THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY declares that we are on the eve of an era of unmarried women. The grounds for her opinion are that under modern social conditions young women are becoming more and more self-dependent.

HERE is an argument in favor of earning something. The number of prisoners locked up in fourteen of the Western and Middle states is 110,538, and of this vast number of offenders but one-sixth know how to read.

THE flagship of the British squadron is named after Robert Blake, the famous admiral who fought for the commonwealth under Cromwell against the royalists, and subsequently beat the Dutch in a series of brilliant engagements.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS once said that were he able to begin his life over again and to take advantage of his experience he should regard the field of journalism as the most attractive one and offering greater possibilities than the law as a business.

The post office in England has become a savings bank and a life insurance company for the people. A man or a child can deposit a penny a day or a penny a week. The depositors are now 5,000,000 of persons and the sum to their credit is $150,000,000.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE'S salary has been increased from $10,000 to $15,000 in consequence of his promotion to the rank of an ambassador to this country. This makes his compensation exactly double that paid to the American ambassador to the court of St. James.

QUEEN HENRIETTA, of Belgium, shares with Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, the fondness for what is known as school riding, and only the other day gave a private entertainment in the royal riding school at Brussels, where many equestrian feats were performed, most of them by the queen, which are not ordinarily seen elsewhere than in a circus.

THE great painting which represents the "Fall of Babylon," by Rochegrosse, the young French artist, is expected to arrive in this country by the Bretagne. This gigantic canvas, which is 27 feet long and 27 feet high, was the feature of the salon of 1891, and was valued at $100,000. It is said to be the property of George W. Carmer of New York, who expected to place it upon exhibition at the Press club fair.

THE bog iron industry has lived and languished in the flat, sandy, far-southern counties of the eastern shore of Maryland for perhaps a century, though there never was a time when it was especially profitable. Now and again, however, some native with money to spare is tempted by the tradition of iron in the swampy lowlands, and he undertakes the task of extracting it.

A FEW years ago only the largest of the New York dry goods establishments employed servants to stand upon the sidewalk, answer questions, call carriages, and perform little services for the customers. Now every shop of account in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago keep such a man. For his various services he receives two dollars a day and a livery.

THE threatened disbandment of the Delaware militia results from a feeling among the rural voters, who rule Delaware, that such an organization is an expensive toy. The whole state government of Delaware, including the pay of legislators and judges, costs much less than $100,000 a year, and to appropriate $5,000 a year to what seems mere show strike the rural voter as wild extravagance.

THE projected canal from Bordeaux to Narbonne, France, whereby a connection will be obtained between the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, is now again to the fore. Applications have been made to the government for a ninety-nine years' concession and a state guarantee of two per cent. The aggregate length of this waterway would be some 350 miles, breadth 120 feet to 200 feet, and depth 27 feet, so that the largest vessels could pass through it.

In the Medical Magazine Dr. Blackman says that the effect of music is transmitted by the reflex action of the nerves which govern the blood supply, that it directly affects the circulation of the blood, the blood pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, and that the action of music on animals and man expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. Hence, that music is needed for the invalid, and becomes an important factor in restoring the nervous invalid to health.

AN American acrobat in Vienna won a queer wager recently. He bet a considerable sum with a Vienna strong man that he could have a [illegible] from a height of [illegible] hand. When 300 di[illegible] the athlete's face became red [illegible] in pain. At the 420th dip he gave up, saying it was impossible to bear the pain any longer. The palm of his hand was swollen and inflamed, and in one place the skin had broken through. Only a small portion of the litre of water had gone to make up the 420 drops.

IT is now apparent that the cholera scare last year was of immense value to the United States. Its direct benefits are seen in the improved quarantine laws, federal and state; in the adoption and enforcement of better sanitary regulations by state and municipal health authorities, and in the diffusion of knowledge about the nature of the disease and how to guard against it. Useful lessons have been learned. But the most important point is that in getting ready to fight cholera the authorities and the public have been reducing the danger from a dozen other maladies.

IT is proposed to set up the big monolith, quarried at Prentice, Wis., as a monument to James G. Blaine. It is the biggest stone ever quarried. It is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, and is 46 feet longer than Cleopatra's needle. It cost $12,000 to cut it out of its bed, and it will cost $22,000 to transport it to the World's fair, where it is proposed to exhibit it. There is some doubt, however, about its ever getting to Chicago as the expense of transportation would be so great. A proposition has been made to cut it somewhere as a monument to the Maine statesman.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, May 2.—SENATE.—The senate was again quorumless Tuesday, and did no business. The few senators present went to Lexington.

HOUSE.—The house met at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning in order to do a day's work in time to leave at noon for the races at Lexington. As might have been expected, there was neither speaker, clerk or minister present when the hour for meeting arrived. Representative Shouse prayed, and the other members were pressed in for the other services so that no time was lost. The committee on general statutes made an adverse report on Mr. Hashaw's bill providing for an assistant state inspector at a salary of $5 per day. The bill was killed by being refused the second reading. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the general road bill. Mr. Sims, of Trigg, made a long argument against a substitute introduced by Mr. Follis, proposing to assess a labor service on citizens of the state, in addition to a money assessment for road purposes. He held that the state can not compel her citizens to work on public roads, this being prohibited in the words of the constitution, which declares that slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited. A quorum failed to vote on the Follis substitute, and the house adjourned shortly before noon.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—SENATE.—No business of importance transacted.

HOUSE.—The warmest and closest struggle over a bill ever made in a Kentucky legislature came to an end Thursday when the question of sustaining or overriding the governor's veto of the bill governing first-class cities was decided. This was disposed of by the senate several days ago against the executive, and it was hoped by the citizens of Louisville that the house might also be induced to repass the bill, and thus give the courts a chance to decide the constitutional questions involved and expressly raised by the governor's veto message. Up to the very moment of the roll-call upon the final vote, which was had at 5 o'clock, after an all-day session, the fight was any guess, and none were bold enough to predict odds one way or the other. Several hours were consumed in rather wearying debate, although the lobbies and corridors were continuously filled with interested spectators, whose attention never seemed to flag for an instant. The actual taking of the vote proved quite dramatic, a number of representatives rising at the call of their names to either apologize or explain or justify their positions in the contest. The vote stood, however, 48 ayes to 44 nays, on the repassage of the bill, and the only remedy left is for a reconsideration of the vote, which is not regarded as probable by even the warmest friends of the charter bill.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—SENATE.—The senate adopted conference reports upon the bills relating to husband and wife, revenue and taxation, juries, and for the protection of fish, and these were repassed as amended. The senate on Friday approved the general bill relating to penitentiaries.

HOUSE.—The disastrous result of Friday's battle in the house to the Louisville party has not daunted that city's representatives, and they are now busily engaged in drafting a new charter bill, which will avoid the governor's objections and meet the views of the latter opposition to the former measure. The house failed to indorse the action of the senate upon a joint resolution adding an emergency clause to the already enacted law dividing the state into one hundred representative districts, and the resolution failed to receive a quorum vote in its favor. This opens a door to a number of contested elections in the next house, and may dangerously embarrass the sixty-day general assembly which is to meet next January. It thoroughly pleases all those representatives whose present districts were changed by the bill and who desire to return next year. In committee of the whole the house next completed the long pending road bill by adopting the Sims substitute, with its political provisions, and it will come up Saturday or Monday upon its final passage.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—SENATE.—Not in session Saturday.

HOUSE.—Friday the senate, before adjourning over to Monday, repassed several important bills which had been agreed upon in conference, and the house took up these Saturday morning and also re-passed them, with the exception of those relating to revenue and taxation. The general statutes committee favorably reported Mr. Halbert's bill prohibiting the open transportation of performing bears along public highways, and the same was ordered to be printed. The same committee reported a bill originated by Mr. Spaulding for the consolidation of all acts relating to the city of Lebanon. Mr. Stephenson, of Meyer, sent up a new bill authorizing the state librarian to supply free to the U. S. circuit court at Cincinnati, copies of the Kentucky Law Reports, Digests and Statutes. The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of enrolled bills for comparison and signature. All the classified municipal order bills have had second readings in the house, and are now ready for final consideration, except, of course, the vetoed first-class cities bill, and that relating to second-class cities, which is still hung up in the senate committee's hand, where it is likely to remain until the Louisville people have had another try for their charter. This week promises to see much of the unfinished business of this general assembly disposed of in some sort of fashion, and it may be that a vacation adjournment to, say September 1, can yet be reached before June.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—SENATE.—There was barely a quorum present Monday. No important business was transacted beyond the introduction and reference of several new bills, among these being one reported by the house municipalities committee for governing cities of the first class. This was merely a copy of the old unamended bill which was vetoed by the governor and raised such a hobbery last Thursday, and the purpose of its introduction in such a shape is to get it put through a first and second reading and then to have it up for amendment, alteration and debate. Mr. Kremer, of Louisville, suggested this plan, and it seems likely to be adopted.

HOUSE.—The house also worked on the fifth-class cities charter bill Monday morning, as it came from the senate, and added several amendments thereto, but, owing to the failure of a quorum, the measure was laid aside until Tuesday. The only sensational feature in the house proceedings was the speech by Mr. Hashaw, of Henry, upon a question of personal privilege. Last Thursday he had seen fit to suddenly change his views in regard to the Louisville charter bill, which he had previously strongly opposed, but which he then voted for. This gave rise to a silly rumor that his vote had been purchased by the Louisville people, and he Monday made a most emphatic and categorical denial of the report, and branded as infamous liars those who had started it in circulation. The governor has signed the bill for the government of cities of the sixth class.

ONE of the "articles of furniture" in the kitchen of the Kentucky restaurant at the fair will be the dusky colored cook of Lexington, "Aunt Rachel." She says she would rather cook for the Kentuckians at the fair than to have "Dolly's" place at the White house.

THE Citizens' Co-operative Electric Light Co., of Frankfort, by reason of its failure to erect its poles and wires, and put in a plant by April 26, as provided in the ordinance granting the privilege, forfeited its rights.

WELL KNOWN IN EUROPE.

EIGHTEEN of the principal presents given to Bismarck on his birthday are valued at $20,000.

ISMAIL PASHA, the ex-khedive of Egypt, is said to be worth $25,000,000, and resides on the shores of the Bosphorus in a palace of great splendor.

DJEVAD PASHA, the grand vizier of Turkey, refuses to keep a harem. He has but one wife, who, ever since he married her, many years ago, has possessed his undivided affection.

PRINCESS MARIA, of Parma, is not pretty, even for a royal bride. She has a long, large countenance, disfigured by a very long and substantial nose, and it is ungallantly said that her face looks like that of a horse.

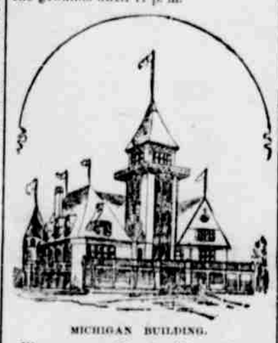
THE ladies of Dresden have been holding a riding tournament, the honors of the joust being won by a young English girl, Miss Theresa Brooks. Her final exploit was the driving of a pair of horses tandem while riding her own horse at full speed.

MR. D. W. HUGHES, of Mexico, Mo., possesses one of the few patents issued by the confederate government. It was for a breech plug for a cannon.

AT THE FAIR.

State Department Photographs—Customs Matters Connected With the Fair.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The first illumination of the World's fair at night since the opening took place Monday evening. The buildings around the grand basin were ablaze with glory. A tremendous crowd of people were present. The spectators were permitted to remain on the grounds until 11 p. m.



MICHIGAN BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—When the exhibit of the state department is finally installed at the World's fair, Chicago, not the least interesting feature will be the collection of photographs of buildings it has occupied since its first organization to the present. The collection is the property of Mr. John Hoswell, chief of the bureau of indexes and archives, whose knowledge of the history of the department is probably more extensive than that of any other person, and has been loaned to the government board to complete the showing made by the department.

IOWA BUILDING.

It has been impossible to secure photographs or other views of all the buildings that have housed the state department from the beginning, but the exceptions are few and from an historical point of view unimportant.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department, will leave on Wednesday for Chicago to remain a week. He will devote himself while there to straightening out customs matters connected with the World's fair.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Secretary Hoke Smith May Revolutionize the Methods Practiced There.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The tourists who intend extending their World's fair trip to the Yellowstone National park will be a good deal interested in a hearing given Monday by Secretary Hoke Smith to all persons interested in the transportation and hotel business in the park.

There have been complaints growing out of the fact that a practical monopoly existed in the park so far as transportation was concerned. The Northern Pacific Co. sells through tickets, which include transportations and hotel accommodations in the park. These tickets read good by particular transportation companies and particular hotels. There are several companies and persons wishing to transact business in that park.

The secretary Monday listened to representatives of the railway company, the transportation men and others. It is understood that he proposes to do away, to a large extent at least, with the monopoly features in the park, and to open business there to general competition. The railway company will be required to assist in the matter.

Ward H. Lamon Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—News has been received here of the death at Martinsburg, W. Va., of Col. Ward H. Lamon, a few minutes before midnight, Sunday night. Col. Lamon was president Lincoln's private secretary and enjoyed the most confidential relations with the martyred president. He continued to live in Washington long after President Lincoln's death and here he wrote the greater portion of his life of Lincoln. Col. Lamon removed to Martinsburg some years since.

A Farmer Jury Excused.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 9.—When the circuit court convened here Monday morning the jury, which was composed of 12 farmers, presented to the circuit court a petition setting forth the fact that, on account of the lateness of the season, they were behind with their crops. The judge heard the petition, and excused the jury. This is the first case of the kind on record in this part of the state.

Fitzhum Gets a Stay.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 9.—Warden Stout has received a telegram from Court Justice Lambert, of Dunkirk, announcing that a stay of execution has been granted in the case of John Fitzhum, the Buffalo murderer, who was to have been electrocuted this week. Fitzhum was notified and said, "Now I can go to sleep."

Bismarck's Eldest Brother Dead.

BERLIN, May 9.—Privy Councillor Von Bismarck, eldest brother of the ex-chancellor, is dead.

The Skiff Overturned.

CAIRO, Ill., May 9.—While returning to his home near Marshall's Ferry, in a skiff, Peter Jackson was caught in the current of the Wabash river, which is now over a mile wide, and the skiff, becoming unmanageable, was overturned, and Jackson, his wife and two children were drowned.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The gold reserve Monday, according to the treasurer's book, is placed at $97,813,609. The gold situation remains unchanged and seems to giving little or no concern to officials of the treasury department.

Duke of York and Princess May.

LONDON, May 9.—The betrothal of the duke of York and Princess May meets the hearty approval of Queen Victoria, and is the one topic of discussion in royal circles. Her majesty stands in the relation of parent toward all members of the royal family in matrimonial matters.

Spaulding's Successor.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is understood, says the Washington Post, that Scott Wike, of Illinois, will succeed assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding.

UNMANAGEABLE TRAIN.

It Dashes With Lightning Like Speed Into the Lafayette Depot.

Baggage, Mail and Express Car Completely Demolished—Ten Lives Crushed Out Without a Moment's Warning and a Dozen or More Injured.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May. 8—An awful railroad accident, attended by appalling loss of life and destruction of property, occurred in this city a few minutes after 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The fated train was the Big Four lightning express, bound from Chicago to Cincinnati, due at the latter place about 7 o'clock in the morning. The exact cause of the accident will never be known, as the only two men who could shed any light on that subject, the fireman and engineer, are both dead.

The conditions of curve and grade were such as to contribute to the dimensions of the disaster. For a distance of two and a half or three miles west of the city a heavy grade of fifty feet to the mile leads to the bridge that spans the Wabash river. Leading up to the bridge on the west there is a curve, and once across the bridge there is another, the latter exceedingly abrupt. Travelers east-bound and others whose duties took them to the station, were made aware before the crash came that something was wrong.

Two miles up the hill the engineer whistled for the brakes. A few seconds later the call was repeated. The train appeared, approaching at lightning speed, and as the roar rapidly increased, and the call for brakes was repeated again and again, the people at the station glanced at one another nervously, and some edged away. In an inconceivably short time, it appeared, from the first note of the whistle on the hill to the last despairing whistle for brakes, the monster engine and nine cars had rounded the first curve, and were on the bridge, coming at a rate of speed variously estimated at from fifty to seventy miles an hour.

The train once in sight, those about the station were alone aware of the awful peril in which they stood, and most of them escaped. Another instant the headlight had flashed past like a cannon-ball of fire. There was a crash that awoke thousands of the residents of Lafayette from their sleep, and then arose the sound of escaping steam, the wails of the maimed and the shrieks of the dying. The scenes of wreck and confusion immediately ensuing baffle description. The engine, refusing to take the abrupt curve just east of the bridge, jumped the track. It caught the corner of the station, a brick structure, tearing down a big section. Being thus veered from its course, it was turned half way round and rolled over and over, finally crashing into some Lake Erie and Western freight cars that stood on a siding. The three baggage mail and express cars immediately following were shattered into fragments. How any of the occupants of the cars escaped with their lives is past understanding. The engine as it left the rails also struck a long line of shed, which was knocked down and went to contribute to the accumulation of debris.

Dead—Theodore J. McMahon, Cincinnati, messenger of the American Express Co.; Charles H. Myers, Cincinnati, postal clerk; Charles Long, Lebanon, Ind., postal clerk; A. R. Chadwick, Shelbyville, Ind., postal clerk; Michael Welch, Indianapolis, engineer; Sterling McInnes, Urbana, Ill., fireman; Otto Jesselson, residence unknown; Charles Scahill, Indianapolis, molder; Charles Meyers, Lafayette, bus driver; John Lehnen, Lafayette, driver mail wagon.

Injured—Charles Rouse, Lafayette, leg broken; Wm. Graze, Frankfort, head cut and badly bruised; S. Bergenhouse, Milwaukee, head and arm cut and finger broken; — Henerson, two fingers cut off; Jefferson Reese, Kemper, badly bruised; Richard Jones, Pontiac, bruised; Lewis, Leffler, Fowler, Ind.; I. N. Vickery, postal clerk, Cincinnati, spine injured and badly bruised; C. W. Carnahan, postal clerk, State avenue, Cincinnati, cut and bruised; Harry Elder, postal clerk, Cincinnati, cut and bruised; C. A. Wissel, postal clerk, Shelbyville, cut about the head and bruised; L. A. Wetzler, postal clerk,

SHUT OUT.

Cleveland Issues His Ultimatum, and He Will See Office-Seekers No More.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following has been issued by the president for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8, 1893.

It has become apparent, after two months' experience, that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the president have wholly failed in the operation. The time which under these rules was set apart for the reception of senators and representatives has been almost entirely spent in listening to applications for office which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their reiteration, and impossible of remembrance. A due regard for public duty, which must be neglected if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance, oblige me to decline from and after this date all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own motion, may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects except on the days and during the hours especially designated for that purpose. I earnestly request senators and representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and friends when visiting the executive mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to await results.

Carnegie Cuts Wages.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—The workmen at the Duquesne Works of the Carnegie Steel Co. confirm the report current that a cut in wages has been made in certain departments of the works. All the furnacemen, numbering about 300, have had notice that a 20 per cent. reduction of the present rates will take effect Monday. Another important new departure at the works will turn on tests to be made Sunday of the new process of hydraulic strippers in the manufacture of billets. If the trial proves successful, as anticipated, the new method will retire about 100 men.

The Gates Were Kept Shut.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The rule to close the gates of the World's fair Sunday was rigidly enforced Sunday, at least so far as the ticket purchasing public was concerned. The fortunate hundreds who held passes were admitted, however, and allowed to wander about the grounds at their will. It was a beautiful day, and thousands of workingmen, some of them with families, went to the fair-grounds under the apprehension that the gates were to be open. And when these toilers were turned away they left in anything but good humor.

DENOUNCED.

The President's Order Creates Much Criticism—It is Said to Be Uncalled For and an Affront to American Citizens.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Enquirer published the following special from Washington Tuesday morning:

"The main subject of discussion in Washington is, of course, the announcement of the president that he will not give personal interviews to candidates for office, except when he invites them, and inviting applicants to leave the city. Among public men and those who are willing to become public men there is reluctance to talk on the president's order for publication, but simply as a statement of fact it may be said that the order is generally denounced as uncalled for and as an affront to the American citizen, who has as much right to try to enter the public service as those who are now in. Of course it is generally admitted that the pressure for place has taken a great deal of the president's time, but the pressure is no greater than it usually is at the opening of a new administration, and it is out of proportion to the bigness of the change that ought to be made. The men who are in office, and especially the republicans who are in place and do not want to be disturbed, have been sneering at the 'hungry horses' and mourning because the president has to be afflicted with the place-hunters, and has not time to attend to the public business. What is the public business? Mr. Cleveland is the chief executive and his main business is to appoint and direct the great army of subordinates who administer the government. The president may look upon the exclusion of the applicants from his presence as the wisest course and the best means of getting the right people in the right places at the earliest moment.

"If the results shall be good there will be no complaint from the civil service reformers, but the exasperating thing is that the president's order is interpreted by the bogus civil service reformers and the fellows who are in as a rebuff to those who have their applications before the president and departments now. The most gloating over the order is by men who would not vote for Mr. Cleveland or any other man bearing the brand of democracy at a popular election. It is said the president hesitated for a good while after the matter suggested itself to his mind before he issued his statement. He was in doubt as to how it would be received and as to how the plan would work. Time will tell."

DISARMAMENT.

The Noble Idea Advanced by the Pope—An Encyclical to Be Issued to the European Governments.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald's special from Paris says: From authentic information, it would appear that the pope is preparing an encyclical to the European governments, setting forth the inevitable crisis to which the crushing military charges condemn Europe. He will call the attention of the governments to the necessity of introducing the idea of pacification into their general policy as well as the oppressement of the anger of the working classes consequent upon their misery.

His holiness will ask for a resolution of the question of disarmament probably by an encyclical, which may be the result of an agreement come to in his interview with the emperor of Germany.

The governments of Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Russia are said to be already informed of the agreement referred to above, and are willing to accept it. Russia has made certain reserves, but intends, it is believed, to adhere to the general decision, in which case she would be charged with the mission of bringing pressure upon France to induce her to join the other nations.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the statements of Senator Stanford, that ex-President Harrison, elected a professor in the Leland Stanford university, of California, is preparing a code of international law to be submitted for consideration and adoption, after amendment, by the civilized nations of the world. This code is to be the law of an international court to decide all disputes, and thus tend to do away with war. The encyclical of the pope and the lectures of the ex-president, if they effect their purposes, will be the grandest achievements of the close of the nineteenth century.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

A Nashville Murderer Dies From a Hemorrhage Before His Trial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—A horrible murder, recently committed in this city, was recalled Monday by the death, under sensational circumstances, of the murderer, who was on hand awaiting trial at the term of the criminal court just begun. The lifeless body of Ed Gilliam, half Negro and half Indian, was found by his mother lying at full length on the brick pavement in the back yard just as day was breaking. An inquest over the body resulted in a verdict of death from internal hemorrhage, there being no positive evidence of violence. Gilliam's death probably saved him from the gallows or a life sentence in the penitentiary, for about six months ago he smashed out the brains of Pat McCormick, a young boy, and all but murdered the boy's brother in a like manner, and he was under indictment for murder in the first degree.

Gold for the U. S. Treasury.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The St. Louis banks have come to the aid of the U. S. treasury, and Tuesday over $2,000,000 in gold will be paid into the sub-treasury in exchange for treasury and national bank notes. No request for aid of this description was made, but Saturday ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, on behalf of several banks, called upon Sub-Treasurer R. G. Farrar and informed him that a large sum in gold would be exchanged for notes, if it was deemed desirable by the government. The offer was accepted, and Monday afternoon arrangements were completed.

Model of the Cruiser Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A handsome model of the cruiser Olympia, now under construction by the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, was Monday placed on exhibition at the navy department. It will be sent to Chicago for exhibition at the fair.

The Delamaters Go Free.

MEADVILLE, Pa., May 9.—In the court of quarter sessions Monday Judge Henderson filed opinions quashing all the indictments, nine in number, against the Delamaters for embezzlement. The court's action is severely criticised by depositors in the wrecked bank.

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

THE storm in Ohio county did about $20,000 damage.

The wide-awake people of enterprising Mayfield will hereafter walk at night by electric light.

DAVIESS county produced 14,454,394 pounds of tobacco last season, and Graves county 11,161,710.

APPLICATION has been made for the release on bail of W. H. Holt, one of the accused in the Oliver tragedy at Morganfield.

KENTUCKY postmasters appointed a few days ago: T. H. Gaines, Montgomery, Trigg county; M. T. Pettit, New Eagle Mills; Berry Thomason, North Pleasureville, Henry county; H. J. Lamkin, Springfield, Hickman county.

HENDERSON is to have a gymnasium.

THE meat dealers of Lebanon have entered into an agreement to sell no more meat on Sunday.

The total wealth of Graves county is $5,911,315.

FARMERS in Central Kentucky report the loss of many sheep. They were sheared too early, and could not stand exposure to the cold weather.

THE Journal says there are few large fortunes in Jessamine county, none exceeding $100,000, but that an unusual number of people are in comfortable moderate circumstances.

REV. WALLACE THARP, of Carlisle, will preach the commencement sermon for Franklin Female college, and Jas. Lane Allen will deliver the commencement address on June 2.

WM. BEAMER, of Johnson City, an engineer connected with a flying machine that has for a week been operating in Hopkinsville, was shot by some unknown assassin while operating his machine and instantly killed. The manager of the machine says that Beamer was a single man. There is the most intense excitement prevailing as to the identity of the unknown assassin and there is a spirit of determination to bring the guilty man to justice. At the coroner's inquest it was shown that two shots were fired.

JIM COLLINS, a horse thief, was lynched at Sherman, by a mob composed of farmers. Collins had stolen a number of horses in that neighborhood lately and fled to Decatur, Ill. He was being brought back from that place when the mob boarded the train and took him from the officers. Every man in the mob wore a mask, but some of them were recognized and they will be prosecuted for murder. Some of Collins' friends claim he was crazy and not responsible for his acts. His father killed himself and he has a sister in the Lexington asylum.

R. L. WALL, of Hardin county graduated with high honors from the school of dentistry of the Columbus university. Mr. Wall is a clerk in the pension office. He will soon resign and return to Kentucky to practice his profession.

The total valuation of Daviess county's property for taxation is $9,586,582, after deducting $938,651 for exemptions, making the entire property valuation $10,525,233. This is an increase of $2,449,200 over last year.

WHILE kneeling at prayer at his bedside, Father W. P. Mackin, one of the best known priests in the Louisville diocese, died suddenly. For a long time he had been afflicted with heart trouble, but it was not considered serious.

AT Leatherwood Mrs. Mary Lamborn and her eight-year-old grand-daughter were cruelly assaulted by two masked men. They entered through the window and immediately bound the old lady and little girl with ropes and threatened to hang them if they did not tell where a large sum of money was hidden.

ROBERT BOUBLIER, aged 14, was run over by an electric street car at Louisville and cut almost in two. He was trying to get on the rear end of the motor car while it was in motion.

THREE negroes, suspected of robbery, were strung up by a vigilance committee near Leitchfield until one confessed that one of the other two committed the robbery and divided the proceeds with him. The three were then placed in jail.

NEWPORT'S assessment for 1893 is $8,959,720, an increase of $224,539 over last year.

BREATHITT county's assessed wealth is $1,301,826, a decrease of nearly $100,000, caused by $244,229 of exemptions.

BREATHITT county produced only 124 bushels of wheat last year.

NEAR Kenton Furnace, Charley Messer dropped his pistol, which discharged it, the ball striking his sister, killing her almost instantly.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD son of Geoffrey Stevens fell into the cistern at Lamasco. The mother lowered her ten-year-old boy with a window curtain to the babe's rescue. The curtain tore and the second child also fell into ten feet of water. Both were drowned. When taken out the little hero held the babe in his arms.

WHEN the administrator searched the property of Wm. Kidd, of Louisville, who died lately, he found in an old tin can in the cellar $3,333. The money was divided among the children and heirs.

MRS. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville, through Miss Symmes, has notified the representatives in Chicago of the Kentucky Association of Columbian clubs that she will donate enough money to make up the deficit needed for the completion of the decorations of the Kentucky parlor in the woman's building.

J. H. SWANGO, the convicted plagiarist, was deposed from his throne as king of Kentucky orators by a meeting of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Oratorical association held at Lexington a few days ago.

JAMES H. SWANGO declines to release the intercollegiate oratorical medal in accordance with the demand of the executive committee upon the grounds of plagiarism, as he characterizes the accusations groundless and the demand unauthorized. Center college indorses him.

MR. JAMES S. ESCOTT, of Louisville, has been appointed national bank examiner for Kentucky.

F. M. GRIFFIN has been appointed postmaster at Jamison, the first democrat to get the office in its history.

A YOUNG chicken with four legs and five wings, three of which are on its back and two on its breast, is said to be a curiosity of Estell.

AT the Central university field trials, Kirby vaulted 9 feet, Taylor made a broad jump of 18 feet 5 inches, Wood put the shot at 33 feet, Scott ran 100 yards in 11 seconds. These will represent their features in the intercollegiate field day contest, to be held at Lexington May 26. Five Kentucky colleges will participate.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Facts Which Confront the Republican Party in Its Policy.

When an imminent danger threatens, the first thing to do is to avert it. It is time enough to inquire into the causes of the danger after it is past.

This is plainly the policy in regard to the existing financial difficulty. But the organs of the misguided republican party are trying to impeach the sense and the patriotism of a great majority of the people by assertions that "about money the democratic party is not to be trusted," and that the "heavy loss of gold" is explained by the fact that "an overwhelming prejudice within the democratic party favors silver payments."

It is due to the truth of history to meet this misrepresentation at once with a plain statement of incontestable facts:

1. When the democratic administration came into power on the 4th of March, the reserve of gold held for the republican rule, "free coinage," was [illegible] when the democrats [illegible] four years before the amount of the gold above the $100,000,000 reserve turned over to Mr. Harrison was $97,874,422.

2. There has been no democratic clamor in favor of silver payments. On the contrary, Senators Voorhees and Cockrell, prominent advocates of free coinage, have approved the determination of the administration to pay in gold.

3. The most active cause of the present difficulty is the republican silver act of 1890, under which, as Secretary Carlisle says, "the government has been and now is paying gold for silver bullion and storing the silver in the vaults, where it is as useless for any purpose of circulation or redemption as iron, lead or any other commodity."

4. The suggestion of and authority for silver redemption are contained in this same republican law, which directs the secretary of the treasury to "coin of the silver bullion purchased under this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for."

In fixing responsibility stick to the facts. But first of all, let all good citizens sustain the government's policy to maintain the public credit and keep the public faith.—N. Y. World.

LECTURER HARRISON.

His War Policy Will Have to Undergo a Change.

Ex-President Harrison's services have been secured as a lecturer on international law at the Stanford university in California, and Senator Stanford is reported as saying that he "had an abhorrence of war, and had suggested to Gen. Harrison that in his lectures he should devote himself to any extent he desires to arguments for peace and arbitration." It will be interesting to hear Gen. Harrison lecture in favor of arbitration, considering how much he did when in power to uphold, in his dealings with Chili, that view of national honor which makes arbitration, as a means of settling international disputes, a mock. The Chilians were in great trouble when the Valparaiso riot occurred; there was no reason for believing that the government authorized or approved of it, or were reluctant to punish the rioters. There was no doubt of our capacity to conquer the country in a single campaign, if we chose. The case was one, therefore, which eminently called for delay, and patience and forbearance, for, in short, the display of faith in peaceful methods. President Harrison, however, from the very first, permitted the navy department to shower threats on the Chilians, in such volume as to make it very difficult for a high-spirited people to apologize and make amends, and to commit the American press and public to a war policy towards a small feeble power. His getting in a war message on Monday because he had no telegram on Saturday is fresh in everybody's memory. Should he come out now as a supporter of arbitration, we trust that he will bear in mind that a peaceful, peace-loving state of the public mind is necessary to make arbitration successful, and that to produce this state the duelistic view of honor has to be laid aside. It was as difficult to persuade people, when they found we had a nice new navy, that honor did not require us to fight the Chilians promptly last year, as it would have been to convince a South Carolina gentleman in 1859 that as good gentlemen as he here at the north kept their honor in good condition without either occasionally shooting at anybody or being occasionally shot at. In short, in order to have peace or peaceful modes of settling differences, we have to cultivate a peaceable disposition.—N. Y. Post.

WHITELAW REID.

An Insult to the Intelligence of the American People.

The overwhelming rebuke administered to Whitelaw Reid by the country at the last national election has not cast out his besetting sin of demagoguery. Interviewed at Chicago he says that, despite the heavy foreign demand for gold, the republicans had money enough while in control of the government. He has not the grace to acknowledge in this connection that the money which barely sufficed to carry his party through its last term of power was the one hundred million dollars left in the treasury by the democratic administration preceding. Not alone was this vast sum squandered under the Harrison regime, but millions of indebtedness were incurred and the revenues of the government were spent. No one is more fully aware of this than is Mr. Reid, and he insults the intelligence of the people by asking them to believe that the poverty of the United States treasury and the stringency of the times are due to a party which has been in control for less than two months, and as yet has had no session of congress. The country was saved from financial disaster by turning down just such demagogues as Mr. Reid, and putting honest, patriotic men at the head of affairs.—Detroit Free Press.

——Most of the officers of the world's fair are said to be republicans, but it may be noted that the president of the United States, the governor of the state and the mayor of the city in which the fair is located, and who officiated at its opening, are all democrats. There seems to be no lack of evidence that the country which this year so gloriously celebrates its discovery is benumbingly democratic.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——Cleveland's foot is down and the financial world knows that it will stay down. The executive will maintain the exchangeable value of gold and silver, dollar for dollar, as the party promised to do.—Kansas City Times.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Public Faith Has Withstood Cowardly Republican Attacks.

It is a credit to the people of this country that all the petty attempts to create a financial flurry and precipitate a disastrous crisis have been unavailing. Never before has the spirit of party malignity more recklessly asserted itself. The relations of the president and the cabinet have been misrepresented and an open rupture between them made to appear as imminent. Republican organs have exerted their influence to create a want of confidence and to arouse the financial interests of the west against those of the east. There has been a well-defined purpose to injure the administration in the eyes of the country, no matter what disastrous consequences might ensue. But public faith has withstood the cowardly assaults, and the belief that [illegible] the head of [illegible] government [illegible] that may [illegible] the business men and the minds of the financiers of the country. It threw light upon phases of the question that were before obscure, and corrected misunderstandings that had arisen. It brought out clearly the fact, which some have affected to doubt, that the secretary and the bankers have the same object in view, and are entirely agreed as to the necessity of repealing the silver act of 1890 as the only complete remedy for existing evils. There were some differences of view as to the details of the action probably required in the interval before this repeal can be achieved; but they are anxious to cooperate with each other in the most cordial manner.

These facts are of the utmost importance, because it is plain that no financial policy can be successful which, on the one hand, has not the approval of the secretary, and on the other does not meet the requirements of the large commercial and financial interests represented by the bankers. Secretary Carlisle has shown a clearer conception of the situation and its demands than some even of his friends were willing to concede to him. He has also recognized the responsibility of the bankers as trustees for the greater part of the business of the whole country, a matter which in itself is of primary importance. With amicable cooperation secured, and with the known broad and well-considered views of President Cleveland, the country can look forward to the difficulties which must be met with confident assurance that they will be overcome without serious consequences to the business interests of the country.—Det