

# BLUE-GRASS BLADE.

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*Charles L. Moore*  
Editor

The Farmers Alliance Meeting in this City November 11.

There is a call for a meeting of the Farmers Alliance in this city, on Tuesday, November 11.

I hope the meeting will be most enthusiastically and largely attended by the farmers of the country; and it is invited to its deliberations, as I hope and suppose it will be. I ask that Prohibitionists shall, as far as possible, be present.

The BLADE will support the Alliance people just as far as it can do, consistently with its vows to Prohibition; and it may be possible to do this without any reservation. When it is remembered that I am a farmer that works at the plow with my own hands, and that I am proud to proclaim this, I do not believe that any just man will charge me with making advances to the Alliance people as a piece of political strategy.

I believe that the Farmers' Alliance and the Prohibitionists have a common cause against the politics that is dominant in this State.

The Farmers' Alliance is full brother to Prohibition; out of the same dam, old "Honesty," and by the same sire, "Common Sense," both thorough reds.

It must be evident to our farmers that they are neglected in the political ministrations of the gentlemen that we send to represent us at Washington.

These gentlemen are what are justly called brilliant men, and they attract attention for their genius at Washington; Col. Breckinridge as much or more perhaps, than any man there. But the gentlemen we send there do not own farms, and have no practical experience with the necessities of the agricultural interest, upon which all interests here depend.

Men praise the bridge that carries them over. Our candidates have never been nominated by farmers, but by ward politicians who live in cities, and by little political oligarchies, vulgarly known as "rings," who always live in towns; the ring of Lexington dictating the politics for the whole State of Kentucky.

Louisville and Covington will of course repudiate the statement, but one club room in Lexington that was a few years since indicted by a Fayette county grand jury, for selling liquor without license, has made more governors, senators and congressmen than any other dozen rooms in the State of Kentucky.

The most influential two gentlemen in Louisville are Gen. John B. Castleman and Judge John G. Simrall, both born and raised in Fayette county, and strongly retaining their natural and just predilection for this vicinity.

If Carlisle was sent to the Senate from Covington, it was simply because, while everybody recognized his eminent genius, Lexington had enough of generosity, or expediency, to say that it would look bad to have three senators who came from just as near to Lexington as the law would allow.

Our representatives at Washington being sent there by the people of the towns, to reciprocate these favors by the politicians we find a perfect contagion of "booms" in towns throughout the State; while the land "of the Bluegrass region sells today, on an average, for less than it did twenty years ago, and the farming depression of the whole country is demonstrated by the rotting fences and unkept dwellings all over this region, famed from ocean to ocean for its beauty, and proverbially having an exemption from the national calamities that befall other states, until it looks like the special benison of Heaven rests upon us.

The only things in the farming line in which I have ever known our representatives at Washington to take any special interest are whisky, race horses and tobacco; three things against which the most advanced enlightenment is making the most strenuous efforts.

Senator Williams introduced the cultivation of tobacco into this country. The greatest idol of Kentucky Democracy, a Vice President of the United States, was the President of the Lexington race course.

As a reporter I was once a guest at a banquet given by Kentucky distillers, at the Phoenix Hotel in this city, when a United States Senator from Kentucky, passed upon distillers and their business, ulogiums as high and commendatory as one of our college presidents or most brilliant city ministers could possibly do, upon a body of gentlemen met here in the interest of education or religion.

The papers of this city report that Senator Blackburn has recently graced the Lexington race course with his presence, and though he will probably soon be restored to health from the injuries he received in going from the races, as the BLADE hopes he may be, there is but little probability that he will be at the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance in this city, though the place of their meeting is just one mile nearer the Senator's home, or Washington, than the Lexington race track is.

When Pennsylvania, an iron producing state, sends a man to represent her at Washington, she sends "Pig Iron Kelly," an elegant gentleman to whom, with his wife, I had the honor of an introduction by the lamented Senator Beck. The result is that the "Key Stone State" moves on in a prosperity that is astonishing to us. That state shows its business judgment by sending to represent her, a man who knows her business, and is in sympathy with it; and until Kentucky learns to do the same she will remain in the soup as she now is.

But in view of all this, while Prohibition offers to this Congressional district Hiram W. Ford, a man of first class intelligence, and spotless reputation, public and private, who has made his living as an intelligent and honest farmer, many of these very farmer Democrats who complain of depression in their business, will vote for Colonel Breckinridge, who could not tell you whether corn, potatoes and pumpkins ought to be sowed broadcast or put in with a force-feed drill.

And these farmers will vote for Colonel Breckinridge, not because they have stopped to consider what they are doing, or because they can see how such a vote is going to promote their interests, but because the newspapers of the State have harped upon the "silver tongue" of the famous orator as they were indirectly paid for, in business success and party popularity.

Oratory that is toothsome papulum to politicians at any time, is only appreciated by the farmer on Fourth of July occasions; and is not the thing that "makes the mare go" for the farmer.

The highest Alliance authorities in the United States have recognized Prohibition as its "true yoke fellow," and have unreservedly endorsed it.

Prohibition, alone and single-handed, will, I believe, in ten years, carry this country and put its amendment into the Constitution of the United States.

With the Alliance as an ally and running mate, it can do this in the Presidential election in 1892.

The Democratic papers are bidding for the Alliance, and telling them what the farmers would accomplish if the Alliance would cast in their lot with them. Haven't our farmers been in an alliance with Democracy for years? and in this alliance have they not sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind? Yes, verily.

The Kentucky Democratic farmer and the Kentucky Democratic politician for years have gone gamming together, and like the Indian and the white man, together have killed a turkey and a buzzard.

The politician has said to the farmer, "You take the buzzard and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you may take the buzzard," but the politician has "over said turkey" to the farmer, and the farmer has eaten crow and buzzard, while the politician has had a perpetual Thanksgiving day on celery, cranberries and turkey.

As evidence that the highest Alliance authority of the United States is in sympathy with the Prohibition cause I give their

address to the farmers of Nebraska, in anticipation of the Prohibition contest there on November 4.

It is signed by thirty-one names, twenty-three of which are secretaries of Farmers' Alliances in different states, and eight of which are editors of Agricultural papers. The states and territories represented are, taken in the order of their signing: Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Vermont, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, North Dakota, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Colorado, Kentucky, Indian Territory, North Carolina, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and Massachusetts.

The address is as follows:

To the farmers of Nebraska. We believe that the prohibition of the liquor traffic would benefit the farmer by removing one of the principal causes of ruin and distress to relieve his taxes; by increasing the demand for food and clothing the raw materials for which are produced by the farmer; among a large class who now spend their money in the saloons; and by destroying one of the main sources of corruption in politics—the purchasable ballot vote.

A sober people can be more readily brought to consider and right the wrongs of the farmers and other unjustly treated classes than a people a considerable portion of which, owing to the debasing influence of the saloon, can be controlled for private purposes on election day.

We have no faith in the reports which have been circulated that Prohibition is the cause of the depressed condition of agriculture in states that have outlawed the saloon. The causes of depressed agriculture are other and exist in those states as well as Prohibition states.

We believe that the farmers of Nebraska can vote for the pending Prohibition Amendment without fear of injury to their interests, but rather in the belief that good will result to them through this proposed outlawing of the liquor traffic.

Respectfully,  
Reverend Lloyd "Talks Out in Meets"

At a church in the country in Fayette County, recently, Rev. Lloyd of Georgetown had a packed house, containing many of the finest and most substantial farmers of this county.

In the course of his very earnest remarks he shook his finger at the crowd before him, and said about as follows: "You are a lot of cowards; in your heart of hearts you believe in Prohibition, and yet when the election comes you will walk up and vote for Democracy, because you are afraid somebody will point a finger at you if you don't."

I know there will be those who will disparagingly say that this sounds too much like Sam Jones, but the fact is that the case the Reverend gentleman was dealing with is a bad one, and requires heroic treatment.

He knew that what he said was true, and the people to whom he said it knew it was true, and you may read the utterances of that preacher's great Exemplar, when He was talking to such people upon such subjects, and you will find that the Rev. Lloyd's style is much nearer the standard than the mild sugar-coated protests of the fashionable pulpit.

While the latter will scarcely arouse its hearers from the ordinary church drowsiness, there are those who will remember Rev. Lloyd's words when they are going to the polls to vote in November.

About Editor J. W. Sawyer's Troubles.

When at Louisville lately, I called upon Brother Sawyer, late of the Southern Journal (Prohibition), and from him received an account of his late troubles.

It appears that through some misinformation he has published that a certain physician sold whisky, and possibly did some other things of an immoral nature, and the physician brought suit for criminal libel, and Editor Sawyer not being able to sustain his charge, was fined \$1,500, in default of the payment of which he was sent to jail for ten days.

He admits that he made a mistake, but claims that he was conscientious in the matter, and is willing to suffer martyrdom to the cause of Prohibition.

Our Types a Little Off

The last issue of The Blade published a little note from Col. W. S. Rogers and Mr. E. R. Blaine, in which they spoke of themselves as old unconstructed Rebel and a young Republican, standing together at my desk, from which I was absent, and "paying for the Blade."

The types made it "praying for the Blade."

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

ORGANIZING PLANNING CAMPAIGN FOR ACTIVITY AND EFFICIENT WORK.

Dieke in the Southern and Ontario States. Dieke in the Southern States is a monthly journal published by the Southern States Prohibition League. It is a very valuable paper, and is well worth a subscription.

The organizing committee is approaching a total of \$1,000, and is making good progress in its work. The committee is also making good progress in its work.

At each of these meetings, Dieke will present the plan of work of the national committee, and as far as possible, put into operation the organizing machinery. This work shall be persistently kept up, until the Prohibition party in every state shall be in fact, as well as in name, a complete political organization.

It is gratifying to report that accurate reports are being received from several southern states, co-operating vigorously in the organization work.

In North Carolina, a good Prohibition party has been started in several counties, and some of the best candidates have been nominated.

Kentucky has already very wisely adopted the plan of the national organizing fund, and is making good progress in its work.

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ty. Our editorial office will continue to be published by John Lloyd Thomas in Pennsylvania were tremendously successful.

J. W. Nicholas, of Illinois, and other speakers are in the state and will remain till election.

Dr. Kelly's campaign in Tennessee is one series of ovations to him. His main stand has been in favor of the Prohibition party.

In Ohio and Michigan, lively campaigns are being waged. St. John, Fanning and Mrs. Lathrop, wonderfully stirred things in the latter state.

M. Van Dusen is kept busy in full and other states. Iowa, Montana and Washington are doing nobly, assisted by the national committee.

California will probably show a handsome gain.

Massachusetts, with Hector in the field and the Worcester Daily Times to keep track of old party lines, will give a good news report.

In Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, and in short all voting states, election day should record our party stronger than ever before.

Let all see that every Prohibition vote is cast and counted.

GOOD ADVICE.

"Don't Come to Iowa, It Is Too Much Temperance."

The following is from the proprietor of a hotel in Creston. These men had a first class bar in their hotel until the prohibitory law took effect.

"DEAR SIR:—We would advise you not to come to Iowa until they have a license law, for you can do no good in the saloon business now."

"SHEWAN & BROWN."

"CRENSHAW, ILL. May 11, 1885."

"DEAR SIR:—In answer to your favor of the 10th inst., I cannot advise you to come to Iowa for the purpose of engaging in saloon business. The brewers as well as saloonists are subjected to the most severe prosecutions, and I am sure you would not very wisely do so, unless the next legislature either alters or repeals the present prohibitory law."

"BIRMINGHAM, ALA. May 11, 1885."

"DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of May 9 I have to say that I cannot advise you to start a saloon in Iowa at present, and that was my last letter sent until the next legislature has done away with the present law. Smaller places of 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, as you mention, even if they are situated in the neighborhood of a large city like Burlington, are the worst places to start a saloon at present."

"A. WRIGHTMILLER."

William Jungendrofer & Co. of Washington, Ia., had 800 kegs of beer spilled in the street by order of the court in April, and this is the way they do things.

"WASHINGTON, Ia. May 13, 1885."

"DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter I say I advise you to stay or go to Illinois, but don't come to Iowa. It is to much temptation, they have destroyed all my beer and lusted up my horses all I had. Iowa used to be a good state but now it is a bad one. Nothing is to be done but to let the law be as it is. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM JUNGENDROFER, JR."

DEACON GILES' DISTILLERY.

The Author of the Famous Prohibition Dream Book.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever died recently at his beautiful residence on the Palisades, near New York city. After the death of his wife four years ago he gradually went into a decline, but still kept on working.

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Underwear, a large stock of medium and heavy weights in Ladies, Gents and Children's sizes.

Everything in our line at the lowest possible price, considering quality. We sell you 3 spools Clark's O. N. T. Cotton for 10 cents, 2 spools Belding's Sewing Silk, for 15 cents, Twist 2 cents, Tape 3 for 5 cents. Come and See our bargains. Don't forget the place.

# TAYLOR & HAWKINS,

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COMING THROUGH THE RYE!

This is a living illustration of the advisability—when you can't do any better—of "coming through the rye" for a suit to replace the one stolen while you are bathing. It is a positive blessing to use a suit when you can substitute for it a much better one for \$3.00 at the.

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## M. KAUFMAN & CO.,

51 East Main Street. LEXINGTON, KY.

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