W. A. WILGUS. WM. T. TOWNES.

EDS. AVERY TUESDAY MORNING

—BY—

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HOPKINSVILLE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

1879.

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CLARENCE ANDERSON, Henry Block, entrance next door to Savage's.

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J. M. Armstrong,

Jan31-tf

Subscribe for the

South Kentuckian

for Twelve Months.

The following lines were clipped from the Hartford *Herald*, and are from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Ohio county, Kentucky. She is said to have completed them only a short time before breath passed from her body. The rare simplicity of the language, clothing a delicately modest sentiment adds a peculiar interest to the stanzas:

I want to be remembered
When I'm numbered with the dead.
And the green grass is growing
In turfs above my head.

I want my friends to think of me
That I shall leave behind
And say I've left some foot-prints
Upon the sands of time.

I want no stately monument
Erected o'er my grave,
I only want a tree to stand
Above my bed to wave—

That underneath its branches
My friends may oft repare
And kneel around my silent bed
While I lie sleeping there.

And when I lay me down
Upon my bed to rest,
I want to be surrounded
By those I love the best.

I want them then to sing
A song of Zion, round,
And offer up a prayer to God.
When they lay me in the ground—

Pray that some guardian angel
May hover o'er my head,
And wait my happy spirit
To Heaven when I'm dead.

I want no tears of sorrow
Shed 'round my lifeless clay,
But rejoice in the Savior
That thus I passed away.

Sketch of Judge Elliott's Life.

[From Collins' History of Kentucky.]

Elliott county, it is generally understood, was named in honor of Hon. J. E. Elliott, now (December, 1873) a resident of Owingsville, Bath county, and Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district. Judge E. is a native of Scott county, Virginia; was born May 16, 1820; was educated in the common schools of Kentucky; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843; practiced with fine success at Prestonburg, Floyd county; was a Representative from Floyd, Pike, and Johnson counties, in the Kentucky Legislature in 1847; a Representative in the United States Congress for six years, 1853-1859; again elected Representative in the Legislature from Floyd and Johnson counties, 1861-63, but on an indictment for treason having been found against him, with thirty-one others (see vol 1, page 97), November 6, 1861, in the United States District Court at Frankfort, and he (although present from September 2 to October 4) not having occupied his seat during the December adjourned session of the Legislature, the House, December 21, 1861, expelled him for being "directly and indirectly connected with and giving aid and comfort to the confederate army, repudiating and acting against the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

He had thus actively united his fortunes with the cause of the South; was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, which assembled at Richmond, February 18, 1862, representing the 9th Kentucky district; and a member of each successive Regular Congress of the Confederate States, representing the 12th Kentucky district, up to the time of the downfall of the Confederacy—over three years in all. In 1868, several years after his return to Kentucky, he was elected, for six years, or until September, 1874, Circuit Judge of the district embracing Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Elliott and Menifee counties; was elected Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, in August, 1876. Just previous to this election, Judge Elliott moved to Catlettsburg, Boyd county.

Advice to Those Who Owe.

[Ben Franklin.]

Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you collect pay over to those you owe. If you cannot renew your note every year, get the best security you can. Go to business diligently and be industrious; waste no idle moments, be very economical in all things, discard all pride, be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer morning and night; attend church and meeting regular every Sunday, and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else in your power cheerfully, but if you can help the poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances come to me and I will pay your debts.

Stand Back and Give Him Room.

A young lady in a neighboring town has sent us a basket of luscious fruit. She was once one of our accomplished girls, who commanded respect and admiration wherever she went. Though many sands have fallen from the hour-glass of the silent angel, since she moved from our midst, and all things, save God's own holy fires, that sentinel nightly in burning beauty the hill of heaven, are marked and marred with the shocks of doom, still a cheerful welcome is extended to her by all, with the hope that her skies may always glow with supernal tinted rainbows, and that the hereafter, which looms up before us all, may be garlanded, not with thorns, but roses bright as those which erst did bloom on Judean hills—*Knoxville Tribune.*

Quite a Sensitive.

The sense of smell of the American people is quite as sensitive as those of any country—and certainly, when this faculty is tutored, perfumes may be made in America as excellent as those which comes from abroad. Judges of fine odors credit Dr. Price with nice taste in the compounding of his Unique Perfumes.

Miss Lizzie Webster, who is about to retire from the stage, will, it is reported, be united in marriage to a well-known and wealthy theatrical manager of Wisconsin next June.

Speakers of the House from Kentucky.

[Cath. in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Kentucky, as a public man has said, always had the most cheek, and pushed ahead for whatever offices she could get. Henry Clay was the ninth Speaker of Congress, and held his office six terms, or longer than any other person. John White and Linn Boyd were two other speakers from Kentucky, making three terms more, in all nine from Kentucky. Pensylvania has had it three times, Massachusetts six and Virginia eight times—under Speakers Barbour, Stevenson, Hunter, Jones and Hopkins.

Henry Clay had every advantage to be Speaker of the House on his first run, when he was thirty-four years old, because he had been twice in the United States Senate, and it almost seemed a condescension for him to come into the House. He had a majority of 31 on the first ballot in Congress of 128. He had previously fought a duel with Humphrey Marshall. One of the reasons for his election was the belief that he would suppress such subordinate members as John Randolph, who had successively coerced Nathaniel Macon, of North Corolina, and Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, the preceding Speakers, whose united terms had been ten years It was supposed that Clay, with his aggressive style, would sit down on Randolph. That was the beginning of Randolph's hate of Cloy which finally led to a duel in 1826. Macon had a weak fondness for Randolph, and Varnum was afraid of him. Clay and Randolph for months never exchanged a word, and then, with equal impulsiveness, spoke very fondly. One morning Clay rode through Georgetown, where Randolph boarded, and meeting a person of Randolph's acquaintance told him that President Madison would recommend war against Great Britain on the first day of the next week. Randolph who was not above eaves dropping, came into Congress and moved a resolution that the President should not declare war against Great Britain. Clay and the Congress suppressed him, and Randolph published an address to his constituents. This led Clay to put a card in the Intelligencer, in which he establishes the principle that the House has a right to know through its organ, the Speaker, the specific motion which a member intends making, and that it will itself fix the time of hearing an argument. Henry Clay, assisted by Calhoun, Langdon, Cheves, afterward Speaker, and Wm. Lowndes, three of the lot from South Carolina, actually made the war of 1812. Madison and his cabinet being very doubtful on the subject, and his Secretary, Gallatin, decidedly opposed to it. Cheves succeeded Clay as Speaker, having been the head of the Ways and Means Committee under Clay, and he imposed the war taxes. They all resented Gallatin's want of haste in taxing the people, and Cheves, whom Clay afterward put into the United States Bank, never thought well of Gallatin.

HENRY CLAY.

Clay left the chair and passed the army bill by a vote of 77 to 42, defending Jefferson eloquently against Josiah Quincy. Re-elected again as the War Speaker, he resigned to go to Ghent with Bayard, Gallatin and Adams, and make the peace. But nine members refused to vote him a resolution of confidence. He heard in Paris of the Battle of New Orleans and the fight of the Kentucky troops. He was elected Speaker the third time by 87 out of 422 votes, six candidates running. Clay's leadership of the War party had insensibly made him a Federalist and protectionist, and he so declared in 1816 in Congress. Randolph then made the personal point on his incousistency, and Clay bluffed him into an apology. Clay was elected Speaker a fourth time, soon after Monroe's inauguration, when his friend Calhoun went into the Cabinet. Those men, with Lowndes, of South Corolina, then developed the bank and protection policies. Clay's health broke down at this double work of Speaker and leader of Congress, and he drove a buggy from Lexington to Washington to get his health again. Replying to John Randolph at this period, he said; "From my father I inherited only infamy, ignorance and indigence. I feel my defects!" How different from the windy egotists who announce themselves for Speaker now-a-days from Clay's locality!

Clay resigned the Speakership from private embarrassments in November, 1830. Before he retired, he made the Missouri Compromise. In December, 1823, he returned to Congress, and was elected by 139 votes to 42 votes for the late Speaker, Philip B. Barbour. He welcomed Lafayette to Congress. It was while Speaker that Clay held the balance of power in 1824 between Adams, Jackson and Crawford, as the House was to determine the election. Clay had lost a place in the contest, though a candidate before the people, and had received the electors of Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri (Benton being then warmly in favor of him), and four votes of New York. With the instinct of two lions, Jackson and Clay had picked each other out years before as probable rivals. Jackson suspected that Clay would not support him, although they had made up some years before. Clay held the votes in Congress as Speaker to elect. His sagacious policy would have been to vote for Jackson; he was too proud and intolerant to do it, and gave his ballots to Adams, which one of Jackson's fellows, Geo. Kramer, of Pennsylvania, had charged in print: "He will sell his votes to the highest bidder." He did vote against Jackson, and for Adams, and became the latter's Secretary of State. Thus, for the first time in our history, the Speaker of Congress elected the President. But it was the political ruin of Henry Clay.

THE FIRST INTERVIEW.

The first important interview ever held in American politics was published by Carter Beverley as having taken place with Andrew Jackson, in which Jackson charged that Clay's friends offered to support him for President in case he should not make John Quincy Adams Secretary of State. Jackson gave the name of James Buchanan as his authority, who did not thoroughly sustain Jackson; but the scandal was disseminated throughout the country, and pursued Clay for life.

Some Of Ingersoll's Utterances

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll lectured in Detroit las Sunday night, to a very large audience. His lecture was entitled: "Some Words of a Man About the Word of God," and the *Free Press* gives the following as some of his ultra utterances:

"I would rather be happy at the last moment of my life than at any other."

"Is it possible that if an infidel has been honest all his life he will upon his death bed, regret that he has not lived a lie?"

"The cross never triumphed until it went in partnership with the sword, never."

"Where any man has told his honest thought, the harpies are there with their snaky hair."

"Think of God giving a man brains and then making it a crime to reason."

"The Church hates a moral unbeliever a thousand times worse than it does an immoral one."

"Whenever I pronounce the name of Voltaire I feel as though I saw some glorious leader of the host calling on the beleagured city of Superstition for immediate surrender."

"I like Voltaire, because he carried the torch of Reason. I like him because he loved humanity and despised superstition with all his heart."

"Tom Paine wrote for the first time these words: 'The United States of America.'"

"A minister told me once, that if I did not believe the Bible I ought not to say so. I asked him if he believed it. He said he did. I told him I didn't know whether he did or not, for a man who would advise another to lie might lie himself. And I shall die without ever knowing whether that man believes the Bible or not."

"According to the best of Christians, a man is totally depraved. If a man is totally depraved, then all his acts are sinful."

"Anything is sin that causes innocence to suffer. Anything is sin that causes unhappiness in this world. Everything is right that tends to make man happy."

"I can't sin against God, because I cannot affect His happiness."

"No man on earth controls the wind that fills the sails of that ship called himself."

"According to this great scheme (Christianity) the innocent suffer for the guilty."

"What must be the social standing of a gentleman in Heaven who admits that he would never have got there if he hadn't been sacred?"

"I say that every man is the architect of his own destiny so far as happiness springing from human action is concerned."

"My doctrine is that if I go to Heaven—and I probably shall if there is one—no matter in what star I may be spending the summer, and there meet a man whom I have wronged and read the story in his eyes, I shall fall behind a little in the tune; I won't be quite so lively with my harp as I was."

"If I go to hell, no matter how hot it is, and there remember some good and splendid thing that I have done—the hunger I have fed—the nakedness I have clothed—I believe it will cool up on me a little."

"The trouble with the atonement is that it saves the wrong man."

"How does the murderer in Heaven feel with his victim in in hell? If he was a gentleman he'd trade places with him."

"Now they say that the persons who never heard of the scheme of salvation—the heathen—will go to heaven. Why, O God! if there is one, did you not keep us all in ignorance of the scheme, that we might all be saved?"

"This 'Word of God; has filled the human mind with horror. It has petrified human hearts."

"I'll never worship a God that feeds lions on babes."

"I'd rather stand at the judgment bar of God and tell him that I disbelieved all the horrible things in his 'Word' than to believe them. I'd rather tell Him that I believed Him charitable and just and not a murderer."

"I cannot believe that God upheld slavery and polygamy; that He told men to kill women; that He gave young girls to the lust of soldiers; and if I'm damned for this, all right."

The Men going into the Army.

Men of very superior physique and highly intelligent faces are enlisted in the army. Finer material could not readily be found than is now seen in the squads of recruits that occasionally march down Broadway. The hard times have filled the recruiting offices and enabled the government to choose very carefully. Among the men who don the army blue are some who have seen better days. Ex-lawyers, merchants and civil engineers are seeking a living in the honorable vocation of a soldier. At Washington the other day, a man enlisted as a private who had graduated at West Point and rose to be a Confederate Major General during the war. As for the pay, though small compared with some kinds of wages, it is the highest for army service anywhere in the world. Abroad, in many countries, a man is dragged into the army willy nilly and receives rough treatment and nominal pay. Here he gets at the lowest $13 a month, with good clothing and fare, the best of medical and hospital service when ill, and other extras and indulgence given to no other soldiers in history.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Strictly Pure.

It is well known that while Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been made for many years without reducing its standard of perfect purity, there is not another baking powder in the market that can stand the test for purity. Chemists and physicians use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in their own families.

The Senate Committees.

The transfer of the control of the Senate to the Democrats will make some very important changes in the arrangement and management of committees. The following list shows the changes in the chairmanship of the several committees:

Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury, of Delaware, succeeds Wadleigh, of New Hampshire.

Foreign Relations—Eaton, of Connecticut, succeeds Hamlin, of Maine.

Finance—Bayard, of Delaware, succeeds Morrill, of Vermont.

Appropriations—Davis, of West Virginia, succeeds Windom, of Minnesota.

Commerce—Gordon, of Georgia, succeeds Conkling, of New York.

Manufactures—Grover, of Oregon, succeeds Collins, of New Hampshire

Agriculture—Johnston, of Virginia, succeeds Paddock, of Nebraska.

Military Affairs—Randolph, of New Jersey, succeeds Spencer, of Alabama.

Naval Affairs—McPherson, of New Jersey, succeeds Sargent, of California.

Judiciary—Thurman, of Ohio, succeeds Edmunds, of Vermont.

Post Office, Etc—Maxey, of Texas, succeds Ferry, of Michigan.

Public Lands—McDonald, of Indiana, succeeds Oglesby, of Illinois.

Private Land Claims—Edmunds, (Rep.) of Vermont, succeeds Thurman, of Ohio.

Indian Affairs—Coke, of Texas, succeeds Allison, of Iowa.

Pensions—Withers, of Virginia, succeeds Ingalls, of Kansas.

Revolutionary Claims—Anthony, (Rep.) of Rhode Island, succeeds Johnston, of Virginia.

Claims—Cockrell, of Missouri, succeeds McMillan, of Minnesota.

District of Columbia—Harris, of Tennessee, succeeds Dersey, of Arkansas.

Patents—Kernan, of New York, succeeds Booth, of California.

Public Buildings—Jones, of Florida, succeeds Dawes, of Massachusetts.

Territories—Garland, of Arkansas, succeeds Patterson, of South Carolina.

Railroads—Ransom, of North Carolina, succeeds Mitchell, of Oregon.

Mines and Mining—Hereford, of West Virginia, succeeds Sharon, of Nevada.

Revision of Laws—Wallace, of Pennsylvania, succeeds Matthews, of Ohio.

Education and Labor—Bailey, of Tennessee, succeeds Burnside, of Rhode Island.

Civil Service—Butler, of South Carolina, succeeds Teller, of Colorado.

Expenses of Senate—Hill, of Georgia, succeeds Jones, of Nevada.

Printing—Whyte, of Maryland, succeeds Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Literary—Voorhees, of Indiana, succeeds Howe os Wisconsin.

Rules—Morgan, of Alabama, succeeds Blaine, of Maine.

Engrossed Bills—Conkling, (Rep.) of New York, succeeds Bayard, of Delaware.

Enrolled Bills—Vance, of North Carolina, succeeds Conover, of Florida.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Transportation to Seaboard—Beck, of Kentucky, succeeds Cameron, of Wisconsin.

The Civil Service—Vest, of Missouri, succeeds Chaffee, of Colorado.

Election of President—Morgan, of Alabama, succeeds Edmunds, of Vermont.

Investigation Treasury Department—Davis, of West Virginia, reappointed.

On Tenth Census—Pendleton, of Ohio, succeeds Morrill, of Vermont.

Mississippi River—Lamar, of Mississippi, succeeds Bruce, of Mississippi.

Frauds in Late Election—Wallace, of Pennsylvania, succeeds Teller, of Colorado.

Epidemic Diseases—Harris, of Tennessee.

HINTS ABOUT WATER.—No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools, or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, an excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impairs its secretions, and paralyzes its movements. By drinking a little at a time all injury is avoided.

Conkling And His Neck-ties.

Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Roscoe Conkling's eccentricity is in neck-ties. In other respects, the Senator dresses in excellent taste. He evidently gets his idea of ties from the American flag, for they are almost invariably either red, white or blue. When the Senator came back here, at the beginning of the last session, he wore a white tie, and under his blonde hair, it gave him quite an ethereal aspect. He was then playing the *role* of the generous foe, and was apparently quite inoffensive. But later, when he began to gather himself up for the war upon the President, he put on his red tie, the ensign of battle. Lately, however, he has worn mostly the blue, as being symbolical of the state of his feelings. He will probably continue the blue for some time to come. If Grant is nominated in 1880, we shall perhaps see the Senator with a neck-tie of all three colors, blended in brilliant harmony.

A Whale's Death Flurry.

"Hurrah, boys! see she rises!" was the general shout. Up came the whale, more suddenly than we expected. A general dash was made at her by all the boats. "Stern for your lives; stern of all!" cried some of the more experienced harpooners. "See, she's in a flurry." First the monster flapped the water violently with its fins; then its tail was elevated aloft, lashing the ocean around it into a mass of foam. This was not its death flurry, for gaining strength before any more harpoons or lances could be struck into it, away it went again, heading towards the ice. Its course was now clearly discerned by a small whirling eddy, which showed that it was at no great distance under the surface, while in its wake was seen a thin line of oil and blood which had exuded from its wound. Wearied, however, by its exertions and its former deep dive, it was again obliged to come to the surface to breathe. Again the eager boats dashed in, almost running on its back, and from every side it was plied with lances, while another harpoon was driven deeply into it, making it doubly secured.

Our boat was the most incautious, for we were right over the tail of the whale. The chief harpooner warned us—"Back my lads; back of all," he shouted out, his own boat pulling away. "Now she's in her death flurry." These words were not out of his mouth when I saw our harpooner leap from the boat and swim as fast as he could towards one of the others. I was thinking of following his example, knowing he had good reasons for it, for I had seen the fins of the animal flap furiously, and which had warned him, when a violent blow which I fanced must have not only dashed the boat to pieces, but have broken every bone in our bodies, was struck on the keel of the boat. Up flew the boat in the air, some six or eight feet at least, with the remaining crew in her. Then down we came, one flying on one side, one on the other, but none of us hurt even, all spluttering and striking out together, while the boat came down kneel uppermost, not much the worse either. Fortunately we all got clear of the furious blows the monster continued dealing with its tail. "Never saw a whale in such a flury!" said old David, into whose boat I was taken. For upwards of two minutes the flurry continued, we all the while looking on and no one daring to approach it; at the same time a spout of blood and mucous and oil ascended into the air from its blow-holes and sprinkled us all over. "Hurrah,, my lads, she spouts blood!" we shouted out to each other, though we all saw and felt it plain enough. There was a last lash of that tail, now faint and scarcely rising above the water, but which, a minute ago, would have sent every boat round it flying into splinters. Then all was quiet. The mighty mass, now inanimate, turned slowly round upon its side, and then it floated belly up and dead.

Indian Origin of Mosquitos.

The Red River Indians have a curious legend respecting the origin of mosquitos. They say that once upon a time there was a famine, and the Indians could get no game. Hundreds had died from hunger, and desolation filled their country. All kinds of offerings were made to the Great Spirit without avail, until one day two hunters came upon a white wolverine, a very rare animal. Upon shooting the white wolverine, an old woman came out of the skin, and saying that she was a "Manito," promised to go and live with the Indians, promising them plenty of game as long as they treated her well, and gave her the first choice of all the game that was brought in. The two Indians agreed to this, and took the old woman home with them, which was immediately succeeded by an abundance of game. When the sharpness of the famine had passed in the prosperity which the old woman had brought the tribes, the Indians became dainty in their appetites, and complained of the manner in which the old woman took to herself the choice bits; and this feeling became so intense that, notwithstanding her warning that if they violated their promise a terrible calamity would come upon the Indians, they one day killed her as she was seizing her share of a reindeer which a hunter had brought in.

Great consternation immediately seized the witnesses of the deed, and the Indians, to escape the predicted calamity, bodily struck their tents, and moved to a great distance. Time passed on without any catastrophe occurring, and game becoming even more plentiful, the Indians began to laugh at their being deceived by the old woman. Finally, a hunting party on a long chase of a reindeer, which had led them back to the place where the old woman had been killed, came upon her skeleton, and one of them, in derision, kicked the skull with his foot. In an instant; a small, spiral, vapor-like body arose from the eyes and ears of the head, which which proved to be insects, that attacked the hunters with great fury, and drove them to the river for protection. The skull continued to pour out its little stream, and the air became fulll of the avengers of the old woman's death. The hunters, on returning to camp, found the Indians suffering terribly from the plague, and ever since that time the Indians have been punished by the mosquitos for their wickedness to their preserver, the Manito.

Girls if you want to encourage the men, get an album. It's the first thing a bashful young man grabs when he enters a strange house where there are girls. We've seen them look through one until they knew every picture by heart, from page one to Gen Grant in the back part. It's wonderful what interest a bashful young man will take in a girl's grandfather and pug-nosed uncle, but it's always so. Get 'em girls. It's the best thing in the world to occupy a fellow's hands, and it's a sure cure for bashfulness.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Strawberries are selling in Boston at 4 cents apiece.

One hundred and twenty more Communists are to be pardoned by the French Government.

Mme. Anderson has been fined $25 and cost for walking for a wager on the Sabbath at Pittsburg.

The Swiss State Council, by a vote of twenty seven to fifteen, resolved to restore capital punishment in Switzerland.

A Grand International Exposition is to be held at Moscow next year. One at the city of Mexico and one in Australia.

Hard times in Germany are shown in nothing more than in the consumption of 6,000,000 gallons less beer in 1878 than in 1877.

It is stated that from 300 to 400 New York and New England emigrants pass daily over the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, on their way to Kansas.

The bill to provide that all the executions of the death penalty shall be conducted within the walls of the penitentiary, passed the Ohio Senate on the 12th inst.

The remains of Bayard Taylor were interred Sunday week at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Business was generally suspended, and Governor Hoyt and a Legislative delegation were present.

Columbus, Ohio, has been greatly alarmed by the prevalence of incendiarism. A mass meeting was held one night recently, and 1,000 armed men patroled the city, which was placed virtually under martial law

The terrible calamity at Szegeden grows in magnitude. It is now reported that from 2,000 to 6,000 human lives have been lost; 16,000 horses and cattle, and 90,000 sheep have perished; 9,700 houses were destroyed.

The latest information received at the War Department seems to indicate a possible attempt on the part of Sitting Bull to cross the border. His force is carefully estimated at 7,000, all told of whom 2,500 are warriors, well armed and mounted.

A famine is raging in the most fertile portion of Bolivia—the District of Cochabamba. In different localities of the department from eight to ten persons die daily of starvation. In one small town 206 persons died from want of food in twenty days.

Foolish Miss Care went from Boston to Quincy, Ills., to meet a stranger with whom she had been holding correspondence, "with a view to matrimony," but found that she had been tricked, and was compelled to accept the protection of the poormaster.

In little over three months, there have been lost nineteen Gloucester, Mass., fishing vessels, valued at $80,000; 186 fishermen have been drowned, 65 women widowed, and 167 children made fatherless. These disasters are the greatest ever known in the same period.

The French floating Battery, Arrogante, foundered off Hyeres Wednesday. Forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122. A storm arose during fire practice, and the Arrogante sprung a leak. The ship Souveran, near by, was unable to render any assistance.

Late reports from Alaska represent the situation at Sitka as very alarming. The U. S. cutter Walcott has gone to intercept a flotilla of hostile canoes on their way to destroy the town of Sitka. On board the Walcott are the Osprey's marines and the Osprey's Gatling gun.

Intelligence published from Burmah says that the King is constructing fortified works and making other warlike preparations, and that he has summoned the Burmese residents of Rangoon to return to their own country, threatening to have their families executed in case of non compliance.

A Mrs. Peter Miller, of Helena, Ark., has arrived in Louisville, and though but four feet six inches high, is asserted to weigh 403 pounds. She measures three feet nine inches across the back, and is thus nearly as broad as she is long. Here age is 68. She married at 16, and then weighed but 100 pounds.

There is excitement in St. Louis over the arrival of several hundred negroes from Louisiana and Mississippi, with the intelligence that several thousand more are on their way. The negroes have been deluded by railroad circulars and designing agents into the belief that lands and plows and mules are awaiting them in Kansas at Government expense.

On the 3rd inst, a grand mass was celebrated in the Sixtine Chapel in honor of the anniversary of the Pope's coronation. The entire papal court, in its gorgeous trappings, the cardinals, archbishops, and other prelates, the diplomatic body in full uniform, together with many distinguished foreigners, presented a spectacle such as can only be seen at the Vatican.

HOW PETER RESISTED TEMPTATION.—A colored brother whose eyes were watery, and who had evidently been imbiding experience whiskey, was telling his young friend George that he ought to gine too. Said George, "I would, but de temptation to do wrong is too strong for me." "Whar's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation!" exclaimed brother Peter. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis here town I had a chance to steal a pa'r of boots—mighty fine ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debbil said take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered to me to let dem boots alone." "An' you didn't take e'm?" "No, sah—not much. I took a pa'r o' cheap ones off de shelf, an' I left dem boots alone!"—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Germany, is remarkably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross station, not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently discovered patting the beautiful horses attached to the royal carriages, and addressing them cheerily.

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

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WASHINGTON.

THE GREENBACKERS WILL HAVE TO ACT WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

RANDALL'S CLOSE CONTEST.

Blackburn's Desk Smothered With Flowers, and Compliments.

DEMOCRATIC BACK BONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28th.

Ed. South Kentuckian:

Now that Congress is organized for the extra session, it is clear that there has been some disappointment among the Republicans at the turn things have taken with reference to the organization of the House of Representatives. When the extra session became inevitable there was a hasty putting together of heads among the radical leaders in accord with the Administration, and the conclusion reached that if the new Congress was assembled on short notice it would catch the Democrats at a disadvantage. There were four or five sick Democrats and Mr. Whittier, of Oregon, it was thought, would not be able to get here by the 18th, the day fixed upon. This with the active co-operation of a few Republican Greenbackers, was expected to give the Democrats trouble. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." Mr. Whittaker chartered a special train from San Francisco to Omaha, making a remarkably quick trip, and arrived just in time; while the sick ones hastened to get well in a manner that must have made Garfield and Rutherford very unhappy.

The Greenbackers are, I think, somewhat disappointed also. Unless their leaders here were playing a desperate game of bluff they must really have expected to hold the balance of power, and that they would be able to name the speaker. The twenty odd votes they counted upon, however, dropped down to thirteen, and left the Democrats in a clear majority over all. It is safe to assume now that, with a few exceptions, the Greenback members will find that they can best serve the people by casting their votes with the Democrats. It is here only that they will find an opportunity to vote successfully for measures of economy, anti-subsidy, and of relief from the burdens that now oppress the land. If the people are to obtain relief within the next two years it must come through the Democratic party. There are evidences that the wise ones among the Greenback leaders begin to appreciate this, and, so far as their action in Congress, is concerned, at least, I do not think they will throw away their votes, though among them are men whose object is to aid the Republican party by drawing off Democrats into outside movements.

Speaker Randall had a hard contest for his re-election, and that he succeeded in retaining his hold upon the gavel is largely due to a combination of circumstances. He is an admirable presiding officer, combining remarkable fairness with great skill and ability. But in the organization of the committees, after his former election, he is thought to have made some grave mistakes in retiring to the rear men who should have been placed in front. It is not believed that he will repeat this error. Mr. Randall was said to be the Tilden candidate and the hard money candidate; but, in my opinion, neither of these things entered into the contest. Certainly financial questions had nothing to do with it. The issues were Randall and anti-Randall, to which was added the question whether the party wanted to elect an ex-Confederate to so high an office. This was negatived by the ex-Confederates themselves, most of whom voted for a northern man. The manly and magnanimous course of Mr. Blackburn, after his defeat, has elevated him still higher than ever in the esteem of all Democrats. His speech to the caucus was an exceedingly neat affair, and when he cast his vote for Mr. Randall next day, rounds of applause greeted him from both sides of the House. His desk was loaded with floral tributes, conspicuous among which was a magnificent basket of violets, with his initials wrought in the centre.

The chief topic of interest here just now is the widow Oliver's breach of promise suit against the venerable Simon Cameron, now in progress. Gen. Butler appears as Cameron's chief counsel, and there is always an expectant crowd gathered together when Butler has anything to say or do. The impression seems to be that the General will make it lively for the festive widow before he gets though with the case. She claims that Simon promised to marry her and make things comfortable, generally, and, with that understanding, he was granted privileges which he shouldn't have had. In support of this claim she presents, among other things, two or three rather dubious love letters. The naughty old man, on the contrary, thinks it is a case of black-mail, and says he has already paid her $1,000 rather than have a fuss about it. To make it still more warm for the widow, they present in court Mr. Thos. M. Oliver, who was once supposed to be her husband, and who is now alive and well. This complicates matters considerably, as it is hard to understand how Mrs. Oliver has been damaged by the refusal of an old man like Cameron to marry her, when she already has a husband alive and well, and a better looking man, anyhow.

There is a general disposition to confine the business of the session to the appropriations that failed before adjournment, including, of course, the repealing acts that caused the disagreement. No doubt the bills, with these measures attached, will be speedily put through, and, if the fraud in the White House don't interpose a veto, the session will be short. If he insists upon keeping these obnoxious partisan laws upon the statute books, in opposition to the will of the people, the Democrats will insist upon holding back the funds. It will, in that event, become a question of endurance and backbone. The Democratic spine was never in better condition, and the leaders now in command mean business.

PHONO.