South Kentuckian.

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THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

VOLUME V. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1883. NUMBER 7.

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(aug10-6m.)

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JAN.23 6 1

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West side of Main street, at Gray & Walker's old stand
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Carefully Compounded night or day

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R. G. Burkner, "
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Jas. M. Duffy, Croften.
Ben Carter, Pedee.
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Austin Fox, Garrettsburg.

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John R. Grace Judge, Cadiz, Ky.; R. T. Underwood Clerk, Hopkinsville, Ky. Court meets first Monday in March and September.

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R. F. McCaw.
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Meets 1st Tuesday in each month and oftener at the call of the Chairman. Meeting held in city courtroom.

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M. E. SOUTH—Nashville street, Rev. F. W. Bottomly, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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Bridge Street, Jno. B. Gowen, P. M. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the office is also open for a short time after the arrival of the evening mails, at 9 P. M. Sundays open from 1 to 2 P. M.

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Main Street, adjoining Phœnix Hotel. R. H. Holland, Proprietor; A. D. Rodgers, Manager.

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MORTAR COUNCIL, CHOSEN FRIENDS—Meets Second and Fourth Monday night's in each month at K. of P. Hall. A. D. Rodgers, C. C., B. M. Harrson, Secretary.

MASONIC LODGE—Meets 1st Monday evening in each month, at Masonic Hall. Joe McCarroll W. M., A. H Clark, Secretary.

EVERGREEN LODGE No. 38 KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month. Chas. W. Ducker C. C., R W Henry, K. of R. & S.

Endowment rank, 3rd Monday evening in each month. A. D. Rodgers, Pres.; L. R. Davis, Sec and Treas.

ODD FELLOWS—Third story, Hopkinsville Bank building, meets every Friday evening. Encampment meets every 1st, and 3rd Thursday evenings.

A. O. U. W.—Meets at K. of P. Hall every 2 and 4th Tuesday evenings. L. A. Sypert, M. W.

K. of H. LODGE—Meets at K. of P. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights of each month. W. F. Randall, R. R. R. C. Cave, Dictator.

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ROBBED Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged, happiness and health restored by use of the great
GERMAN INVIGORATOR!
Which positively and permanently cures Impotency (caused by excesses or any kind), Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc. See advertisement. For sale by Gish and Garner.

A Hopkinsville Poet.

Hopkinsville Tennessee.

We have lately come into possession of some manuscript copies of poems written by George C. Bronaugh, the founder of the Hopkinsville Press, and a very able editor of his day. He published a number of poems in the Louisville Journal when Mr. Prentice began his editorial career, and they were much esteemed at that time. He was a contemporary of Mrs. Amelia B Welby, and the following is a response to a sentiment expressed in one of her poems. Very few of Mr. Bronaugh's verses seem to have been preserved in the literature of the State, but many of them deserve to be, and we hope some friend will make a collection and print them in a volume.

TEACH ME NOT FORGETFULNESS.

BY GEORGE C. BRONAUGH.

"O, teach me forgetfulness; mem'ries come to me
From the depths of my bosom all thoughts of the past."
AMELIA.

Oh, teach me not that I should never forget
The scenes of the past—they are dear to me yet!
Deprive me of riches, for riches are the chaff
Derived from extravagant luxury's aff;
Deprive me of fame, for what is the worth
Of evanescent smiles, or notoriety's birth?
Delusions like these I may easily break,
But tear not a leaf from remembrance's book.

What tho' though the visits we sometimes behold,
A spot that was dashed, a beam that was cold;
We ask not a picture whose scenes are all bright;
Some shades there must be to embellish the light.
The star-spangled vault with its ether of blue
Is sometimes obscured with the cloud's sable hue;
Yet who would extinguish its beauties for aye,
Because the dark cloud sweeping hath swept o'er the way
Where clusters of sad recollections may hang,
Embittered with deepest remorse's keen pang.
Look away from that scene o'er the boundless expanse,
And see the bright tints on its surface that dance;
Go wander again through the bower,
Where innocent childhood first gathered its flowers.
Where love wove his garland, all blooming and fair,
And life was unclouded, undimmed by care.
Drink deep at the Lethean fount, and forget
The one turbid stream that awakens regret.
What tho' faithful mem'ry unfolds to the view
One instance where friendship has proven untrue,
One foible, one frailty, one weakness of man,
Whose nature is human, whole life is but a span.
What though the whole scene half a wreck did present
Of hopes that once flourished, now withered and spent
Still to "the dear ruin" I fondly would turn,
If but to embalm with a tear-drop its urn.
Oh, teach me no lesson that makes me less wise,
Nor on my past follies to close my own eyes.
Let all the meandering scenes of the past
On the mind leave their impress indelibly cast;
And there let them stand, as the landmarks to guide
My course as I sail o'er the future's rough tide,
Whenever the bark of this life I must break,
Unveiled be the leaves of remembrance's book.

Maj. Crumbaugh has collected from the second district during the seven months just ended, $825,000. His January collections amounted to $121,000. The collections of his office at the coming five months will amount to over a million and a half dollars for the fiscal year.—Henderson News.

It "fatigues" us to hear a fellow who is honored with the title of man, say he is too poor to take his home paper. A man who is too poor to pay two dollars a year to keep himself and family posted in his own town and county matters, as well as State and general news, is too poor to live in an intelligent community and be recognized as a citizen. He ough' to crawl into a hole in the ground and pull the hole in after him, or else buy a "yeller dog" and "go West" to die.

Say you don't want it. Say it is advocating measures or policies which go to fast hurling the country to the damnition bow-wows and you can't help support it. Say you can write up a better paper yourself in half a day, with both eyes shut and one arm tied behind you, and can't afford to invest two dollars in such a drivelling sheet. Say almost everything, anything, but for pity's sake don't say you are "too poor." Oh! no, don't. It makes us fat, rich newspaper men tired. It fatigues us. It makes us have such a poor opinion of our fellow man.—Clarksville Chronicle.

No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Invigorator will secure health and happiness. See advertisement. For sale by Gish and Garner.

The Next Senate.

There were twenty-six new senators to be elected for the Forty-eighth Congress. The following senators have been re-elected: Morgan, Alabama; Beck, Kentucky; Lamar, Mississippi; Anthony, Rhode Island; Butler, South Carolina; Garland, Arkansas; Ransom, North Carolina; Harris, Tennessee; Saulsbury, Delaware; Frye, Maine; Plumb, Kansas; Hoar, Massachusetts; Coke, Texas, and McPherson, New Jersey.

In West Virginia, John E. Kenna has been elected in place of Henry G. Davis; Randal L. Gibson to succeed A. Kellogg of Louisiana; James F. Wilson to succeed McDill of Iowa; Jas. N. Dolf to succeed Grover of Oregon; Riddleberger to succeed Johnson of Virginia; ex Gov. Colquitt to succeed Barrow, now serving the fragment of Hill's term from Georgia; Bowen to succeed Hill from Colorado; Sabine to succeed Windom from Minnesota; and Gov. Cullom to succeed David Davis from Illinois.

Supposing the Republicans will elect in the States yet to make choice,

SPEECH OF HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1883.

On the bill (H. R. 7316) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

Mr. Knott said:

Mr. Chairman: No one could possibly appreciate more fully than I do the force of the old maxim, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. It is with the utmost diffidence, therefore, that I venture to submit any remarks whatever in regard to the pending bill. It is certainly no part of my purpose to inflict upon the committee anything like a lengthy or labored speech, as my physical condition is such as to preclude my attempting an elaborate discussion of the various features of the measure under consideration, even if I had the disposition to do so. Since the bill has been laid on our desks, however, I have been looking over the Naval Register to some extent, and this now merely for the purpose of calling attention as briefly as possible to some curious facts disclosed by that document, which it seems to me the honorable Committee on Appropriations have failed to consider with that careful deliberation which their significance demands. I infer so because I am fully satisfied that each of the distinguished gentlemen composing that committee is fully inspired by that commendable spirit of retrenchment and reform, which, from the prevalent clamorous pretension, one would suppose to have seized upon every department of the public service, while the facts to which I allude appear to indicate in the clearest possible manner, one of the points at which retrenchment may justly, as well as conveniently be inaugurated, and where reform is certainly demanded.

Much complaint has been heard, Mr. Chairman, of the personnel of the Navy being "top-heavy," and it is unquestionably true that this branch of the public service is loaded down with a vast redundancy of officers. We have in commission, according to the last Naval Register, a copy of which I hold in my hand, thirty steaming vessels, and as the committee was informed by my distinguished friend from Indiana [Mr. CALKINS] in his very able and interesting remarks this morning, we have for those thirty vessels two-hundred and ninety-three engineer officers, supposed, at least to be competent to do anything coming legitimately within their line of duty. The sea-pay of this corps, so disproportioned to the number and character of vessels on which he serves are required, aggregates over $642,000 per annum; their pay for shore duty over $350,000, and for waiting orders over $453,000, that is, for shoulding around doing nothing.

That the gentlemen composing this corps are men of the highest character, morally and socially, I most cheerfully admit. Nor am I here to deny that they are theoretically proficient in all the various duties of their profession; but I undertake to say, sir, that with the exception of a few men like Melville, who were graduated from a machine shop, and who are not afraid of hardening their velvety palms by handling the hammer and the cold chisel, not one in twenty of them ever entered the manhead of a boiler in his life, or has clinched a rivet, or had a monkey-wrench or an oil can in his hand a half dozen times since he has been in the service. The fact is in a large majority of instances the actual duties which I have always supposed, and which the world supposes to be performed by steam engineers, are really performed on shipboard by artificers—machinists, more or less skilled, who are not afraid of soiling their horny hands with grease or soot, men who put on their check shirts, intoxicate the engine, take hold of the lever, run the machine, patch the boiler, and make other repairs that may be necessary, while the engineer officer, the gentleman in uniform, who wears a sword and draws a large salary, stands by and sees him do the work.

But this is not all, sir. We are informed that twenty-five officers of the corps have grown to such enormous proportions and are so loaded down with rank and dignity, that there is not a ship in the entire navy big enough to hold one of them; that nothing short of a whole fleet, or a first-class navy yard is at all worthy of their gigantic powers, and consequently those of them who cannot get an opportunity to dazzle the gaze of foreign countries as fleet engineers are assigned to sinecure stations on the shore.

But, Mr. Chairman, this branch of the naval service is by no means singular in this respect. There are fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors, thirteen pay directors, and thirteen pay inspectors who have attained the same tremendous growth with these twenty-five tremendous chief-engineers, and I could but think while the gentleman from Indiana was speaking of them this morning, what a calamity would ensue if some ill advised, incompetent or treacherous Secretary of the Navy should take it into his head to order all those colossal staff officers to sea at once. Why, sir, it would inevitably swamp every ship in the service. [Laughter.] Or suppose he should accidentally assign a chief-engineer, a medical director, and a pay inspector all to duty on the same ship. There is not a craft afloat that would sustain such a ponderous weight of official rank for a moment. [Laughter.] I am glad to say, however, sir, that our Secretaries have so far appreciated the perils that would accrue to the service by freighting our men of war with such mountains of official dignity, and have consequently taken care to assign these overgrown staff officers to soft billets on shore, some of them in our various navy yards and others to special duty; and here, sir, I can but echo the exclamation of one of the gentlemen who have just preceded me—"What that is the Lord Almighty knows!" [Laughter.]

But this is not all, sir. Attention has already been called to the fact that the Pay Corps of the Navy, all told, a hundred and twenty-five, and I find from the pay tables in the Register before me, that their aggregate pay (inspector, paymaster, passed assistant or assistant paymaster is just as superfluous in our naval service, as the fifth wheel would be to a wagon. There is not a solitary duty of any kind that can possibly devolve upon an officer of this corps anywhere or under any circumstances, which could not be just as well or perhaps better performed by any intelligent officer of corresponding or even inferior grade in the line. I repeat, sir, that there is not an intelligent master in the service who could not discharge any of the ordinary functions of the Pay Corps, with as much satisfaction to the country and credit to himself as any paymaster in the Navy.

Then, sir, there is another corps belonging to this arm of the public service, about which the country has heard a great deal, and for which I confess I have the highest admiration. I refer to what is known as the Marine Corps. [Laughter.] That corps is officered as follows: one colonel commandant and one colonel, who seems to have no other appendage to his name but just plain colonel, but who I suppose, in justice to his position, and the nature of the duties devolving upon him, should be styled colonel ornamental [laughter]; two lieutenant colonels, seven majors, line and staff, twenty-two captains, thirty first lieutenants, and fourteen second lieutenants, at an annual cost to the Government of $135,000. And yet, sir, I challenge any gentleman to indicate a single duty now devolving upon any of these officers, from colonel down to second lieutenant, that could not be as well performed by a naval officer detailed from the line. Tactics is, I believe, one of the things which the Naval School at Annapolis was especially designed to teach; and I undertake to say that there is not a midshipman in the service who is not as proficient in the arts and mysteries of military discipline and drill as any first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, whose most difficult and responsible duty at present seems to be to drill a squad of marines occasionally on the deck of some vessel, ornament a review now and then in the navy-yard, or parade up and down Pennsylvania avenue on one of your swell occasions. [Laughter.]

But, sir, the most singular facts yet remain to be stated. As I have already said, since this bill has been reported to the house, I have been at some pains to look through the Register and pay tables of the Navy, and I have been most astonished to find the most remarkable, not to say startling and unjust disparity between the compensation paid to officers of the line, who have won their rank on the quarter deck, buffeting the tempest and braving the terrors of the battle, and those gentlemen of the staff, who as Senator Benton once said, seem simply to have been born to consume the fruits of the earth.

Make your calculations from the data furnished in this document, sir, and you will find that captains in the line, with an average sea service of eighteen years and four months, are allowed $4,500 a year for sea duty, $3,500 a year for shore duty, and $2,800 on leave or waiting orders. While the average pay allowed to medical directors of the same relative rank, and an average sea-service of only twelve years and five months, is $4,000 for sea duty, $3,000 for shore duty, and $3,000 on leave or waiting orders. From the same data you will find, sir, that the pay director, of the same relative rank, and with an average of nineteen years and ten months sea service, gets $4,400 a year sea pay, $3,877 for shore duty, and $2,938 on leave or waiting orders. So that while the old captain, upon whom devolves the entire responsibility for the proper management of the ship and everything on board, is allowed $100 more than staff officers of the same relative rank while at sea, the staff officers of the same relative grade but far less sea-service, get from a hundred and thirty-eight to five hundred dollars per annum more than he does on shore; and it must be remembered that this class are nearly always found on shore, since nothing less than a whole fleet is sufficient to take any one of them to sea.

But the discrepancy becomes still more glaring when we come to the next grade. Here we find that the average sea pay of the medical inspector, and chief engineer, with the relative rank of commander, is $900 per annum more than that of the commander from whom they borrow their title. While their average pay for shore duty is not only from six-hundred to a thousand dollars a year more than that of a commander, but from one hundred to five hundred dollars more than that allowed a captain standing one full grade higher, and you will find a discrimination in favor of staff officers in every grade down to the bottom of the list with the exception of that of lieutenant.

But, sir, the glaring injustice of this singular inequality of the pay of the line and staff will become more conspicuous if we take a look at the administration of our several navy-yards as shown by this Register.

For instance, the commodore commanding the navy-yard at Portsmouth, entered the service in 1830, and is paid $4,000, while the chief engineer who entered the service nine years later and occupies the relative rank of commander, two full grades below, receives precisely the same pay, and $500 more than the captain of the yard, who entered the service ten years before he did, and stands one grade higher in rank. Or take the navy yard here in Washington, where the chief engineer, with the relative rank of commander, receives precisely the same pay as the commodore commanding who entered the service thirteen years before he did, and $500 more than the captain of the yard, who has seen eleven years more service and stands a full grade above him in rank. But a still more striking instance of this singular and inexcusable disparity may be found at the Norfolk navy-yard, where the chief-engineer, with the relative rank of commander, receives the same pay as the commodore commanding who entered the service fifteen years before he did, and $500 more than his senior in rank, the captain of the yard, who has seen five years of service more than himself.

Not to weary the committee, however, they are only of the relative rank of commander, but are, notwithstanding each paid the same as the commodores and $500 per annum more than captains in the line. In two others the chief-engineers have the relative rank of captain, but while they each receive the same pay with the commodore, and $500 more than the line officer with whom they hold relative rank, strange as it may seem they get no more than officers of their own corps a full grade below them in rank. In the remaining instance the chief engineer has the rank of lieutenant commander, but true to the principle which makes fish of one and flesh of another corps of officers in the same branch of the public service, he gets $200 a year more than the captain of the yard, who is not only his senior in rank but seven years his senior in service.

I call particular attention, sir, to the comparative length of service of the officers of the line and staff in these instances, because it is not unusual to hear the great length of service of the latter urged as a pretext for giving them such remarkable advantages over the former in the way of pay. And it should be borne in mind also that necessary expenses, duties, and responsibilities of the chief engineer bear no kind of proportion to those which devolve upon the commodore in command.

Now, sir, I ask honorable, fair-minded gentlemen around me if the state of things which I have so imperfectly presented to their view is just? Is it right? Is it fair dealing between man and man? Is it economical? Is it conducive to the harmony and well being of the service? In my judgment it is not; it cannot be. And if I shall have an opportunity I will move to amend the bill so as to entitle officers of the several staff corps to the same pay as that now allowed by law under similar circumstances, to officers of the line with whom they respectively hold relative rank, and no more. I shall do so not only as a matter of sheer justice, but as a matter of economy; for unless I have made a mistake in my calculations, by this simple process of equalizing the pay of the several corps of the Navy, there will be a clear annual saving of over a hundred and ten thousand dollars, now not only uselessly but most inequitably squandered. But if I could have my way, Mr. Chairman, I would go much further than this. I would provide for the abolition of every officer in the Engineer, Marine, and Pay Corps altogether as absolutely useless and unnecessary.

I would do away entirely with the various grades in the engineer service, and employ a sufficient number of practical machinists, sufficiently skilled to keep the machinery in repair and run the engines, and who would perform just precisely what they were engaged to do, namely, the actual duties of engineers, and not merely to sit by while some one else did the work, while a competent line officer should be detailed to take charge of and be responsible for the economy and administration of the engine room, under the direction of the commanding officer. It is idle to say, sir, that this could not be done successfully and satisfactorily. Engines are run and costly machinery properly cared for in business establishments all over the country by men who never wore an epaulet or sword in their lives, and who crave no other rank than that of honest men, who are not afraid or ashamed to do the work they are paid to perform; and it can be just as easily done in our navy-yards and on our men-of-war. I would not propose, however, to inaugurate such a radical reform by an amendment to this bill, but if I shall have the opportunity, I will offer an amendment reducing the corps by stopping promotion to the higher grades until they are reduced to a maximum greatly below their present number, after the plan proposed by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, the last session, for cutting down the line.

As for officers of the Marine and Pay Corps, I would do for them just precisely what the bill proposes to do for the commodores. I would not interfere with the commission or emoluments of one of them, but simply let them die out, let them quietly and peacefully "go the way of all the earth," and their rank and titles with them. And to that end I would provide that there should hereafter be no promotions or appointments to any of the grades in either, but that whenever a vacancy should occur in any grade of either corps a competent officer should be detailed from the line to discharge the duties thereof, if necessary, under proper regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

One of the results of these changes, sir, would be the saving of nearly a million dollars annually, which might be applied if necessary to the building of new and approved vessels of war. I commend this fact to the serious consideration of gentlemen who seem to be so much excited over the present deplorable condition of our Navy. Cut off these supernumeraries, and apply the amount that would thus be saved to the building of fast-sailing steel clad cruisers, and you will find in less than ten years you will have a navy by no means so contemptible as gentlemen represent it to be at present.

Another, and a most important consequence of such changes as I suggested in the administration of these three corps, would be compact, homogeneous, harmonious, and efficient service; the dispensing with a vast amount of circumlocution and red tape, a convenient distribution of duty, and a certainty in the responsibilities of officers throughout all the various grades from Admiral down to midshipman; the total and lasting suppression of the thousand and one petty jealousies invariably existing between different corps in the same arm of the service, and the elimination of useless, unnecessary, and unsuitable material from the active list of the line itself. You would hear no more, sir, of the *personnel* of your Navy being top-heavy or of your ships being loaded down to the gunwales with supernumerary officials. You would no longer hear the ungenerous taunt thrown into the teeth of officers not below the grade of rear admiral; but, sir, will those comprising that board show no deference to the will of him who selected them? Sir, no man is more inclined than I am to give my fellow-man credit for the highest honor and the strictest fidelity to the requirements of justice and law, but there is not a gentleman around me who has occupied his seat for one Congressional term who does not know what is implied in the word "influence," who has not observed something of the blandishments of what is styled "society," or who has not seen patient merit thrust aside in the interest of the mere court favorite. I do not say that such things have been, or are likely to be done out of sheer venality, but all know that—

Mankind is once weak,
And little to be trusted,
If self the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted.

I think, therefore, sir, it would be wise in us to pause at least before we do anything that might tempt an officer to neglect his duties in order to resort to any of the manifold appliances that might be used to procure his own advancement, or that might give him reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction and complaint in case another should be promoted over his head.

With profoundest thanks to gentlemen who have given my ill digested remarks such polite and flattering attention, I will yield the remainder of my time to my friend from Georgia (Mr. Blount).

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the president price, $1.25 per lb.,) cost more than a bottle is sold for, besides the other costly medicines, and the quality and price are kept the same, we think it is honest and liberal in the proprietors, and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imitations because the price is less.

Silk Handkerchiefs and Sore Throats.

(Dry Goods Bulletin.)

Sore throats vanish when encircled in a silken handkerchief. This is established beyond peradventure. The grandmothers knew all about this a hundred years ago. They believed, too, that silk would cure all other diseases, and some of them thought it would heal a broken leg "if only taken in time." We do not go so far as that, but we know that silk will absorb and store electricity as readily as a Leyden jar. It forms an essential curtain for the electric cylinder, and rubbed with quicksilver, has a mysterious power that imparts force to its retention. The curative force of silk is due to its electricity, and the medical faculty recommend silken hose and shirts for a thousand diseases. As we are not professional, we only take silk by the throat, and know its wonderful powers. We will give a sure recipe. When you have the throat trouble, give a nice clean silk handkerchief to your sweetheart, with a request to tie it around your neck. If you are not cured, or choked by tender hands, we have made a mistake. The more expensive the handkerchief the surer the

South Kentuckian.

ADVERTISING RATE.

One square, or less, first insertion	$1 00
One square, or less, second insertion	75
One square, three months	4 00
One square, twelve months	10 00
Two squares, six months	12 00
Two squares, one year	17 00
One-fourth column, per year	30 00
One-third column, per year	40 00
One-half column, per year	60 00
One column, per year	100 00

Business locals, ten cents per line.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Shadow Hanging Over New York City and the Entire Country—A Tribune Opinion.

The nation has been horrified at the burning of a Milwaukee hotel, whereby over seventy lives were lost. This event carried terror because it was sudden and appalling, but had the same disastrous results to life and limb come silently they would have been unheeded, not only by the people of the land but even by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse nature have taken place in this very city, but they have attracted no attention, nor would they now did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie," whatever else may be uncertain and the report on the deaths of this city is a startling commentary on its life. During the past year the enormous facts are of certain malevolence is simply appalling. Whereas the total number of deaths has diminished and the death rate on most diseases has decreased still it is far greater in one or two serious disorders than was ever known before. More people died in the city of New York in 1882 from Bright's disease of the kidneys than from diphtheria, small pox and typhoid fever all combined! This scarcely seems possible but it is true and when it is remembered that less than one-third of actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of the malady can be partially understood.

The immediate query which every reader will make upon such a revelation of a fact is: What causes this disease? This is a difficult question to answer. The nature of the climate, the habits of life, the adulteration of foods and liquors, all undoubtedly contribute; but no immediate cause can be certainly assigned. Often before the victim knows it the disease has begun. Its approaches are so stealthy and its symptoms so obscure that they cannot be definitely foreseen and are only known by their effects. Any kidney disorder, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease. But it is serious that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any certain symptoms. Mysterious warnings; an unusual appetite; periodical headaches; occasional nausea; uncertain pains; loss of vigor; lack of nervous power; irregularity of the heart; disordered daily habits; imperfect digestion—all these and many other symptoms are the indications of kidney disorder even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys or in that portion of the body. The serious nature of these troubles may be understood from the fact that Bright's disease is as certain to follow diseased kidneys as decomposition follows death.

It is high time the doctors in this land who have been unable to control kidney troubles, should be aroused and compelled to find some remedy, or acknowledge one already found. The suffering public needs help and cannot await the tardy action of any hair splitting code or incorrectly formulated theories. If the medical world has no certain remedy for this terrible disease let them acknowledge it and seek for one outside the pale of their profession. For the discovery of this remedy and for its application to this disease, the people of this city, the people of the whole land, not only those who are suffering, but those who have friends in danger, are earnestly and longingly looking.

The above quotations from the New York Tribune is causing considerable commotion, as it seems to lift the cover from a subject that has become of national importance. The alarming increase of kidney diseases; their insidious beginnings and frightful endings and the acknowledged inability of physicians to successfully cope with them, may well awaken the greatest dread of every one who has the slightest symptoms. It is fortunate, however, that the surest relief is often found where, possibly, least expected, and that there is a specific for the evils above described, we have come to fully believe. Within the past two years we have frequently seen statements of parties claiming to have been cured of serious kidney troubles, even after hope had been abandoned; but in common with most people have discredited them. Quite recently, however, a number of prominent and well-known men have come out voluntarily and stated over their signatures that they were completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Most people have been aware that this medicine has an unusual standing, and one entitling it to be classed above proprietary articles generally; but that it had accomplished so much in checking the ravages of kidney disease is not so generally known. Its great worth has been shown, not only by the cures it has effected, but also because a number of base imitations have appeared in the market, fraudulently claiming the valuable qualities of the original Safe Cure. If it were not valuable it would not be imitated.

The above may seem like an ultra endorsement of a popular remedy but it is not one whit stronger than the facts admit. Whatever assists the world towards health and consequently happiness, should receive the hearty endorsement of the press and all friends of humanity. It is on precisely this principle that the foregoing statement is made, and it merits the careful consideration of every thinking reader.