

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885, and Made Famous in the Celebrated Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

* "Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back," *

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

TENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

NUMBER 6.

A BIG DROP.



When you come to Lexington drop in and see us, and we will show you the biggest stock of **CLOTHING,**

Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Wholesale and Retail—you ever saw.

If you can't come write to us and tell us what you want.

Men's Suits from \$5 up.
Boys' Suits from \$1.25 up.

You will make more than your expenses, though, if you come in person and make your selections.

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LEXINGTON, KY.

MERCHANTS' JOB LOT HOUSE,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Big Drives in

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

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165 & 167 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.

The leading house for FANCY DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS and NOTIONS. Always have Big Drives. Special attention to Mail Orders.

Clark County National Bank

MAIN STREET, WINCHESTER, KY.

JOHN W. BEAN, President.

B. F. CURTIS, Cashier.

Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$100,000.

Undivided Profits, \$35,000.

Organized 1865, being the oldest bank in the county. Collections made on all points, and your business solicited.

Clay City National Bank,

CLAY CITY, KY.

Capital.....\$50,000.

FLOYD DAY, President.

J. F. COX, Cashier.

No Bank in Eastern Kentucky has better vaults, nor better facilities for keeping your account. Managed entirely by home people who know you and who are always ready to accommodate you. Money to loan on reasonable rates. Call on us.

TRADERS DEPOSIT BANK,

MT. STERLING, KY.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. | SURPLUS, \$30,000.

J. M. BIGSTAFF, President.

G. L. KIRKPATRICK, Vice President.

W. W. THOMPSON, Cashier.

We respectfully solicit the business of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky. A general banking business done. Give us a chance to send you a bank book, pay your checks, and loan you money when in need. W. W. THOMPSON, Cash.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPOON, President.

R. D. HUNTER, Cashier.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00.
Surplus, \$60,000.00.

This Bank solicits the accounts of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky, and offers its customers every facility, and the most liberal terms within the limits of legitimate banking. oct18,1y

VICTOR + BOGAERT,

Manufacturing Jeweler,

17 E. Short Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices. All Goods and Work Guaranteed.

Giving Herself Away.

She stood beside the platform scale,
Her lover by her side,
Her dimpled hand she placed in his,
He murmured: "Be my bride."

With downcast eye and faltering voice
Love's summons to obey,
She dropped a nickel in the slot
And gave herself A WEIGHT.

WHAT IS HILL?

He Trims His Sails For Every Wind That Blows.

Savoyard Puts Him in the School of Which Van Buren and Weed Were Leaders.

It would be well enough for the Hon. David B. Hill, the Democrat, or rather the ex-Democrat, to take an observation and ascertain just where he is "at." When a Democratic statesman makes a great speech on the leading political issue of the day, and that speech is most rapturously applauded by Republicans, and most severely censured by all his fellow-Democrats, we begin to ask, What sort of freak is this? Those Republicans who advocated Democratic principles and supported Democratic candidates in 1884 were called mugwumps, and it would be well enough for the lexicographers to set about the coining of a name for those Democrats who advocate Republican doctrine in 1894. David B. Hill belongs to that school of New York politics founded by Aaron Burr, and of which Martin Van Buren, the Democrat, and Thurlow Weed, the Whig, were the most conspicuous exemplars. He is a Talleyrand, not a Bismarck. He is the practical politician, who trims his sails for every wind that blows.

It almost required a surgical operation to get his silver views out of him, such views as they were, and a poor lot they were. What little he knows about the tariff is of the Randall order. He is that political monstrosity, a Democrat who believes in paternalism. Nine Democrats out of every ten object to the Wilson bill because it contains too much protection. Hill objects to it because it contains too little protection.

As for the income tax, the soundest of Democrats are disagreed both as to its expediency and its orthodoxy. If I were to make a revenue bill, I should not have an income tax in it except in very modified form. But there is an overwhelming sentiment in Democratic communities, even at the east, in favor of the income tax. I don't believe it is "good politics." I do believe its operation will be unpopular, even in communities that are now unanimously for it. Wiser men than I, though, think the income tax a master stroke of policy, and they may be right. There ought to be some sort of

tax of that nature, however; but it ought to be a tax on franchises and inheritances. The Hon. Uriel S. Hall, of Missouri, a practical farmer and a cultured versatile statesman, spoke as follows on this subject in the house of representatives:

"Coming down to the question of principle, can you ever perfect a revenue tariff in any government without an income tax? My able colleague from Missouri (Mr. Tarsney) dwelt in some measure upon this matter. I notice in the Washington Post of this morning an extract from the New York Sun, in which that organ denounces the income tax for the reason that the revenue from the income tax law in England had varied during a period of twenty years; this writer cites the fact that during this period the rates of taxation varied from sixteen pence on the pound to two pence, the revenue derived by the government varying from 3,500,000 pounds to 17,500,000 pounds. I quote the article merely from memory. Now, I say that this flexibility of the income tax is one of the greatest arguments in its favor. I do not believe that any party on earth, that any man who is a patriot, wants to see the business interests of this country hazarded and the obligation of contracts impaired by changes in the tariff every two or four years.

"I asked an eminent member of the ways and means committee whether he could even in theory conceive of a tax which would give a proper revenue for 1895 and 1896, which would not produce a surplus of at least twenty-five millions in 1897 and 1898. He answered, as every student of that subject must answer: 'No.' Without an income tax the only method at your command for producing the proper flexibility of revenue to meet the flexible demands of the government, without disturbing the business interests of the country, is to change your tariff schedule every two years. I am not one of those who believe that the present business depression is due to threatened tariff legislation, but rather that with a view to the present tariff legislation fastened upon the people with increasing and ever-growing burdens until its final culmination in the McKinley act of 1890, which has brought around with marked severity the present financial crisis under which we are now suffering.

"I believe that tariff legislation or threatened tariff legislation must always have some tendency to impair the obligation of contracts, to disconcert business, to bring about business distress. And I believe that no party that has at heart the real interest of the country can afford to say: 'We will change the tariff legislation of the government every two years, and thereby run the risk of impairing the obligation of contracts and disturbing business interests.'

"By this kind of a tax, a tax upon incomes, the English government was enabled to pass through the Crimean war; and the man who wrote that article in the New York Sun did not say it was during that war, but the dates show it. And the fact that the rate varied from 16d. to the pound to 7d. to the pound, and 4d. to the pound and down to 2d. to the pound showed what? It showed that England was enabled, by increasing the income tax, to pass through the Crimean war with very little disturbance of the taxing system of the government from the internal revenue or from the tariff taxation; and they were able, when the crisis passed, to bring it down, and bring nothing but good will and gratitude from all classes of the people."

There is much in the argument that an income tax is more inquisitorial than other taxes. We all remember the Tilden case. A corporation tax, and inheritance tax is far less inquisitorial and such a tax should be levied in order to avoid periods of surplus and of deficits in the treasury. But for good or for ill we are going to have the income tax. Hill assails it because it is in a bill that he thinks has too much free trade in it. There is the secret of his hostility. That is all bosh about the income tax being un-American. There is a modified income tax in New York now. Why did Hill not have that repealed when he was the boss of the state?

A little over two years ago Mr. Hill mad a blunder. He held a "snap" convention. A few days later there was a mutter that came up from the country. Soon it became a growl, then a roar, then it increased to the volume of reverberating thunder, and finally it was tremendous enough to silence all the bombardments of Sebastopol. Perhaps Mr. Hill is repeating himself. His speech was carefully prepared; it was deliberate; but its motive was so transparent that it did no execution except in the recoil. He began with an attack on Gresham—who is sound on the tariff question at any rate, and the best hated man on the part of monopolistic corporations in the

WHEN IN

LEXINGTON

VISIT

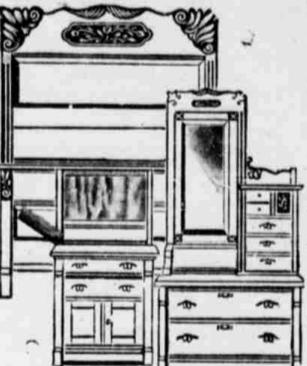
MARCH'S,

24 W. Main Street,

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MONEY SAVED ON EVERY ARTICLE.



American Union. One would infer that Hill never appointed a Republican to office in his life; but I read in a New York paper the other day a list of distinguished and leading Republicans appointed to office by Hill, while he was governor. There are a set of men in New York known as "Hill Republicans." Low Sessions, who played such a miserable part against Roscoe Conkling in 1881, is one of them. No wonder Hill puts himself at the head of the Republicans and leads a charge against the confirmation of a justice of the supreme court because the gentleman nominated had declared in a public speech that the McKinley law was not only inexpedient, but unconstitutional.

The states' rights part of Senator Hill's speech was admirable as a political essay. But its conclusions were all wrong. To say that it is heresy for congress to levy a tax on the rich for the exclusive purpose of securing revenue to the government, while it is all right for that same congress to levy another tax on the great mass of consumers, is an interpretation of states' rights that defeats nearly all individual rights. If I wish to purchase a hat the Englishman stands ready to sell it to me for \$3; but McKinley steps in and says "if you buy that hat you shall pay a fine at the custom house of \$2," and thus it is that two hat manufacturers, constituents of Senator Hill, levy a tribute of \$2 upon every man of the millions who buy their hats. This is nothing but flat robbery. Then why should not these two bloated monopolists pay a part of their swag into the public treasury in the way of an income tax? What applies to hats applies to thousands of other articles taxed by McKinley. This is it that has made socialism rampant in America. We impose a tax to "protect" labor. The manufacturer locks out that "protected" labor, and sends to Europe for other labor, found in the slums, where anarchy breeds political and social pestilence. This is what has made of Pennsylvania a political and social volcano, liable at any moment to erupt and play the very devil, not only with Pennsylvania, but with the whole union.

Nowhere else on the globe, not in Italy, not in Russia, is the distance between the rich and the poor so great as in the protected state of Pennsylvania. This is the fruit of protection, root and branch, the whole union will be Pennsylvaniaized, Coxe's army would be a reality—a terrible reality, an avenging and a destroying reality.—"Savoyard," in Courier-Journal.

The reputation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood medicine, is maintained by daily cures.

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When in Lexington don't fail to give us a call.

Masonville and Lonsdale Cotton, 7½c yd.

Best Calicos, 4½c yd.

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Foster's Kid Gloves,

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