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Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

A CYNICAL RHYME.

The girl of the period
Pangeth her hair,
And stoops to a myraid
Tricks to seem fair.

Her waist is diminished,
Her feet are made small,
Her finger nails finished
By artists from Gaul.

She uses cosmetic
And poudre de sis;
And oh! how æsthetic
In dress she can be.

Her teeth are forever
(When paid for) her own;
What odds if they never
Were bred in the bone.

Her cheeks, so admired,
By drugs are made round;
Her bustles acquired
At so much a pound.

Her eyes she enhances
By painting the lash;
But naught wins her glances
Like good solid cash.

Although 'tis alarming,
Some fellows, no doubt,
Will deem her quite charming;
Well! just count me out.

—Ellery Berg, in the Keynote.

DEATH OF JOHN C. LATHAM.

A Well-known and Esteemed Business Man—Twenty Years President of the Bank of Hopkinsville.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

Hopkinsville, Sept. 1.—The death of John C. Latham, of Hopkinsville, which occurred last Sunday morning at his residence here, will be widely regretted by his large acquaintance throughout the State, especially in Louisville, with whose banking and financial circles he has held intimate relations for the past twenty years as President of the Bank of Hopkinsville. One of nature's noblemen departed when his pure spirit fled. Whatever greatness of character, unassailing accuracy, strict honor, everready benevolence, and tireless fidelity to duty could impart was John C. Latham's. Of the many millions of dollars which were intrusted to him not one stuck unfairly to his hands. The shafts of temptation which have slain so many struck the armor of his integrity and fell harmless to his feet. At the ripe age of 71 years he has laid his burden down with the applause of God and men.

John C. Lathan was born Nov. 6, 1814, in Logan county, the fifth of seven children. Four years after his parents removed to Hopkinsville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was four years Deputy in Circuit Court clerk's office, and subsequently a prosperous merchant for a number of years. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of Christian Circuit Court, and continued in office eight years. So ambitious was he to do perfect work that he studied law, not with any view to practice, but solely that he might better perform his duty. It was characteristic of the man. He abhorred imperfect work.

For thirty years past he filled industriously more important local positions of various kinds than fell to the lot of any other citizen in his county. Always cautious, he was forward to advocate every enterprise which promised to promote the public good. As member and Chairman of the City Council, he worked successfully, not only for public improvements, but for the excellent financial reputation which Hopkinsville enjoys. As Court Commissioner in many intricate cases, guardian, trustee, and arbitrator in difficult contraversies, his accounts were always found correct, and his decisions accepted as wise and impartial. So absolute was confidence in his integrity that he was seldom required to give bond for the performance of his duties as executor or guardian. He did a vast amount of such work without compensation, and never was charged with betraying a trust. No; not without compensation. In the brighter and happier life to which he has gone he now sees around him the priceless gratitude of many whom he here counseled and befriended.

Mr. Latham leaves a liberal provision for his bereaved widow and daughter. For them a genial, tender, kindly light, whose Christian radiance was never clouded, has quenched its splendor for a season. He leaves two sons, one of whom is a leading merchant of Hopkinsville, and the elder a senior member of the widely known banking house of Latham, Alexander & Co., New York.

His remains were followed to the City cemetery to-day by a vast concourse of all classes of people, who sincerely lamented the loss of a true and stainless Christian gentleman, who died as he had lived, "without fear and without reproach." A life so spent can not fail to speak with resistless eloquence to many young men who have watched his modest, useful, noble work.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Scheme to Introduce Cholera-Infected Raisins into This Country.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Considerable excitement was caused among importers of groceries, of this city, statements tending to show the existence of a scheme to introduce cholera infected raisins into the United States. It appears that one of leading houses in the trade on the Pacific coast has advices from its agent in New York stating that one of the largest buyers of imported raisins has just received a dispatch from Malaga, stating that the product this year is very large and of excellent quality, and that the presence of cholera in Spain will not act as an impediment in the way of shipment to the United States. This is alleged to have been accompanied by a letter of Wm. Smith, health officer of the port of New York, to the importers, in which he says that fruits gathered in infected districts, but packed and shipped from non-infected points, will not on that account subject a vessel to delay at quarantine. This refers distinctly to the import of raisins from Malaga and Denia. Referring to these statements, prominent men in the fruit trade and experienced packers declare that there is great danger of the introduction of cholera microbes in raisins from infected districts of Spain, as packed fruits easily absorb microbes and retain them for a great length of time.

THE QUICK DELIVERY.

Ten Cent Stamp System to Go Into Effect October 1.

"Section 3 of the Post-office Appropriation Act approved March 3, 1885, provides that a special stamp of the face valuation of ten cents may be provided and issued, whenever deemed advisable or expedient in such form and bearing such device as may meet the approval of the Postmaster General, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon the delivery of which is to be at a free delivery office, or at any town or village containing a population of 4,000 or over, according to the Federal census, shall be regarded as entitling such letter to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of any free delivery office, which may be designated by the Postmaster General as a special delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office at any other office coming within the provision of this section, which may, in like manner, be designation as a special delivery office.

"It has accordingly been decided to introduce the special delivery system on the 1st of October, 1885, at all the post-offices at which it is permitted by the law, viz,: Those at which the free-delivery system is in operation, and those in cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or over, as shown by the last Federal census.

"Suitable supplies of these special delivery stamps will be sent to any post-office in the country which may make a requisition for them, and when received they are to be taken up by the Postmaster in his account current and accounted for quarterly in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be sold by Postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of letters addressed to and received in the mails at any of the offices designed as special delivery office.

"Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description or of the registry fee; nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery stamp. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and letters not prepaid with at least one full rate of postage, in accordance with the law and regulations, must be treated as held for postage, even through bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage and registry fee required by the law and the regulations. The special delivery stamps must be effectually canceled at the office of mailing in the same way as ordinary postage stamps.

"A letter bearing a special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, may be mailed at any post-office in the country, but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery by a messenger when addressed to a post-office to which the special delivery system has not been extended.

"Special delivery letters will be delivered by messenger within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office, and within a radius of one mile from the postoffice at all other special delivery offices.

"Postmasters at fourth-class offices are not entitled to commissions on the special delivery stamps in any case. No effort will be spared to expedite the mailing of letters bearing special delivery offices.

"Postmasters are urged to use all available means for furnishing the public with information with regard to the special delivery system. A list of special delivery offices will be furnished to postmasters, and must be conspiciously posted in the post-office where it will readily attract public attention."

A second circular by the Postmaster General embodies technical instructions to postmasters corcerning the above system. It directs postmasters to employ the requisite number of messenger boys to insure prompt delivery, and provides that substitute letter carriers may be employed as messengers, but in no case shall the compensation paid to any one person exceed $30 per month.

"Two objects," says the Postmaster General, "must be stenuously sought. The first, the most efficient delivery service, and second, to bring the service up to a revenue-yielding condition."

Unequal Distribition of State Offices.

[Commonwealth.]

The Louisville Commercial, by a diagram, illustrates the unequal distribution of State offices in Kentucky, elected in 1883, as follows:

Western.	*Central.*	*Eastern.*
None	Governor. Lt. Governor. Attorney Gen. Auditor. Treasurer. Superintend't Public Instr'n	Register.

In the diagram Central Kentucky is bounded by lines drawn across the State—one at Elizabethtown and the other at Lexington, including much less than one-third of the State. The officers named are elective. The Commercial says the distribution of appointive officers is scarcely less partial.

This exhibit will surprise those who have not given the subject close attention, and many may ask, why is it so?

Undoubtedly there are in Eastern and Western Kentucky politicians the equals in ability and personal popularity of those of the Center; but going into a convention they do not unite upon a candidate, while the politicians of the Center, adepts in the business of office-seeking and office-getting, adjust their local differences, present an unbroken front, and capture the pie.

The Democrats of Western Kentucky claim the Speaker of the next Assembly and the Senator who will succeed Mr. Beck, and say they intend to have them. They may get them, but they are not likely to do so in antagonizing both Central and Eastern Kentucky.

Have used Tongaline as a local application to an inflamed and swollen knee joint, and I never knew pain and swelling subside more rapidly. Philo. G. Valentine, M. D. St. Louis.

Who Was Snell?

[Louisville Times.]

Mr. F. D. Anderson, Sheriff of Metcalfe county, was in the city this morning and brings news of a most horrible murder committed in that county on Monday last. From him we learn the facts that make up the following narrative:

There lives in the northern portion of the county a courtesan named Malvina Hiser. When a girl she was a very beautiful woman, whose magnetic charms enslaved many admirers. She married a man named Hiser about thirty years ago, but her unchaste life caused a separation between husband and wife which resulted in a judgment divorcing them. She afterwards married another man, but upon his conviction of the crime of grand larceny she was again divorced, and entered upon an open life of shame, which, indeed, she had actually led for many years. She is a well-preserved woman now, with many traces of great beauty.

Six or eight years ago there came a man in the vicinity, one W. B. Snell. He was a most accomplished druggist and had engaged in business for years previous in Clarksville, Tenn., and Hopkinsville, Ky. He was addicted to the opium habit and was such a slave to the drug that his moral instincts were wholly eradicated, and his will power completely subjected. Though a man of intelligence and the instincts of a gentleman, he was absolutely unreliable in every particular so completely was he enslaved by the cursed appetite.

Snell soon formed intimate relations with the Hiser woman, and upon his failure in business took up his abode at her residence and lived in open adultrey with her. They had thus been living for several years, when last Monday morning he was found lying on the bed with five gashes in his throat, any one of which was sufficient to produce instant death.

On the night previous Mrs. Hiser appeared at the house of a neighbor and said she was afraid to stay at home because Snell was acting very strangely and she believed he contemplated suicide. She was accompanied by a small negro boy, who had lived with her for several years. On the next morning several of the neighbors accompanied her home and found the house securely barred up.

When they broke the door open a ghastly sight met the horrified gaze of the party. The dead body was lying on the bed with great pools of blood coagulated on the pillow. A razor was clasped in the right hand, but loosely, and the blade was above the grip. It was at once apparent that no one could have inflicted all the wounds upon himself. A close inspection of the room revealed the fact that some planks in the floor had been raised and some one had passed out of the building.

Mrs. Hiser had confessed that she left her home at midnight, and when questioned the negro boy said Snell was dead when he left. Suspicion was so strong that Mrs. Hiser was at once arrested, charged with murder, and an investigation is now in progress. The woman is respectably connected, which occasions a great shock to the community.

The cause assigned for the deed is that Snell consumed large quanties of morphine, and the woman determined that she would bear the expense of is purchase no longer.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Plan of a Senator for Securing a Revision.

Barbourville, Ky., Sept. 1.—To the Editor: I approve of the editorial in The Commercial of August 30 on "The Power of the People." Representing the Seventeenth district in the State Senate, I shall favor a sovereignty convention to change our constitution. On the fourth day of the last session of the Legislature I offered in the Senate the following joint resolution, viz:

Whereas, All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness, security and protection of property, and for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manners as they think proper; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee, to be composed of eleven members, five to be named by the Speaker of the Senate and six by Speaker of the House, be appointed to draft and report for the consideration of this General Assembly a constitution of this Commonwealth, which shall be submitted to the voters thereof for their approval, in such manner as may herafter be provided for.

I moved that said resolution be printed and placed in the orders of the day, whereupon the yeas and nays were demanded by Senators Smith and Green. Pending the call, an unfriendly disposition being shown to having the resolution printed, and not wishing so soon to provoke a discussion in an assembly wherein I was a new member and an entire stranger, the resolution was withdrawn by me and never again introduced. It will be found on page 40 of the Senate journal.

Perhaps the better way to get a new constitution will be by a sovereignty convention than by the plan suggested by my resolution; but the sooner we get one the better will it be for our State.

I write this thinking that other members of the next General Assembly may think proper to indicate their views upon this question through the press, whereby the matter will be directly called to this attention of every member before the Legislature shall have met, thus giving all an opportunity to study well what action may be necessary for the good of our State.

John H. Wilson.

Done in Six Months.

That coil of hair on the back part of your head, dear lady. It 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.

AN EXPOSITION ROMANCE.

A Turkish Exhibitor Becomes Infatuated With a Louisville Beauty.

The Louisville Post gives the following account of a sensation in that city: "An Exposition sensation is gently and gradually developing, the denoument being probably only a short distance in the future. Amongst the several Turks who are connected with the exhibits at the show is one who was here last year. He is a classical-looking fellow, of regular features, handsome form and graceful carriage. He dresses in the unique costume of his own country, but has learned to speak English so well as to be pretty well understood. He possesses unusual intelligence, and is rapidly becoming Americanized. He is young and full of life, and is not at all unattractive in his appearance. During the Exposition of last year, he formed the acquaintance of a down town young lady, who lives on West Chestnut street. He was connected with one of the displays, and she, perhaps amused, if not gratified, at his evident and undisguised admiration, made it convenient to pass his exhibit very frequently, often stopping to examine his wares. His black eyes sparkled with delight whenever she appeared, and finally, when she dared to ask him some trivial question concerning some article, his agitation and embarrassment were extravagant. He at length gained control over his emotions, and was so courteous and bright that the young lady became interested. The next day she came back again. The same programme was enacted, and day after day the two were seen examining the Turk's display. They exchanged cards, and he obtained leave to call at her home to see her. He made her a number of very unique and costly presents, and when he left Louisville for the New Orleans exposition, a correspondence was kept up between them. Since his return to Louisville the acquaintance has been renewed and the devotion of the dusky Oriental is more marked than ever. A friend of the young lady states that her family have become aware of the situation and are violently opposed to it, though the ultimate elopment and marriage of the couple is confidently predicted. The young lady is connected with some of the best people in the city, and is accomplished and beautiful. She is a regular graduate of a celebrated Eastern female seminary, is a fluent French scholar and is one of the best pianists in Louisville. Her father is a well-known merchant and she is not without a prospect of coming into possession of a fair share of this world's goods. Her family had hoped that the recent stay of the Turk in New Orleans would cure the young lady of her somewhat romantic infatuation, but are now convinced that she is very much interested in her Ottoman admirer.

Horses in Battle.

War-horses, when hit in battle, tremble in every muscle and groan deeply, while their eyes show deep astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo some of the horses, as they lay upon the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus sorrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness. Others were observed quietly gazing on the field between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs, and the balls flying over their heads and the tumult behind, before and around them caused no interruption to the usual instinct of their nature. It was also observed that when a charge of cavalry went past near to any of the stray horses already mentioned they would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

At the battle of Kirk, in 1745, Maj. Macdonald, having unhorsed an English officer, took possession of his horse, which was very beautiful, and immediately mounted it. When the English cavalry fled the horse ran away with his captor, notwithstanding all his efforts to restrain him; nor did it stop until it was at the head of the regiment of which apparently its master was commander. The melancholy, and at the same time ludicrous, figure which Macdonald presented when he saw himself the victim of his ambition to possess a fine horse, which ultimately cost him his life upon the scaffold, may be easily conceived.

About 600 persons who left the country on the downfall of the Confederate States, are living on plantations in the wilderness of San Paulo, in Southern Brazil. The settlement was made under the leadership of Robert Burton, and is called "Rebel's Rest." They are prosperous, but often wish to see their native land. They could return in peace now, as honest government is once more in possession of the county, and they would be welcomed with a heartiness and sincerity never excelled.

The Stream of Life.

The blood cannot be pure unless the liver acts rightly. Nor can it be rich unless it has enough iron in it. The iron in Brown's Iron Bitters is exactly what is needed to give the blood proper vigor and purity. This splendid tonic acts on the liver and sets the whole digestive machinery to rights. It brings to the blood the iron which gives the tiny corpuscles their rich red color. Don't let your blood get thin and watery, thus inviting disease.

The lasso commonly used by cowboys is made of sixty feet of rope, a third of which forms the loop. When thrown, it is swung over the head and left shoulder and then over the right shoulder, with a peculiar turn of the wrist calculated to keep the loop open until it encircles the object at which it is flung. Expert throwers do not pride themselves on catching a steer by the horns, but try to so hurl the noose in front of the beast that he will step into it, thus entangling his legs and throwing him. In a Wyoming exhibition a cowboy repeatedly caught a bull by any leg that the spectators named.

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—THE—

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[mar20-1y.]

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