by great loss of life. Steam vessels are subject to different kinds of casualties—their loss is by collisions with other vessels, by explosions, but they rarely run on shore except when fog prevails or captains lose their reckoning. Of this large number of steamships destroyed only sixteen were American, while 192 were British. This is because America has practically no steam navy, and its flag is now rarely seen upon the ocean. Congress has been trying to amend our laws so as to encourage the building of ships which will float the American flag. But so long as labor is cheaper in the British Isles, and iron is more readily available for the manufacture of vessels, there does not seem to be much prospect of our having a naval marine. It is really a curious circumstance that the nation with the largest coast line and the most important ports in the world, and a greater quantity of goods to send abroad than any other country, should be so circumstanced as to have no shipping of its own.—[Demorest's Monthly.]

The President's Salary.

One of the stockholders of a new Western railroad was a farmer who had accumulated his money by hard toil, and when he had put in an appearance at the meeting to elect a board of directors he felt it his duty to remark:

"Gentlemen, as I understand this thing, we elect the board and the board elects the officers."

Some one said that he was right, and he continued:

"I don't go a cent on high salaries, and I want that understood. I am in favor of paying our president a good living salary, and no more."

"How much do you call a good living salary?" asked one of the crowd.

"Well, \$2 a day is the going wages, but—"

Here the meeting began to roar, and it was two or three minutes before the orator had a chance to conclude.

"But of course we want a man who can run an engine, switch a train, handle freight, keep books and lick any body who won't pay fare. So I shall not object to \$2 50 a day."—[Detroit Free Press.]

GALANT DEFENSE OF THE GIRLS.

—We have often noticed that a young man who shrieks most frequently and shrilly for an improvement in the character of our women, both mentally and physically, is usually a little, half-crank, spindle-shanked and lantern-jawed cuss, weighing about 100 pounds, who hasn't sense enough of his own to get off the track when the train is coming. Let's have no more of such nonsense. The girls and women of to-day are a great deal too good for the deserts of the average man. When you hear a man crowing about the depreciation of the gentle sex, set him down as a nincompoop.—[Lincolnton (Ga.) News.]

When Wheatley & Traylor's Company were lately playing in Detroit, a large dog presented itself at the door during the matinee, and would not be driven away. Finally the ticket-taker observed that the beast carried in its mouth a card, and without difficulty got possession of it, the dog showing every symptom of canine gratification at being rid of its mouthful. Its joy was understood when upon the card the door-keeper read: "Please let me see the show on account of profession. I am leading bloodhound with an Uncle Tom party."

The wife of a Texas liveryman told him to send a close carriage to their house, with a discreet driver, as the order was from a couple who proposed to elope, and desired to make the flight secretly. He believed this, and found that it was the truth, but not the whole truth, for the woman of the pair was his wife.

Onions cut up with food for chickens are said to be an effectual remedy for chicken cholera. A little ground ginger mixed with their meal once every day or two is also beneficial when symptoms of cholera appear.

Experienced lumbermen say that the supply of walnut is rapidly diminishing and that fully three-fourths of the good stock throughout the country has been consumed within the last ten years.

What Doctors Do.

About once in twenty years the doctors relabel all the old complaints and give them new names. Thirty-odd years ago pneumonia was "lung fever," and "sciatics" plain "rheumatiz." But complaints with these old-fashioned English names are bad for doctors. People get too well acquainted with them and then they learn to cure themselves. When the doctors find them out they re-christen the whole lot. This is done by charging a gun full of Greek and Latin words and firing into the old complaints. Where a shot hits the name sticks. The sick are frightened when they are told that these words are the matter with them and think something new and awful has got them.

When a doctor has tried to cure a sick man and can't, he tells him he's got "malaria." Nothing readily cures malaria but dying.

Doctors usually disagree and the more there are of them, the more do they disagree. No dozen of doctors ever yet agreed entirely upon a man's complaint—unless he was drowned or blew his brains out.

Every few years the doctors find out that something they used to do is entirely wrong and likely to kill more than cure. But they stick up just the same for whatever they are doing now.—[New York Graphic.]

John David Bowman was nearly dead to marry, and a young lady was procured to tell him she would make him happy. The day was set and all preparation made, and the license, a magistrate's warrant was procured. The ceremony was to occur at nine in the evening, and John David was on hand. The moment came, the ceremony was said, and the couple were pronounced man and wife. The bride and bridesmaids were closely veiled and the groom was assured that such was the fashion. After they were married a dance was participated in and the ruse was kept up until bed time. When John proposed to retire his bride quietly removed the veil and dress, and there stood one of the neighbor boys in his shirt sleeves. John vowed vengeance for the insult and went so far as to procure a pistol with which to kill the ring-leader. He was dissuaded from his purpose, but he would never more have any thing to do with those who had so cruelly deceived him.—[Hartford (Ky.) Herald.]

THE OWINGSVILLE OUTLOOK, no doubt fearing that Kentucky's treasurer may be the next to follow the suit of Tennessee and Alabama, remarks: "It is not a good thing to keep a man in office forever, and it is about time our State Treasurer, Hon. James W. Tate, was stepping down and out. He has made a good and honest official, but the offices are so few, and worthy men to fill them so plentiful, that if the Tate plan of everlastingly freezing to them is carried out, they won't go around. We want to see some good man tackle Dick Tate."

A New York man was sent to the State prison for one year, last week, for attempting to hang himself. This is the first punishment under the new code making attempted suicide a felony. This is a queer law, but will have the effect of making fewer blunders in suicide business. It is assumed that after a man has spent a year in a penitentiary he will take a more cheerful view of the world, and be glad that he is living.—[Louisville Post.]

Probably the fastest train in this country is the New York and Philadelphia express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run of 88.4 miles in 1 hour and 52 minutes, including three stops, or at the rate of 47.8 miles per hour. From Jersey City to Germantown Junction, 84.2 miles, the run is made in one hour and 41 minutes, including one stop, or at the rate of 50.5 miles per hour.

The pastoral wealth of Australia is enormous; its capabilities for wool growing are practically unlimited; its mild climate and general adaptation to grazing purposes obviate the necessity of providing food and shelter during the winter; nature in her bounty having provided these.

Louisville life has its vicissitude. An ex-bank president clerks in a pork house; a gentleman who once enjoyed an income of \$30,000 a year, now sells clocks; a high school girl graduate has a position as cook in a small family.—[Cour. Jour.]

John C. Alberts, Louisville, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters with unparallded success for swimming of the head and weakness."



For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Chronic Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Deangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.
Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-Blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally constive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving unclean something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weakness and debility; nervous, easily excited; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent; and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to go to the fact, distrusts every remedy, or fears of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cause have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively diseased.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Travelling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking this medicine, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Dyspepsia, Nausea, Headaches, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or have any other trouble, or sleeplessness at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe, purgative, alternative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE. And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony. Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. G. S. SWANSON, Governor of Ala. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a public notice.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headaches, etc., but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons' Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly afflicted to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

F. M. JACOBY, Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

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A century since the Hawaiians were savages and cannibals. Now there are over 300 telephone wires in use in the city of Honolulu, and the application of the telephone is made throughout the islands on the plantations. Some of the planters are now cutting their cane at night with the aid of the electric light.

The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that no man is obliged to clean the sidewalk opposite his house. The case was that of a resident of Bloomington, who allowed the snow to accumulate in front of his property, and being fined under a city ordinance, appealed to the court.

A soap mine has been discovered in California. The substance is a deposit of white earth, free from grit, and impregnated with a small per centage of potash. It is easily sliced into bars, and, for cleaning purposes, is a fair substitute for manufactured soap.

Billy Goodloe took in over the counter from a colored boy last Friday, a coin of the reign of George II, which was in fair condition and bore the date of 1142—consequently is 741 years old. This is probably the oldest coin in Bourbon.

Is Giteau's prophesy coming true? "I am God's man, and it they hang me God Almighty will afflict this country as it was never before afflicted with floods, storms and other calamities." This, in substance, was what he said.

It's just as well to be refined in your conversation. Say: "Those who indulge in perchicorean recreation are under obligation to remunerate the violinist."

An old bachelor clerk over in Carle is so bow-legged that he has to put a board across his knees to hold his girl on his lap.—[Bourbon News.]

Senator Sherman has preserved all the letters which he has received during the last twenty years, and they number nearly forty thousand.

H. C. RUPLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Stanford, - - - - - Kentucky,
Wishes to inform his Patrons of Stanford and vicinity that he has received—

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Having bought out S. H. Baughman, we will keep on hand a nice lot of Horses and Buggies, which we will let at reasonable rates. Will also board Horses by the day or week. We are also in
THE COAL TRADE,
And will swap for all kinds of Feed. Hope to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public in general.
Respectfully, **A. T. NUNNELLEY,** STANFORD, Kentucky.

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