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## Presidents Who will Long be Remembered.

[N. Y. Sun.]  
Of the twenty incumbents of the Presidential office, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant will live in the memory of men after the others have been forgotten.  
Washington will be revered, at the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the war that made us a republic, and students of history will not overlook the incident that he presided in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. His fitting epitaph is embodied in the memorable words of Henry Lee: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This expression in the resolutions offered in the House on the death of Washington has often been attributed, though erroneously, to John Marshall. He presented the resolutions in the unexpected absence of Lee, but Light Horse Harry, the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, wrote them.

Jefferson was the apostle of democracy and the founder of the democratic party; and when all other distinctions fade away, he will be known as the author of the Declaration of Independence. He appreciated this truth when he directed that this crowning fact should be graven on the obelisk that marks his sepulchre near Monticello.  
Lincoln's memory will be perpetuated by three events. As President he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and was the chief of the Government during the war that resulted in the destruction of slavery and the preservation of the Union. To him more than any other man the success of the war was due. He was assassinated for patriotic services in an emergency that will have no parallel while the republic stands.  
Grant's celebrity will mainly repose on his achievements as a soldier and General in the field. While as a mere military chieftain he may be ranked with Marlborough, Frederick and Wellington, his fame will echo down the centuries as the leader of the armies that crushed an unequalled rebellion, preserved the integrity of the republic, and liberated millions of bondsmen.

Four other occupants of the President's office will not be entirely lost to view for several generations, though they will have no such hold on immortality as the four above mentioned. They are Madison, Jackson, Garfield and Hayes.

The invaluable labors of Madison in the formation and adoption of the Constitution will long be recognized by the American people. Jackson will be remembered and admired as the recognizer and renewer of the democratic party, and as the champion of manhood against the organized power of money. It will not soon be forgotten that Garfield was assassinated without shadow of cause at the threshold of his office term. But the name of Hayes will survive longer than either of the other three, because he obtained the Presidency by fraud; and the survival will be the record of every darkening shame and dishonor.

### The Three Americas.

The commercial and industrial cry of to-day is "development." New fields are constantly sought, new enterprises are constantly inaugurated and new markets discovered and created. The western hemisphere, North, Central and South America afford a vast and rich territory for these efforts. From the day of the first advent of Columbus to the present time, constant surprises have awaited the researchers of the enterprising. Every effort discovers new fields, unfolds new wealth. A vast undeveloped territory is awaiting the enterprise of the people of the present decade.

Of late years the attention of commercial men and manufacturers has been directed to the countries south, especially to Mexico and Central America. These countries not only contain millions of population that need supplies and manufactures, articles of which our own country produces a surplus, but are exceedingly rich in natural products and mineral wealth. A most potent factor in attracting attention to these countries, and establishing relations of amity and commercial reciprocity with their inhabitants was the late World's Exposition at New Orleans. More than a million people were there represented, and large numbers of their cities were visitors at the Exposition. The unfortunate delays and difficulties which attended the opening and earlier days of the World's Exposition prevented a full realization of the benefits it was expected to produce. To remedy this a new company has been organized and a new Exposition will be opened.

We have received the prospectus of the North, Central and South American Exposition which opens on November the 10th, next. This new company has been organized with a capital of \$5,000,000. It has purchased the buildings and plant of the World's Exposition and is now in possession of the same. It proposes to inaugurate an even a greater and more interesting Exposition than the magnificent World's Exposition. The new company starts out under the most favorable circumstances, with the buildings and accessories in hand and in order for occupancy, and paid for, the great bulk of their work is steadily accomplished. Many of the prominent exhibitors at the World's Exposition have left their exhibits intact. Large numbers will return with greatly increased and far more attractive exhibits, and applications for space from new exhibitors are pouring in in large numbers.

The new Exposition will benefit largely from the experience of the old. The questions of railroad fares and accommodations for visitors become easy. The work of obtaining concessions and of systematizing having already been accomplished. Deficiencies and impediments in the management of the old Exposition will be remedied. Nothing seems to stand in the way of its grand success. The public will rejoice and especially those who failed to attend the late magnificent Exposition that the opportunity for attendance is presented to them.

Bring your job work to the KENTUCKIAN office and don't send away to foreign dealers when you can do a well at home.

## THE GIRLS SWIMMING CLUB.

### How the Fair Ones Enjoy Themselves in the Surf at Long Branch.

[Long Branch Cor. Philadelphia Press.]  
Bathing is more generally the go this season than it has been for three or four summers, and the girls who indulge in it are not fast either, though they are bright and hearty. At one of the hotels half a dozen young ladies from a Philadelphia seminary have formed a swimming club. They wear a costume, or rather uniform, of sea-green flannel, edged with lace. Their stockings are of silk, sea-green, too, and striped with black. A big black star is embroidered on each bosom, and in not very slippers. Altogether the costume is very neat, quiet and becoming. The young ladies are completely at home in the sea.

One of them, a charming brunette, with big, black, melting eyes, creates a sensation now and then by swimming way out beyond the breakers. The bathing master accompanies her on her new sort of rowing machine, that looks like two big cigars joined together by a plank. She amuses herself occasionally by climbing upon one of the cigars and taking a "header" into the deep sea. The feat was accompanied by so much violence the other day that the "cigar" careened and the bathing master was tumbled into the water. The crowd that the girls' material exhibits always gather had a double sensation for a moment. But the girls right themselves and the young man climbed back into the seat. The girl climbed up too and sat beside him, and she laughed at the show he made in his dripping clothes until he was moved to tilt her head over heels into the waves again. She bobbed up a right beautiful a mermaid, and she smiled with spirit while she nonchalantly "treaded" water. Of course she is the star of the club.

But all the girls are expert swimmers. They wouldn't run from a wave as big as a ship, and they don't shrink like a Choctaw Indian when a little bit of foam runs over their dainty toes. They belong to the anti-suffragette set. They are sworn foes of nerves, hysteria and cosmetics. Their eyes are clear and bright with high health, and their round cheeks, innocent of rouge and powder, are as brown as the sea-wet sands. The other day a Princeton college man, a brother of one of the girls, came down. He didn't have much faith in the club's girls, I fancy. He is a great athlete and swimmer himself, rather vain of his accomplishments. Presuming on his relationship, he undertook to "guy" the club. Led by his own sister, the club sailed for him en masse, and the mauling and ducking that Princeton youth got will be likely to serve him as a memory for many a summer.

Godey's Lady's Book for September is a number full of notable attractions. The frontispiece this month is an illustration to one of Dorothy Holroyd's pretty poems entitled, "The Dryad and the Nightingale." This plate is another successful adaptation of the new style of engraving for which Godey's Lady's Book is fast gaining a reputation. The fashion cuts and the work designs are admirable, both in drawing and color. Among other striking features of the September book, is the centre piece of the new cover, a movable design which is changed from month to month. The literature of this issue embraces a powerful story by Amelia B. Edwards, entitled "The Four-Fifteen Express." The translation of the French serial "The Tole of Honor" is carried forward to an interesting crisis, and a new illustrated paper on roses fills the department of feminine occupations. Edith Robinson, a popular young magazine writer, has a quiet but witty sketch called "Michael Angelo and the Exile" and Julia Scott contributes "The Exile's Daughter." The quality of the stories in Godey's is certainly improving; indeed the whole magazine shows the effect of a progressive influence. The publisher announces the speedy forthcoming of a new serial by Helen Mathers, the title of which is "Love Lies A-Bleeding." This story is best style, and promises to do much towards enhancing the attractions of the Lady's Book during the midwinter.

Godey's is an old friend and a valuable one to every lady should cultivate. The cost of the magazine by the year is the nominal sum of two (\$2) dollars, and such an amount cannot be expended to better advantage than in a subscription.

## Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

For September brings before us several notable articles, which will be read with much interest at this time. The number opens with a carefully written paper by Edmund Collins on "Canada since the Confederation." This is accompanied by portraits of Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Edward Blake, Lord Munk, Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Lorne, besides views of the Parliament houses at Ottawa. "Some Famous Juliffs" has portraits of Ellen Terry, Mary Anderson, Adelaide Nelson, Mrs. Kemble and Fanny Kemble in this character. Sarah K. Bolton contributes an interesting paper on "Babelsburg and the Emperor William," with even illustrations "The Caverns of Luray," in Page County, Va., by Ralph S. Tarr, is another finely illustrated paper. This famous cave is visited to rival Mammoth Cave. History, Geography, Science, Travel, Adventure, Fiction, and Verse add their attractions to one of the most interesting numbers of this favorite magazine ever issued. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City, at 25 cents a number, or \$3 a year, postpaid.

## Done in Six Months.

That coil of hair on the back part of your head, dear lady, is better than nothing and deceives nobody. In six months or less from to-day you may dispense with it if you are inclined to give Parker's Hair Balsam a fair trial. Cleanses the scalp, restores color, a delicious dressing. Not a dye, not oil, elegantly perfumed.

## How to Eat a Watermelon.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Very few people know how to eat a watermelon, just as not one man in ten thousand knows how to eat an orange. To be properly enjoyed, the perfect watermelon should be pounced on in the patch just after sunup. It should be carefully selected. In responding to an eager thump there should follow a dead and mealy sound, and the melon should not weigh less than twenty-five pounds. After it is pulled it should be split from end to end with a short bladed pocket-knife, so that in tearing it open the glowing and juicy heart, bursting loose from its confinement shall find a lodgement on one side only. At this point the knife is to be flung away. For a moment the eye should be allowed to feast itself on the vision thus suddenly brought to view, then the heart should be scooped out with the hand and its nutritious meat thrust upon the hot and thirsty palate. There ought to be something savage in the enjoyment of a watermelon; it ought to be crushed and swallowed with avidity. The man who knows how to enjoy one will come away from the fray with the sweets in his beard, in his hair and on his clothes.

## Indigestion Cured.

I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. The burning sensation was almost intolerable, and my whole system was deranged. I was wakeful and could not sleep, and consequently more or less nervous all the time. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. In a word, I was miserable. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. I began to improve at once. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without the slightest difficulty. I most cheerfully bear this testimony, because there are hundreds suffering as I was, and I am sure they can be as readily healed. Take the prescribed dose after eating, instead of before.

JAMES MANN, No. 14 Ivy St.,  
Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

Swift Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,  
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## Will They Head?

[Herald Enterprise.]  
Before the canvass waxes warm, we would respectfully call the attention of the county candidates to the following provision of the constitution of the State:

"Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat to procure his election."

It is not treating merely that disqualifies, but even the offer to treat; and the following is the oath that those elected will have to take, (and of course every one of them expect to be elected.)

"I do solemnly swear that I have not directly or indirectly given, advanced or loaned any money or property of any kind whatever to any person or persons, for the purpose of being employed or used in promoting my election or appointment to the office I now claim; nor have I previously to my election agreed or promised directly or indirectly to give, advance, or loan money or property for such purpose."

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Alpharetta, a young Georgia city, with a population of two hundred, has five lawyers, or one for every thirty-nine persons.

—The paltry sum of ten cents was given by a traveler to a colored man in Nashville, N. C., recently, who found and returned to him his lost pocket-book containing eight hundred dollars.

—A puzzle now troubling the people is simply this: "Place eight chickens on a board so that no two will be either on a straight or diagonal line in either direction, if you can!"—*Itasca (N. Y.) Journal.*

—According to a Florida paper, the pumpkin is a perennial in that State. It is said that there is a pumpkin vine growing near Rock Ledge which has been bearing three years, and shows every indication of holding out for another.

—The magnitude of the slate industry in this country can be imagined when it is stated that the amount produced of roofing slate alone is 500,000 squares per year. A "square" is about one hundred square feet.—*Tulsa Herald.*

—A company is laying a cable containing two hundred and fifty telephone wires in a pipe along Spring street, New York. The over head wires in that city, if in a straight line, would extend from San Francisco to London.

—Troy Times.  
—The most crop of Florida, says the Pensacola Commercial, is worth more than the cotton crop, and can be put on the market at less expense. The demand exceeds the supply, and there is every prospect in which this product is not going to waste.

## OBITUARY.

Frank Pierce Owen, son of M. V. and Mat Owen was born Oct. 18th, 1874, and died Aug. 18th, 1885. Frank was a good, obedient boy, of a timid, retiring nature but sprightly, studious and devoted to books. He had received religious training at home and in the Sunday School. We have no doubt Jesus, the tender Shepherd, had taken His lamb to the fold above. He is there with dear grandma and the other little lambs who have gone before. We sympathize with the bereaved parents, sister and little brother. May they be able to adopt the language of David when bereft of his child, "But now he is dead wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him but he shall not return to me."  
"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense  
But trust him for His grace,  
Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face."  
M. W. P.

## WOMEN'S NOSES.

The Arrangement of Hair and Bonnet Should Depend on Nasal Configuration. Before deciding as to the arrangement of the hair, the nose should be carefully interrogated. If that feature be Roman, or what a learned author describes as "cogitative"—i. e., long and curved inward to the point—the hair should be somewhat pronounced in its arrangement. It should be rather massive, and the hair now will, by force of contrast, make the head look meager. If the nose be Greek, an approach, carefully guarded from being too realistic to the classic snout, may be ventured upon. The varieties of the Anglo-Saxon nose, some of them quite childish in their want of decision and firmness of outline, are too numerous to be specially commented upon, but should be treated variously, according as they approach the aquiline, the Greek or the snub varieties. This last requires a rather coquettish arrangement of the hair. Madonna hands assert best with a snub nose. So does the Venetian coiffure, which has been such a favorite among our aesthetic phalanx for some years. A little head sunning over with curls is best suits the snub "up-titled like a flower"; and sensible women who perform wear turned-up noses will carefully abstain from following the height and depth of fashionable coiffures, but remain faithful to the quasi simplicity that goes so well with the infantile formation of their noses.

The silly young woman who have of late gone about the world with the curls cropped as close as those of boys, will now regret the rashness that robbed them of their locks. For the catarrh is coming again. The hair is to be worn curled in front, then simply brushed back to the nape of the neck, where it is to be tied with a ribbon matching the trimming on the dress, hanging down the back as a very agreeable ornament to commend it, and if again adopted here as it now is in Paris, it will be well for its patrons to bear in mind that when ruffled or disarranged, the queue will lose all resemblance to the exquisitely neat little appendage of the name as worn by our ancestors.

It will have its effect upon the shape of the fashionable bonnet if it becomes general, and will necessitate a lowering of the crown at the back. This portion of the popular headgear has become smaller and smaller; while in hats, on the contrary, there is sometimes an enormous preponderance of crown over brim. In the shape known as the "Shantier" the crown is notably the case, and there was never, perhaps, in the whole history of headgear, a form that more readily lends itself to the ridiculous than this when seen upon any save the youngest and freshest of faces.

A middle-aged woman, with a hard-set color in her cheeks, who should be so utterly blind to the fitness of things (and there have been such instances) as to don a Pom o' Shantier, is one of those phenomena which make one desire the revival of sumptuary laws. If the style of hair-dressing ought to be dependent on a great degree upon the shape of the nose, it is certain that the bonnet or hat should, to be consistent, be so too. There is a very thin variety of the nasal organ, inclined to redness along the ridge, which looks sharp enough to carve with, that requires extremely delicate treatment in the matter of coiffure.

The effect of the nose itself is painfully meager, and this must be counteracted by a sort of amplitude in the arrangement of the locks and in the trimmings of the bonnet. But then, on the other hand, these must not be too ample, or they will produce a contrast so evident as to be practically a reproach to the nose for its thinness. The other extreme of a very fleshy nose demands a certain severity in the bonnet; but the outlines of the latter must not be too rigid, else they will throw into disagreeable prominence the inclination of the nose toward spreading and width. So far as regards form. With respect to color, it is another matter. It is one of the most difficult tasks of the clever milliner to deal with a nose that remains obstinately red despite all the waters and washes devised for such cases. It is a sad thing to see a bunch of poppies in a bonnet, and to note that their rosy tint is precisely that of the most prominent feature in the face.

Yet even this is less startling than it would be to leave surrounding the dark and unbleached by color, so that the nose, especially on frosty days, lights up the gloom like a newly painted pillar-box in a dingy street. But, fortunately, there are but comparatively few such hopeless noses as these, though one occasionally sees them and regards their owner with pity and perhaps mistrust. The ordinary English nose is white, though free from the bloodless look of the French feature. The nostrils are daintily touched with pink, and yet no color spreads farther than these, even when the rest of the complexion is sensitively subject to sudden change. Such as these relieve the multitude of all difficulties, so far as color is concerned.—*London Daily News.*

—Some twenty odd years ago a resident of this valley sold his wife for a pig of whisky. The wife later was presented with the wife of a man who had grown tired of her. The first woman mentioned was afterwards traded again for a cow. All hands settled down to business and have lived in this county ever since. They accumulated a nice property, and their descendants are still in the county.—*I. C. News (Cal.) Review.*

## REMOVAL

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—THE—

## MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

—HE HAS REMOVED HIS—

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## Full Line Of Samples On Hand

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[Mar 20-17]

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Dec. 20-17