THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

W. J. WILGUS. WM. T. TOWNES.

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—BY—

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Jan24-tf

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THE OLD MAN IN THE STYLISH CHURCH.

JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day—been to a stylish one—
And, seein' you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done:
You women have been surprised to see what I saw there to-day;
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray;
I had on those coarse clothes of mine, not much the worse for wear,
But then they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back by the door—
Twas full of people and uncomfortable, A reserved seat for the poor
Pretty soon in came a stranger, with gold ring and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine;
I thought that wasn't exactly right, to seat him up so high;
When he was young and I was old, and very hard to buy;
But then there's no accountin' for what some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days oft gets the finest pew
But when we reach the blessed home all unclothed in clay
We'll see wealth beggin' at the gate, while poverty goes in.
I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far away,
So through the hours of services I could only "watch and pray;"
Watch the dress of the Christians, sitting near me round about;
Pray God to make them pure within as they were pure without.
While I sat there, looking round upon the rich and great,
I kept thinking of the rich man and the beggar at his gate;
How, by all but dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold;
How, at last, the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night;
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the beggar in the sky,
"It don't all of life to live, nor all of death to die."
I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold,
When years past, from their dwellings like the Pharisee of old,
They departed home from their worship, with a heart uplifted high,
To spurn the hungry from their door, with caught to satisfy.
Out, out, with such professions! They are doin' more to-day
To stop the weary sinner from the Gospel's shinin' way,
Than all the books of infidels: than all that has been tried
Since Christ was born at Bethlehem—since Christ was crucified.
How simple are the words of God, and yet how very grand;
The shells in ocean caverns, the flowers on the land;
He gilds the cloud's of evenin' with the gold light from his throne,
Not for the rich man only, not for the poor alone.
Then why should man look down on man because of lack of gold
Why should man in the poorest pew be cast because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that God has blest—
May be beaten Heaven's music 'neath that rented coat and vest.
I'm old—I may be childish—but I love simplicity.
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian society.
Jesus took us to his sermons in Judea's mountain's side,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like a little child.
Our heads are growin' gray, dear wife, our hearts are lagin' slow;
But a little while the Master will call us for to go.
When we reach the pearly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes,
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies.

"God is in heaven—can he hear
Poor sinners crying in this sphere?
Yes, little boy, he does not fear,
He listens now to thee.

God is in heaven—can he see
When I am doing wrong?
Yes, child, he can, he looks at thee
All day and all night long.

God is in heaven—would he know
If I should tell a lie?
Yes, if thou salest it very low
He'll hear it in the sky.

God is in heaven—can I go
To thank him for his care?
Not yet—but love him here below
And then shalt praise him there."

Timely Words.

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn moved to make Mr. Randall's nomination for Speaker of the House unanimous, and said:

Mr. Chairman, it is not in my power to express to the gentlemen who supported me in this contest the sentiments in which I hold this evidence of their friendship. I will in candor say that I hope it might be the pleasure of this House to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of the Speakership upon one from the section and people with whom I am identified; for I felt assured that, had such been done, the result would have proved to the people of this county that the South might safely be charged with the formation of these Committees, and to shape the legislation of the land. Had I been selected for this service, it would have been my duty, as it certainly would have been my pleasure, to wield the great powers that pertain to this station in such a way as to fulfill actions and inactions behind me, and to promote the general interest of a common country in which citizens all hold equal rights, and to which each citizen should tender a common allegiance. I would have endeavored to prove to those generous friends from the North who stood by me in this contest, that their confidence was not misplaced, for I should earnestly have endeavored to bury the melancholy memories of the terrible past in those trenches where the mouldering remains of those who gave their lives to those struggles to-day are resting. I am a party man—I am a partisan—not for the sake of party, but because I honestly and earnestly believe the best interests of my country are to be subserved by the triumph of my party's principles. I have but this to say: The edict of the caucus, as to me final and conclusive; and if there be any among the fifty seven gentlemen whose partial friendship has given me their votes that hesitate or doubt to give him their votes, I now appeal to them to make the verdict of this caucus effective when to-morrow's roll is called. I move you, sir, that the nomination of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress be made unanimous." [Applauses.]

Fred. Douglas writes a long letter to the Philadelphia *Press* in opposition to the schemes for negro colonization. He thinks that the negroes, if placed in a separte territory, would meet the fate of the Indians.

The man who walks for twenty-four hours on a stretch is considered a hero, but no one seems to have a kind word for the baby that yells straight she ad for seventeen hours.

KANSAS

AS SEEN THROUGH UNPREJUDICED SPECTACLES—THE IMMENSE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION—WHERE TO LOCATE AND WHAT THINGS COST THERE.

HELENA RANCH, IVANPAH,
GREENWOOD CO., KANSAS,
April 1st, 1879.

Mr. Editor:

There is hardly a home in our country but of the Mississippi where Kansas is not a household word. The onward march of Empire has drawn upon over crowded cities and the thickly East to swell the great tide of humanity that is pouring into this new State from the East, North and South. The great question is from where do these people come? Hundreds every day cross the threshold of the State at Kansas City and Atchison. In fact the inhabitants of the overcrowded East are literally taking possession of this great State.

I have received so many letters from friends in the East enquiring about the amount of capital necessary to start with here, the prices of everything, the best localities and towns, that I have concluded to take up the editorial quill once more and give you for the benefit of your readers a few general observations founded on actual knowledge and experience.

Many exaggerated statements have been furnished by correspondents concerning the State and many people have inadvertently led themselves to believe that all they had to do was to "come well," and everything would then flow easily and fortunes would be assured without labor. Now there is nothing more untrue. Men have to work here for a living, and work hard too; yet it is true, that while the relative chance of a man's succeeding in the East is as one to ten, it is here about nine to ten, provided the man is willing to work. I cannot advise any married man to come here with less than $800 to $1000 to make a start on a farm, or any single man with less than $500 to $600, and then it will require plenty of grit, hard work and economy to get through the first or two. Those seeking and depending on employment can get plenty of farm work in Spring, Summer and Fall but Winter employment is scarce. Wages average almost the same as in the Eastern and Middle States, being highest during harvest. Young men seeking clerkships in offices or stores cannot do better here than East if as well. For every vacancy that occurs there are now many applicants.

The [illegible] of the State are principally agricultural. The majority of its citizens are farmers, when who have come here with limited means and are as a rule very economical. It is such men don to open up and develop her resources that Kansas most needs and it is this class who are most successful. The drones of humanity find little to encourarge them, Hence Kansas has drawn from the Eastern States some of their most enterprising, intelligent, and hard working people, and schools, churches and newspapers, and that builds up an orderly and law abiding community have kept pace with our rapid increase and unprecedented development. The population of our State in 1870 was a trifle over three hundred thousand, and to-day, it is in round numbers a million, and yet the Kansas of yesterday and to-day but faintly illustrates what the Kansas of to-morrow will be. With a soil unexcelled in richness and productiveness, lying all ready for the plow and capable of growing a greater number of staple products than any other State, with her pure atmosphere and health restoring climate, with her excellent markets, as well as an outlet in the near future, down the Arkansas to New Orleans and Liverpool, with her model system of education and a total State debt of less than half a million dollars, Kansas is destined to be the banner State of our Union. What she wants now is men, men of character, worth and means: intelligent and thinking men, farm-making men and home making men, men to help build her cities, her railroads and her manufacturing industries, and assist and encourage to still greater achievements those who by their intelligence, industry and energy have already accomplished so much. I am frequently asked by friends to advise them in regard to location and invariably ask "What do you want to engage in?" If in farming or stock-raising, then by all means select a location in the beautiful garden valley of the Arkansas It is the most fertile portion of the State. The statistics of the board of agriculture show that the TWELVE leading counties of the Arkansas Valley along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad produces one-quarter of the total amount of all crops raised in the whole State. This fact alone is conclusive. To young lawyers and professional men I would recommend this portion of the State. It is new and there are better chances of success than in the older settled sections. All who visited the Centennial will remember the magnificent display made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which runs along the Valley of the Arkansas for over 300 miles. It eclipsed any agricultural display ever made from so new a country, yet that display to-day would not begin to do justice to the agricultural interests, so rapidly have they increased. Kansas has pursued a most liberal policy in her course toward those seeking a home within her borders. Thousands of dollars have been appropriated for the purpose of putting correct information concerning the State before people of the East. Her Agricultural Monthly reports are model of exactness and interest. A new circular, fresh and interesting, has just been shown me, which contains a vast amount of important data for those who contemplate coming here. It is published for free distribution and can be had on application to Colonel A. S. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas. I advise every one interested to send for it.

Many inquiries are made as to the cost of such things as are necessary in starting a new home in a new country. I have always replied that agricultural implements are as cheap here as anywhere; groceries, dry goods &c., but a trifle more than in New England. Good beef and mutton retails from five to ten cents a pound, and, owing to the great demand, rents are very high. In most towns it is impossible to get a room to live in, and many times you find people living in rough board shanties or tents till they can get a house built—in fact my wife and I did this very thing when we first came here. A good house 16x28, one and one-half stories high costs from $350 to $500; a good team $150, and cows from $20 to $30.

But I am writing at too great length.

Having myself been an "immigrant," and knowing their necessities and wants I would fain write more of the details of settling, but cannot in one short letter. I am a private citizen in the cattle-raising business, and connected with no railroad or other corporation. If any of the readers of this letter desire to be posted further as to the details, I shall be pleased to have them write me, and I shall give them unbiased replies.

Very truly,
E. S. PRESBREY,
Formerly connected with Washington, D. C., *Republican*.

A RESPONSE.

Here I Come—Slow But Sure.

My Fellow Citizens:

My attention has just been called to an urgent and very complimentary request published in the DEMORAT upon me to become a candidate to represent you on the lower floor of the next Legislature of Kentucky. It was rather unexpected to me, yet I felt mighty good when I saw it. I am not an aspiring man but have always been aspiring—this you know has been my local and national reputation—therefore at present can't accept, owing to great press of business of my own and that of others, but will not now positively decline; and you must, for the good of our county, go slow and be patient with me and let me consider the matter well, and if I can possibly do so without sacrificing everything that is near and dear to me I will consent to be elected.

You can have some idea how good and happy I feit, and now feel whenever I read that call, (it is now before me). I carry it with me dream about it. My Wife is so happy over the complimentary mention and notice of me in said call and says she is now and always was ready to inform any and everybody that I was a man of great ability, and I believe she could be induced to give a certificate to that effect, but she will sign a remonstrance against me making the race. Whether I consent to be elected or not the said call and what is in it will ever be a green truck patch in my memory and that of my posterity to the remotest degree

Since you so much desire that I should consent to make a political sacrifice of myself upon the altar of our country it is but just and proper that I should give some of my views upon some of the political issues of the day. This I will now proceed to do. I am a Democrat, and my democracy is older than Jefferson's, (his was copied from mine), it was brought here by the mound builders. I am in favor of slavery in the territory and it should be protected by Congress, but am opposed to it in the States. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty is prope for the States. The declaration of Independence made by Thos. Jefferson and others on the 4th of July, 1776, in the town of Philadelphia is right and should be taught in the common schools. I am in favor of the Constitution, the Union and enforcement of the laws.

No man should run for office until one or more fellows have called him through the Bowling Green papers, stating in the call that they desire him to run regardless of whether it is true or not. The Alien and Sedition laws should be repealed. The compromise measurss of 1820 and 1850, and the Critteudon resolutions, should be adopted. I am for more men and money—am for more money any way. I am a Kentuckian and therefore in favor of Kentucky. I am a constitutional Union man and for equal rights and all the privileges that I can get. I am opposed to all subsidies, but am for selling all the public and waste lands and with proceeds build turnpikes in Warren county.

The Washington treaty of 1842, made by Dan. Webster, with an Englishman by the name of Ashburton, should be made the law of the land and caught in common schools in connection with geography. The banks should be compelled to lend money to any fellow that wants it without security and without interest. I am opposed to Windom's bill to colonize the negroes. Let the negroes go or stay where they want to, and if Windom wants anybody colonized why he can colonize himself.

All candidates should encourage during their canvass soups and barbecues. In the past we have not had enough of them. They are a good thing and the morals of the country need more of them I am in favor of a law encouraging the candidates and their workers on the day of election to work and use more money and whisky and get votes anyway. In the past this has been entirely neglected, and if in the future it is not attended to more vigorously, we will soon be without officers fit to transact our business. I am in favor of immigration—we want more people to cultivate our lands—but am opposed to migration. Want everybody to come and nobody to leave.

Being a farmer, as you know, (and a good one too.) I think that the farmers should pay all their takes directly instead of paying them indirectly as they now do, and there should be a fixed price for all they raise, about as follows: Corn $10 per barrel, wheat $2 per bushel, tobacco $15 per hundred pounds, pork $12 per hundred, and other things in proportion. The volume of currency shall be equal to the produce raised and regulated by the above prices. Paper currency shall always be a premium over gold and silver of at least one per cent, and any one offending the above law shall forfeit all his property and serve in the chain-gang one year.

No interest to be charged on money loaned. No one allowed to go security on any kind of paper nor to demand security on any kind of paper. If any one violates this humane law he shall forfeit all his property and be deprived of the right of voting and of the right of trial by jury and have no benefit of the clergy.

I am opposed to visiting statesmen and for a law making all such offenses a felony. All juries should be selected by the Sheriff on the morning of the first day of court, said sheriff being compelled to summons applicants first, giving preference to age and financial condition. Every man must raise his own blackberries, a mighty easy thing to do if he is an industries man. Don't plow too close to your fence and you will have plenty of them.

Now, having said this much, I must rest for awhile. I do not mean to say by this that I am lazy or wanting in physical or mental energy, as you all know I am not, but I am by nature constitutionally tired, and, therefore must rest occasionally. There are many things I would like to say something about. There is the Chinese and Mormon question that I would be pleased to enlighten you about, but being as I am tired must rest awhile. As soon as I can get the consent of my mind I think I will consent to be elected.

Hoping you are well and doing well, with my love to you and yours, acknowledging a subordinate allegiance and love to you, but paramount to myself. With these few remarks, and my patriotism oozing out for you and our country and her cause, but principally for myself, I am now and will continue to be for you if you will continue for me.

Your patient, J. D. GALLOWAY.

Why the Father Surrendered.

Causerie, in the Boston *Transcript*, has the following good story; A distinguished Bostonian, whom his native city and State have delighted to honor, bethought him lately to buy a new vehicle. A bargain offered in the shape of a buggy, which a friend was ready to dispose of at a fair price. It was "secondhand," to be sure, but it was a good buggy, had been made "pon honor," had seen but little service, and bore upon its panels the initials of the original owner, "B. C." The trade was made, and the buyer plumed himself not a little on having got a good thing at a low price. But there was one member of his family who was not altogether pleased. The son, a dapper young man, wanted a little more "style," and would have preferred a new vehicle of fashionable build. He said so much about it that his father at length lost all patience, and told him seriously that he was tired of his talk and would hear no more about it. "But, father," said the young man, "don't you think we had better have that 'B. C.' painted out?" "I tell you," said his father, "that I will not hear another word from you about it" "All right, sir," said the son, dutifully; "you know best, of course; but I thought that perhaps people might think that was when it was made." The father surrendered.

A Minister's Dilemma.

The great danger of using slips of paper to aid the memory in public speaking is illustrated in the case of a Scotch minister who had a custom of writing the heads of his discourse on bits of paper put into his Bible. On one occasion he explaining the second head, and, getting a little warm, came down with such a thump upon the Bible that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit unperceived. On reaching the end of the second head he looked for the next, but it could not be found; and exclaiming "Thirdly" several times, got quite bewildered, and could not utter another word. At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his great distress, while others were of an opposite mood, an old woman rose up and addressed the minister: If I'm no' mista'en, sir, I saw thirdly flee oot at the east window a wee while syne."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Tennessee says in his report about the protection of Tobacco beds against the ravages of the fly: "Almost everything has been tried—hen house manure, cow manure, stable manure, (the latter should never be taken from stables where hay has been fed, (pulverized Tobacco, sulphur, soot, sowing with bran or meal to attract the birds, etc. The most effective remedy we have ever known is the tying of a hen, with young chickens six on seven days old, in the center of the plant bed. The young chicks will revel in the employment of picking off the bugs, and will quickly exterminate all on the bed without injury to it. This plan is now practiced almost exclusively in the Tobacco regions around Clarksville. We do not believe that manures give any protection to the plants other than that which in giving them a rapid growth."

A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a week. In the next century they advanced some 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached $1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries at present is $3. 80 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 71 cents, or eight and a half days' labor a bushel. Now wheat is worth, wholesale, in Europe, about 1.46 a bushel, or two and a half days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price, but wages have increased sevenfold.

The Testimony of All.

All who use them say that Dr Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are the strongest and most natural flavors made. It makes all the difference in the world whether our creams and pastry are favored with Dr. Price's nice, fresh fruit flavors, or the offensive turpentiny extracts.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery will be held at Henderson, May 15th. Visiting Sir Knights are promised a cordial reception.

STYLES.

INTERESTING READING FOR MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

THAT WILL MAKE THE OLD MAN HUMP HIMSELF.

Evansville Courier.

Embroiders of black tulle are favored.

Satin is at present a very fashionable material.

A new french dress material is caled "Bengaline."

Drap d'Alma is one of the novelties in dress goods.

Twilled satin foulards are among the new suit materials.

New evening dresses are made with Marie Antoinette paniers.

The newest fans are of fine wire, delicately painted by hand.

Mixtures of bright colors in dress good appear in great profusion.

One of the spring novelties in dress materials is "Beige de Sante."

Slippers of satin, embroidered with seed pearls, are worn by brides.

The new summer silks come in tiny broken plaids and pretty stripes.

Very little jewelry is worn on the streets now by fashionably dressed ladies.

Piques, or tiny bouquets of artificial flowers stud the drapery of evening dresses.

A late superb ornament for the hair is a thistle of platinum set with diamonds.

Large balls of jet face the new bonnets, and ribbons and strings are fringed with it.

Satin vests are worn without trimmings under the open waists; this style is very pretty.

Skirts worn on the street are cut to just escape the ground, or made shorter if preferred.

All clinging, close fitting draperies are now *passe*. The bouffant expression is popular.

Rings and wide bracelets of black enamel are worn by ladies to make their hands and arms look fair.

Sleeves are ornamented in every imaginable style, being more dressy than they have been for years.

Peacock green and blue are the leading colors in spring silks. Wood colors are also produced in fabrics.

The Alsacian bonnet is the name given to the opera decoration which consists of one large bow and strings.

The favorite colors in silks are greens, overcast with a deep gold shimmer—cream-blue plum and copper-brown.

A peculiar lace-pin is in Egyptian design, with a snake coiled round the bar, and a swinging scarabee cut from burnt topaz.

Mixtures of silk and wool are very fashionable; the colors are beautifully blended and both checks and stripes are interwoven.

There is a great variety in the gold hair-pins which are so fashionable for the ladies to wear across the front of their hair.

Handsome seaside grenadines are shown. They are in more varied designs than last summer, and are very durable as well as cheap.

The "Litta" and Francesca" walking skirts are very handsome, and possess the charm of perfection in shape and fit. These models are quite new.

Ginghams of a superior quality come very thin, and hence suitable for very warm weather wear. The patterns are quiet, yet not all somber. The plaid designs take the lead.

Very neat handkerchiefs for ordinary use, are of sheer linen batiste, with scalloped or hemstitched borders, and wrought in *rococo* and in *jardiniere* designs of colored needlework.

For several days past a correspondence of a hostile character, under the rules of the *code duello*, has been progressing toward a development. The principals, through the medium of friend settled the matter yesterday in a satisfactory manner, as will be seen from a card published elsewhere. The principals were Mr. W. J. Crawford, of the house of W. B. Galbreath & Co., of this city, and Mr. W. J. Faut, of Holly Springs, Mississipi. The cause of the hostile correspondence was a difficulty at Holly Springs between the gentlemen, concerning business matters. The matter has been kept very quiet by the principals and their friends. The correspondence may be published at a futnre day.

A terrible story has come to the ears of our Henderson contemporary, the Reporter. It is stated that a rural rooster from the Green River neighborhood married only a few weeks since a young woman living some two miles above Bluff City. Marriage vows, it seems, has had but little influence upon his composition. On Saturday last, it is said, he brought his young wife to this city and left her to the mercies of those with whom ladies would prefer not to associate. Realizing the situation, she returned to her home; and bat for the "get up and git" of the gentleman he would have been lynched by a justly incensed people.

Mrs. John Horine, of Washington county, Kentucky, a county bordering on Mercer, gave birth to a litter of five children at one birth a few nigths since. At her first encounter she became mother of twins. Eighteen months later she surprised her neighbors by giving birth to three living children, and the other day, still moving on the road to progress, she became the mother of five additional children, only half an hour intervening between the birth of each. It is reported that her husband is nearly destracted, and has been advised to apply to the Kentucky Legislature instead of the courts for relief. All the children are doing well.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Gov. McCreary sold a small farm in Madison for $175 per acre.

Henery Ward Beecher is said to be engaged upon his autobiography.

Wheat grown in Japan from American seed is said to yield better than from native seed.

The Bank of England was one hundred and eighty-five years old January 27, 1879.

WADE HAMPTON has been presented by a friend in New York with a pair of silver-mounted rosewood crutches.

Jack Bronston, the loudest praying negro preacher in Madison county, is in jail for stealing a suit of clothes.

In McLean county, an able-bodied white man, 21 years old, was sold to the highest bidder, for 6 months, for $2 50.

Mayor Baxter has cut down the salaries of the officers of the city of Louisville to the extent of $150,000 per annum.

The sales of New England cotton goods in China have increased to a very flattering extent during the past year.

As an illustration of the vanities of things earthly, a mocking-bird, in Philadelphia, has been sold for $50, and a pet poodle for $60.

The latest statistics show that the debts of the States of the Union amount in the aggregate to $345,197,000. Massachusetts takes the lead.

It is proposed in Italy to vote $10,000,000 to the Roman municipality, to place the city in its pristine prestige.

The bone business of Texas is a large and prosperous industry. They sell at one dollar and seventy five cents per ton.

The McCullough compromise bill, for the settlement of the State debt of Virginia, now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

On the London Stock Exchange the highest government bonds are those of Japan. Next comes Consols, then French and American.

SPEAKER RANDALL is said to be something of a numismatist, and in his collection has a specimen of every gold coin which has ever been coined in this country.

The Illinois Senate rejected a proposition to reduce the salary of the Governor from $6,000 to $3,000 a year, and of some other State officers from $3,500 to $3,000.

Business interest in California are arraying themselves against the new constitution, and it is feared that its adoption will cause grave business depression.

The State board of Agriculture of Nebraska, by a vote of 12 yeas to 17 nays, rejected a resolution inviting President Hayes to deliver an address at the approaching Fair.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, while residing at one of the sessions of the Missionary Conferences in London, said that of every three persons walking on the earth, two have never seen the Bible nor heard the name of Christ.

The Boston *Pilot* is "glad to see that while the majority of male athletes, in running, walking, rowing, ball-playing, wrestling, are Irishmen, there are no Irish women to be found among those absurd and unsexed female pedestrians."

The millers of the Western States are quite jubilant over the decision just given in the celebrated Cochrane suit. This decision forbids the reissuing of a patent for milling, which has been a continual source of worry to every miller in the country.

Hemp land around Midway is being devoted to the cultivation of Irish potatoes. The Clipper says R. S. Starks will plant about 60 acres of potatoes, Elijah Davis, 30 acres, J. H. Thompson a large crop, and others will plant more than usual.

SHE ENLIGHTENED HIM.—What are those purple posies down by the brook? asked Gus. "If you mean," replied Clara, "those glorious masses of em purpled efflorescene that bloom in the bosky dells and fringle the wimpling streamlets, they are campanula rotundiflora."

A suggestion has been made to the Henderson Board of Councilmen that eclipses all modern science of economy. Hearken. It is this, purchase an acre or two of land, haul the sediment from the gutters and put upon it, use the Station House gang when there is one, and raise vegetables for the soup house.

Gold is said to have just been found near Wichita, Kansas in great abundance. Excitement is running high. A New York company is said to have bought a mile square of land, and is trying to secure more. Four companies are already organized. Gas, from a shaft sunk some time ago, is said to have assayed over $2,000 to the ton. One farmer has been offered $30,000 for his farm and refused it.

Mrs. Hayes has decided that it is time to have a new set of china in the White House. The set which has been in use on public occasions since Mrs. Lincoln's day has brilliant solferino covers with centers showing a shield, stars and stripes, and a spread eagle. The new set will come from Limoges, France.

FRANKFORT YEOMAN: We have seen the Confederate coins in possession of Dr. B. F. Taylor, of New Orleans, and know them to be genuine. The New York papers are inclined to think that no dies were made for the issuing of hard money by the Confederacy, but this is a mistake. Dr Taylor has the only "proof" coins that were struck, and is doubtless in possession of the dies, or knows where they may be found.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28th.

Ed. South Kentuckian:

The Republicans certainly die hard. Such leaders as Edmunds and Conkling in the Senate, who have for years controlled the action of that body almost by a wave of the hand, as it were, now accept, with distress of mind and unpleasant temper, the fate that retires them to the ranks of a hopeless minority. But time is a great leveler, and the men who have so long cracked the whip of party of party over their followers in the Senate, recognizing no authority but their own sweat will and the dictates of king caucus, now snap and snarl like baffled wolves, because their power is gone. They object to Democratic caucuses, and paw the earth in anger because their henchmen are turned out of the fat places they held until they imagined them theirs by divine right. Even poor old grandma Hoar frets and whines in the most ridiculous fashion. But, notwithstanding all this, the present majority propose to run things according to their own notions of right, and to look out a little for the interests of the country at large. It is their idea that the Senate has been run in the interest of the Republican party about long enough.

The joint caucus has now perfected a programme of action upon which the Democrats in both houses are almost unanimously agreed, and the session will be fought out on that line. The two appropriation bills will be brought forward at once, the army bill precisely as it went through the House last session, and the legislative bill in pretty much the same shape. All the repealing amendments are to stand, except that the one repealing the supervisors law has been so modified as to provide simply for the appointment of two supervisors, one from each party, who have no authority except to watch the election board and the count of votes they are to have no power of arrest, and no duties except to make themselves witnesses of the proceedings. Their appointment comes from the United States Court, and only for cities of over 20,000 population. If fair elections are all the Radicals want, this plan is not only just as any that can be desired, but it not costly. There can be, under it, no scores of deputy marshals, etc., drawing five dollars per day for ten days. But if corruption of votes out of the public treasury, and the intimidation of Democrats by threats of arrests, are what have been aimed at, the old law was suited to the end, and they will doubtless retain it. There is some doubt whether Mr. Hayes, fraud as he is, will feel like voting the appropriation bills with so fair a proposition attached. Unquestionably public sentiment is with the Democrats, and the Nationals in Congress will vote for the modified election law. Let Hutherford, when he gets ready to veto, set down and read Senator Eaton's remarks in the Senate the other day, and then judge in what estimation he will be held by the people, a majority of over 300,000 of whom voted against his occupancy of the position into which he was finally juggled.

Whether any general legislation will be undertaken depends very much upon the action of Mr. Hayes. Should he undertake to defeat the will of Congress there will be a deadlock, and the time will be filled up with other business; but if the appropriation bills, as passed, are signed, the session will end before May. The Greenback members are clamorous for some financial legislation, and several influential Democrats support them in it. Alexander Stevens among the number. The majority, however, seem to feel that nothing beneficial can be accomplished, that the public good can best be served by letting things alone until the regular session. This is Speaker Randall's view, and he is not making much haste in appointing the committees.

The Commissioner of Pensions was guilty recently of a gross outrage in suspended a number of Washington attorneys. He charged them with attempting fraud upon pensioners, and yet the only ground he had for his charge was, that the Dimmick got these attorneys to sign a statement of fact, that he had rendered service in securing the passage of the Arrears of Pension bill. This statement Dimmick attached to a begging circular, asking contributions, and sent it to some pensioners. The attorneys knew nothing of the use made of their signatures. Yet Mr. Bentley suspended them with an immense blow about his efficienty, etc. The peculiar part of the matter was, that just at the juncture Mr. Bently was moving heaven and earth to secure the passage of his "50 Commission bill," which sixty surgeons of his own appointment would have the entire terminating of pensions; a fraud so palpable and unmitigated that these attorneys joined in denouncing it. Their suspension was undoubtedly due to this official's desire to influence Congress, or their reinstatement would not have so promptly followed, as it did, the defeat of the fraud at the hands of Senators Voorhees, Shields and others. Shields said the originator of the bill should have a leather medal voted him by the pensioners of the country. It is a pity, indeed, that such a malicious, falsifying, unworthy official cannot be reached by the men whom he injured. He is a blot upon the pension system, and is as great a fraud as any ever attempted under the pension laws. Senator Beck charged him openly in the Senate, with falsehood and to-day he is without a friend save Carl Schurz. PHONO.

Of the $45,000,000 of fractional paper currency issued by the United States there remain outstanding about $16,000,000, of which amount about $2,000,000 is in three and five cent pieces. It is now estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only $4,000,000 of the 16,000,000 leaving $12,000,000 as profit to the government, that amount being lost or destroyed

Where is "parts unknown?" asks a correspondent of the Danbury News. To which Bailey answers: "Where they don't advertise." And though Bailey does say it, this is no joke.