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VOLUME XI.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

NUMBER 10

**PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,**  
BY  
**CHAS. M. MEACHAM.**  
THEO. E. HARTLEY, Business Manager  
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One copy, one year, strictly cash in advance \$2.00  
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### STEAMBOAT WHISTLES.

Recollections of the Old-Time Interest in Western River Steamboats.  
Twenty years ago, when steamboating was in its glory on the Mississippi, nearly every body had his ears trained to distinguish boat whistles, and men could sit at home or rise up in bed at night and say on hearing a distant signal: "There comes the Natchez," or "That's the R. E. Lee coming in from New Orleans."

### PROFITS OF AUTHORS.

Literary Men Who Have Made Fortunes of the Labor of Their Pens.  
It is often said that literature is not a profitable calling, and that a very large majority of those who have devoted themselves to it have found this saying to be true. There is little doubt that the average earnings in the law and medicine, and even in divinity are larger than in the profession of authorship. Yet, on the other hand, to a limited few writers of genius or talents the writing of books has been a source not only of profit, but of fortune.

### FULL FO FUN.

—Walter.—"Mr. Popsins is dandy about his eating." Head Walter—"Is he an epicure?" Walter—"No, he's a dyspeptic."—Chicago Globe.  
—Bacon (to Mrs. Parvum).—"Did you see the avalanches in Switzerland?" Mrs. Parvum—"Oh, yes; but I never mix with such low society."—Time.  
—Merchant.—"What do you mean by using such language? Are you the boss here, or am I the boss?" Clerk—"I know I'm not the boss." Merchant—"Then if you are not the boss, why do you talk like a blamed fool?"—Siftings.  
—Up-River Politician.—"Are you going to the caucus to-night, Jim?" Jim—"Don't b'lieve I will. I left my revolver at the gunsmith's to be fixed, and he says he can't touch it until next week."—Epoch.  
—A Paris firm has produced porous glass for window panes to assist ventilation. Porous panes are said to be good for bodily pains, but whether porous glass is good for window panes remains to be determined.—Norristown Herald.  
—Wife.—"Why, John, what made you get such a little umbrella with so much handle?" Husband—"That handle's solid silver." Wife—"Yes, but you can't put the handle up when it rains." Husband—"Well, I'd like to know if I didn't put it up for \$5 during the last wet spell?"—Washington Critic.  
—"Yes," said the first man at the corner, regretfully, "I'm getting old. I can't see as well as I used to. When I sell a pound of grapes to a man that's in a hurry, I sometimes give in a ripe bunch by mistake." And the old man sighed dimly.—Chicago Tribune.  
—Wife.—"I was so amused to-day, John. I was sitting in the Eden Masse, and was actually taken for one of the figures by an old lady. It was too funny." Husband—"Ha, ha! It must have been. Where were you sitting, my dear, in the Chamber of Horrors?"—N. Y. World.  
—Magistrate (absent-mindedly, to Prisoner).—"Stand up! You hereby solemnly declare, in the presence of these witnesses, that you will love, cherish and protect this woman until death do you part." Prisoner (badly frightened).—"What's that, yer Honor?" Magistrate (rousing himself).—"Oh, I beg pardon! It's ten dollars or thirty days."—Life.  
—Angel Child (to distant relative, who is dining with the family).—"Say, I got something for you, Uncle Josiah. Here it is." Distant Relative—"My good little man, why do you suppose I want that box of blacking?" Angel Child.—"Ma knows." Mother.—"No, I don't, my dear." Angel Child—"Well, didn't you say Uncle Josiah hadn't any polish?"—America.  
—Miss Virginia Tate, the heiress.—"My filius, I'm utterly astonished, not to say shocked, at your proposal. The idea of my marrying you is the most deliciously absurd thing I have heard. Perhaps you are not aware that I belong to the F. F. V.?" Mr. Filius.—"The five foolish virgins? I was aware, Miss Virginia, that you had passed the period of gladdy girlhood, but I had no idea that you dated so far back as that."—Terra Haute Express.  
—"Is the editor-in-chief in?" asked a reporter, as he snatched into the city reporter's room at eight o'clock in the morning. "No, sir," replied the janitor, kindly; "he does not come down so early. Is there any thing I can do for you?" "Perhaps so. Are you connected with the poetical department of the paper?" "I am, sir." "O, what do you do?" "I empty the waste-baskets."—Life.

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**CONSUMPTION**

When the celebrated race between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez from New Orleans to St. Louis took place, the interest was intense, and on the morning the steamboats were expected in the levee was thronged with people anxious to see the result. It was about noon when the Lee blew a blast as she passed Carondelet, and those who had bet their money on this boat, knowing the whistle was that of their favorite, set up a shout. Many bets which had been made were paid even before the victorious steamer came in sight, so positive were all that she was the winner. The reason every one was so positive that it was the Lee was that the Natchez had a whistle totally unlike that of any other steamer on the river. It produced a warbling sound which was rather musical. This sound was brought about by suspending a ball in the cylinder. The whistles of the boats were even used as a means of communication between pilots who had a code of signals. As their boats passed on the river they would exchange greetings in this way, and some of them "had it down so fine," to use a common expression, as to be able to convey almost any information they desired. Frequently the passengers would be awakened at night by the most uncommon shrill sounds, and in great fear would inquire a whether there had been a collision and it would be comforted by the assurance that it was "only the pilots talking to each other."

The whistles were all made in exactly the same way, but owing to their difference in size, or to the metal, they produced different sounds, the difference, however, only being distinguishable to the practiced ear. The first real novelty was introduced by Wm. McClellan, the present boiler inspector. He imported a newly-fashioned whistle from Philadelphia and put it on the Rescue, a harbor boat. This produced a sound similar to the howls of wild animals, and by contrast was dubbed "the moaning bird." The first morning it was used it caused quite a sensation in the city. The pilot of the Rescue kept blowing it at a furious rate, as the boat went up and down the harbor, and hundreds of people mistaking the blowing for the howls of wild animals rushed down to see what it all meant. The same whistle is yet used on the tug George Rhea.

The decline of the river traffic has naturally caused a decline in the general interest that was once taken in the river, and all things pertaining to it, and there are very few now who can take the whistle of a single boat and name the harbor. The Anchor Line boats are known by the fact that on entering the harbor the pilot always signals their approach by one long, two short and a long blow, but which one of the boats of this line is approaching would be a mystery. None of the other lines of boats owned by individuals have any regular method of announcing their coming. The science of steamboat whistling is "fast declining."

**TOUTHOUSES LUNCHES.**  
How to Prepare Delicacies and Other Delicacies.  
Many housekeepers are at a loss to know what to fix for their children, or the husbands and sons whose lunches must be eaten from home. The following dainties will be found excellent for such:

**Sandwiches.**—Cut slices of fresh bread, from which remove the crust. Take the fat from slices of cold ham, and chop the lean very fine. To every teaspoon of chopped ham add half teacup of French mustard and the yolk of a hard-boiled egg; mix well together. Butter the bread, spread with prepared meat and roll up tightly.

**Potted Ham.**—Cut some slices from a cold boiled ham; mince very fine, and to every pound of lean meat allow half a pound of fat; pound all together in a mortar to a fine paste, gradually adding half a teacupful of pounded spices, cayenne pepper and a little allspice, and a sprinkling of grated nutmeg. Have all the ingredients well mixed. Put away in small jars, and spread on buttered bread when wanted for lunch.

**Chopped Sliced Beef.**—Chop two pounds of raw beef and a small piece of suet; season with pepper, salt and a little bunch of dried sweet herbs. Add two eggs, half a teacup of bread crumbs and a tablespoonful of butter; mix and work in a roll, with a little fat to make stick together. Bake in a pan; let get cold and slice for lunch.

**Jellied Veal.**—Cut a knuckle of veal in pieces; put in a kettle and cover with cold water; boil gently for two hours, then add one onion, six pepper cones, a dozen cloves, half a teacupful of ground allspice, a blade of mace, with pepper and salt, and simmer one hour longer. Take out the meat, remove the bones, pick to pieces and put in a mold. Boil the liquor down, strain and add a teacup of vinegar; pour it over the meat and let stand twenty-four hours. When cold turn out and slice very thin, and eat with bread and butter.

**Pressed Chicken.**—Take a large, well-grown chicken (an old one will answer); pluck and singe; put in kettle with cold water to cover; place over a moderate fire and simmer gently for two or three hours, or until the meat falls off the bones. When done pick to pieces; put the bones and skin back in the kettle and boil until the liquor is reduced one-half; then strain and season with salt and pepper; mix with the chicken; pour the whole in a square mold and stand overnight. When hard and cold turn out and slice thin.

**Profits of Authors.**  
Literary Men Who Have Made Fortunes of the Labor of Their Pens.  
It is often said that literature is not a profitable calling, and that a very large majority of those who have devoted themselves to it have found this saying to be true. There is little doubt that the average earnings in the law and medicine, and even in divinity are larger than in the profession of authorship. Yet, on the other hand, to a limited few writers of genius or talents the writing of books has been a source not only of profit, but of fortune.

It is only a little more than a hundred years since Dr. Samuel Johnson taught his brother authors to look for their profits, not to the rich patron who paid them a larger or less sum for fulsome dedications, but to the fast-increasing public of readers. Yet long before Dr. Johnson's time there lived, now and then, an English author whose work was well paid for. While Milton received only \$5 for "Paradise Lost," the poet Pope, not many years after, received no less than \$10,000 for the far less laborious task of translating Homer. Similar inequalities of rewards to authors appear at a little later period.

Gay got \$5,000 for a small volume of poems, \$2,000 for his "Beggars' Opera" and \$5,000 for his play of "Polly," while a far greater poet, Gray, only gained \$2,000 for all his poems, and actually gave away his immortal "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" to his publisher. The publisher made \$3,000 on the poem.

Goldsmith, considering his genius, was very poorly paid. The "Vicar of Wakefield" brought him only \$300, and his poem, "The Traveller," yielded only \$105. Johnson himself had to be content with moderate rewards for his work, for "Rasselas," which was written in a single week in order to pay the expenses of his mother's funeral, brought him \$500, while the "Lives of the Poets" only yielded \$1,000.

It is interesting to note that now and then prose works brought substantial rewards in the last century, and early in the present. For his novel, "Amelia," Fielding received \$5,000, and Hayley received for his "Life of Cowper" no less than \$55,000. The life of the philanthropist, Wilberforce, brought its author \$25,000.

As we approach more recent times we find yet larger sums pouring in upon the few popular authors who have succeeded in gaining a wide public hearing. For instance, Sir Walter Scott made, and it is said to say, squandered, a brilliant fortune, solely the labor of his pen. He is believed to have made out of his poems and novels as large a sum as \$1,500,000. Yet he spoke of authorship as "a good walking-stick, but a very bad crutch!"

An eminent publisher offered Tom Moore \$15,000 for a poem as long as Scott's "Rob Roy," and the result was the production of his famous "Lalla Rookh." When Thomas Campbell was only twenty-one years of age he got \$3,000 for his "Pleasures of Hope."

The English historians of the highest rank have fared well in a pecuniary sense, and the same may be said of the three or four leading American historians. Hunt got \$3,500 a volume for his "History of England," and Macaulay received once a check for \$100,000 on account of three-fourths of the profit on his history. Gibbon's receipts from the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" were probably not less than \$50,000. Robertson's proxy "History of Scotland" brought him \$30,000; and Lingard received \$25,000 for his history.

Charles Dickens is believed to have made a yearly income of \$50,000 by his novels. It is certain that he made, and by lavish living spent, several goodly fortunes.

Bulwer is said to have made \$100,000 by his novels, and Disraeli, for "Eudymon" alone, received \$30,000. Three or four American authors, who are still living, have made large fortunes by their books. Sometimes a single work—like the life of Grant and Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and General Wallace's "Ben Hur"—has earned a fortune for its author.

These instances, however, are the rare exceptions. Fortunes come much more seldom to authors than to other workers in intellectual fields; nor should such cases as have been described delude young people into thinking that authorship is the pathway to wealth.—Youth's Companion.

**SAW THE CONNECTION.**  
Adventures of a Man Who Had No Squash in His Eyes.  
"Is that check good for anything?" asked a passenger of the Lake Shore road of the policeman at the Detroit & Milwaukee depot yesterday.

"No, sir," replied the officer, after an inspection. "That's a confidence man's check. How much did you let him have?"

"Thirty dollars."

"Well, you have been swindled. Didn't you ever read of their games?"

"Lots of times."

"And you were roped in?"

"Yes."

"I can't help you any."

He handed the officer a parcel which, upon being opened, was found to contain a large bunch of human hair which had been pulled out by the roots, together with a piece of a man's ear.

"And count this," added the man, as he held out a roll of money.

"Here are seventy dollars, and what does it all mean?" asked the officer.

"I'm the man that was swindled. This truck belonged to the chap who thought he had caught a sucker. See the connection? Closely observe my left eye. See any squash in there? Feel my head. Any soft spots anywhere around? Tra-la, old boy, and tell 'em not to woo for yours truly!"

**Confidence Games.**  
"KilJordan, you know that district telegraph boy that sometimes runs errands for me?"

"Yes."

"I put up ten dollars on him in a foot-race the other day. That is, I bet ten dollars he'd lose the race."

"Well, you won that race, didn't you, Gunderson?"

"No, lost. The telegraph boy won the race before the other got started. I learned afterward that the other fellow was an elevator boy. It was a mean confidence game, KilJordan."

**THE RULER OF JAPAN.**  
Reforms Enacted by the Mutsuhito, the Heigick Mikado.

The young Mikado, Mutsuhito, the 123d Emperor of the nameless dynasty, was the first of his line to take oath as a ruler.

On the 12th of April, 1868, he made oath before gods and men that, "a deliberative assembly should be formed; all measures should be decided by public opinion; and that intellect and learning should be sought for throughout the world, in order to establish the foundations of the empire."

The oath was reaffirmed October 12, 1881, and the year 1893 is fixed as the time for forming the imperial prerogative, limiting two houses of parliament, and transforming the government into a constitutional monarchy.

The Emperor's capital was changed from Kioto to Yeddo, which was renamed, and called Tokio.

Feudalism, or the holding of fiefs by the daimio, came to an end in 1871, by imperial edict, and the whole of great Japan was again directly under the Mikado's rule.

The titles of kuzo and daimio were also abolished, both being re-named simply Kuzoku (Koo-sa-ko), or noble families. The distinctions between the lower orders of people were scattered to the winds, and even the despised outcasts were made citizens, protected by law.

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We have bought from the Bull Dog Jeans Pants makers 50 dozen damaged jeans pants, their accumulation of miscuts, mistitched, soiled or snagged or anything else that would keep them from being sold as perfect in every respect. The wear of the goods is not affected in the least, only the looks, and as jeans pants are not worn for dress but exclusively for service, they are just as good as though they were perfect. This is a rare chance to get a good work pant for a little of nothing. These goods are worth \$1.50 to \$2.28, including every quality from the heavy wool to the finest Mississippi cassimere jeans and be graded according to soil. Those worst soiled go for only 50c, next 75c, next \$1.00 and next \$1.25, and not a pair is worth less than \$1.75 in perfect goods. The make-up of them is just as strong and they are in every way as durable as any of the Bull Dog make, you can see these goods in our show window and that all may have an equal chance at them, we will begin the sale on Monday, the 28th day of January.

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SPECIALTIES IN FINE GOODS!

We will close the following goods at LOWER PRICES than ever named in this market:

Fine Cheviot, Corkscrew and English Worsted Suits.  
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W. bought a large line of SHIRTS which will close out in half dozen lots at wholesale price—WHITE SHIRT, 25 CENTS. A new line of UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., &c.

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