

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOL. XIV.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

NO. 186.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

Published Tuesdays and Fridays
AT
\$3 PER ANNUM, CASH.

understood if we credit that \$1.50 will be exacted and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

Federal Aid to Education.

[To the Editor of the Interior Journal.]

The essential provisions of the Blair bill are, in substance, as follows:

It appropriates \$77,000,000 from the U. S. Treasury to be distributed among the States and Territories in eight annual installments, as follows: First year \$7,000,000; second year \$10,000,000; third \$15,000,000; fourth \$13,000,000; fifth \$11,000,000; sixth \$9,000,000; seventh \$7,000,000 and eighth year \$5,000,000. This money is to be apportioned among the States according to the number of illiterate persons in each, of both races, 10 years of age and over—inability to write being the test of illiteracy. No State can receive any of the money which has not a system of free common schools for all children without distinction of race or color as to the distribution of school revenue; but separate schools for the two races may be maintained wherever desired. The money is to be paid over to such officers as the States shall authorize to receive it. Instruction in the schools is to include reading, writing and speaking the English language, arithmetic, geography and history of the United States, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be taught under local laws. No State is to receive in any year more than it has expended in the preceding year for common schools from its own revenues. The bill declares that its design is "not to establish an independent system of schools, but rather to aid for the time being in the development and maintenance of the school system established by local government, which must be eventually wholly maintained by the States and Territories when they exist." Before a State can receive any money under the bill its Governor must furnish to the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing the amount expended by his State in the preceding year for common schools, whether any discrimination has been made in raising or distributing school money, or in school facilities, between the white and colored races, and, if practicable, the sources from which such money was derived, the number of white and colored common schools, the average attendance at same and the length of the school term. No State is to receive any of the money until it has through its Legislature accepted it under the provisions of the bill.

Upon examining this synopsis of the proposed law the reader will find the contradictions and explosion of several interpretations which have been made by its adversaries, very much to its prejudice. He will find that it is not true, as alleged, that it requires, or authorizes the Federal Government to require the children of the two races to be taught together in what are commonly called "mixed schools," but that on the contrary the right of the States to maintain separate schools for white and colored children is expressly recognized. He will find that instead of its being a proposition that the general government shall assume jurisdiction and control of education in the States, as its enemies charge, it distinctly declares any such purpose, declaring its object to be only to give temporary aid to the schools as established by the States, and which are ultimately to be wholly maintained by them. He will also discover that one of the provisions of the bill which demagogues have made the basis of much State rights eloquence and which they have denounced with great fervor and vociferation as the most audacious usurpation of power ever attempted or proposed in a free country, is in point of fact the most harmless thing imaginable, being no more than the provision prescribing some of the branches of education to be taught in the schools. Yes, we are told by these vigilant guardians of our constitutional rights, that right here is centralization rampant, which if not met at the threshold and instantly throttled, away go our liberties. To me this provision of the bill is not very alarming, for if the people of a State can see any centralization or other dangerous thing in reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., all they have to do to escape it is simply through their Legislature to decline to accept any of the \$77,000,000, and that will be the end of it. I think myself that the designation of these branches in the law is altogether superfluous, inasmuch as the teaching of them is a necessary part of the business of common schools, and so recognized in practice the world over, but to seriously urge the specification of them as the reason for the rejection and defeat of the bill, appears to me to be rather childish, to say the least of it. As these branches are in themselves innocent, useful and necessary, and are being now taught in every common school in the land and must continue to be taught there, whether the Blair bill is enacted or not, I really do not think their recommendation by the Congress ought to excite any gentleman however spirited and chivalrous may be his nature.

The reader will observe that the only consequence of a failure or refusal of a State to comply with the conditions and requirements of the bill is the withholding from such State of its portion of the appropriations. No coercion on the part of the general government is proposed or hinted at; nor is there to be any system of espionage organized for the purpose of watching the conduct of the States with reference to their appropriation of the money to be given, or to the manner in which their schools are managed. The statements of the Governors on the whole subject, to be made from time to time, are all that are required and are to be accepted by the Federal authorities as made in good faith. How a bill could be drawn to preclude more distinctly than this one does the idea of any interference of the general government with the conduct and management of the schools in the States, it will take a better scholar than I am to determine. If it does not leave the authority of the States over the matter of education as absolute and free in all particulars as it would be without its enactment, then I am not capable of understanding its provisions.

I have to confess my inability to discuss satisfactorily the difficult constitutional questions that have been raised in the consideration of this proposed legislation. While I have, after reading and studying the views of able statesmen on both sides, become convinced that there is no valid constitutional objection to the measure, I am conscious of my own incompetency to present my ideas and conclusions with sufficient clearness and force to insure their appreciation. But as I am writing these little compositions for the purpose of calling the attention of those who may read them to the fact that there are actually two sides to the school aid question and that it is worth investigating, rather than with the hope or expectation of making converts to my way of thinking, and as I have no reputation as a constitutional expounder to be sustained or lost by the venture, I can afford to blaze away without caring much whether I hit or miss.

The opponents of the Blair bill or any similar legislation, contend that Congress has no powers except those enumerated in the constitution, and that the power to regulate and control the matter of education is not so enumerated and is, therefore, reserved exclusively to the States; that the power of Congress to take charge and control of any object for which it may make appropriations can not be considered and therefore if it be once admitted that Congress has constitutional authority to appropriate money from the Treasury to aid common schools in the States, its jurisdiction and control of those institutions will thereby be conceded and all authority of the States in the matter will be overthrown and annulled. Now if it be true that there is no power in Congress to appropriate money for any object other than those specifically named in the enumerated powers, it must be confessed that that body has shown very little respect for the limitations to its own authority in many important instances. Among such instances may be mentioned the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana at a cost of \$15,000,000, the purchase of Florida and Alaska at high figures; the establishment and appropriation of money to maintain the military and naval schools at West Point and Annapolis; the liberal donation to the earthquake sufferers in Venezuela; the donations to the Centennial and other industrial exhibitions and to the flood sufferers; the granting of pensions to the widows of ex-presidents and the donations of immense bodies of public lands as well as of money arising from the sale of such lands to the States for educational purposes. According to the rules of interpretation insisted on by these tight constructionists every one of the above enumerated acts were done without constitutional authority. Even the donation of lands for education is a violation of that rule, notwithstanding the constitutional provision granting to Congress the power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property, &c.," because the subject of education is not specified nor implied according to their view, in any enumerated power, but its care and control are reserved to the States exclusively. But the opponents of the Blair bill, as if delighting in its inconsistency, approve the donations both of public lands and of money arising from the sale of the same to the States for the support of schools. They say that it is all right, because Congress has absolute power to dispose of such lands and money, but say they, to use money of the nation raised by taxation for such a purpose would be a gross usurpation of power and violation of the constitutional rights of the States. According to them, if tax money be given for education Federal jurisdiction of education necessarily goes with it, but for some mysterious reason millions of acres of land and millions of dollars derived from the sale of land may be so given without the slightest interference, or right of interference, with the schools by the government resulting from the transaction. According to this doctrine the general government may take tax-raised money and buy territory, as in the case of Alaska, and then give the territory to the States for educational purposes, or it may sell the territory and give the money it brings to the States for education,

and then take more tax-money from the treasury and re-purchase the territory and again sell it and again give the proceeds to the States and may go on repeating the operation of buying, selling and giving to infinity, and no harm will result to any State or person. There is something about this reasoning too deep for my comprehension. I can't understand how it is that a tax-dollar, although as it lies in the Treasury is comparable with gold-dollar and other common dollars, can not be distinguished from them with a microscope, yet the fact that its having been obtained by taxation has so sanctified and consecrated it that if it be used for the unholy purpose of educating poor children, the sacred rights of the States and of the people will be thereby at once annihilated and a general upheaval, dissolution and convulsion of things political will ensue, and as the upshot of it all the constitution of the fathers, the American eagle, the Goddess of Liberty and the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform will all be buried in one common grave, from which there can be no resurrection forever! This may all happen if the bill passes, but I don't look for it. J. B. Dec. 11, 1886.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

—Col. W. O. BRADLEY is ill with something like fever.

—James Tador, a young man living near Hyattsville, died last Monday.

—The Presbyterian ladies will give a Christmas tree at the church on Dec. 24th.

—Mr. Calvin East is remodeling his distillery buildings and will increase his capacity for mashing from 13 to 20 bushels per day. "Ch. East" whisky has a first-class reputation.

—Mrs. J. D. Thompson, of Louisville, is visiting the Misses Noel. Mr. O. E. Ellis returned to Louisville Tuesday. Mrs. R. H. Young leaves this evening for her home in Shelbyville. She will be accompanied from here by Miss Fannie Huffman, who will remain until Spring.

—Mr. James H. Yantis left for Crab Orchard this morning, where at noon he was married to Miss Mollie King. Among the persons who accompanied Mr. Yantis from here were Miss Hattie Yantis and Mr. W. J. Ruman; Messrs. James West, Carl Robinson and Terrell Layton.

—While this ample fall of the "beautiful" is "lingering in our midst" a splendid opportunity is offered the citizens who live on the streets leading out of town to play their "snap, pluck and energy" by cleaning the snow off the sidewalks in front of their houses. The chance is not being taken advantage of, however, to any great extent.

—Mr. Hughie Lygan, the clever drummer for W. S. Dickinson & Co., Cincinnati, is spending his vacation in Lunenburg. Last Tuesday was the day for the Louisiana Lottery and late in the afternoon Hughie received a bogus telegram stating he had drawn the next little sum of \$15,000. He was overjoyed, of course, and found time between the congratulations of friends to spend 15 to 20 cents before discovering the hoax.

Where the Typewriter Fails.

The typewriter will never be a universal favorite. It may be an undoubted good thing to grind out an editorial on finance or to flay a man whom you don't like. Likewise a good invention to turn out all sorts of commercial correspondence. But there are fields where the pen—the old fashioned pen—is still mightier than the typewriter, and ever will be, world without end. Fancy a man making love to his sweetheart on a typewriter. And fancy a sweetheart breathing her heart's secret—pouring her passionate yearnings and fond expressions on a sheet of paper where you have to ring a bell at the end of each line. Love can never get use to any such mechanical apparatus as that, you might as well expect to pound out an opera on a sheet iron boiler with a sledge hammer. Imagine your sending a message of this sort to your best girl: "My typewriter fails to express to the feelings of my heart." What would a bundle of typewriter letters look like tied up in a faded ribbon? Do you think any sensible girl would keep a love letter turned out by a typewriter? Would you? A typewriter letter, to use a theatrical sentence, is good enough for a one night stand, but no one ever reads it over. Besides, it is perfectly useless in a breach of promise suit. —[Chicago Herald.]

Hattie Davis, aged 24, and pretty, has been swindling Connecticut men. Her game was to locate in a town, get a prosperous man to make love to her, arrange an early wedding, on the eve of which she would bolt with the presents. She did three jobs in New York and Connecticut in eight months, and they paid her about \$1,500. She was a picture of unprotected innocence when working up a job and did her work as neat and clean as a cabinetmaker. —[Hartford Post.]

"Dan! I" "Yes, sire." "I've been reading that book King Humbert sent me —'Dan's Inferno,' you know 'Yes, sire.' 'Well, Dan! I can give Dante some points on that subject, which evidently have not occurred to him. Have him call here before he issues the next edition.'"

—W. O. Dudd, a prominent and honored member of the Louisville bar, is dead.

CRAB ORCHARD, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—Divine services Sunday at the Baptist church by Rev. C. C. Green, pastor, also Sunday night.

—We have the finest line of canned goods and confectioneries ever brought to this town, and at the lowest prices. Hutchings & Chadwick.

—Until further notice, 14 pounds granulated sugar and a beautiful chromo for \$1. Also 17 pounds N. O. sugar and a sack of choice flour for \$1. Hutchings & Chadwick.

—A public "candy stretching" for the children of the Sunday schools is announced for Monday night after Christmas. Directors, John McClure, J. Will James, J. T. Chadwick.

—Last Saturday night Miss Annie Strod gave a magic lantern exhibition at the college hall. Biblical scenes and characteristic representations, interspersed with music, made up a programme well worth the admission fee.

—We are glad to learn that J. J. Roberts, a young man of fine railroad experience, and well known in this section, has obtained a position of prominence in the service of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Antonio, Colorado.

—On or about the 10th of January next, Miss Maggie Ezhart will begin a subscription school somewhere in town, and solicit the patronage of all who will not patronize the college after the public school closes. Terms, \$2 per month.

—There will be a union Christmas tree Christmas night at the Christian church. All denominations are cordially invited to assist in making it "a thing of beauty," and the occasion one of real festivity. The poor children will especially be remembered through contributions of our liberal citizens.

—The announcement of Prof. Hawes' death caused a tremor of regret and sorrow to permeate our community. He was a gentleman of rare talents, well known and highly esteemed here, having been principal of the High School and entertainer at Crab Orchard Springs. His wife has our consolation in her irreparable loss.

—M. Livingston, of New York is here in the interest of the Lincoln Land Co., and under his and J. Ottenheimer's supervision a spoke and hub factory is in course of erection. This will do much to utilize the timber resources in the immediate vicinity and perhaps give employment to a number of our industrious working men. Score another improvement for "Old Crab."

—A woman sick named "Surrel Top," alias Liza Smith, was arrested in a drunken condition on our streets Saturday and taken to the lock up. She created no little commotion with her blustering cant and loaded "pop" which she flurished right merrily. "Tis high time that the prohibition law or some other anti-whisky statute should be inaugurated when women disgrace the streets, poor seduced victims of intemperance!

—Col. J. W. Guest, of Danville, the noted turkman was in town this week. That garrulous little dutchman, B. Mandel, has been among us buying skins, hides, pelts and whatsoever had for on it. Miss Kate Davis is beguiling the wintry hours with friends at Maywood. Mr. Sam Ward came down from Livingston Monday. Miss Mary Edmiston has returned home. J. Ottenheimer is in the east on business. J. W. Brooks is with his mother.

—That genial gentleman, Lucian M. Lacey, has, it seems, me amorphosed his ready pen and insurance policy into the carrying knife and pepper-box of the epicure and may henceforth be found in his elegant restaurant, which he has just opened in the Moore Hotel, on Lancaster street. There you may obtain the choicest dainties, and as good a dish of buggoo, oyster or turtle soup as ever Col. Welch or John Haldeeman swilled from the capacious soup bowls of Judge Arch Carson.

—Our polite, accommodating and esteemed agent, W. M. O'Bryan, accompanied by his handsome wife and son, "The Prince," is at Lexington spending a few days with his mother and sister. Mr. O'Bryan was reared in Marion and we don't object to his visiting his "old home" occasionally; but we do regret to miss him for even a little while. With all its corps of able employees, the L. & N. has none more efficient than he. L. A. Cus, of Brodhead, is thumping the keys in his absence.

IDEAL BEAUTY.

A Sonnet.

Tell me O poet, painter, virtuoso, sage:
Where the true ideal of beauty lies,
That which all seek, but which to each one's eyes

Appears in different light and different stage?
This theme did oft my youthful fancy sage.
Thought I: 'Tis in the clouds; or in the skies
So blue; in depth of waters; or in dye
Of gems, or flow'rs; in stars; or moon, that age
Has left as bright as when 'twas swung in air;
But since I've come to look on woman's grace,
Her tress, lips, eyes and countenance so fair,
To know her tenderness; her heart, the place
Where man finds heaven—if beauty's any where,
'Tis 'tis in woman,—woman's heart and face.
December, 12th, 1886. BOBOLINK.

How is your blood? Use Green's Star separator for sale by McRoberts & Stagg at \$1.
Use Green Cough Balsam for coughs and colds. Price 50c. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg.
Green's Electric Oil cures all aches and pains. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg at 50c.

Green's Golden Balm, sure cure for Catarrh at 50c, at McRoberts & Stagg's.

IMPORTANT!

Without any further apology from us, our tardy customers may all expect to be "SEVERELY" DUNNED after January 1st. We are COMPELLED to pay our accounts and you MUST pay yours. We EARNESTLY ASK the continued patronage of our PROMPT PAYING friends, but those who are ALWAYS PROMISING to pay accounts, but who NEVER SETTLE, may expect to be refused credit in future. Very Truly, &c.,

BRUCE & McROBERTS.

—GO TO—

JOE F. WATERS,

—MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY., FOR—

CHRISTMAS TRIX !!

FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY

—GO TO—

A. A. WARREN,

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS CHINA, GLASS

AND QUEENSWARE,

CANDIES, NUTS,

RAISINS, FIGS,

&C., &C.

MILLINERY

I will begin on the 20th of this month to sell my entire stock of Millinery at COST. Will have a big stock for the Holidays.

MRS. FANNIE EDMISTON,

CRAB ORCHARD, KENTUCKY.

S. VANDERPOOL.

E. D. SMITH.

VANDERPOOL & SMITH.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

CAPS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,

AND A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE.

NEAR DEPOT, CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

A CAPITAL CHRISTMAS GIFT:

A year's subscription to the Interior Journal.