

Hopkinsville Kentuckian

18 AND 20 NINTH STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, - KENTUCKY

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one week, \$1.00; one month, \$3.00; three months, \$8.00; six months, \$15.00; one year, \$28.00. For advertising in this paper, apply to the office.

WHEELERS IN CONVENTION.

(Official Report.)

The Christian County Wheel, No. 5, met in regular semi-annual session at the court house in Hopkinsville on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8th and 9th, 1890. 32 delegates present, representing as many sub-wheels. 34 wheels reported in operation and in a flourishing condition throughout the county, and the people clamoring in all directions "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

The first day was wholly devoted to the business of the Wheel, an extra session at night being necessary to complete the work.

The various officers of the County Wheel, organizers, committees, &c., made very satisfactory reports.

The delegates manifested great enthusiasm in their deliberations, and worked in perfect harmony, for they realized how good it was for brethren to work together in unity.

The President, Dr. J. M. Ramsey, presided at the meetings and showed great executive ability in the manner he dispensed of all concerns.

On the second day, although the weather was very unfavorable, several hundred Wheelers from all parts of the county met near the "Driving Park" and forming a cavalcade marched through the principal streets of the city, each delegation headed by its banner with appropriate device. The procession was under the charge of those old veterans in the cause, Brothers Jas. D. Brown and John B. Wright.

After the parade, all repaired to the Circuit Court room, which was soon packed to its utmost capacity with the "sturdy yeomanry" of the land, who listened with marked attention to an able and scholarly address by the President; after this Col. Jesse Harper, of Danville, Ill., delivered one of the most entertaining and instructive speeches ever listened to within the bounds of our county. He fully exposed the corruption carried on by the monopolists, trusts, and combines that are using every means in their power to oppress more and more the farmers and other laboring classes of our land.

Meeting adjourned for dinner, and the reassembled multitude was entertained by Col. McDowell, of Nashville, Tenn., and the "Follier," who held the audience spellbound for over two hours, proclaiming with his unsurpassed eloquence the grand aims and noble workings of the order, after which a called meeting of the sub-presidents was held to receive instruction in the secret work of "The Farmers and Laborers' Union of America," the name by which the "Wheel" and "Alliance" is now known, they having consolidated making a total membership of nearly 3,000,000, rapidly increasing.

At 7 p. m. Col. Harper again addressed the people, taking for his subject, "Railroads," and proved by argument that by the way they are being built and conducted they are one of the greatest curses of the 19th century; after which the crowd dispersed, well satisfied that the people of our country are becoming aroused to a sense of their deplorable condition and are determined that all monopolies, trusts and nefarious combines must go and forever remain gone.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Christian County Wheel at its regular semi-annual session held in Hopkinsville, Nov. 8th and 9th, 1890:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Christian County Wheel be extended to the people of Hopkinsville and vicinity for their hospitality, and to Judge McPherson and Circuit Court Clerk C. M. Brown for their kindness in giving us the use of the County Court room on Friday; also to Bro. Geo. Long for his liberal donation to the Wheel, and to Mr. W. D. Davis for his kindness in furnishing us a room in which to spread our dinner on Saturday.

J. M. RAMSEY, M. D.,
President.

E. F. COYNER,
Secretary.

"Two Tickets for Pkistie, Please." Mr. and Mrs. New Jersey walked up to the ticket agent at West Twenty-second street, New York, and Mr. Jersey in a voice like a hurricane, demanded, in the broadest mosquito dialect, two tickets for Poughkeepsie.

"These take us right through to Pough-keep-sie, sir?" pronouncing the word as if it contained all the letters in the alphabet.

"Yes, sir—boat now at the landing."

"Come on, Mr. Jersey."

Rushing aboard, they deposited their small baggage with the guardian of the coat room and sought a good seat from which to view the scenery of the Hudson.

"Pough-keep-sie far up the river?" Mr. Jersey asked, turning to a gentleman with fat teeth.

"Pough-keep-sie, sir, it's a long haul, but we'll get there all right."

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SPITTING DIAMONDS.

His Honor Judge (the great diamond district of London) had quite an unpleasant experience last year. All the dealers lost a great number of stones, and they couldn't understand how the loss occurred until about Christmas. After sorting and sifting up they would put the stones in the usual parcels with the weight marked. When they sold the parcels they would find that one or two of the stones had vanished. Many small dealers, who do not get the stuff out of their sight and who had no assistants, suffered as well as the others, and for months it remained a mystery of the deepest kind. Every body was afraid of every body else; some quit coming to the diamond exchange, but whether they came or not the loss went on just the same. At last, almost by accident the mystery was solved, and the solution was simple enough.

There was a small dealer who lived in Clerkenwell. He wore glasses and professed to be very short-sighted. This gentleman bought a quantity of diamonds for sale, and a tremendous amount of going around and examining. An employe of a large Hatton Garden firm became suspicious of this small dealer and had a talk with his employe. The next time the eyes-glasses came in, before the sale was opened and the diamonds laid out, the men were posted where they could watch every movement of the visitor. He opened a paper of stones (about 14 carats apiece), with ninety-six stones in the parcel. He put them quite close to his eyes and then lowered them a little, as if he wanted to damp them.

"Damping," it may be stated, is breathing upon the stones. Most dealers do this when examining a parcel, as any flaws or faults can be better observed as the moisture evaporates.

After damping them he looked again, he thought he knew would not be accepted), and was going away. The two men watching had not seen him do anything suspicious, but still he was kept in conversation while the parcel he had just handled was taken into the private office and weighed. It was found to be short by half a carat.

Two of the stones had some how disappeared. There was a consultation and it was decided that he had had them in his mouth. One of the men was instructed to get behind him and strike suddenly at the back of his head while he was talking. This was done, and Mr. Eysdale split out the 14-carat stones. He was pounced upon and was given the choice of restitution of all former losses or arrest. He chose the former and, having a large sum in Bank of England notes in his side pocket, he settled the score. He was then allowed to go. The expectation was that he would not return, but when a rumour was made for his place of business. He was out and he remained out until I left London. He will most likely stay away, for if he ever shows his face around Hatton Garden again he will have considerable more spitting to do—Jewellers Weekly.

OLD-STYLE COURTHSHIP.

Boston Girls Do Not Behave in Love-Making by Letter.

Boston girls do not take kindly to the proposition to reduce the surplus of marriageable young women in that city by deporting them in "job lots" to the new States of the far West to meet the demand there for wives.

One of the bright and pretty sales girls interviewed on the subject by a reporter said: "When I got married it will be after one of the old-fashioned courteships, and I am going to do it."

The Boston girls are right. The "old-fashioned courteships" are best. A young woman misses a sweetest thing in life, and she goes to the aid of her dearest birthright, in marrying without a courteship that courts the "old-fashioned" kind may need some amendment to adopt to the written law of a backward and financial civilization. But it is doubtful if all the changes are improvements.

The old-fashioned courteships did not require too much "mothering" or chaperoning. If trusted something to the native purity and prudence of young women and to the honor and chivalry of young men. And it is very doubtful if the proportion of happy marriages has been increased by the guards and checks which have been thrown around courteships by the gradual introduction here of old world social customs.

The Boston girls who are not subject to these customs propose to stand up for their rights and privileges, and the young men, at least, will glory in their spunk.—N. Y. World.

A tree at Jamesburg, N. J., is so asserted, produces three kinds of apples, which are sold in the market. The apples ripen at different times, and one crop follows another through the summer.

The London Lancet recently contained the following advertisement: "Home waiting for the honest lady in home of medicine man. Address, stating terms," etc.

The cures made by Radam's Microbe Killer are in many cases considered almost a miracle. If any doctor can give you no hope, try it. For sale by Buckner Leavelle, Hopkinsville, Ky., sole agent for Christian County.

All forms of organic functional diseases cured by Radam's Microbe Killer. For sale by Buckner Leavelle, sole agent for Christian County.

Drunkennes—Liquor Habit—in all the World he is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Suffer.

It can be taken in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, and it is a permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Suffer in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, Golden Suffer Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Every body has probably observed at some time the hardship and inequalities that result from spasmodic enactments of the law, and the enactment of unnecessary or ill-considered laws. Law-making is, or ought to be, a science, but as it is entrusted to men with no special training for the business, much of the legislation follows no settled principle or scheme of government, but is prepared as some special occasion seems to demand, and often under the influence of passions or emotions that prevent calm and reasonable consideration of the measures to be taken. Examples of this may be seen in the laws recently enacted after some great conflagration and loss of life, made unnecessarily narrow and rigid in their requirements, resisted on that account and ultimately neglected. Frequent examples are also found in city ordinances passed in great numbers for the regulation of every thing and every body, and so numerous and exacting that many of them are altogether forgotten by citizens and the authorities. The mischief to which such ordinances may give rise lies in the fact that, having been enacted and enforced spasmodically after the custom of violating them has become established, and when it is a hardship to require compliance with them. Such defects in the ordinances of councils and in the laws enacted by State legislatures and by Congress have been frequently noted and commented upon, but it is not so generally noticed that precisely similar faults are sometimes committed by business men, by educators and by parents. The employer of labor issues unnecessary rules, neglects to enforce them, issues new rules, and promptly enforces them, and the result is to lead his employe into the belief, founded on experience, that these rules and regulations amount to nothing, and are not intended to be enforced. Some day, however, a gross violation, or an accident resulting therefrom, turns his attention to the subject and he becomes a strict disciplinarian. There is no doubt that his rules have been disobeyed; that is his excuse for harsh measures. There is just as little doubt on the part of his employe that he is unjust in over-turging long-established customs, and hence results a trade dispute difficult to settle. The unwise teacher in a similar way issues so many directions and fails to have them obeyed that his school is without discipline, and when he tries to enforce order he appears in the light of a petty tyrant. The parent also needs to study the science of government, that he may not be too strict, and that he may not be too lax. If he issues orders without due consideration, is sometimes careless about requiring obedience, sometimes rigid in his demands, his children will grow up without due respect for his authority. In the family, as in the State, only reasonable laws or rules of conduct should be made, and these should be strictly enforced. It is painful to observe a parent giving unnecessary directions to a child and then yielding to the latter's persuasion of resistance—exhaustive because of the bad effect such experience must have upon the child. Unconsciously he learns that his father or mother may be made to do his own will; he becomes selfish and imperious, and as he grows in years gets altogether beyond the control of his irascible parent. Too much government is quite as bad as none at all. The happy mean is reached when the laws of the State or of the family are made necessary to the order and administration of affairs; when they are founded upon reason and are impartially enforced. Consideration of this principle may furnish a guide to parents who sincerely desire the welfare of their children, but who endanger it by too great indulgence, and who are too strict and rigid, and may be tried, protected, but not forced.—Baltimore Sun.

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood.—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Caranetti, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for many years, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alternative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstar, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold at all Apothecaries. No. 23 North 4th St.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Charles McKee & Co., The Grocers, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Butter—No. 1, 10 to 12; No. 2, 8 to 10; No. 3, 6 to 8; No. 4, 4 to 6; No. 5, 2 to 4; No. 6, 1 to 3; No. 7, 1/2 to 1; No. 8, 1/4 to 1/2; No. 9, 1/8 to 1/4; No. 10, 1/16 to 1/8; No. 11, 1/32 to 1/16; No. 12, 1/64 to 1/32; No. 13, 1/128 to 1/64; No. 14, 1/256 to 1/128; No. 15, 1/512 to 1/256; No. 16, 1/1024 to 1/512; No. 17, 1/2048 to 1/1024; No. 18, 1/4096 to 1/2048; No. 19, 1/8192 to 1/4096; No. 20, 1/16384 to 1/8192; No. 21, 1/32768 to 1/16384; No. 22, 1/65536 to 1/32768; No. 23, 1/131072 to 1/65536; No. 24, 1/262144 to 1/131072; No. 25, 1/524288 to 1/262144; No. 26, 1/1048576 to 1/524288; No. 27, 1/2097152 to 1/1048576; No. 28, 1/4194304 to 1/2097152; No. 29, 1/8388608 to 1/4194304; No. 30, 1/16777216 to 1/8388608; No. 31, 1/33554432 to 1/16777216; No. 32, 1/67108864 to 1/33554432; No. 33, 1/134217728 to 1/67108864; No. 34, 1/268435456 to 1/134217728; No. 35, 1/536870912 to 1/268435456; No. 36, 1/1073741824 to 1/536870912; No. 37, 1/2147483648 to 1/1073741824; No. 38, 1/4294967296 to 1/2147483648; 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