THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

W. A. WILGUS WM. T. TOWNES.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

—BY—

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jan21-tf

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Sept1—y.

JOHN P. RITTER,

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Jan.5—1y]

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Challenge all Competitors.

PRICES SHALL BE KEPT DOWN,

and satisfaction is always guaranteed.

SOLICITING PATRONAGE,

and thanking the people of Christian and adjoining counties for their past consideration,

I am, respectfully,

M. C. FORBES.

April 1, 1879-tf.

LAWYER'S CHARGES.

THE BIG FEES SOME OF THEM HAVE RECEIVED.

[Troy Press.]

Yesterday the *Press* informed its readers through a special telegram from New York of certain high fees charged by lawyers in the Vanderbilt will case. As was there stated, Mr. Henry L. Clinton charged $250,000. Mr. Clinton was attorney in the case, which was well worked up, and probably his bill contains items of money expended by him for detective service and other matters. Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse charged and received $50,000.

We learn that Mr. Vanderbilt declines to pay Mr. Clinton's tremendous bill, and we don't blame him, for it is utterly absurd that any lawyer should receive in one case, and that only of short duration, a larger sum than one lawyer in a million makes by a lifetime of hard work; and we think that Judge Comstock (whose bill for sitting in this case and looking wise and occasionally arguing a point of law was very modest in comparison with Clinton's) has great reason for commending Mr. Vanderbilt's generosity.

We learn that Mr. Scott Lord, the counsel for the contestant of the will, received $100,000. These immense fees are beyond anything ever known or heard of, not only in this country but in foreign lands. The famous lawyers of England or France have never received such large sums, even in cases of much longer continuance. To be sure, there have been very few, if any, cases involving such an immense amount of money, for there have been very few men in the world worth so much property as Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt left. During the entire eight years when the famous Warren Hastings trial went on, none of the lawyers received such heavy fees. In the even more famous case of "Jarndyce and Jarndyce," the reporter of that case is silent in regard to the fees of the counsel, but we presume they consumed the estate.

Erskine, the leader of the English bar in his time, one of the most brilliant lawyers Great Britain ever produced never received a greater yearly income than $60,000, and never more than $75,000 in any case. Sir James Scarlet, afterward Lord Abinger, a very successful lawyer, had an income certainly not to exceed Erskine's. The same is true of Garrows, another great lawyer. Ballantine received from the British Government a very large fee for going to Calcutta to try a murder case, but a large part of it was consumed in expenses.

America takes the lead in lawyers' fees, and it is only within a dozen years or so that our lawyers have been so lucky. Pinckney, Webster, Choate, or any of our great lawyers in times past never dreamed of such extravagant bills. The first great fee ever known in this country was received by Clarkson N. Potter in the foreclosure of the Canandaigua railroad, not many years ago. It is stated that he received $100,000 in that case. It is reported that Charles O'Connor received $75,000 in the Jumel will case and $100,000 in the Parish will case. In the latter case Judge John K. Porter and Daniel Lord received large fees.

To come to our own city, which is seldom far behind in anything, the late Henry Burden paid his lawyers upwards of $75,000 in the famous Spike case, and ex-Chancellor Walworth, the referee in that case, received $50,000 referee's fees. In the Marshall will case Townsend & Browne received $26,000.

A Yellow Fever Romance.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Last year when the epidemic was raging in Menphis, among the Cincinnati physicians who tendered their services and lives to Health Officer Minar was young Dr. Collins, of this city, an unusually bright and intellectual man, who was making a precarious living at his practice, not through lack of ability, for of that he had abundance, but from the lack of patients.

His services, together with those of five others, were accepted and on a certain evening they all went to the Ohio & Mississippi railroad depot to take the 9:30 train for the South. Young Collins, in taking leave of the Health Officer, who had gone down to see the little band off, said: "Doctor, I will either make a reputation in Memphis or never come home again." He arrived in that city, and reporting to the Howard Association for duty, was given an assignment in a part of the town where the disease was carrying people off by the scores.

Among others that he attended was the family of a wealthy planter. He was successful in bringing the children through the sickness, one of whom was a beautiful and intelligent young lady.

Within a short time the Doctor himself, worn down by unceasing labor, was smitten with the scourge, and lay tossing feverishly in his small room. The young lady, hearing of the circumstance, went to his house and nursed him tenderly through his illness.

It is almost needless to say that by this time the youthful pair became mutually attached, a proposal and acceptance followed; to which consent was unhesitatingly given by the parents. They were afterward married, the father investing his new son-in-law with a handsome interest in his large plantation. Dr. Collins is now one of the rising young physicians of Memphis, and is the efficient Secretary of its Board of Health.

Ohio Rules All.

[New York Sun.]

The fraudulent President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chief Justice of the United States, the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Vice Admiral of the Navy all hail from Ohio. The Executive, the purse, the sword and the head of the judiciary are thus united in a single State. The real Ohio idea is to get and to hold office.

Special Offer!!

We are happy to announce to the people of Christian and adjoining counties that we have arrangements whereby we can offer several valuable premiums to our CASH subscribers. We are desirous of doubling the number of our subscribers; we want three thousand and have them we will, if inducements will avail anything.

We shall distribute, on the last day of our next county Fair, premiums to the amount of about FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS among those subscribers who have paid $2 for a subscription to the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

Each person holding our receipt for that amount will have a fair opportunity to get one of the premiums named below.

Those parties who have already paid their subscriptions for a year will be entitled to a like privilege and should present their receipts at our office to be numbered and registered, otherwise they will be left out.

For the benefit of those subscribers who were unable on account of financial circumstances to pay by the first of June, we have extended the time a little while longer, in order that all may stand an equal chance.

The following is the list of articles to be given as premiums:

FIRST—One stem-winding, stem-setting, solid, 18 karat gold watch, with elegant 18 karat, full length, solid gold chain. Can be seen at Mills' Jewelry Store, on Main Street. This premium worth $125.

SECOND—Latest style, open-top, home-made, seasoned hickory, best made buggy. Can be seen at Blumenstiel, McCamy & Bonte's Carriage Factory. This premium worth $125.

THIRD.—One Wheat Drill, best made, worth $75.

FOURTH.—One extra finished, season timbered, light running, durable wagon, warranted first-class, and every part made by M. C. Forbes, and to be seen at his factory, worth $60.

FIFTH.—One triple silver set, latest style, elegantly engraved and a perfect model of convenience and beauty. To be seen at Howe's Jewelry Store, corner Main and Spring streets, worth $50.

SIXTH.—One celebrated Oliver Chilled Plow, used by nearly every prominent farmer in Christian. To be seen at C. G. Shanklin's Agricultural Implement House, worth $13.

SEVENTH—One widely known and popular Elephant Plow, manufactured by the Hopkinsville Plow Factory, and to be seen there. This premium worth $10.

EIGHTH—One Wrought Iron tobacco screw, made by M. Hanna & Co. This premium worth $10.

NINTH—One Box Laurel Wreath Cigars, sold by S. H. Turner. This premium worth $5.

TENTH—One box fancy French Candies, sold by S. H. Turner, and to be tasted, tried and tested there. This premium worth $5.

ELEVENTH—One year's subscription to the livest county paper in Southern Kentucky, to be selected by the holder of the ticket entitled to this premium.

A Whale Thresher.

The schooner Martha, from Georgia's Banks, brought, with a cargo of fish to this port yesterday, the larpest whale thresher remembered by old market men to have ever been seen in this city. It was caught in a pound net at Wood's Hole, Mass., on Tuesday and was killed with a lance. The last one exhibited in Washington market was fifteen years ago, and it was so small a specimen of its kind that some fish dealers believed that it was a species of shark. The fish that arrived yesterday was exhibited by C. A. Lewis. It was very nearly fourteen feet long and monopolized the entire front of the stand. Persons stopped to examine it, and all day long a throng was pressing around it. Half of the length of the curious fish was body, and the other half tail. The tail tapered off gradually and had been looped up by a rope attached to a beam above. The weight of the creature was 600 pounds. The naked skin on the back and sides was a uniform bluish drab color from the snout to the tip of the tail. The tail was as much a separate part of the body as a a dog's tail is of its body, which appearance made it resemble a land or amphibious animal more than a fish. The eyes were as large as cow's, and could be rolled in their sockets. The mouth was comparatively small, and the teeth short, sharp and of a uniform length in both jaws. Sticking straight up from the middle of the back was a dark fin, eleven inches long, of the same color as the body, tough and compact, yet neither bony nor hard. The medial, pectoral, and caudal fins. They flared out horizontally and were set low. On the underside the body was of a mottled salmon color. The fish yielded like caoutchouc to the finger, but on releasing the pressure the skin sprang back to its original form. The body from end to end seemed a mass of cortilage. The long tail is used by the animal like a rawhide in attacking its enemy, the whale. It forms a sort of alliance with the sword fish, the latter thrusting its sword into the whale from below, and the thresher attacking it from above. The threshers run in schools, and from ten to twenty will attack a whale at once. Those who have witnessed a combat between threshers and whales say that it is an exciting spectacle. The water flies in showers of foam in all directions, as the threshers hurl themselves at the whales like animated cowhides. For hours they rain blows on the head and sides of the huge animal. Between the piercing thrusts of the sword-fish and the flail like blows of the thresher, a whale rarely escapes. From the carcass the victors get their food for many a day afterward. Through the little slit in the side of the thresher exhibited yesterday oozed blood as red as that of a land animal. The gills were four in number on both sides. The fish is to be stuffed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Four hundred and fifty female dentists in the United States and three times that number said to be studying the profession.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

What Gen. Sherman says of the Old Time Way of Settling Difficulties amongst Army Officers.

A Hint that the old way is the Best.

[Washington Letter to the Army and Navy Journal.]

Speaking of the Stanley-Hazen difficulty, Gen. Sherman remarked that they used to settle those affairs differently in old times. And there are those who still contend that a court of law is not the best place to settle a dispute of this nature. However much we may veigh against the code, there is a doubt that in the olden times, when the officers—both military and naval—generally obeyed its dictates, there was much more punctilio and more care for the nice points of honor than exist at the present day. Fifty years ago, when we were regarded as rather a rude people, it would have been impossible for any officer to remain in either the army or navy who would permit the slightest slur upon his character as a soldier or a gentleman. Those were our barbarous days, it may be said, but barbarous or not it is certain that Gens. Jackson, Scott, Kearney, Hunter, Sumner, with Stockton and a host of others of both services, whom the country has been proud to honor to exalted positions, were at various times mixed up in those affairs of honor, and they never recognize any other way of settling a certain class of disputes. It is true that in the early part of this century the officers of both services were a pugnacious set of fellows, and there were two causes that were the occasion of many a duel and the stirring up of bad blood in the army and navy. The reduction of the army in 1812 and the still further reduction in 1815, threw out a great many officers. Those who were left out fancied themselves wronged by those retained, and there were many hostile meetings on this account. Our naval officers were justly proud of their success during the war of 1812, and the officers of the English navy, who were in many instances overbearing and uncivil would pretend, in foreign parts to make light of our ships and aur officers. But they were always sure to be picked up by some of our gallant sailors. Between 1807 and 1835 there were innumerable duels fought py our naval officers. During that period, one commodore, three lieutenants, two surgeons and seven midshipmen were killed in duels, and one captain and one lieutenant of marines met their death in the same manner. The affairs that terminated fatally were but a small portion of them. In the army duelling would break out occasionally as a sort of epidemic, and it would be impossible to describe all the hostile meetings that took place years ago. Some like that of Maj. Thomas Biddle, paymaster, near St. Louis, in 1841, were terribly bloody affairs. The affair between Captains Wright and Hook at Fort Hawkins Georgia, which took place fifty years since was a little remarkable as at the first fire Wright was so badly wounded that he could not stand, but he insisted on another shot which, by all of the rules of the code, he should not have had. It was agreed to, however and at the next fire he crippled Captain Hook for life. The old officers will affectionately remember Captain Hook, afterwards of the commissary department, who was so long stationed here, and who was, like Gen. Gibson, one of the most genial gentlemen that the army ever produced. About the same time there was another remarkable affair between Gen. Brooke, of the Fourth Infantry, and an officer of the regiment, whose name we do not recollect. This occurred at the port of Trader's Hill, also in Georgia. Brooke had but lately joined his regiment from West Point, and he found a pretty hard rollicking set of fellows at the post. Brooke was an exceedingly amiable young fellow, and he bore a good deal of badgering from the officer, who had the reputation of being something of a hector, and at last he could stand it no longer, and he called him out. They were to use muskets and to raise their pieces and fire at the word. Brooke's opponent tried fo intimidate him by sending him word that he would shoot him through a certain button of his coat. But he did not scare at all. When the time was given he noticed that his antagonist had forgotten to cock his piece, and he sang out, "Hallo there, you have forgotten to cock your musket," and so they commenced over again. Brooke killed his adversary at the first fire. He knew that he was in the right, but the affair made such an impression upon him, as he was of a sensitive and retiring nature, that he left the army and died soon after near Washington.

It would be impossible to give a history of duelling in the army in a small volume. The epidemic broke out in a mild form while our army was idle in the city of Mexico, but it lasted only a short time and no great damage was done. We could not, perhaps, wish to see the code revived in all its rigor, that there are many who think as the Emperor William of Prussia did, recently, when he dismissed an officer of his army for refusing to fight a man who had challenged him. "For," said the old Kaiser, "I can not trust the honor of the army in the hands of a man who will not fight for his own honor."

A Compliment to Dentists.

Of all professional men, dentists should be the neatest, and as a class they are; Those who require a grateful, refreshing, delightful arma, while working about the organ smell, should wet their hands in Dr. Price's Floral Siches. Its fragrance is not only as pleasant as can be imagined, but decidedly stimulating.

The latest sensation at Rome is a bicycle race on the Via Appia, between two ladies who both belong to the best society and are celebrated for their beauty. They appeared on their iron steeds, arrayed in the most coquettish of Spanish hats, vests, and tights. The winner was Mme. Le Ghait, the pretty wife of the first Secretary of the Belgian legation.

Scaling the Alps.

Every one, says the Saturday Review, who has visited the valley of the Arve, has seen and wondered at the Aiguille de Dru, and probably to most of those who have looked at it an attempt to ascend it must have appeared about as hopeful an undertaking as an attempt to climb up an obelisk would be. By a considerable number, even of those who know how a way could be found through the most forbidding craggs, the Dru seems to have been thought inaccessible; but a belief in the possibility of scaling the mountains has been entertained by a few sanguine men, and notably by Mr. C. T. Dent the secretary, we believe, of the Alpine Club—who has continued to maintain his opinion in spite of facts strongly calculated to shake his confidence in its soundness, At length he has been able to vindicate triumphantly the justice of his views for last summer he succeeded after repeated attempts, in reaching the summit of the famous Aiguille. It was then, therefore, an error to regard this peak as inaccessible, but it must be said that it was an error for which some excuse must be made, for it certainly appears from Mr. Dent's account that the mountain was nearly as difficult as a mountain could be without presenting to the climber absolutely insuperable obstacles. The Dru is but a small mountain, being only 12,517 feet high, but its very remarkable form places it—if the expression may be allowed—in the first rank of Alpine peaks; and how much its wonderful steepness has impressed mountaineers is shown by the fact that, during the time when the Alps were being subjugated, it was left in peace. Not till 1873 was a serious attempt made on it. The attempt made to scale the Dru in 1873 seemed to have excited the ambition of members of the Alpine club, and between that year and 1878 not a few assaults were made on this peak. After an unsuccessful attempt from the northern side in 1875. Mr. Dent did not again try the mountain until the last year, when he arrived at Chamouni with what he calls the "fixed determination" to climb the Dru, or, so far as might be possible, to prove its inaccessibility. There is but one first ascent to be made in the Alps, and most of the peaks have been ascended and most of the passes crossed many times. It is impossible to suppose that men will continue for long to find anything interesting in devising "new routes" and to solving a problem which may thus be described:—Given a mountain, to find the worst way to the summit. A certain number of travelers will probably continue to take pleasure in following beaten tracks, but energetic traviers if unable to betake themselves to the Andes, the Caucasus, or the Himilays, will most likely gratify their appetite for hard work and adventure by dispensing with guides and making their way unaided to the tops of difficult peaks and over the most trying passes.

The Truth About the South.

Here are the ravings of a fool, who is publishing a newspaper called the Lemars Sentinel, up in Iowa:

The South is essentially barbarous, and any system of government that ignores this primat truth is doomed to failure.

The soil, the climate, and all the natural forces that mold human action lead with terrible directness to brutishness.

Even when gilded by the accessories of education, the Southern gentlemen is nothing but a painted Hottentot.

A Southerner can no more absorb the civilization of the century than a mule will voluntarily submit to harness.

There is but one element of government he respects, or can respect—power.

Hand him an olive branch and he'll kick you in the stomach—go at him with a club, and he'll down on his narrow bones in the minute.

Ignorance of this great truth has placed the capitol in the hands of the rebel brigadiers.

It is now late, but not too late to apply the true principles of government to the Southern savages.

And to do this is the mission of stalwartism.

First, Grant must be put in the White House, to stay there until the splenetic, blustering brutes be reduced to subjection.

The South must be disfranchised, and there is no use of figing about it, niggers and all.

After two or three generations of careful training by the cultivated, polished and enlightened North, such of the Southrons as show a sense of honor and aptitude, may be permitted to participate in the functions of government.

Any programme less radical will fail of accomplishing its end.

What the South Gained by the Extra Session.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Southern Democrats are feeling very jubilant over the result of the extra session. They say that they have gained out of the Legislation that has been accomplished, and boast of it to show their influence in Congress. They claim to have accomplished seven important results as follows:

1 Limiting the power of the President to use the military at the polls.

2 The repeal of the test oath.

3 Changing the method of drawing jurors in the United States courts.

4 The nullifications of the law authorizing the appointment of deputy Marshals at elections.

5 Creation of the Mississippi river commission, which is the beginning of a grand scheme improvement of that river.

6 Removal of duty on quinine.

7 Appointment of a yellow fever commission.

All these results have been accomplished, and they include everything of importance that has been done this sesion. It is also a remakable fact that this is all the South has asked.

NEWS SUMMARY.

During July there were paid for arrears of pensions $8,694,600, which exhausted the special fund held for the redemption of fractional currency.

Of six carrier pigeons loosed, at Columbus, Ohio, at 5.30 A. M. one arrived in New York city next morning at 11:16 and another at 2:50 P. M.

Eight million bushels of Pittsburg coal is now coming down the Ohio River in one shipment. This is the largest consignment of coal ever shipped at one time.

St. Louis has received an order for one and a half million bushels, of wheat for Germany. The German rye crop is short and this will increase the demand for other grain.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Virginia says that Capt. Daniel Dodson, poisoned with his entire family the other day by ice-cream, is dead. His family remain quite ill.

The Russian chamber of commerce manifests much concern at the extra facilities afforded the United States for exporting wheat by deepening the mouth of the Mississippi.

Henry and Alexander Covert, brothers, quarreled at their breakfast table in Columbus, Ind., drew revolvers and fired simultaneously across the table. Both were killed and the inn-keeper didn't get his pay.

The London Daily *News* is authority for the Statement that in consequence of domestic bereavements Mr. Walsh, Minister of the United States, has resigned, and will sail for home about the 20th of August.

Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, the candidate for Govenor of California of the new Constitution party, cultivates 45,000 acres of land and has 10,000 acres in wood. He owes $600,000 on it, but will clear half of that this year.

The new gazetteer of Kentucky just published, shows that in the State there are the following:

Banks	133
Hotels	685
Blacksmiths	1,225
Boot and shoe dealers and makers	960
Carpenters and builders	480
Justices of the Peace	570
Physicians	1,800
Grocers	1,810
Lawyers	1,350
Saloons	860
Tobacco manufacturers	129
Meat markets	360
Millinery goods	272
Flour mills	780
Carriage and wagon Man'f'rs	642

Glass Thread.

[Builder's Monthly.]

To make fine glass thread, the glass is brought to a state of fusion, a glass rod dipped in it and thus a thread pulled out, which solidifies first in its thinnest parts, and so causes a thread of uniform thickness to be obtained. If this thread is placed over a hot metallic cylinder, and the latter revolved, any length of thread may be obtained; the thread may be obtained finer by revolving the cylinder more rapidly. The heating of the cylinder has the effect of annealing the glass to some extent, while the rapid cooling, if wound on a cool cylinder, would make it more brittle. A bundle of such threads look like a bunch of silk, and it has therefore been called glass silk. Its usefulness to chemists and druggists has lately been brought to the notice of the French Socite de Pharmacie by M. Limousin. It is now largely used in Germany, and especially in Austria, for filtering liquors in laboratories. In the microscope the threads are as fine as those of silk or fibrillae of cotton; they break more easily than the latter, but are excessively supple. From the unalterability of the substance it is very well suited for filtering acid or alkaline solutions, even concentrated, and various other substances, such as nitrate of silver, albumen, collodion, Pehling's liquors, etc. It affords great rapidity of flow, with good filtration; it does not, like filters of paper or tissue, communicate organic matters to the liquids, altering and perhaps giving them a disagreeable taste. It is much preferable to asbestos, which, from the arrangements of its parallel fibres, cannot be formed into a flexible ball, and which lets fragments pass that float in the liquid. For analysis it is very advantageous, allowing of a ready determination of insoluble matters deposited; also by calcination and fusion of the glass may be found the volatile principles fixed in the passage of the liquid, unmixed with empyreumatic products. Notwithstanding the price of glass silk is still high, it is no great expense to use it, as its excessive lightness admits of a considerable number of filtrations being made with a small weight of it; besides, it may serve an indefinite time, if after each operation it is thoroughly washed with water and dried in the air.

To make Japanese cement, mix the powdered rice with a little cold water, and then gradually add boiling water until a proper consistence is acquired, being careful to keep it well stirred all the time; lastly, it must be boiled for one minute in a clean saucepan. This glue is beautifully white and almost transparent, for which reason it is well adapted for fancy paper work, which requires a strong and colorless cement.

When somebody suggested to the late Mr. Allen, of Ohio, that he should re-enter politics and strive for the Presidency, he is reported as saying: "Leaving the Senate, gentlemen, I retired to my home and gave myself to study—profound study, deep study—and after twenty-five years of companionship with my books, I came to the conclusion gentlemen, that to be President of a little patch of territory on a third-rate planet, by G—d, was unworthy the ambition of a statesman and a scholar.