the distribution of larger sums of money drawn from the people in unequal proportions and by expensive methods.

NATIONALISM WILL MAKE OUR GOVERNMENT WEAK, NOT STRONG.

We find that many fair minded men receive the terms nation and national with favor because they have vague ideas that they will give more strength to the general government and security to our union. We all seek to make our government strong. We all pray that our union may stand forever. But it is a fatal error to suppose that the strength of a government grows out of the amount and not the beneficence of its power. There is truth in the maxim that the government is best which governs least. That which gives the largest measure of freedom, rights of conscience, of person and of property. That government is the most enduring which lifts up its citizens into a sense of the rights and duties of their positions; which trains them to watch and guard the public welfare; which makes them bold, free and enterprising, and imbues them with the proud feeling that government belongs to them and not they to government. Let us turn our eyes from this system which thus gives strength and duration to the despotisms of the world, where all jurisdictions are in the hands of monarchs, upheld by all the powers of the state, its treasures and its armies.

OUR GREAT POLITICAL DUTY.

The thrones which topple in civilized Europe are those which are overloaded by jurisdiction. The monarch who holds unlimited sway over the greatest empire; who commands vast armies; who claims control over the lives, liberties and conscience of men is the one who dares not walk the streets of his capitol. He trembles for his life in the recesses of his palace. This dread of assassination or revolution does not grow out of personal defects of character, but from the principles of government which constantly bring him in collision with the conscience, the aspirations and the interests of his subjects. In marked contrast with this we find another great empire that is governed by a woman, whose appearance in the streets of her capitol is hailed with acclamations of loyalty and affection. But her jurisdiction is divided with parliament and shielded from prejudice and passion by distribution of powers.

It is not true that any power given to a government which brings it in conflict with any class of the citizens or any section of its domain gives it strength. It was on account of this truth that our enemies in Europe predicted at the outset that our union could not stand because it had to deal with the territories so broad and interests so varied. It has been the marvelous wisdom which distributed fair diction between the different local departments that has carried it safely through the first century of its existence. Our great political duty is to keep it strong by saving it from the exercise of jurisdiction which shall excite hostility towards it. Its strength must ever lie in the affections of our people. Its duration will depend upon the fact that its actions will be beneficent to all and hateful to none.

THE POSITIONS OF GARFIELD AND HANCOCK COMPARED.

I beg our republican friends to look at the attitude of Mr. Garfield with regard to the constitution and see if it is one that shows loyalty to its provisions. It is the bond of our union. It is the charter of our rights and liberties. He has on many occasions sworn to uphold it. On the fourth of March next he will as a senator from Ohio take a solemn oath to support its provisions. The senate was organized to assert and defend its letter and its spirit. Does the conduct of Mr. Garfield accord with these oaths? He avoids the use of titles it gives the government. These were selected to show its character and object. He uses in a marked way words the framers of the constitution rejected, and shuns those they selected. What could be thought of a clergyman who should substitute for the grand, clear tones of the Bible vague and unmeaning words which obscure the law of Christian life? Yet in this way Mr. Garfield treats the law which makes the life of our union. In view of his efforts to change the constitution by substituting construction for its language, you doubt if, in his oath of office, he swears for or at the constitution. You wonder what he seeks, which is rebuked by the title of "United States," the "union," the "general government." What leads him to dwell upon the words "nation" or "nationalism," which are weak, obscure and trivial? Let us see how Mr. Garfield looks at his interest and position. We can give his ideas almost in his own words when he communes with himself. He says: "I am to be a senator from Ohio for six years. Hamilton was right when he said that senators should hold for life. I am glad that his opinions grow in favor. He did not like our constitution, but said every thing depended upon the way it was construed. This heavy volume on my table, called the civil list, shows the names of more than seventy thousand men paid from the treasury. This does not include the soldiers or sailors. *'I am glad to see we are gravitating toward more power.'* The senate, of which I am a member, gives most of these men their places, directly or indirectly. They depend upon confirmation by us of the president's nominations. In view of this fact he usually sends in the names of those we want. If he does not we throw them out. While large numbers of those in the civil list are not acted upon by our body, yet as a rule they hold under those we confirm, so they all look to us for support. If we can make the civil list up to a hundred and fifty thousand we shall be able to hold our places for life. The things most in the way are the words of the constitution. I have thought much about them. John Quincy Adams once wrote some poetry in which he put in the mouth of Mr. Jefferson these lines:

"If we can not change the things
I swear we'll change the name, sir."

The troublesome terms in the constitution are the "United States," the "union." They tell of states and other rights than those controlled by congress. I do not like the words general government, as it tells of other governments and states; there are some terms such as nation and national which those who made the constitution would not have in it. They were kept out by unanimous vote. They are vague and do not show what is meant by their use. I want them for the very reason that led the convention to strike them out. If we get our people to use them they will fall into the habit of looking to other governments than our own for usages and laws. We have got this practice under way. In 1866 all our party in the house of representatives voted for a solemn resolution that ours was a sovereign nation. We all wore grave faces when we did this. It taught us as much about our government as if to show the prerogatives of the president we had with equal solemnity declared that he was an individual. The world is full of nations. There are many hundreds of them of all kinds, from the Sandwich islands up to the Russian empire. Their habits and usages range from those of the king of Dahomey, who kills a few men each day for his health's sake, to those of the queen of England, who leads the quiet life of a good woman. There is nothing that nations do not do in the way of law-making, and no one can define their character as a class. The word nationalism has different meanings to different men. In due time, if we are firmly seated in power, we can tell the public what we mean by them; our definition will be that we want more jurisdiction for government; this means more cost for more men to do more duties. The additions thus made to officials will give to senators more power, patronage and wealth. I will use these words, nation and national, as often as I can. I will strew them through all my speeches and letters. They are now the shibboleths of our party, and of all who have schemes before congress. They sound well and many think they lift us up to a higher rank as a people, to be put in the list of tribes and of barbarous and civilized nations. But we must take care that the people do not become alarmed at the idea of more cost and more taxes. We have the most to fear from those of the north, for in nine of their great states there are more than half the *nation*. But they have only sixteen senators out of the seventy-six. It was unfortunate that we told them in the debate that these states paid three-quarters of the taxes levied by the government. We must keep these facts from their minds. We must stir up the old hate of the south and make them feel that while nationalism will help them, it will hurt those in the southern section."

These plain words give you the theories of Mr. Garfield and his friends about this election and their plans for the future. What they say and do shows you what they aim at. Will they not be wise on the part of the great republican party to learn and think who will be the victors and who will be the victims if they have their own way in this election? If they do not do this, they may fall into the trap set for the people, and that we all shall feel that nationalism is a curse.

Turn from Mr. Garfield's letter of acceptance to that of General Hancock. He bows to the decrees of the constitution. He accepts its teachings, he is imbued with its faith; its terms to him are sacred; his earnestness shines out in every line, and when he swears to support the constitution in its letter and spirit we know he means to do so. Those who formed it not only chose fitting words to tell its meaning, but patriotism, like religion, has its symbols. No flag which floats in the wind of heaven tells so much as ours of the history and character of the government it represents. Its stripes recall the names of the states which fought the battle which gave us liberty, and which crowned their glorious work by forming our union. The states are numbered by the stars which glitter upon its blue field. He who would strike one star from its place or who would blend or blur these symbols, so that they would tell only of obscure nationalism, has latent treason in his heart.

We are asked why we took a soldier for our standard-bearer? To whom can we intrust it with more safety than to one who has had its deep and grand significance burnt into his very being by the fires of battlefields.?

There is not a color upon its folds, there is not a stripe upon its emblazonry, there is not a star upon its azure ground, that has not been made sacred to him. The appeal which drew him and his fellow soldiers from their homes to the battle field was to rally around the stars and stripes and to uphold the union. They will never make our flag an unmeaning thing; they will see to it that it remains a true emblem of the spirit of our constitution. By the people's vote General Hancock will bear this standard on to victory in this contest as he has heretofore done on the bloody field of battle. He has learned from it the grand purposes of the constitution by teachings amid all the solemn lessons of war. By the inspirations of the battle field, by the sad and solemn aspects of the bloodstained earth and the dying groans of men when the struggle was ended. He has learned the great lessons of statesmanship, not amid scenes of party strife, not in an atmosphere tarnished by personal ambition or scheme of plunder, but where Washington and Jackson learned the lesson of duty to their country and of obedience to its laws and constitution. It is now charged by our opponents that we are inconsistent when we place a soldier at the head of the government. The propriety of doing this depends upon the character of the man and the nature of the service upon which he has been engaged. The general who has fought only for victory or conquest, or has been engaged only to promote schemes of ambition or gratify feelings of hate, has been taught upon the battlefield only lessons of force and violence. But those who have dared the perils of war to free their country of oppression, to gain for it an independent government, to resist hostile invasion or to uphold it against resistance to its rightful authority, have their minds filled with objects instructive, ennobling and patriotic.

With intellects quickened by all the dangers and excitements of the strife they see more clearly than other men the value of obedience to laws and the duty of sacrificing all things for their country's good. It was in this school that Washington learned the grand duty of laying down the sword and retiring to private life when the world thought he would claim a crown as his reward. This act, so constantly referred to in other lands, as well as our own, gave him his immortality.

It was in the same school under like influences that in the hour of victory Jackson curbed and restrained his fiery spirit and submitted to justice and indignity because it was imposed upon him by a legal tribunal.

It was upon the same ground that General Hancock, armed with unrestrained military power, animated by the grand and patriotic spirit of the illustrious generals I have named, uttered these glorious and patriotic words:

If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

He who has learned to obey rightful authority, has been taught the great lesson which fits him to exercise authority. He who reverences the laws of his country is the right man to administer them. He who has proved his devotion to its interests is the one to whom we can most safely trust the work of guarding and protecting them. Therefore we placed him in nomination, and go into this contest with the firm faith that we shall elevate him to the position of president of these United States.

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS

J. D. BABBAGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

WALLACE GRUELLE, Editor.

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES!

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

(November Election, 1880.)

For President—WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
For Vice President—WM. H. ENGLISH.

For Congress.

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, of Marion county.

GARFIELD'S cipher signature is "$329."

THE man who votes for Garfield will commit a rape on his own conscience the minute he casts the vote.

THE republican patent statesmanship advertisement on the fences and rocks of the land this year is, "$329—J. A. G.—1873."

HANCOCK is the soul of honor. Garfield is the incarnation of dishonor. That is precisely the difference between the two men.

NOT FELONY, BUT FRIGHT.

Last week we published a statement to the effect that one Dudley, who holds the position of U. S. marshal for the state of Indiana, and is also a member of the republican state central committe, had mailed printed circulars to the postmasters of Indiana instructing them to hold back from delivery to democrats newspapers and campaign documents that might reach their respective offices until after the election of next Tuesday. We also stated that one of these circulars was received by Mr. Z. Tousey, formerly postmaster at Tobinsport, Indiana, and through that means came to our knowledge.

Tuesday night, after our paper was printed off and mailed, we received a copy of said circular, and to our amazement and no little chagrin discovered that we had been imposed upon, we hope not intentionally, by Mr. Tousey's son-in-law, Mr. Perrigo, who, we trust, really misapprehended the wording and meaning of the circular, and thus led us into preferring a false charge against Mr. Dudley and the party organization to which he belongs and of which he is virtually the controlling spirit. As it is not our desire or intention to misrepresent any one, we deem it no more than an act of justice, both to the party we assailed while laboring under an erroneous impression and to ourself to give publicity to the circular, which the reader will readily perceive had its origin solely in fright. Here it is:

ROOMS OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26, 1880.—*Dear Sir:* You will be frequently called upon during the campaign by persons representing newspapers, to furnish political information. Allow me to suggest that you politely decline to comply with such requests during the campaign. It is unwise to furnish our enemies with such information, and publication in newspapers does this.

Respectfully yours,
WM. W. DUDLEY,
Member Ex. Com.

JUDGE HOKE and Mr. Willis, the rival democratic candidates for congress in the fifth district, matched nickles to see which one should withdraw, and Mr. Willis won. Whereupon the Courier-Journal is yelling all over the town that it'll have none o' Mr. Willis—he's a gambler—he has disgraced himself and the democratic party, and similar nonsense. The truth is, neither Mr. Willis nor Judge Hoke are gamblers in any sense of the term. We much doubt if either gentleman can tell one card from another. They simply took an easy and inexpensive and harmless method of settling that which was fast becoming a dangerous question—dangerous because the heated enthusiasm of their respective followers was fast trending towards a clannish enmity that might have culminated in serious trouble to the peace and unity of the party of the district. They have destroyed a formidable menace. Judge Hoke has accepted his ill-luck gracefully and courageously, as becomes the Kentucky gentleman that he is. Mr. Willis has proved himself to be the best and most industrious representative Louisville has sent to congress in the last twenty years. His public record is not only without stain, but is one of which the Kentucky democracy is proud. Of course the Courier-Journal must have a candidate of its own squatting in the bush ready to spring out into the road whenever it succeeds in clearing the track for him. We can account for its present virtuous spasm only on that supposition. It will, however, find but few who are acquainted with its connection with the Public Library swindle, and are aware of the fact that the Courier-Journal building shelters another disreputable lottery scheme, that will give it any particular credit for anti-lottery virtue. We hope, and we are sure that we do not misrepresent the wishes of the entire democracy of the state when we give utterance to the hope, that Mr. Willis will be permitted to run the race without any further bother. As a man is a fool who will trade off a good and well trained horse for an unbroken and untrained animal, so is the party foolish that will retire a trained and trustworthy servant because one or two would-be leaders desire to take his place or put tools of their own in his position. All the conventions that might assemble in Louisville from now till Christmas, if one were to assemble every day, could not find and put forward a better man than Albert Willis, and we hope the democracy of the fifth district will pay no more attention to the howling of the Courier-Journal than it merits, and that is just none at all.

WE are informed that a Hoosier pedagogue named Groves, who resides in or near Tobinsport, at a Garfield pole-raising in the upper part of Perry county, a few days ago, took occasion to denounce us as a liar and slanderer because of our article last week relating to Dudley and his circular letter to Mr. Tousey. In another article in to-day's paper we explain how we were led into the erroneous statement of last week. We would have Mr. Groves to understand that we are not a liar and slanderer in any sense of the term. If misled by others, we chance to publish that of another which is not warranted by facts, no matter whom he may be, as soon as we discover our error there is no man on the face of God's green earth more willing to make all proper amends. Will Mr. Groves exercise the same spirit of fair-dealing towards his fellow men and retract his aspersions of us?

COL. FRED W. CONKLING, brother to the distinguished republican senator, in a speech delivered in New York city Monday night, said that no man will ever hear his brother Roscoe endorse Hamilton Fish's tribute to Garfield's honesty, ability and purity, "for," said the speaker, "he knows the man to be a liar, a perjurer, a bribe-taker, a back-salary grabber, and, last but not least, the most conspicuous figure in the electoral fraud of 1876." Sure enough, when you come to read Hon. Roscoe's great speech you find that he treats the principal candidate of his party with "the condemning silence of profound contempt."

THE Danville Tribune is happy because we have never charged Garfield with cutting his grandmother's throat. The Tribune doesn't seem to be aware that its candidate's grandmother died while he was yet an infant in the cradle, which was all that saved him from the perpetration of the horrible crime it conjures up.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL LIE NAILED.

In the issue of the Louisville Commercial for September 21, appeared an editorial paragraph stating that it was informed by a reliable gentleman who had recently spent a great deal of time in Indiana, that "the Landers club of the little town of Leopold had attended Porter's meeting at Cannelton, returned home, and unanimously repudiated its old name and assumed that of Porter." Knowing that there was no Landers club at Leopold, which is in our vis-a-vis county of Perry, and also that there was a Hancock club composed of men too sensible to be swayed from the true line by the utterances of as weak an intellectual specimen as Porter, we enclosed the paragraph of the Commercial to Capt. John Cody, president of the Hancock club of Leopold, and asked if there was any truth in the statement. The following is his reply, which we received last Wednesday morning, too late for insertion in last week's NEWS:

Editor Breckenridge News:

LEOPOLD, IND., Sept. 27.—*Dear Sir:* The statement in the Louisville Commercial is false, and proves to what low and insolent measures a corrupt party will resort in order to deceive voters. We have no organization, nor ever had, entitled "Landers Club." The name of our club is the "Leopold Hancock and English Club," which means (with us) the democratic ticket from top to bottom. Not a member of our club attended the Porter meeting at Cannelton, and I believe there were but four persons there from the whole township, and they went more for the purpose of "bleeding" Heilman than that of hearing Porter. We have always been the Banner township in this county (Perry) and we expect to retain our laurels in October and November. We are better organized now than ever before, and expect to give a larger democratic majority than ever. About the same kind of an article appeared in the Indianapolis Journal, and we notified the press generally of the falsity of the statement. I think it will make votes for us, as the republicans here know it to be a lie.

Respectfully, JOHN CODY.
Pres. Hancock Club, Leopold.

HERE is a lady whom, if she is a widow, as prepossessing and wealthy as she is sensible and patriotic, we intend to recommend to our jolly old widower friend, McCarty, of the Elizabethtown News. She is Mrs. Alexander Hunter, of Newark, N. J. In presenting a flag to the Hancock Veteran Corps of her city, Monday evening of last week, the admirable lady made this ringing speech:

On behalf of the democratic ladies of the tenth ward, who are all admirers of the gallant Hancock, I present the flag to be placed at the masthead on your wigwam. It is their earnest hope and desire that after November 2 it will not float at half-mast. Never again shall that flag be insulted and our glorious union dishonored by thrusting a fraudulent pretender into the office once honored and made sacred by a Washington and a Jefferson. Let Hancock, Honesty, and Victory be the cry!"

ACCORDING to the biographers of Garfield, he is a person without a pedigree. According to his record as a public man, he is a rogue without a parallel.

GARFIELD is too cheap a rogue. An official who will sell his influence for $329, or even $5,000, is too low-priced a scoundrel to fill the seat occupied by Mr. R. B. Hayes.

THE republican saints draw the same comfort from Bob Ingersoll's political prognostications that sinners of all parties obtain from his blasphemies of Almighty God.

"IT would be impossible for Garfield to write such letters as the one Hancock wrote to Sherman and the one he wrote to Cook," quoths the Toledo Blade. We agree with the Blade. Garfield lacks the brains to conceive and the patriotism to prompt such utterances.

THE Louisville Commercial is no little exercised over the fact that Hancock is making a fool of himself by writing letters. We suppose his letter in regard to rebel war claims convinces it that he is a positive idiot. But the people are mighty fond of just such idiots.

NEXT week the NEWS will be issued as a greenback paper, for reasons we shall then give. But we now and here offer to bet $329 against ten shares of credit mobilier stock that neither Lev. Green nor the Hawesville Ballot will give us credit for sincerity or recognize us as "a organ."

THE warlike editor of the Cincinnati Commercial declares that the democratic party SHALL NOT—shall not in capital letters, mind you—govern this country. That settles it. When we remember the reckless courage displayed by the editor of the Commercial during the war, in his daredevil charge on Canada in order to escape the draft, we tremble for the poor democracy.

THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

A Letter From Hancock that Causes the Radicals to Grit their Teeth.

Mr. Theodore Cook, chairman of the democratic executive committee of Hamilton county, Ohio, wrote as follows to Gen. Hancock:

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20, 1880.—Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* I enclose you slips cut from the Gazette and Commercial of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring, as you will see, to the much-harped-upon subject in our politics of rebel claims. These newspapers and republican stump speakers are constantly asserting that if you are elected president the claims of disloyal people of the south for losses sustained in the war will be allowed and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the democratic party, and that you, its candidate for president, have not denied it. This warfare is made in all seriousness and maintained with great earnestness, and repeated day after day in the press and in speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the democratic party, and having a right to speak for it. Whatever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good judgment, as to what you should say, or whether you should make any public utterance at all. Very respectfully yours,
THEODORE COOK.

To which Gen. Hancock responded:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1880.—Theodore Cook, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about the effect of that bugbear, "Southern War Claims." The people can not be misled by it. To suppose that "*Rebel Claims*" or claims in the interest of persons who were in rebellion, can in any way or in any degree be countenanced, is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be made against Democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could I be induced to approve or encourage payment of such debt, pension, or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down for ever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were president, I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kinds for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not.

In relation to "*Union War Claims,*" the government's obligations to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless, our government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by union men from the military operations of the war for the union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature—now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers—are becoming stale, and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny. Yours, very truly,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Editor Breckenridge News:

HARDINSBURG, KY., Oct. 1, 1880.—*Dear Sir:* You will please announce through the NEWS that J. A. Witt and A. M. Pulliam have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Witt & Pulliam, for the purpose of transacting a general merchandise business.

We propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest, for cash, or produce at its cash value.

We thank the people for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, and the inducement of low prices, to merit a continuance of their liberal patronage.

We will continue the business at J. A. Witt's old stand, and will keep constantly on hand a fresh and desirable stock, at very low prices, to which we invite the attention of the public.

All persons indebted to J. A. Witt will please come forward and settle, as he wishes to wind up the business of the old firm. Respectfully,
WITT & PULLIAM.

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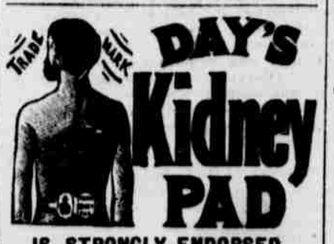

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED.

Rev. E. F. L. GAUSS, Galena, Ill., writes, "For over ten years I had been a great sufferer from pains in the small of the back and region of the Kidneys, which was most excruciating and at times almost insufferable. Doctoring brought no relief, and I was finally advised to go abroad and seek the climate of my youth. In Germany and Switzerland, eminent physicians, after close examinations declared my sufferings to arise from disease of the Kidneys, of long standing, and could do me no good. I was, however, benefited by the climate and consequently returned. No sooner had I been back and resumed my pastoral work, when the old trouble grew again so intense as to make life a burden. A few months ago I came in possession of one of Day's Kidney Pads, put it on, and the effects were truly wonderful. The pains at once grew less, and are now, after wearing the second Pad, entirely gone, and there can be no doubt that I am entirely cured, as I write this some weeks after its use, and am strong and look again the very picture of health. I write this perfectly voluntarily, and it is dictated only by truth and gratitude. Indeed, I consider the Day Kidney Pad Co. God's agents and great benefactors of mankind. May all the suffering be helped as I have been is my earnest wish."

JOHN V. EAKEN, Murray, Ky.—"I have now worn Day's Kidney Pad about one month. It has done me more good than anything I ever used, and am improving every day."

LARIMORE & DEAN, Druggists, Niles, Mich.—(30 years in the business)—"Day's Kidney Pad is having a large sale and gives better general satisfaction than any remedy we have ever sold."

CASPAR WEITZEL, Policeman, Lancaster, Pa.—"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after wearing your Pad 25 days I feel better than I have in 15 years."

Dr. A. J. STONER, Decatur, Ill.—"Your Pad is doing great good here. It sells every day and gives universal satisfaction."

For sale by druggists, or sent by mail (free of postage) on receipt of price—Regular Pad, $2,00; Special Pad, (extra size,) $3,00; Children's, $1,50. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures sent free. Write for it. Address,
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O.

CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. n51-tf

WILLARD HOTEL LOTTERY.

Chapter 1214.

An Act for the Benefit of W. C. D. Whips.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1st.—That it may be lawful for W. C. D. Whips, of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, to dispose of the Willard Hotel property, situated on Jefferson Street, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, with two houses and lots on Green Street, in the rear of said Willard Hotel, or any part thereof including furniture, fixtures and appurtenances of the same, or either of them, in shares; and for that purpose may issue and sell by himself or agents as many certificates of specified undivided interests therein, at prices which will in the aggregate amount to the fair equitable value of the property and the costs of disposing of the same in the manner hereby authorized.

SECTION 2d.—That Robert Mallory, L. M. Flournoy, H. Clay, H. P. Whittaker and G. A. Winston be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, any three of whom may act, whose duty it shall be to determine by lot as may be mentioned in the said certificates, to what shareholder or shareholders any portion or portions of said property shall belong, and to whom the title thereunto shall be made, and to do and perform such acts as in their opinion may be necessary to carry this act into full effect, and shall invest the funds arising from said certificates in the payment of the just creditors of said Whips.

SECTION 3d.—This act is intended to apply to the property described herein, and no other, and when said property is sold said grant shall cease and be of no effect.

Provided that there shall in no event be but one distribution or drawing under this act.

SECTION 4th.—This act is to take effect from its passage.

Approved 27th of April, 1880.

By the Governor, LUKE P. BLACKBURN.
SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Whole Tickets $8 00; Halves $4 00; Quarters $2 00.

W. W. NEWSOM, Agt., Cloverport, Ky.

n11-dec31

HARTFORD COLLEGE.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

HARTFORD, KY.

1880-81.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN

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And the Spring Session on January 24, 1881, each continuing 20 weeks.

A Full Collegiate and Mercantile Course,

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TUITION FROM $12 TO $27 PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

One-half payable *invariably in advance* at the time the student enters school, and the remainder at the close of the term, either in cash or a note negotiable in bank. Every effort will be used to secure the higher education of young ladies and gentlemen in this school.

The water and health of the town unsurpassed in the State. For further particulars address for circular, W. ALEXANDER,
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n1-3m

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The Largest Manufacturers in the World of the following articles:

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Dovetailed and Doweled.

Andrews' Globes, 50 styles, best quality. Andrews' Blackboards, 40 styles & sizes. Dustless Crayons, Dustless Erasers. Outline Maps, Charts, Geometric Solids. Kindergarten Material, very best quality. GRAND OPERA CHAIRS, Pt. Tilt Bck. Office and Library Desks and Chairs. Ladies' Desks and the Burr Fldg Beds. All made by ourselves and guaranteed! Send for descriptive cir. of all our goods.

n52-3m

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C. W. CHESS,
(WITH)
CHESS AND WYMOND,
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Barrel Staves must not be less than 34 inches long, by full ¾ thick on the heart, and an average of 5 inches in width, sap included. They must be made from sound, straight white oak, free from knots, crooks, or cat-faces. We advise laying-off 35 inches long to allow for the running of the saw. Should be laid off 5¼ to 6 inches wide when a few second for staves 4½ inches could be allowed, and would not reduce the average. Two or three worm-holes in a stave allowed if no rotten streaks are around them.

C. W. CHESS

Is agent of the above firm in Cloverport, and is now prepared to buy staves and white oak timber, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash. n48-tf

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SULKY HAY RAKES, OF ALL KINDS.

All first-class machines and implements, and warranted to give satisfaction. Our own make of WAGONS and PLOWS are kept fully up their standard for durability and service. We call special attention to the "Eurie Clipper" Plow, which has given universal satisfaction wherever sold. DICK WITT still maintains his reputation as being the "Boss" Horse Shoer of this section. We are agents for Only First-class Buggy sold in this market. Make it a point to see our goods and get our prices before buying elsewhere. [n41-tf] R. D. WITT.

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