THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

C. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

—BY—

MEACHAM & WILGUS:

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, in advance ..... $2 00
One copy, six months ..... 1 00

One copy FREE to any one sending us ten yearly cash subscribers.

# THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

VOLUME II. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1880. NUMBER 27.

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

ADVERTISING RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| One square, or less, first insertion | $ 7 |
| One square, or less, second insertion | 5 |
| One square, three months | 1 00 |
| One square, twelve months | 10 00 |
| Two squares, six months | 12 00 |
| Two squares, one year | 17 00 |
| One-fourth column, per year | 33 00 |
| One-third column, per year | 55 00 |
| One-half column, per year | 62 50 |
| One column, per year | 100 00 |

Business locals, ten cents per line.

HOPKINSVILLE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
1880.

LAWYERS.

J. W. DOWNER, Attorney at Law, office with Petree & Littell.

W. A. GOODWIN, Attorney at Law ...at Court House, with Ritter.

BUIE & BRO., Main Street, over Henderson's new store.

BRAMUTT & PAYNE, Hopper Block, opposite Phelps & sons.

H. A. PHELPS & SON, Hopper Block, rear of Lisher's store.

G. A. CHAMPLIN, Webber House, rear of Court House.

WINFREE & McCARROLL, Main Street, opposite Planters Bank.

RITTER & SYPERT, next to Court House entrance from Main Street.

J. R. KNIGHT & SON, Main Street, opposite Engine House.

LANDERS & CLARK, Main street, opposite Planter's Bank.

JOHN C. BRASHER, Attorney at Law, Main street, opp. Planter's Bank.

FELAND & SEBREE, Main street, over Rogers & Latham's new store.

DOCTORS.

W. E. PATTON, M. D., office Southeast corner Nashville and Virginia streets.

P. W. DEYDEN, office up stairs, next door to Telegraph office, Main St.

L. G. ALEXANDER, M. D., over Gray & Buckner's drug store.

MILLINERS.

Mrs. R. I. MARTIN, opposite Phoenix Hotel, up stairs.

Mrs. M. E. ROGERS, Nashville street nearly opposite Christian Church.

JEWELERS.

JAS. L. WAHL, Main street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

ROBERT MILLS, Jr., Court St., Campbell & Williams' old stand.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

DRUGGISTS.

GRAY & BUCKNER, Red Front, Main Street.

GISH & GARNER, Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

DRY GOODS.

GANT & DAVIDSON, Main St., next door to E. H. Hopper & Son's drug store.

HONORABLE JOHN MCAYON, corner Nashville and Virginia Streets.

G. W. WILEY, Main Street, opposite E. H. Hopper Store.

GROCERS.

PAUL CANSLER, Polton's old stand, Corner Main and Nashville Streets.

R. M. ANDERSON, South side of Russellville Street.

PAYNE & YOUNG, Nashville Street, near the depot.

ROBT MEYNS, South side Main, near Nashville Street.

J. W. LANDER, Russellville St., in rear of City Bank.

H. DAVIS, Virginia St., between Central Hotel and Post Office.

S. M. HARRISON, corner Main and Spring Streets.

FURNITURE AND COFFIN DEALERS.

A. E. PYLE, up stairs, Henry Block, Main St.

GEO. G. THOMPSON, E. side Main Street, up stairs, Thompson & Coleman's building.

RESTAURANTS.

ST. GEORGE, G. W. Hall, Russellville, St., next to Young's gun shop.

BUILDERS & CARPENTERS.

J. R. WILLIAMSON & SON, Carpenters and Builders.

LIVERY STABLES.

BANNER STABLE, Bridge St., near Princeton Bridge, J. M. Hipkins, Proprietor.

T. L. SMITH, corner of Virginia and Spring Streets.

G. W. SMITH, North corner Russellville and Virginia Streets.

JOE WEILL, livery, feed and sale stable, Nashville street, near depot.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John R. Grace Judge, Cadiz, Ky., Nat Gaither Clerk, Hopkinsville, Ky. Court meets first Monday in March and September.

QUARTERLY COURT.

A. V. Long Judge. Meets last Monday in January, April, July and October.

COUNTY COURT.

A. V. Long Judge, Joab Brasher Attorney. Meets first Monday in every month.

CITY COURT.

Joe McCarroll, Judge; Jas. Breathitt, Attorney; P. M. Owen City Marshal.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. Breathitt, Clerk; P. F. Rogers, Sheriff; A. B. Long, Jailer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
HAS A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AT
$2.50 per day.
TREMONT HOUSE.
tf. No Liquors sold.

BIG PAY. Agents WANTED.
WE WANT A limited number of active, energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

To Make Money.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply. Address FINLEY, HARVEY & Co., Atlanta, Ga

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. M. FUQUA,
SURGEON,
Office, Hopper Block. Residence, corner Virginia and Broad street. Jan1 1y.]

COOK & RICE,
PREMIUM LAGER BEER
CITY BREWERY.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.
No. 216, upper Seventh St.
sep 30-1f.

J. H. TUNKS,
BLACKSMITH,
Can now be found at his old stand on Russellville Street, in front of G. W. Smith's livery stable, ready to wait upon his old customers and friends. Horse shoeing a specialty.
March 30, 1880-3m

Banner Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
—BRIDGE STREET,—
HOPKINSVILLE, - - - KY
J. M. Hipkins Pro'p.
Buggies, Hacks, Driving and Saddle Horses always ready. Horses and Mules bought and sold. A commodious Stock Lot, near running water attached.
Provender of all kinds for sale at retail or in bulk

F. H. CLARKE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office with Dr. R. W. ...es, Main street over J. R. Cohn's. SOUTH.

NICK AND WILL HOUSE,
ELKTON, KY.,
N. Tobin, - - - Proprietor.
Good rooms, good servants, and Dining-room supplied with everything the market affords.
Special accommodations for Commercial travelers. [14feb1 1m

Willard Hotel,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. W. BALDWIN,
Builder and Contractor.
Will Contract for
All Kinds of Bulding,
BRICK OR WOOD,
And hopes by strict attention to business, and good work, to receive a liberal share of patronage. Office and residence at the corner of Russellville and Mechanic streets. 27jan1f

PISO'S CURE FOR
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Does small, bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00.
Warranted to first buyers.
CONSUMPTION.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessing attendant upon the Hostetter processes which this priceless invitation specially initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.
ARK AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S
BI-CARB
SODA.
AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.
Impure Bi-Carb Soda or Saleratus (which is the same thing) leaves a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARK AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.
See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.
Housekeepers who prefer bread made with yeast, will improve its quality, make it lighter and prevent it from souring, by one-half teaspoonful of Church & Co.'s Saleratus, a Bo sure and not use too much. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.
See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.
SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

## HANCOCK AND MRS. SURRATT.

### Some Inside History Touching the Latter's Trial and Execution—Andrew Johnson Vindicated—His Opinion of Hancock.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The nomination of Gen. Hancock recalls the stirring incidents connected with the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and in some quarters it has been urged against him as a campaign document that he was in some way responsible for the execution of Mrs. Surratt, and that he might have prevented it if he had interposed his power at that time. Knowing that the gentleman was in Cincinnati at the convention who could answer some questions connected with those times, a Commercial reporter called on Mr. Sam. W. Small, of the Atlanta Constitution, better known as old "Si," by the characteristic sketches in that paper, and propounded to him some queries on the subject.

Mr. Small for some time acted as the private secretary of President Johnson, after his retirement from the Presidency, and in the interval between his retirement and election as United States Senator from the State of Tennessee. In that capacity it fell in the line of his duty to collate and put in shape the official and private correspondence of the ex-President, which came from the White House in a state of confusion. In discharging this duty he became familiar with the contents of many documents important on account of their historical and personal bearings, and among them those papers which Mr. Johnson most particularly preserved in connection with the charges and the facts concerning the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt.

Reporter—What do you recall of the facts of the evidence in that commission?

"I recall that Gen. Hancock was by the circumstance of the situation immediately following the surrender of Appomattox and the assassination of Lincoln, the department commander in the department embracing Washington City. I know the commission which sat for the trial of the murderers of Mr. Lincoln. I know that the constitutionality of that commission was questioned, debated and settled in the Cabinet. I know that President Johnson doubted, and did until the day of his death, the constitutionality of those proceedings. I know so far as I can know from its own declarations that he yielded to the decision of his Cabinet, recognized the legality of the acts of the commission, and that he awaited its decision without the desire or intention of further questioning its authority."

"When the decission of this commission was rendered, what was

MR. JOHNSON'S ATTITUDE?"

"Mr. Johnson has frequently said to me that when the record of that court was presented to him he carefully considered it—first, for the purpose of discovering whether upon evidence that judgment was correct, and second, whether from the evidence there were any reasons why the discretion of the Executive should be exercised upon the side of clemency toward anyone of those included in the sentence of the court. He decided that the judgment upon the evidence, as presented was correct, and that there was no reason for any distinction between the condemned, except the sex of Mrs. Surratt.

"He held then as he had continued to hold, that sex neither forgave nor expanded the character of the crime, that the woman who committed a crime, and that the crime being proved, was subject to the same penalties that the law prescribed, without regard to sex or the condition of the offender."

"Mr. Johnson approved the sentence, then taking that view of the situation?"

"Yes, he did approve it, but he approved it upon the naked presentation of the official records of the court. Unfortunately for his fame in this connection, it transpired long after the decease of Mrs. Surratt that the court had privately—timidly, you may say—agreed and recommended to the President, signifying that Mrs. Surratt might in justice and in view of all her surroundings have her sentence commuted from the death penalty to imprisonment. These recommendations of the commission were not given to the public, but intrusted to Gen. Joseph Holt, the Public Advocate of the commission, to be by him transmitted to the President, in connection with the other papers. Mr. Johnson always claimed that he had never seen the recommendation of the court until his attention was called to it by an article, I believe, in the New York Tribune, after Mrs. Surratt's death. The announcement was a surprise to him, and caused him to go at once to the War Department and inspect the papers on file in the case. He found that the court had recommended Mrs. Surratt to the clemency of the Executive, but that the recommendations of the court were on file, and was the last document among the papers and following the approval of the sentence by himself."

"How could the recommendations have been attached to the papers in that form?"

"It was attached after the papers had been returned to Gen. Holt, and after President Johnson had approved the sentence of the court. The papers were made up in legal form, attached at the top, and starting from page to page, as legal documents usually do. The signatures of the commission to the sentence they had pronounced ended about half way down the last page but one of the sheets which composed the entire document. The proper place for the recommendation of mercy was following that of the sentence of the court, but Mr. Johnson claimed that no such recommendation was presented, and that, after full consideration and anxious inquiry into all the points of the case, he had begun to write his approval of the sentence. Just having half the signatures of the members of the commission, that approval by the President more than filled the remaining half of the page, and, moreover, to the top of the next page, and partially down to the signature. As the document should now stand among the records of the War Department, the recommendation of the court should appear behind even the approval of the sentence by President Johnson, and so marked as to show that the file had been opened and that the paper was attached after it left the hands of the President."

"Have these facts ever been announced before?"

"Certainly, in 1872, when Andrew Johnson was a candidate for Congress from the State-at-large in Tennessee, Henry S. Foote, but lately deceased, was writing an article for the Washington City Chronicle. In one of these articles, and in order to discount the candidacy of ex-President Johnson, Gov. Foote attacked him upon the Surratt execution. President Johnson replied and brought to the witness stand Gen. Joseph Holt, the Judge Advocate upon the trial. This was what Mr. Johnson desired, and furnished him an opportunity of writing a long and conclusive letter upon the subject, which was published in the Washington Chronicle, and to which neither Gov. Foote nor Gen. Holt afterward gave response, while President Johnson indicated the facts, which would constitute the advocates to reserve documents, both originals and copy, which makes that evidence complete and unquestionable.

These sheets he intended to use upon the floor of the White House after he had been elected to Congress, and afterwards it was his purpose to use them upon the floor of the Senate when he had been elected to that position. He died before this opportunity arrived, and the documents have remained among the archives undisturbed ever since."

"Now, what relation have these documents to Gen. Hancock's connection with the execution of the persons convicted of the assassination of Lincoln?"

"Simply these, that they show that Gen. Hancock had no part, no agency, no participation in the evidence which led to the conviction of these parties; that he had no views in making or preventing their sentence; that he was not their executioner constructively even; that he simply gave his official emphasis and direction to these orders which he received from the War Department. Beyond that he had no connection with the trial, conviction, or execution of these parties, except as was the duty of a soldier, of the commander of the department as a soldier, with allegiance and oath to obey; and he discharged that duty—as he has always done—like a soldier.

It was not part of his position or his duty to raise the question of the legality of the proceedings of the commission. His whole duty demanded of him the execution of orders received from his superiors, leaving the responsibity and the criminality, if Republicans choose to so denominate it, to those who gave the orders and not to those, whose position loyalty and legally demanded of them the execution of those orders.

"What is the nature of those papers to which you have referred."

"There were official letters, official orders, telegrams and correspondence from all parts of the country, and from leading men of the nation. Stenographic reports of the discussions of the Cabinet, and statements and affidavits of the parties who, from force of circumstances, were nearest to and participants of the execution of that order, which was given upon the basis of the finding of the commission."

"Do you believe, from your knowledge of the contents of these papers, and the facts and evidence of that conviction and the execution, that Gen. Hancock was at all responsible for the death of Mrs. Surratt, or any of the conspirators.

"I believe that these papers contain the vindication of ex-President Johnson's action, and that it is unfortunate that circumstances have prevented the American people from hearing him upon the subject, and knowing his reasons and the support he had for his action; and as to Gen Hancock I believe that these papers show *not his vindication, because he needs none*, but shows that he had nothing whatever to do with the trial, conviction and execution of the parties who were executed. The charge against him is unfounded, therefore false in fact, false in any way that his opponent may try to show him as being a fault. They have no evidence, and it is only maliciousness, which unfortunately seems to be an inseparable element in our politics.

Mr. Small, in closing, added "Ben Pitman, of this city, was the official stenographer of the commission; he made a part of the record of its proceedings, and afterwards, I believe, testified that he knew nothing of the recommendation of mercy, and that the official proceedings, as published, contained no allusion to it. He is here in your city and of course, will retain his recollection upon that point, and whatever he may say concerning it, I doubt not but that it will be in thorough accordance with the facts."

Mr. Small further stated that in 1872, while attending the sitting of the Baltimore convention, the Hon. Jno. C. Burch, now Secretary of the United States Senate, telegraphed to ex-President Johnson to know his opinion upon the situation and asked what would be the best for Tennessee to do. Mr. Johnson had a high regard for the abilities and statesmanship of Gen. Hancock, and his response to the Tennessee delegation was to nominate Hancock and Hendricks, or any other good Democrat, upon a Democratic platform, and make the race with him, even though defeat was staring them in the face, though he had no doubt at that time of Gen. Hancock's ability to carry the country, and if he were alive today he would be one of Hancock's most emphatic and enthusiastic supporters.

## Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good.

Dumb Chills that steal upon you so slyly and unexpectedly, are cured in every case with Day's Ague Tonic, a pleasant anti periodic.

## HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

### A Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

William H. English, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is one of Indiana's foremost sons. He stands to the State of Indiana in somewhat the same light that Hon. George H. Pendleton does to Ohio. While Pendleton is the Gentleman George of the Buckeye State, English is in every way a splendid specimen of a popular gentleman of and from the people. He may be said to represent the Hard-money Democracy of Hoosierdom in the same way that Mr. Pendleton did the Greenbackers of Ohio. He is a thoroughly practical man, was born in Scott county, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822. He received a good common school education and afterwards a classical one, passing three years at the University of South Hanover. He studied law, was admitted to practice at the bar in 1846, but devoted most of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1843 he was Clerk in the State House of Representatives. During the Administration of James K. Polk, 1844 to 1848, he was clerk in the Treasury Department of the United States. In the Constitutional Convention of 1850, of his own State, he officiated as clerk. In 1851, he was elected to the State House of Representatives, and from his efficiency as a parliamentarian, was chosen Speaker. In 1852 he was elected from the New Albany district to the Thirty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,654 votes against 7,064 votes for Ferguson, Whig. In 1854 he was reelected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, receiving 8,931 votes against 8,845 votes for Schaulter, Republican. In 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, receiving 10,577 against 7,927 votes for Wilson, Republican. He had also been made a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, a high and well-merited honor. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, receiving 9,299 votes, against 7,424 for J. M. Wilson, Republican, having served from Dec. 5, 1853 to March 3, 1861. He wore his great honors during the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, when he took an active part in the Kansas compromise measure, and officiated at the same time as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffice and Postroutes, a position that he afterwards held in the Thirty-sixth Congress. He is known in Indiana as father of the Compromise Bill. In personal appearance he is tall of commanding and impesing figure, fully six feet in height, dark, curly hair, wearing full beard out loose. His appearance is always genteel, being what would be considered a well-dressed gentleman of wealth the world over. He is President of the First National Bank of Indianopolis, which he started as a comparatively poor man. He is now accounted as the happy possessor of several millions. He was recently President of the Association of National Bankers, and is now engaged in building the magnificent Grand Opera-house in the city of Indianapolis. His nomination was a most fortunate and opportune one, since it secures the State of Indiana, as all the Germans are hard-money men, and the Green-backers are content to elect Gen Landers to prominent State position. Mr. English's father was Maj. Elisha G. English, one of the pioneers of Scott county, who came to it about the time it was organized, and continued to reside there until the time of his death in 1864. Maj. English served the people of Scott county as Sheriff, as far back as 1828, and was repeatedly their representative in the State Legislature. For many years he represented Scott, Jackson and Clark counties as Senator. He served the people as a faithful publicservant for thirty-five years. This is the stock that the coming Vice President comes from. Wm. H. English was married in Washington in 1850, during the memorable session of the Compromise, to Miss Emma M. Jackson, an accomplished lady from Virginia. He was a member of the first Legislature that was held under the new Constitution, and many of the useful, brief and now popular reforms, were directly due to Mr. English's cool, severe and business judgement. To him is especially due the substitution of the short forms of deeds and mortgages and other legal instruments, instead of the old, outrageously long and technical barbarities of the English common law. While Speaker of the Legislature, no appeal was ever taken from any of his decisions, showing a confidence in his ability and integrity rarely accorded to the presiding officer of any body.

## An Incident of the Convention.

Cincinnati Commercial,

Among the delegates at the late Democratic convention were H. C. Hines, of Bowling Green, Ky., and A. J. McJohnson, of Owensboro, of the same State. These gentlemen met accidentally, and after a mutual stare, said the latter: "Unless I am mistaken, while in the Federal service, I captured a man of your size and build during the war." "At what place?" was asked. An answer was given. The ex-Confederate acknowledged himself to be the man, and the pair took a walk around the corner. When they returned one was chewing a clove and the other a bit of lemon-peel.

A young man may know that his girl is in need of a tooth brush, and yet if he gives her one she'll take it as an insult; but let them give her a bouquet that will wither in a few hours and she'll think he's just too nice for anything. But the fellow will marry that girl, because he wants a practical wife.

## Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Testimony Before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

*I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.*

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent, and also received the 60 per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath, is morally if not legally perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

New York Tribune, Feb. 18, 1873.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar received $329, which after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that those men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehood confessed the transactions to be disgraceful.

Resolution adopted by a large body of Gen. Garfield's republican constituents, Sept 7, 1876.

Resolved, that we arraign and denounce James A. Garfield for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Resolved, that we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the De Goyler pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to the said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in securing a contract, to procure which it corruptly spent $97,000, "influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

## Testimonials to Arthur.

When the tail was tacked to the Republican ticket at Chicago, the question went up, "Who is Arthur?" Before the canvass is closed, the question will be fully answered. As a first installment, we will let the political friends of Mr. Arthur testify. In January, 1879, at which time Arthur was Collector of Customs, President Hayes sent him this affectionate message:

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."

Said Mr. Hayes in the same connection, "You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management."

At the same time, Secretary Sherman added his testimonial. He wrote to Arthur as follows;

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered. Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished, Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."

## Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

Under the new census Boston shows a population of about 350,000. The amount of beans required to furnish Boston with Sunday dinner, if piled on top of each other, would probably punch a hole through the clouds and knock out the eyes of the man in the moon.

## SAND LICK.

"Zip" proposes to run this neighborhood, but Mr. Editor allow me to assure you that "Zip" is a fraud, a non-resident burlesquing fraud, who has never been through this our favored land of dewberries and blackjacks.

Corn looks well. All hunky!

The spring chaps must have some probability to fabricate their matrimonial prosperity upon, or the bait might'nt take.

Tobacco doing well.

Grasshoppers numerous.

Wheat a very poor crop.

The fruit crop is good, especially blackberries.

Cress salad and polk stalks, may go to Davy Jones now. Who would stoop to such plebean fare, when the sunny fields abound in such delicious fruit, to say nothing of the "gals" a pickin them

Prof. B. Thorn a much lamented absentee, has gone where the widows get green, and the lawyers get a fee.

Mr. Turner and Prof. Mitchell proposes joining stock at Pleasant grove, and monopolizing the girls, but the boys got too sharp for them, and secured dividends in advance.

"Roy" seems to be hypercritical with regard to that choir. He extols the whole set into insignificance, but the bashful youth didn't say a word for himself. He's got a strong voice, so strong that it takes two men to hold the back of his cranium to prevent accidents from the reaction. He sung the West Mt. Zoar school out of existence at one sitting. Scared Hamby, Run Concord out of the realms, and now the modest youngster mildly says "self praise is half scandalous." Well, Mr. Editor, were you ever in a managerie where the lion was hungry? Well that's him!

We suppose our friend Hiram has given up all hope of a dukedom since Useless didn't succeed to the throne nor was chosen to establish it, and now aspires to be sheriff. He'll do! He's big enough to hide two kegs, while his constituents are getting outside of one schooner.

Samuel Wright jr. of Sinking Fork has been quite sick, but is getting about once more.

We are sorry to hear that "Will" is going to leave us. Still more so that "Roy" is to go where we will no more come within the light of his countenance.

Rumor of a challenge by "Roy," came floating o'er the breeze recently, and we are surprised that "Zip" has not responded. West where are you? If we were Jno. R.—well guess we should do as he does but we'd think dang them fellows.

Will Emde graduate this session?

SELIM.

## RENSHAW.

Wheat harvest is past, threshing season is about over, and the yield proves to be less than half a crop.

Indeed the smiling lass whose "dad" can afford to substitute one of those new fangled things, run by horses, for the good old muscle and pole, may be sure of no dearth of beanx, till the cake gives out any how.

Tobacco has taken a fine start, but the hopper tourists are "doing it up" in the latest approved style.

Farmers who are not done planting, speak of quitting for god, unless the now much needed, rain should come quite soon.

Since Hiram has dropped his A. M. and prepares for the mysterious future, the disconsolate old field teachers wander about like so many hedge pigs, ready to pounce upon any prey however small, refusing to be pacified, and leaderless.

Prof. Mitchell still rages.

Rev. Mill is going west we learn to preach. Many hearts will accompany him. Many sighs will echo for him, as we heard him say, he was a candidate for matrimony, we conclude he has been ignominously defeated, and now adopts the phrase of the period: "going west young man?"

Roy has succeeded in going back on his word twenty-eight "consecutive times," and Polig wishes to know if he desires another debate.

What in the world has become of that West-ern man, and his four-hour wind? His company together with the constitution, would be good for sore eyes, over here. Come on West, don't back out.

Walter Mc. is the handsomest beau, sports the most superb mustache, rides the finest horse, and kisses more girls than any other fellow on Trade-Water, hence the malicious insinuations. Heed an adapt in the art of raising tobacco, and only object to the drones sampling his bulk too often.

Miss Jennie Durham an attractive and accomplished belle of this neighborhood has been dangerously indisposed for some time pass, but is now we are glad to say, convalescent, and the boys are again conversant.

With many good wishes for the future career of the estimable KENTUCKIAN, we bid you all a long farewell.

ZIP.

Three young gentlemen of Louisville, Messrs. S. J. Kaye, S. B. Huber, and G. M. Allison, who is a nephew of Mr. P. E. Yesier of this city, were in the city yesterday morning, and they attracted much attention by the skill they exhibited in their rapid passages through our streets. The gentlemen left Louisville at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, reaching Shelbyville in the afternoon, where they remained until Wednesday morning. They made the run into Frankfort by 10:45 A. M., and after spending three hours in Frankfort, reached Lexington via Versailles at 7 o'clock the same evening, making the run of seventy-five miles in fifteen hours running time. They spent the morning visiting Ashland, Cemetery, and other places of note, and left in the afternoon for a two weeks visit to Danville and other places. They are riding Havard bicycles.—Lexington Press.

Prices move all articles. In winter, when there is no sale for ice, a man can slip and sprain his ankle on it at every corner; but when summer comes it goes up so high that two small lumps in a glass cost twenty cents, though, to be sure, the barkeeper throws in a liquid chromo.

## CROFTON.

Bud Lockhart who has been gone for a year and a half away down in the Sunny South, returned home last night.

Mr Golden Cansler, a highly respected and a very aged citizen died at his residence near Consolation (of dropsy) last week. He was a good neighbor an honest man and a kind hearted intelligent gentleman. For months he suffered intensly, but his sufferings are ever, his body after "lifes fitful sleeps near the home of his three score and ten life time, while his spirit has winged his way upward toward that Sunny clime of which the Bible and our mothers have taught us,

Miss Ophelia Davis' school closed at this place last week with a grand exhibition. We intended to write it up extensively but have been so busy trying to persuade the people that we would make the best sheriff in the world that we have not had time.

We can now only say what is the universal opinion of everybody present, that each and every one of the little fellows acquitted him or herself nobly, that it was beyond the shadow or a shade of a doubt a good thing, that their fair teacher deserves much credit for time and pains given to that entertainment.

Mrs. Julian Boxly died at her home in this place Sunday June 13th. 1880. For years that fell destroyer consumption has made rapid progress upon her system. She was a member of the Christian church, a kind, warm hearted lady, much devoted to her husband and dear little ones. Her husband and motherless children have the sympathy of the entire community.

Kind reader were you ever a candidate for office? If so, you have had a bushel of fun, if not you have wasted a sunny spot in life's journey. It is the funniest business on earth. We do not see how it happens that we lived as long as we have and stood aloft from this business as firmly as we have, We have been a candidate now a full week and have not been accused of anything worse than sheep stealing. We do not mind this. Anything you please boys, *only do not call us a fool.* A man may be a liar and repent of it—a thief to-day and to-morrow reform—a drunkard and sober up, but when a man gets set in his way of being a simpleton it sticks in so deep that there is no possible chance to outlive it. We have been canvassing the county in company with Capt. Underwood; he is a good one—a regular full fledged dairy, so to speak. We will wager a pint of peanuts against a ream of coon skins, that the Capt can pull the flesh from the wings, the legs, the back, the breast and the neck of a defunct shanghai, quicker than anyother living man. He is the best eater I ever knew; he has less mercy on his stomach; he may believe that there is a limit to human endurance but he seems to think there is no limit to the capacity of his stomach. He is very popular with the ladies; he has kissed (now look out, don't get this wrong for it might cause trouble) he has kissed every (for Gods sake be careful) well, he has kissed every baby from Belleview around north to Prembroke, and still has his mouth in a pucker waiting for more babies to kiss.

This canvass has clearly demonstrated to us an old school book axiom, which reads, "a good deed is never thrown away." Now everybody knows that the yellow dog never had a better or a firmer friend in this county than we. Well sir, when ever we ride to a house and are met by a yellow dog, we know then and there that it is a good omen—that his owner is for us tooth and toe nail and we have never yet been mistaken.

Corn crop looks well in most portions of the country where we have been.

Tobacco generally is small.

We are having a world of fun, meeting a great many very kind people, many of whom tell us they will support us because of our own intrinsic self. We are into this and of course we would like to be elected, if in the opinion of a majority of the voters of this county, we are worthy and in any way well qualified. We started into this canvass without any malice in our heart, against anybody and we intend to come out the same way. Come what will, there will be no whining with us when it is over. We have had to fight our own battle in life, are schooled to take whatever comes—and in the language of Bryce, We mean to act a man to the last. Success will not ruin us, defeat will not crush us; we mean to go on the even tenor of our way, scattering all the sunshine and dispelling all clouds we possibly can along the roadway of life, not forgetting at the same time that the country is safe whether we are elected or defeated.

HIRAM.

## GARRETTSBURG, KY.

Mr Editor:

As "Brat" has not written for some time I thought you would not object to hearing a *little* news from our village.

Farmers are very busy threshing wheat and the whistle of the steam-thresher is plainly heard. There will be about a half of a crop of wheat.

Tobacco is flourishing.

Corn looks well.

Peaches are getting ripe.

The protracted meeting which commenced at Olivet on Sunday the 20th. inst. conducted by Rev. J. C. Porter D. D., is proving to be a success.

Miss Mamie Barnes of Hopkinsville is visiting her friends at this place.

Three young gentlemen went out hunting a few evenings ago, and shot at a squirrel about forty times. They became discouraged at their ill luck, and came home *minus* the squirrel. More anon.

POTATO