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Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

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No. 17

REPUBLICANS LOSE STATE

Ohio County Elects Representative.

To General Assembly and Gave O'Rear Majority of 173.

Judge Ed. C. O'Rear has been defeated for Governor of Kentucky by Senator McCree, his Democratic opponent, by something like 25,000 votes. The voting in Ohio county Tuesday began early and continued heavily until the polls closed at 4 o'clock. Judge O'Rear carried Ohio county by 173 votes, which was considerably less than was expected. Albert Leach, Republican candidate for Representative, was elected by a majority of 115 over Westcott, and C. Holman, for Senator, carried the county by 147.

Nine, possibly ten, of the eleven Congressional districts have been carried by the Democrats. The Legislature is also Democratic by an overwhelming majority, thus insuring the election of Ollie M. James to the United States Senate.

McCree carried every county but one in the first district, every county but one in the second district, swept the third district by a big majority, polled almost the full Democratic strength in the fourth district, carried the fifth district by approximately 5,000 majority, gained a record-breaking majority in the sixth and seventh districts, carried the eighth district by upwards of 3,000, captured almost an even break in the tenth and held O'Rear's majority in the Eleventh to less than 18,000.

TOBACCO VOTE LACKING.

One of the big surprises of the election is the poor showing made by Judge O'Rear in the tobacco district and the prohibition counties. Where he was thought to be usually strong it developed that he was lamentably weak. This was especially true of the First and Second Districts, where the Republicans hoped to decrease the normal Democratic majorities materially.

A ONE MAN RACE.

In the contest, Judge O'Rear was deprived of all the equipment ordinarily considered essential in waging a successful political campaign. It was necessary to smash a machine in his own party to carry the convention in favor of progressive policies, and his organization was met with an uncompromising coolness in quarters where co-operation would be needed in getting out the vote. He had no money and the floating vote went to swell the tide of Democracy.

No one, perhaps, appreciated the overwhelming odds against him, more than did Judge O'Rear himself. He had nothing with which to attract votes, but the pendency of his appeal to Kentuckians to clean the politics of their State and put it in the front rank of progressive commonwealths. Early in the campaign, while yet the people were under the spell of his brilliant achievement in the State convention, it looked as if no force could prevent his election, and he struck out upon his solitary campaign, speaking morning, afternoon and night, carrying the fight into every section of the Commonwealth in the hope of arousing the people in favor of his cause.

ACUTE POLITICAL WORK.

Active politicians on the other side, after discounting his appeal as far as possible with platform declamations, pitched their campaign on a national plane and took advantage of the split in the Republican ranks, while they deluged the State with money. Where money could not be used and party spirit could not be inflamed, more were promised of State jobs, and of postoffices and internal revenue positions if the boys would stand by the party this fall and set the pace for 1912. It is safe to say that practically every Democrat in Kentucky, who breathed the insurrection to bolt, was held in line by a promise to him of a friend.

MONEY SPENT LAVISHLY.

Every report that reached Republican headquarters mentioned lavish expenditures of money by the Democratic workers. The Gibraltar First came up to Democratic expectations

with fully 10,000 majority. The Eleventh fell under the Republican expectations of 20,000. The tobacco counties, both burley and Black Patch, failed to support Judge O'Rear to the surprise of his enemies as well as his friends. The temperance vote evidently fell back inside party lines, and cut no figure in the result.

The General Assembly probably will be on joint ballot 107 Democrats, 22 Republicans and 9 doubtful. The Senate will be 32 Democrats, four Republicans and two in doubt. The House will be: 75 Democrats, 18 Republicans and 7 are in doubt.

The State Railroad Commission, when reorganized, will be Democratic. Lawrence Flinn, Democrat, is the member from the First District. W. P. Blair, succeeds L. P. Tarkenton, who he defeated Tuesday, and A. T. Siler, Republican.

The Vote of Ohio County by Precincts.

Precinct	O'Rear	McCree	Leach	Holman
E. Hartford	145	175	151	165
W. Hartford	108	136	107	133
Beda	107	110	104	109
Sulphur Springs	111	150	112	143
Magan	57	66	64	59
Crownwell	71	126	71	120
Cool Springs	61	45	61	41
N. Rockport	93	113	88	108
S. Rockport	104	89	96	75
Selot	46	75	46	71
Horse Branch	94	120	91	117
Rosina	90	162	89	158
E. Beaver Dam	98	120	101	110
W. Beaver Dam	116	406	108	193
McHenry	48	110	46	102
Concertown	141	92	135	89
Smallhouse	64	45	64	45
E. Fordaville	85	116	83	143
W. Fordaville	88	116	86	116
Astnaville	66	29	64	20
Shrove	67	64	67	64
Olaton	68	80	68	79
Buford	59	53	94	50
Bartlett	69	69	68	68
Healin	66	50	67	50
Coralvo	41	31	39	39
Point Pleasant	56	38	54	35
Narrows	78	59	75	59
Ralph	100	67	101	64
Prindle	52	58	55	57
Hickert	72	25	73	24
Arnold	28	65	27	63
Remder	19	39	18	39
Total	2638	2811	2599	2714
Majorities	173		115	

C. Holman, Republican candidate for Senator, received 2,733 votes; while Hardison, his opponent, only received 2,588 votes, giving Holman a majority of 147 votes.

The City Council Race.

	E. Hart	W. Hart	T.
P. B. Taylor	52	82	134
Fred Cooper	62	51	153
E. P. Moore	52	77	129
J. H. B. Carson	49	81	130
W. J. Bean	53	86	139
R. T. Hoover	50	82	132

CITIZENS TICKET.

	E. Hart	W. Hart	T.
T. R. Barnard	16	59	75
S. A. Bratcher	15	63	78
J. B. Tappan	19	62	81
C. O. Hunter	16	63	79
W. E. Newholt	14	60	74

Attorneys are Invited.

Attorney E. M. Woodward has received a letter from Hon. Frank C. Loveland, clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Cincinnati notifying him of a meeting of the bar of the Sixth Circuit of the United States in memory of Mr. Justice Harlan, late Circuit Justice, in the room of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Circuit Judges have selected a committee to prepare and present to the meeting resolutions in commemoration of the late Circuit Justice. The committee consists of Hon. A. P. Humphrey, Louisville; Hon. Edward Colston, Cincinnati; Hon. John J. Verross, Nashville; and Hon. Otto Kirchner, Detroit.

Every member of the bar in this district is invited to be present at the meeting, and Mr. Loveland urges that as many attorneys as possible be present.

Cannot do Without It.

Editor Hartford Republican,
Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed \$1 to pay up my subscription to your paper. I cannot do without The Republican in my home, as it seems like one of the family. Have been a regular subscriber since I was eighteen years old. Wishing success to The Republican, I am, your friend,
GARFIELD BARNARD.

DEDICATION THURSDAY

Of Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville.

President Taft and Other Prominent Men in Public Life Present at Dedication.

Hodgenville, Ky., Nov. 7.—The memorial Hall of Abraham Lincoln, erected on Lincoln farm, will be dedicated next Thursday in the presence of President Taft, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, of the supreme court of the United States, the governors of several States, senators, congressmen and men prominent in literature and in public life. The Lincoln farm is located near Hodgenville, and a large number of people are expected to assemble here to witness the ceremonies.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The imposing building of granite, which is to figure in the exercises Thursday, cashed the humble log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born 102 years ago. The Lincoln Farm Association will turn over the farm, the memorial building, which has been erected at a cost of \$112,000, and \$50,000 for maintenance, to the Federal government, and it will be formally received by the president.

Chiseled into the granite on one side of the building is the following: "Here, near the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the union and free the slaves a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity, peace and brotherhood among these Slaves."

When the memorial farm and building are accepted by President Taft the entire military establishment of Kentucky, several regiments of the regular army of the United States and many encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Confederate Veterans will salute. More than a score of special trains will be run from Louisville to carry the thousands who will be present.

The Lincoln Farm Association, under the auspices of which the work of erecting the memorial has been done, is composed of some of the most prominent men in the country. The president informed Governor Polk of Missouri. The other officers are Clarence H. Mackey, treasurer; Charles E. Miner, assistant treasurer; Richard M. Jones, secretary and Robert J. Collier, chairman of the executive committee.

The members of the board of trustees are President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Gen. Horatio Porter, Joseph Choate, Oscar S. Strauss, Governor Augustus E. Wilson, of Kentucky, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, Lyman J. Gage, Miss Ida Tarbell, Col. Henry Watterson, August Belmont, Jonkin Lloyd Jones, William Jennings Bryan, Charles Towne, Thomas Hays, Samuel Gompers, Norman Hayward, William Travers Jerome, Robert J. Collier, Albert Shaw, and Charles E. Miner.

The late Mark Twain was a member of the board, as was the late Edward M. Shepard.

The memorial building stands on a little hill, at the foot of which is the spring which attracted Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's father and mother, and caused them to settle here. It was on the site of the present building that the newly wedded pair built a crude cabin of rough, unshewn logs in the center of the 110 acres of poor land. This cabin was just like the other cabins on the frontier at that time. It had only one room, with a small loft, a big

outside chimney and a huge fireplace, a rough door which swung on leather hinges and when they moved into it, not a single window.

We Washed Our Windows.

Quite a number of the friends of the Junior Editor of The Republican had a lot of fun at his expense Wednesday morning. We had a wager with Mr. A. Petty, of the mechanical force, that if McCree was elected the Junior should wash the soap off the windows that the boys decorated on Halloween. If on the other hand O'Rear was elected it was agreed that Petty should wash the windows. We think nearly everyone knew about it for when we went to our task at 10 o'clock we had a good large audience, but nevertheless we did exactly as agreed.

Starts the Drill.

The West Kentucky Oil Company began to drill their first well Wednesday of this week on the farm of Mr. A. J. Cantor.

Everyone is enthusiastic in the hope that their efforts will be rewarded. The members of the Company have worked faithfully in procuring leases and making ready to meet this section for oil and gas, which if found will mean more to this vicinity and county than one can imagine. The promoters certainly deserve the encouragement of every citizen on account of the prosperity it will bring this section of our State if their efforts are successful.

For many years it has been thought that oil existed in our county, especially in the country the present company now have under lease, and it is gratifying that outcroppings local parties will make an actual test by drilling.

The Company has employed two expert drillers from another oil field, and has secured the services of Capt. James C. Gibney of Orlean, New York, as general superintendent of the work. Capt. Gibney has spent a great part of his life in the development of oil territory, and has the following to say of the field now in hand:

"I have been in almost every well known oil field in the United States, and am free to say that I do not believe that there is one of these many rich fields, that at the beginning presented a more encouraging prospect of success than the field the West Kentucky Oil Co. have in Ohio county. From a geological standpoint the anticline is not sharp or abrupt, but low and flat, the dip of the rock more than 20 per cent. from the plain of the surface, which are all favorable conditions. A line drawn from the Chatham Oil fields in the Province of Ontario to Beaumont, Texas, would pass over several well known oil fields in Ohio and Indiana, and in other States to the Southwest, and pass within a short distance of Hartford, Ky."

DUKEHURST.

The farmers in this community are nearly through sowing wheat.

Mr. Mose Fuqua died of diphtheria at the home of his son Richard Fuqua, Oct. 29, 1911. 81 years of age.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. York has been very ill of diphtheria.

Mr. Tom Hanley, of Hoosier, Ind., was in our midst Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hickey and daughter Gladys, Mr. Clayton Park, Miss Iva Royal and Tom Hanley attended the singing at Mt. Carmel and opened a large crowd, good dinner and fine singing.

EASTVIEW.

Nov. 6.—Snow fell at this place Saturday.

The farmers are very busy putting in their winter fuel.

Mr. Dee Whittaker has moved on a farm near Whitesville to make that his future home.

Mrs. Effie Martin and children are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, of Habit.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Collins, of Taylor Mines, spent from Friday until Sunday with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. B. C. Austin and family, of near Beaver Dam, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Good Farm for Sale.

Containing 162 acres, 62 acres bottom land, good dwelling, good out buildings, good orchard, two good barns, one tenant house. Terms reasonable. Call on or address,
E. W. AUSTIN,
Hartford, Ky., R. 2.

FIRED THE FIRST SHOT

At Opening of the Civil War.

Edmund Ruffin, Soldier, Who Touched off First Gun, Later Killed Himself.

There is always a fascination about the first, whether its a baby's pair of trousers, a high hat or the discoverer of the North Pole.

And so it is that, with the fiftieth anniversary of the Civil war, there is a particular interest attaching to the man who fired the first shot.

There has been some dispute about it, but the consensus of opinion has settled upon Edmund Ruffin as the one who "fired the shot that fired the slaves." Certain it is, that he suffered the ill fortune that pursues so many benefactors of the human race, because he ended a career of military glory by firing a first shot that gave him entrance to "that bonfire from which no traveler ever returns."

Wishal, he was an unwilling benefactor, because he was such an ardent secessionist that when he saw the blue would win he ended his life rather than endure "Yankee rule."

A book that the passing of years has made indispensable is in the possession of Capt. Noble D. Preston, of Philadelphia. It is a history of the American Revolution, and was the property of Edmund Ruffin.

Capt. Preston will never forget the day that his servant Aaron handed him the book, for with it came a handsome pair of heavy blankets.

Preston with his comrades of the Tenth New York Cavalry, was near the James river in May, 1864, when one night Aaron woke his master up by throwing the heavy blankets on him. Aaron had been out with a party on a foraging trip. But he never told where he got the articles.

As Capt. Preston never allowed his men to enter a house except to get supplies, he took the negro by surprise to task. But when the Captain looked at the blankets he noticed the initials "U. S." "Well, whoever had these blankets stole them, so you're all night, Aaron," he remarked.

The history has since been in the rifle chest at Capt. Preston's home, and he didn't take it out until a few days ago, when Gen. Pryor announced that he had been first designated to fire that first shot. The Captain passed his recent newspaper clipping in the back of the book beside an old yellow clippings which chronicled the exploits of Ruffin.

The book is the first volume of a history written by David Ramsay, M. D., and was published by R. Adlin & Son in Philadelphia. Besides the signature and bookmark of Ruffin there are two other signatures on the front covers. One is "Alexander Mitchellson London," and the other "W. Harrison, January 14, 1864."

The first clipping on the back cover reads as follows:

"Old Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun at Ft. Sumter, committed suicide on Saturday last, near Danville, Va., by blowing his brains out with a musket. He had become very low-spirited since the capture of Richmond and did not wish to live under Yankee rule. He left a note saying, 'I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country.'"

Then after forty-six years, another clipping throws a different light on the firing the first shot. It is this statement of Gen. Roger Atkinson Pryor, the soldier, editor and lawyer. It reads as follows:

"The first shot on Ft. Sumter freed the slaves, but that was not my intention when I viewed the cannon's muzzle, prepared to touch it off.

"I was then a lawyer of thirty-three from Virginia, and had made a speech in Charleston just a few days before the 12th of April, 1861, in which I said: 'Strike one blow and Virginia will assent in an hour by the Shaversbury clock, it was in compliment for this speech that Gen. Beauregard bestowed upon me the honor of firing the first shot. Ruffin had a paper of which he had been editor for many years. He was the first advocate of secession as distinct from Calhoun's doctrine of nullification. Virginia did not favor Ruffin's notion strongly. That is why Ruffin went to South Carolina

to propound his doctrine." He went to Charleston in April. Charleston was beleaguered with 3,000 to 4,000 young Southern gentlemen, all in fighting trim. With these boys Ruffin enlisted. He was present when Gen. Beauregard asked me to fire the first shot. I introduced him to the General and told the General what Ruffin had done to further the cause of the South, and persuaded him to allow Ruffin to fire it. The General was persuaded. Ruffin fired the first shot, Virginia thereupon seceded, uniting the entire South."

Ruffin's name would hardly be known today if Gen. Pryor had obeyed the first instructions.

The taking of the old book from his chest has brought back old memories to Capt. Preston, and once again he wonders what became of his faithful boy Aaron. Aaron always said that was his only name and he never had another one.

Like Topsy, Aaron didn't know anything about his past. Capt. Preston met him during the early part of the war and he was faithful to the end, even following him to Philadelphia.

When Capt. Preston recovered from serious wounds near the close of the war and went to Washington, on his way North, Aaron stuck with him. Aaron walked with his master to the train shed, wearing his sash and belt. Noticing how down-hearted Aaron was, the Captain asked him if he wanted to go "North." "Golly, master, I'd like to."

But Aaron forgot a satchel and went back to the headquarters to get it. The train went off without Aaron, and Capt. Preston arrived in Philadelphia minus the faithful servant. He stayed in Philadelphia for several days visiting friends prior to going to his home in New York.

Before going to the old Kensington depot to catch his train he went down to the Washington-avenue depot. There he was amazed to see Aaron walking wildly up and down the street with the satchel sash and belt. There was a grand reunion, but it was not to last long. Aaron stopped to talk to some negroes and the Captain lost track of him. But he got his satchel and sash, and still has them.

Aaron, it appears, was arrested when he went back to the quarters and was brought before Gen. Beauregard. The officer commanded him to give up the belt and sash, but the plucky little fellow refused to do it. He explained that "a bullet went clear through that belt and through Massa Preston's body and Massa Preston wouldn't part with it for a mint." The General admired the boy's nerve and was so impressed with the story and gave him a pass out of the city.

To Aaron the "North" was a definite place, and he thought that if he boarded any train going North he would find the Captain. So it was entirely by accident that Capt. Preston got his mementos.

Aaron, if he is living, is the only one that can explain where Ruffin's book came from.—Philadelphia North American.

Birthday Celebration.

The seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Mr. Samuel R. French, of the Eastview vicinity, was celebrated last Saturday, November 4th with a surprise dinner being given him at his home by many of his friends and relatives, the honors was presented with a large number of handsome and useful presents and a most delicious dinner was served. Those present were Mrs. Hannah Taylor and daughter Annie R. Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Austin and children, Clifflie, Gollie, Lockie, Hazel, Louis and Pauline, of Beaver Dam; Mr. and Mrs. David Sadler and children, Bulah, Gollie and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Elio Martin and children Oena, Beil B. and Hazel, Mrs. Altha A. Stewart and son Ellis F., Mr. B. J. French, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Collins, of Taylor Mines; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. French, Mrs. Lee Smith.

Cigarette Smoker 106.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—"Give me a cigarette. God has been good to me and allotted me a long life. Let me die smoking."

Puffing the cigarette and smiling at the abundant Abraham issues, aged 106, died today at a local hospital, unable to longer bear the weight of his years.

Issues entered the hospital when 85 years old, paying \$2,000 for a life berth. He was an inveterate smoker, and maintained that tobacco was an aid to longevity. The physicians at the hospital never attempted to curtail his supply.

Issues was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.