

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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EIGHTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1892.

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MR. J. I. CASE, (Hickory Grove Farm, home of Jay-Eye-See) Racine, Wis., says: "After trying every known remedy, I removed a large Bunch of two years standing, from a 3 year old filly, with three applications of QUINN'S OINTMENT. It is the best preparation I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all Horsemen."

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POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Democratic Party Their Only Hope For Relief.

This issue is so mixed, muddled and mingled up in our politics, that I am afraid many good and true Democrats, myself among this number, don't see it in its true meaning.

I have a silver certificate or bank bill which reads: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the United States Treasury five silver dollars payable to the bearer on demand," and my understanding is, that men take these silver bills at the same rate of grains in their silver ores or bullion as is in the silver coined dollars; that is, that there is, when coined, just as much and no more, nor no less silver grain in the five dollars of bullion representing the five dollar bill as there is in the five dollars in the United States Treasury which the bill entitles me to on demand.

If this is the correct view, and I so understand it to be, where is the sense of our demanding more or free coinage, when, in fact, our silver certificates already in free circulation, represents every dollar of silver ore or bullion that it could or would represent if it was all coined, and it certainly is more desirable in circulation as paper than would be silver coined dollars.

Silver miners and kings and their henchmen want our government to make these silver treasury bills a legal tender the world over, and are demanding this sort of legislation in order that they may make fortunes and grow to be millionaires like other protected classes at the expense of the masses, and we have been blindly following and are now following their leader, although it would not make us one dollar more per capita in circulation and would add millions of dollars in taxes upon us to make good the depreciated value of silver in foreign lands. Until we can get foreign countries to agree with us to maintain silver and gold on a parity, it seems folly to demand free coinage when we now have our treasury vaults filled with more silver coined already than our government can get into circulation.

Why should the country every few years spend thousands of dollars in building new treasury vaults to hold silver coined which we refuse to take out on our silver bullion?

All over these United States our silver dollars whether represented in coined silver or silver bank bills pass in trade at fully 100 cents on the dollar, and how could it be any better if we had free coinage than it is. A sensible man won't manufacture more goods than he knows he can find a sale for, and a well managed government ought not to be required to coin silver only on demand, but should be required as ours is, to give silver or silver paper money in exchange for all the silver bullion presented to it at its true value.

Silver is not the issue that is hurting us farmers, but it is being used by demagogues and corrupt-designing protection advocates, to divide, distract and defeat Democracy, and perpetuate the damning curses bred and fostered under a high protective tariff, which is enslaving the labor and the agricultural people and making vast fortunes for those protected under this robber legislation.

I am not a defender of the demonitization act of 1873 and always have advocated free coinage; but I never have been able to see how or why its demonitization in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, injuriously affected the price of cotton, wheat, etc. I remember distinctly that the price of these products during this period of total demonitization remained good, and I also remember in 1878, the year we passed the act remonetizing silver coinage at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, I sold twenty odd bales of cotton at seven cents per pound, and that other products decreased in value, and we have passed an additional act increasing silver coinage to \$4,500,000 per month. But cotton and wheat both steadily have declined until no longer are they found money making crops. The true cause which has depreciated the price of these farm products is our prohibitory or protective tariff, which prevents European nations from exchanging their manufactured products for our agricultural products. We raise more farm products than our home markets can consume and our tariff laws prohibits foreign people from a free exchange of

their goods we need for ours which they need, and in consequence of this mean, vicious and unchristian legislation, Europeans have developed wheat interests in India and cotton in South America, and are trying to become independent of us. If silver had resulted injuriously to our cotton and wheat interests from 1873 to 1877 there might be some reason in the argument that free coinage would help us farmers. We will never again have a prosperous agricultural class in America until our farmers North, East, South and West become solidly united and lay aside all other issues for the one issue of tariff reform or free trade. Let's let all other issues slide and secure this one of vital interest now, if we can. Cleveland's election means death to the Force bill and protective tariff, and means prosperity and happiness for all classes.

I wish the National Democratic party at Chicago had announced just what it did on tariff issues and in a few words opposed the Force bill and declared in favor of all reforms needful in half the lines uttered.

All true Democrats know that Democracy hasn't had the control of national legislation since 1860 and is not responsible for existing legislation, and they will not desert its cause now.

The People's party in this part of Georgia is sure of utter defeat in our next election.

Out of a membership in the Sub-Alliance here of about one hundred or more, there is not twenty, and I almost said ten, who will vote the People's party ticket.

The People's party leaders are using the Alliance order for partisan and personal ends here, and in consequence the Sub-Alliances are disbanding. Of the Sub-Alliances within five miles of here not one of them has had a regular meeting in six months. Thus we see a noble and good organization being disintegrated by designing demagogues. These leaders are making a death struggle to prevent their inevitable destruction this fall, but their doom is fixed now and I believe they see it, although to hear them talk and speak and read their papers they ignore this fact and declare they are stronger now than they have ever been. —S. G. B. Erwin, of Erwin, Ga., in Louisville Home and Farm.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The House by a vote of 118 to 107 decided in favor of the World's Fair appropriation, but the opponents of the appropriation declined to give in and moved for a reconsideration, and then began filibustering to prevent a vote being taken on that motion. It is claimed that about fifty members of the House have agreed to keep up the filibustering until a majority of the entire House shall vote for the appropriation, or the Senate shall agree to adjourn without its being passed. A majority of the entire House will not vote for the appropriation, because many of them are away and will not return for that purpose, and the Senate will not agree to adjourn until this appropriation is agreed to by the House. The filibusters are bluffing very bravely, but it is not believed that they will have the backbone to actually carry out their threats, and the prediction is made that before this letter is in print they will have weakened and the appropriation have been made.

There is no discount upon the "pull" the National banks have in the House. When a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of taxes paid by them to National, State and Territorial governments, and for other information, which had been referred to the Ways and Means committee but not reported back to the House, was called up as a privileged matter, it was promptly laid on the table by a vote of 161 to 53.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the committee on Territories to visit New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma during the recess, to personally investigate their condition.

As if it was not already hot enough with the thermometer at 100 in the shade, the Senate, a body which usually takes things cool and easy, resolved itself into a political debating society, with the report of Senator Aldrich's committee on the effects of the tariff upon earnings, cost of living, etc., as the sub-

ject for discussion, and the Senators spouted away just as the session had just began and the weather was perfectly comfortable. Senator Aldrich opened the ball with a long speech and an able one, too, in favor of protection, and pointing out the decrease in the cost of living, as shown by the report of the committee, which he said had made its investigation free from partisanship, and the greater earnings of Americans, as compared with Europeans. Senator Vest was the next to make a set speech. His speech consisted of a general attack on the protective system, rather than an answer to Senator Aldrich's statements, Senator Carlisle having announced his intention to reply to so much of it as referred to the investigation by the committee, of which he was a member. The feature of Mr. Vest's speech that attracted the most attention was his assertion that under the protective system agricultural lands had steadily decreased in value, an assertion which was denied, so far as it concerned their States, by a number of Republican Senators, including the two Republicans who voted against the McKinley bill in the Senate—Paddock of Nebraska and Pettigrew of North Dakota. The other Senators taking more or less prominent parts in the discussion were Allison, Palmer, Hale and Davis.

Senator Cameron, finding that he could not defeat or "hang up" the nomination of Mr. Shiras, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme court, withdrew his opposition and allowed the nomination to be unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

President Harrison's nomination of A. B. Hepburn, who has been National bank examiner at New York city for several years, to be Comptroller of the Currency in place of Mr. Lacey, who in becoming president of a National bank has followed close in the footsteps of several other comptrollers, was not altogether satisfactory to any one but Mr. Hepburn's personal friends, not because of anything known against that gentleman, but because the peculiar circumstances surrounding the examinations of several of the big National banks of Philadelphia and Boston, which failed a year or so ago—a Congressional committee is now investigating their failures—had caused conservative people to think that a change in the method of examination would prove advantageous, and they know that such a change is not likely to be made by one of the old force of examiners.

The new Canadian retaliation law has whetted the appetites of the retaliationists who now ask that the Grand Trunk railroad be officially retaliated against because of discriminations in freight charges it makes against Americans. A Senate committee will investigate.

More Colorado Wealth.

The mining excitement of Colorado seems to have been transferred from Creede to Pitkin. For some time wonderfully rich strikes have been made in the latter camp, especially in the Hindoo and Tycoon mines and properties adjoining.

The influx of miners and prospectors is wonderful, and it is estimated that at least 500 new men have gone in during the past month. Among the new companies located upon claims of considerable extent are several from Boston and Halifax. Some of the assays made from mineral sent down run as high as \$1,800 per ton.

For curative effects, one bottle Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other name.

Each Shot to Kill.

Grant Sellers, Deputy Sheriff of Pulaski county, on Thursday of last week attempted to arrest John Coffee, a notorious character at Flat Rock, twenty miles south of Somerset. Coffee saw Sellers first, and drew his pistol and shot Sellers through the breast, inflicting what is thought to be a fatal wound. Sellers returned the fire, and probably fatally wounded Coffee.

The man who painted, "Repent and be saved," on Whitelaw Reid's front fence probably tendered his kindly advice too late. He is in for it now on the 8th of November.—Cin. Enquirer.

Hall's Hair Renewer prevents dandruff, and stops the hair from falling.