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# The Bee

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THIS PAPER STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.  
LONG TIME CONTRACTS MADE ON AP-  
PLICATION TO THIS OFFICE.

THIRD YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892

NO. 32.

## The Bee.

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Bee Publishing Co.,  
Publishers.  
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## Hopkins County BANK

MADISONVILLE, KY.

Capital Stock, - - - \$50,000.

Transacts a general banking business,  
and invites the accounts of the citizens of  
Hopkins and adjoining counties.

Has the finest and most secure vault in  
this section of Kentucky.

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JANUARY 1, 1892.

ASSETS, \$136,198,518.38  
Liability, 4 p. c. 109,905,537.82  
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New Business written in 1891, \$233,118,331  
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Write for rates and results, giving age.

PAUL M. MOORE, AGENT, EARLINGTON, KY.

Commenced Business in 1867.

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Transacts a General Banking Business. Special attention given to collections.

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Alias "Old Joker."

Is still in the lead with a complete stock of

Stoves, Castings, Tinware.

Repairing and Roofing a Specialty.

"Old Joker" has marked his goods so low, That everything is bound to go.

LOW CASH SALES AND PROFITS SMALL, Insures the patronage of all.

Earlington, - Ky.

ALA BELLE JARDINIÈRE.

L. FRITSCH, FASHIONABLE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

IMPORTER OF CLOTHS AND SUITINGS.

321 Upper First St., Evansville, Ind.

He earnestly solicits the patronage of his Hop-  
kins county friends.

J. B. MOONEY, Steam Engines, Portable and Stationary, Gas Engines and Elevators. Dealer in second-hand Milling Machinery. 208 Lower First St., Evansville, Indiana.

## THE COTTON BELT ROUTE!

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway)

TO  
ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

TWO DAILY TRAINS  
FROM  
MEMPHIS,  
Making direct connections with all  
trains from the EAST.

NO CHANGE OF CARS  
TO  
Ft. Worth, Waco,  
OR INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

THE ONLY LINE receiving passengers at Mem-  
phis without a long and disagreeable omni-  
bus transfer across the city.  
THE ONLY LINE with through Sleeping Car  
service between MEMPHIS and the  
SOUTHWEST.  
THE ONLY LINE with through car service be-  
tween MEMPHIS and points in CENTRAL  
TEXAS.

All lines have tickets on sale via

THE COTTON BELT ROUTE

For rates, maps, time tables and all infor-  
mation regarding a trip to Arkansas or Texas, write  
to G. G. HATCH,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Louisville, Ky.  
W. B. DODDRIE, E. W. LABEAUME,  
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass't and Tkt. Agt.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. S. BAKER, M. D. J. S. BAKER, M. D.

## DR. E. S. BAKER & SON, Oculists and Opticians, MADISONVILLE, KY.

Treat all Diseases of the Eye, Perform Operations, Insert Artificial Eyes, Etc. Eyes Carefully Tested and the Best Quality of Gold, Silver and Steel, Flint Glass and PURE PEBBLE SPECTACLES SUPPLIED.

We have one of the Finest Test Cases in America, and can Overcome any Difficulty of the Eye that can be

CORRECTED WITH GLASSES.

L. H. PAGE, Contractor and Builder, Madisonville, Kentucky.

Good Work Guaranteed. Write for Terms.

W. H. Manire, DENTIST, MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Office Over Hanner & Fugates Grocery, on Main Street. Attention also given to repairing clock's, jewelry, sewing machines, etc.

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Office on Main Street, opposite North Door of Court House.

THOS. WHITFORD, Brick-layer and Stone-mason, EARLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

All orders receive prompt attention, and satisfactory work guaranteed.

MADISONVILLE Steam Laundry and Dye Works. JAS. L. BURCHFIELD, ANAGER. The only Laundry in the county, and none better. First-class work done at very reasonable prices. A positive guarantee. Agents wanted in every city, town and hamlet in Hopkins and adjoining counties. Address JAMES L. BURCHFIELD, Manager, Madisonville, Ky.

M. McCORD, Carpenter, Contractor & Builder. Will take contracts for Building and Repairing, and will furnish all material for same. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop in the "Old Catholic Church."

PATENTS. Inventions and Re-inventions secured. Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent cases in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted. Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination and advise as to pro-  
spects, and, if successful, prepare and prosecute the same. Main office directed to the Patent Office of Sec. and attention is especially called to my per-  
fect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the most vigor-  
ous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases a specialty. FEE MODERATE, and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references sent without charge upon receipt.

J. R. LITTLE, Solicitor and Attorney and Patent Cases, Washington, D. C. Opposite U. S. Patent Office. (Mention this paper.)

## Church Directory.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.  
First Mass, 8:00 a. m.; second mass and sermon, 10:00 a. m. Rosary instruction and benediction at 3:30 p. m. every Sunday. A. M. Coonan, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.  
Services regularly held, morning and evening, every Sunday each month. Prayers meeting Thursday night.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Services second Saturday evening and Sunday each month. Prayers meeting, Monday night. J. S. Cheek, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.  
Services first Sunday each month. Sunday school at 2:00 p. m. Rev. J. S. Cox, pastor.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH.  
Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Dawsey, pastor.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Services Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-  
day school at 10:00 a. m. W. W. Foster, pastor.

Madisonville.

BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Preaching every first and third Sunday, morning and evening by T. N. Compton. Prayers meet-  
ing every Sunday evening. Sunday-school every Sunday morning at 9:15.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.  
Preaching every second and fourth Lord's day, morning and evening, by Elder F. L. Pray, pray-  
ing every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school  
every Sunday morning at 9:15.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.  
Preaching every first and fourth Lord's day, morning and evening, by J. T. Cherry. Pray-  
ing every Thursday evening. Sunday-school every Sunday morning at 9:00 o'clock.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Preaching every first and third Lord's day, morning and evening, by A. Lyon. Prayers meet-  
ing Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Sunday-school every Sunday morning at 9:15. Praying every third Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by J. S. Cox, of the M. E. church.

## Lodge Directory.

E. W. TURNER LODGE, No. 548, F. & M. S. S. S. Stated meetings the first and third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Transients brethren cordially invited to attend. Henry C. Boulevard, W. M. Chas. Conwell, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD LODGE, No. 740, L. O. G. T. Stated meetings the first and third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Transients brethren cordially invited to attend. Dan M. Evans, W. M. W. C. Wilson, W. M. T. G. Terry, Recorder.

HOFFMAN LODGE, No. 509, I. O. G. T. Regular meetings of members every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren especially invited to attend. Mrs. J. E. Day, C. T. C. H. Hunt, Secretary.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 84, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, meets every Monday night in the Masonic building. All members of the order are cordially invited to attend. Dan M. Evans, C. C. T. H. Hunt, R. R. S. T. H. Harris, K. of R. and S.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 61, A. O. U. W. meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. W. C. Wilson, W. M. T. G. Terry, Recorder.

## Musical Organizations.

THE ST. BERNARD CORNET BAND meets at the Masonic Hall every Tuesday and Friday night. All musicians are invited to attend. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Dan M. Evans, Manager of Band and Hall.

State.  
Governor—John Young Brown.  
Lieutenant-Governor—Michael C. Alfred.  
Secretary of State—John W. Headley.  
Assistant Secretary of State—John C. Leigh.  
Private Secretary to Governor—Arch D. Brown.  
Attorney General—W. J. Hendricks.  
Auditor—L. C. Noonan.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ed. Porter.  
Register and Office—Green B. Swango.  
Insurance Commissioner—Henry F. Duncan.  
Deputy Commissioner—W. T. Hewins.  
Adjutant General—A. J. Gross.  
Assistant Adjutant General—J. H. Richardson.  
Supt. Arsenal—Capt. David O'Connell.  
Inspector Public Trusts—W. J. Macy.  
Commissioner of Agriculture—Rich. McDowell.  
Court of Appeals—Chief Justice, W. H. Holt; Judges, W. S. Fry, Cassell Bennett, W. H. Holt, J. H. Lewis, Clerk, A. Adams.  
Superior Court—Presiding Judge, Jos. Barber; Judges, W. H. Yost, Jr., Jos. Barber, J. H. Brann, Librarian—Mrs. Mary Brown Day.  
Public Printer and Binder—E. Cook Johnson.  
State Geologist—John R. Proctor.  
Inspector of Mines—C. J. Newland.  
Railroad Commissioner—I. A. Spalding, W. B. Fleming, G. M. Adams.

County.  
Judge of Circuit Court—John R. Grace.  
Commonwealth Attorney—J. G. Green.  
Circuit Court Clerk—John Christy.  
Judge of County Court—John Christy.  
County Attorney—C. J. Waddill.  
County Clerk—E. J. Arnold.  
Sheriff—L. T. Fagg.  
Jailer—Daniel Brown.  
Superintendent of Schools—J. J. Glenn.  
Coroner—L. D. H. Rodgers.

INDUSTRIES.  
Circuit District—L. F. Bailey, E. C. Almon.  
Court House District—D. Stodghill, T. R. Cardwell.  
Hanson District—J. W. Simons, J. W. Jones.  
Nebel District—H. F. Porter, A. J. Key.  
Charleston District—J. C. Lewis, J. R. Franklin.  
Dalton District—John Fitzsimons, E. C. Kirkwood.  
Ashbyburg District—J. H. Hanson, W. L. Davis.  
Kirchen District—H. F. Bourland, Jas. Priest.  
St. Charles District—K. J. Salmon, J. H. Fox.

## L. & N. RAILROAD THE GREAT THROUGH TRUNK LINE

between the cities of Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, and the cities of Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, Without Change! AND SPEED UNRIVALED.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From St. Louis, Evansville and Henderson to the SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH! THROUGH COACHES From above cities to Nashville and Chattanooga, making direct connection WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville and Points IN FLORIDA.

Connections are made at Guthrie and Nashville for all points North, East, South and West, in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates. See agents of this company for rates, routes, &c., or write to C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Kentucky.

## A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

### A DREAMER OF DREAMS PICTURES A MODERN POMPEII.

And in His Visionary Flight Describes Some Realistic Scenes and Incidents.

Special Correspondence to THE BEE.  
[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]  
MANTOU SPRINGS, HOPKINS CO., KY., July 4th, 1892.

Much of the beauty and interest of this speech is lost in our inability to reproduce the eloquence and enthusiasm characterizing its delivery. At its close the faithful phonograph records the heartiest of applause with whirring, swishy sounds, as of the rapid transit of huge bouquets striking the orator.

This was, however, soon brought to an end by a tap of the gavel, accompanied by the following words: "The Noble Centurion, even Craig, will proceed to remove the vegetation and clear the lobbies preparatory to our usual executive session with closed doors for business of the greatest importance." There was then the sound of retreating footsteps and shuffling feet, until the bang of a door and creak of a turning key shuts out the sound altogether.

Then followed the moving of chairs and the sound of subdued laughter, intermingled with quite frequent gurgling sounds like the flowing of a red liquid into an exceedingly dry and inviting orifice.

Then comes a hasty, somewhat subdued voice, as from one in authority, exclaiming: "Hast the Noble Centurion estopped the tell-tale phonograph?" "It hath been attempted, My Lord, but cannot be until the spring hath spent itself and run down." After a little delay come the words from the same first voice, saying: "Thou wilt hang thy helmet carefully over its gapping, o'er sensitive ear, in such manner that it may sift and wholly dissipate the sound seeking entrance and permanent record therein." "It shall be done, O Noble Franciscan."

Immediately after this speech the sound of the phonograph is very indistinct, but with careful manipulation it is equally as intelligible. However, the record of this celebrated secret session of the city council of Madisonville came very near being forever lost to this age. It is supposed that there was a bullet hole in the top of the Centurion's hat through which the sound percolated into the instrument.

If you think it would be of interest to your readers, I will give you a part of the record of this secret session as taken from the faithful phonograph. While we cannot, of course, understand and appreciate the local issues and small municipal politics which animated and disturbed the equilibrium of this little city in the ages past and gone, yet there will never cease to be a charm and fascination surrounding these little phonographs which record so faithfully and with such exactitude whatever sound may come within their compass. What they record of the long past cannot be of much interest to this age, except as to their manner of doing business. It is not so much what they say as the fact that we may in this age listen to the exact tone of voice of the speaker.

As mentioned above, the tone of the phonograph is somewhat indistinct after the order was given to muzzle it with the Centurion's hat, yet the words have been made perfectly intelligible and, after a gentle tap of the gavel, we hear the following—"Seniors: Such order only would I insist upon as will facilitate the timely dispatch of business which doth stand in the way of our usual libations and oblations. For I am persuaded that the lapse of time twist drinks is surely commensurate with the magnitude of our thirsty appetites. What! Ho! Centurion! Let the libations be forthcoming. 'Twill facilitate the dispatch of the city's business to inspire its noble senators with aqua vite."

This speech is followed by a shuffling of feet and small explosions like those following close upon the removal of champagne corks, and then in deep, sonorous tone may be heard the following: "Noble Seniors—That which welcomed its enchanting way down the jewel encircled neck of a King Solomon; that which conquered him who overcame a world; that which was not, but now is,

and with it six hundred fair samo-  
leons from each dealer; that we all  
love most and of which we say  
least; aye, that which is wiser than  
Solomon, greater than Alexander,  
richer than prohibition, lovelier  
than lady loves—even wine, is now  
before you. Arise, fall to and fill  
to the brim each gaping, hungry  
goblet."

This was followed by no uncer-  
tain sounds, and then there comes  
the clearing of a husky voice pre-  
ceding these words:  
"Illustrious, Lordly, Toast Mas-  
ter: By thy gracious leave I would  
also a toast. Not to absent lords,  
nor lovely woman, nor yet to those  
beneficial mythological figures with  
which our esteemed friend and  
loved contemporary would refresh  
and cajole this honorable body,  
but I would participate in a liba-  
tion."

TO THE OLD COURT HOUSE.  
To that which is, and yet is not,  
To that which soon shall be forgot;  
To that which once we were proud,  
But shames us now, we would enshroud.  
That which doth fret commissioner,  
Which doth amuse parishioner,  
That which doth haply illustrate  
A parable in most holy writ.  
Says holy writ in words profound,  
Together shall "Lyon" and "Lamb" lie  
down.  
And a little child of tender years  
Shall lead them gently by the ears.  
At first this Lyon did docile seem,  
And the kid did drive them as a team,  
This Lamb and Lyon, with magic wand,  
Without harshness, halter or any "BOND."  
And then, unlike the holy book,  
This Lyon doth tire of Shepherd's Crook,  
Of taffy and of boneless ham,  
And proceeds to dine upon the Lamb.  
The Lamb doth squirm and loudly bleats,  
Doth call unto his other mates;  
Doth paw the air and wince in vain,  
The Lyon still sitteth on his frame.  
Finally, with more of that same "stuff,"  
Of which no Lyon gets enough,  
They lure the Lyon safely hence  
And cry "Enough," "Come off," "Go  
hence."  
But like the kid on burning stick,  
The Kid! the Kid! O, where is he?  
Ah, like the noblest son of Stewart,  
He smilth sweetly and has to endure it.  
My Lords, I would drink to "Our  
Sometime Court House."

(Continued Next Week.)

## FREE TRADE THEORIES AND ACTUAL FACTS.

The Homestead strike at Pitts-  
burg is unfortunate, but strikes,  
like other misfortunes, will occur  
from time to time in prosperous  
as well as unprosperous years as  
long as there are nearly \$60,000,000 in  
wages annually to be fought over.  
Iron is to-day selling lower than it  
ever did in the world's history, but  
this is only one of many causes of  
the strike. The Amalgamated  
Association or union has locked  
horns with the largest mill owners  
over only a single class of labor,  
at issue are the time at which each  
in operation and the adoption of  
improved machinery.

The demagogic effort of Demo-  
cratic newspapers to turn the  
strike into an argument in favor of  
free trade will fail this year as it  
has so often failed before. Gov.  
Campbell made Carnegie's great  
fortune the chief issue in his  
speeches throughout the iron dis-  
tricts of Ohio last fall, and the  
result was a gain of 30,471 in the  
Republican plurality against Camp-  
bell.

In Pittsburg also Democratic  
orators told their hearers that in  
voting for the Republican candi-  
dates they were voting "to give  
Carnegie another \$10,000,000—to  
make the rich richer and the poor  
poorer." This demagogic party  
cry was answered by the voters of  
Allegheny county, three-fifths of  
whom were iron workers, and all  
of whom were enabled to cast a  
secret ballot.

Election of 1890. Election of 1891.  
Republican . . . 35,012 Republican . . . 33,489  
Democratic . . . 33,170 Democratic . . . 17,664

Rep. maj. . . 1,842 Rep. maj. . . 15,675

Gain in the Republican plurality,  
13,833. The Pittsburg iron work-  
ers, a large proportion of whom  
earn excellent wages and own their  
own houses, understand the pro-  
tection issue better than the Dem-  
ocratic orators and newspapers.

The free trade argument that if  
a wage dispute arises in a protect-  
ed industry the remedy is to abol-  
ish the industry altogether is not  
one that appeals to Pittsburg's  
30,000 iron workers.—New York  
Press.

Romantically inclined young  
couples should not swing in ham-  
mocks together. They are almost  
sure to fall out.

A man is known by the company  
he keeps away from.

## THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES

### OUR REGULAR WEBSTER COUNTY COR- RESPONDENT

Again Drives Hot Shot Into the Third Party  
Ranks—His Words are Facts  
Not Fancies.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Money has a great liking for  
money. A single dollar in the  
pocket of the poor man is lone-  
some; it never is satisfied until  
it has found its companion.  
Money gravitates towards money,  
and issue as much as you may, as  
much as you will, the time will  
come when that money will be in  
the hands of the industrious, in  
the hands of the shrewd, in the  
hands of the cunning—in other  
words, in the hands of the capital-  
ist.

What is a capitalist? Every  
man who has good health is a  
capitalist. Every man with good  
sense, every one who has had his  
dinner and has had enough left for  
supper is to that extent a capital-  
ist. Every man with a good char-  
acter who has the credit to borrow  
a dollar or to buy a coat is a cap-  
italist, and nine out of ten capital-  
ists in the United States are simply  
successful workmen. There is  
no conflict and can be no conflict  
in the United States between cap-  
ital and labor and the men who  
endeavor to excite the envy of the  
unfortunate, the malice of the poor.  
Such men are the enemies of law  
and order.

How wealth is accumulated:  
As a rule, wealth is the result of  
industry, economy, attention to  
business and, as a rule, poverty is  
the result of idleness, extravagance  
and inattention to business, though  
to these rules there are many ex-  
ceptions. The man who has wasted  
his time, who has thrown away his  
opportunities is apt to envy the  
man who has not. For instance,  
there are six shoemakers in the  
city working in one shop; one of  
them attends to his business; you  
can hear the music of his hammer  
late and early; he is in love it  
may be with some girl at the next  
street; he has made up his mind  
to be a man, to succeed to make  
somebody else happy, to have a  
home, and while he is working he  
can see his own fireside with the  
light falling upon the face of wife  
and child.

The other five gentlemen work  
as little as they can, spend Sunday  
in dissipation, have the headache  
Monday and, as a result, never  
advance. The industrious one,  
the one in love, gains the con-  
fidence of his employer and in a  
little while he cuts out work for  
these other fellows. The next  
thing you know he has a shop of  
his own, the next a store, because  
the man of reputation, the man of  
character, the man of known in-  
tegrity can buy all he wishes upon  
a credit.

The next thing you know he is  
married, and he has built him a  
house and he is happy, and his  
dream has been realized and his  
ambition gratified. After a while  
the same five shoemakers, having  
pursued the old course, stand on  
the corner some Sunday when he  
rides by. He has got a carriage;  
his wife sits by his side, her face  
covered with smiles, and they have  
got two children, their faces beam-  
ing with joy and the blue ribbons  
fluttering in the wind. And there-  
upon these other five shoemakers  
adjoin to some saloon and pass a  
resolution that there is an irre-  
pressible conflict between capital  
and labor.

There is, in fact, no such con-  
flict, and the laboring men of the  
United States have the power to  
protect themselves in the ballot  
box. The vote of Lazarus is on an  
equality with the vote of Dimas.  
The vote of a wandering pauper  
counts as much as that of the mil-  
lionaire. In a land where the  
poor, where the laboring men have  
the right and have the power to  
make the laws and do, in fact,  
make the laws, certainly there  
should be no complaint. In our  
country the people hold the power,  
and if any corporation in any State  
is devouring the substance of the  
people, every State has retained  
the power of eminent domain  
under which it can confiscate the  
property and purchase of any cor-  
poration by simply paying to that  
corporation what such property is  
worth. And yet thousands of  
people are talking as though there  
existed a widespread conspiracy  
against industry, against honest

toil, and thousands of speeches  
have been made and numberless  
articles have been written to fill  
the best of the unfortunate with  
hatred. The other day, in con-  
versation with one of the leading  
men of the People's Party (of  
course he had been taught to hate  
everything that came out of Naza-  
reth), and he began to tell me all  
about the government having  
power to create money by stamp-  
ing its sovereign upon a slip of  
paper, and with tears in his eyes  
told me about the Republican  
party robbing the poor by the re-  
sumption act, which led to coun-  
teraction of currency in the hands  
of the rich, and had left no money  
to do business with.

We informed him that there was  
even more than money enough in  
the country to transact the busi-  
ness with. Never before in the  
history of our government was  
money so cheap, that is to say,  
was interest so low as it was just  
after the resumption act, and has  
been improving ever since. There  
is plenty of money, and we could  
borrow all we wished if we had the  
collateral. We could borrow all  
we wished if there was some busi-  
ness in which we could embark  
that promised a sure and reason-  
able return. So these people who  
are going about sowing tares in  
our political vineyards had better  
ask Congress not to create "fiat  
money", but to pass a law giving  
them collateral, for they could  
borrow good money for 1 1/2 cents  
if they had the collateral, money  
that is worth a hundred cents on  
the dollar, dollars that can hold  
up its head and swear, "I know  
that my Redeemer liveth."

If the government should issue  
a thousand million dollars of "fiat  
money," how would it regulate the  
value thereof? Every creditor  
would be forced to take it, but  
nobody else. If a banker was in  
debt to a farmer for one dollar for  
a bushel of wheat he could compel  
the farmer to take the "fiat  
money;" but if he wished to buy  
the wheat the other owner said:  
"I will take one dollar in gold or  
fifty dollars in 'fiat money,' or I  
will not sell it for 'fiat money' at  
any price. What would Congress  
do then? In order to make this  
"fiat money" good it would have  
to fix the price of every conceiv-  
able commodity, the price of a  
doctor visiting the sick, the price  
of the judge trying a lawsuit or  
the price of Dick Harden to make  
a People's Party speech, or the  
price of a day's work upon the  
farm, in short, the price of every  
conceivable thing. This even  
would not be sufficient; it would  
be necessary to provide by law  
that the prices fixed shall be re-  
ceived, and that no man shall be  
allowed to give more for any thing  
than the price fixed by Congress.  
We do not believe that any Con-  
gress has sufficient wisdom to tell  
beforehand what will be the relative  
value of all the products of labor.  
When the volume of the currency  
is inflated it is at the expense of  
the creditors' class; when it is  
contracted it is at the expense of  
the debtor class.

In other words, inflation means  
going into debt; contraction means  
paying the debt.

## BONDHOLDERS.

A great cry has been raised  
against the bondholders of bonds.  
They have been denounced by  
every epithet that malignity could  
conceive. During the war our  
bonds were offered for sale and  
they brought all they then ap-  
peared to be worth; they had to  
be sold or the rebellion was a suc-  
cess. To the bonds we are in-  
debted as much as the greenbacks.  
The fact is, however, we are in-  
debted to neither; we are indebted  
to the veteran soldiers.

These bonds have been paid for  
in gold again and again. They  
have been bought at prices far  
above par; they have been laid  
away by a toiling father for wives  
and children.

No man can calculate the gran-  
deur of this country from '73 to  
resumption. It is a great deed to  
die for one's country, but we think  
the greater heroism is in living for  
a thing.

In 1873 came the great crash; we  
staggered over the great desert of  
bankruptcy; millionaires found  
themselves paupers; palaces were  
exchanged for hovels. The fact  
was we had been living upon a  
credit during the war and now  
came the time to pay up. The  
Democratic party in its platform of  
'72 recommended the repeal of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

At the close of the fiscal year,  
June 30, the balance in the State  
Treasury amounted to \$212,356.31,  
including \$2,516.03 interest due  
from the banks in which the funds  
of the State had been deposited.  
The general fund had borrowed  
from the school and sinking fund  
\$312,000, and it was the concurrent  
opinion of the auditor and the  
treasurer that further payment of  
claims upon the treasury should be  
temporarily discontinued, in order  
that the collections from sheriffs  
and other sources might accumu-  
late sufficiently to repay these  
loans before the October demands  
upon the school fund should be  
made. The inconvenience arising  
from this suspension of payment  
will be merely temporary, as the  
sheriffs will, at an early date, begin  
their annual settlements with the  
State, thus relieving the stringency.  
—The Capital.

## A NEW ENTERPRISE AT GRACEY.

We learn that the enterprising  
citizens of Gracey are agitating  
the question of organizing a stock  
company for the purpose of build-  
ing a large flouring mill at that  
point, with a capital of ten or fifteen  
thousand dollars. Gracey is  
now a railroad town of great im-  
portance, and offers many advan-  
tages for new industries not only  
of this character but for many  
others. It is situated in the center  
of the best agricultural section in  
Western Kentucky, and has rail-  
road connections with all points.  
The completion of the Ohio Valley  
to Hopkinsville will still increase  
the advantage of the place. Her  
citizens are intelligent and enter-  
prising and never do things by  
halves, and the successful ending  
of this new scheme will not be a  
surprise to any.—Cadiz Telephone.

## IN A STEW TOGETHER.

The somewhat enthusiastic re-  
marks of the Capital in the issue  
of yesterday relative to an early  
summer recess are hereby with-  
drawn, and we drop back into the  
hopeless condition of ignorance  
that has hitherto characterized us  
on this subject. We don't know  
when the summer recess is to  
begin; we don't want to talk about  
it; as a matter of fact, we don't  
care a continental whether there is  
any recess or not. If the General  
Assembly wants to stay here all  
summer and fry in its own fat we  
shall sizzle in its company, taking  
that enjoyment out of the situation  
which may present itself, and mak-  
ing as little noise about it as pos-  
sible.—Frankfort Capital.

## PLENTY OF GOOD "BOOZE."

The lovers of spirituous, vinous  
and malt liquor in the bustling  
little coal town of Central City are  
in clover up to their ears, so to  
speak. The local option law which  
has been in effect at that place for  
some time has been repealed, and  
two saloons with first-class equip-  
ments have opened up and are  
running in full swing. The im-  
bibers of the festive juice of the  
corn are no longer forced to sneak  
up a back alley and get their  
liquid refreshments "on the sly."  
It is a pleasant change, but it was  
a death-blow to the dive-keepers  
in the coal city, and there were  
many of them.—Owensboro In-  
quirer.

## FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Col. Crump, who has been ap-  
pointed to get up the timber for  
the exhibit of Kentucky at the  
World's Fair, has shipped from  
Bowling Green nine trees—one  
each of the following varieties:  
White oak, red oak, chestnut oak,  
poplar, chestnut, beech, hickory,  
sycamore and maple. These are  
to represent Kentucky's timber re-  
sources as we understand from the  
reports. Just why the valuable  
black walnut should be left out of  
this list and the almost worthless  
sycamore included will be a ques-  
tion naturally asked by those fa-  
miliar with our timber.—Farmers'  
Home Journal.

## BITS OF INFORMATION.

A ton of gold is worth \$600,000.  
The world has 900,000 miles of  
telegraph.  
The most valuable autograph is  
that of Shakespeare.  
The Gulf of Mexico has risen  
over one foot since 1851.  
The first theatre was built at  
Athens in the year 340 B. C.  
Football has been played in  
England for more than 500 years.  
Every fifth boy in India is at  
school, and only every fiftieth girl.