

SLANDER is the coward of speech.

KISSING is lip-salve for heartache.

The sneer is the argument of a fool.

PROVOKERS are free-handed people.

A life is never securely nailed unless it is clinched.

It is much easier for the most of us to discharge a gun than a duty.

TALKING and tact make a spanking good team when they pull together.

The only men in the world whose education is finished are the dead men.

LOUIS, of Illinois, when he speaks, uses the scalping-knife on the English language.

We once knew a man who was not contented with his lot until he was buried in it.

The measurement of the understanding of the sage and the fool is identical—two feet.

SELFISHNESS is the republican and sympathy the democrat in the politics of human nature.

Whatever crime you may prove against a shoemaker, he will protest his innocence to the last.

This talk about the "old ticket" is but the chattering of the English sparrows of democracy.

It is not every scamp that is open to conviction who is convicted, as the court records all show.

FINE writing is the sparkle of the wave, but deep thought is the still water where the fishes dwell.

Every married man should join the society of his wife and children, and hold his lodge meetings at home.

It is a pity the state can not get rid of the petty jury system as easily as she did of her pardoning governor.

The reason why the key to the North Pole has never been found is because it was dropped in Symmes' hole.

POLYGAMY plays the dice with grammar. Out in Utah, for instance, they tell singular stories about plural wives.

WHEREVER you come across a town with fifty streets and alleys, you can safely bet that it owns a thriving graveyard.

In the Louisville Commercial really desires to be perfectly fair to Governor-elect Knott. It is easy to misrepresent him.

We could never succeed as the principal of a female school, for we would rather miss a dozen trains than undertake to train one miss.

TEMPERANCE will not make much headway in the churches so long as so few members sustain religious scruples against secular dramas.

The colored republican paper at Lexington formerly reads the white republican of the state out of the party because they refused to vote for Astory.

GOVERNOR KNOTT was formally inaugurated at Frankfort yesterday with undemocratic pomp and ceremony, thanks to Governor Blackburn's pompous ideas.

The convention of deaf mutes now in session in New York transacts its business in such quiet and orderly fashion as to remind one of a Kentucky democratic state convention.

The Ekton Register hopes that Mr. Knott's administration will be a blessing to the people of the state, but confesses that it can not give a reason for its hopes. It is simply unacquainted with Governor Knott.

The Madisonville Times has discovered that it is the hopelessly republican states of the northwest that are being devastated by tornadoes, storms and cyclones. Having seen the winds of republicanism they are now reaping the whirlwinds of heaven's wrath.

The Interior Journal says Colonel Grove Kennedy may have attended the ball given to Governor Blackburn at Crab Orchard, but that Major Abe Ferguson and Captain Clarence Rutherford were unavoidably absent. Then it was a society event that lacked its cream.

HILARIO BALSAEM is the name of a Freshman who visited Niagara Falls the other day to swim the rapids. When he saw them, however, he weakened. He had probably neglected to imbibe balm of Gilead in quantity sufficient to make him hilarious enough for the job.

MCLAW, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who sets himself up as the Boss Kelly of his city, has about succeeded in splitting the democracy of Hamilton county wide open, and paved the way to an easy republican victory in Hamilton county, and perhaps in the state, next month. He should be fired from the party, and in a hurry, too. Bossism is too foul a weed to be permitted to grow in democratic soil.

A MODEST SUGGESTION.

The reason that impelled our worthy and philanthropic governor to pardon Grove Kennedy, the professional murderer, namely that confinement in the penitentiary was inimical to his health, leads us to proffer the following modest suggestion to the co-coming legislature.

It is clearly the duty of the state to take all necessary steps to secure salubrious quarters and healthful recreation to its convicts. This thing of confining them in a stone pen all day, and compelling them to labor from dawn to dark, after which they are bundled off and into narrow cells that are little larger and scarcely less comfortable than graves, is clearly subversive of the provisions of the constitution of man and the statute of recreation and amusement enacted thereunder.

Our worthy ex-governor knew this, and he is one of that sort of men who, when they know a thing, know it like the fellow boat tumbled down in Tennessee. Grove Kennedy is only a case in point, an illustration of our theory, as it were. When he entered the gates of the state penitentiary at Frankfort he was as robust as a specimen of the genus homo as ever made a living at slaughtering his fellow citizens, or holding a jug to his lips until the gurgling ceased. He could kill a man or drink a glass of whisky with equal celerity and satisfaction. Full of health, in the prime of health, at the meridian of manly beauty and physical development, he was a daisy among convicts. Now mark the sequel. Confinement has undermined the health of this interesting and accomplished man-exterminator to such degree that, were he to be kept in prison for thirty or forty years, the death would surely result.

This state of things went counter to the philanthropic instincts and impulses of our worthy ex-governor. He could not stand idly by and see a fellow-man perish thus at the rate of the thousandth part of an inch a year, through cruelty of the state, and not prescribe a pardon to save him. Therefore he turned him loose in order that he may resume his failing health. Of course a venal press and an unhealthy or superficial public sentiment will condemn him for his clemency. But condemnation of our worthy ex-governor does not remedy matters after the cage door is opened and the bird has flown. Then, wherefore the proper remedy? This: Let the state provide for the proper care of the bodies and minds of the convicts. Instead of confining them between four walls and in narrow, dark and stifling cells, let it provide a retreat where salubrity shall be the first consideration. This premise we hope no one will have the temerity to dispute. Indeed, we see no room for dispute. Such being the case, we submit our proposition without further prelude. It is this:

Let the state buy the Crab Orchard or Grayson Springs, and there quarter the convicts, where they can fill their lungs with heaven's purest air and their stomachs with medicinal waters. Provide them with the best and daintiest of food, and polite and attentive servants. Place the establishment under charge of some good natured citizen whose humanity can be measured by the acre and philanthropy by the cord—such a citizen, indeed, as our worthy ex-governor has proved himself to be. By the way, that reminds us that that distinguished and tender-hearted official will be out of employment when the act we suggest shall be passed, and we have no doubt Governor Knott, on proper representation, would promptly and properly appoint him as supervisor of the concern. Of course, now that our suggestion is made, it will not be expected that we shall engage in long and labored arguments to prove that it is feasible and praiseworthy. The stated fact carries with it its own argumentation. It would save money to the state, save health to the convicts, and furnish congenial and remunerative employment to one whose like we feel very sure we shall never look upon again in the gubernatorial office. We hope Governor Knott will call the attention of the legislature to this excellent suggestion; we hope the convicts will believe that we are actually engaged in the desire to benefit them in making it, and, lastly, we hope that no one will hereafter have the temerity to slanderously charge us with being an enemy to our great and good St. Luce.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Several Islands Destroyed, and Java Overwhelmed and Inhabited by Volcanic Eruptions—75,000 Lives Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Saturday night, the 25th ult., and next morning, volcanic disturbances began and continued on the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda, fifteen miles off the coast of Java. The rumblings were distinctly heard as far away as Surakarta, distant forty-five miles, and with much more distinctness at Batavia, twenty-two miles away.

Little alarm was felt at first, but within a few hours showers of stones began to fall at Jogjakarta, Sourabaya, and Samarang. All through the night showers of red hot rocks and ashes fell, making complete darkness in all these towns. In Batavia there was an occasional fall, and it was difficult to keep the street lights burning in the European quarter. By the next morning all communication with Anjer was cut off, all the bridges having been destroyed by the descending rocks and ashes and the road rendered impassable.

On Sunday morning the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the strait, and they were soon heaving and hissing violently, while great waves dashed upon the Javanese shores, and the temperate of the sea went up nearly twenty degrees. Even as far away from the original point of disturbance as Madura, more than 500 miles, the furious waves were lashed into mountains of foam as they came rolling in. The threatening rumblings gradually became more and more distinct, and by noon the Maha Meru, the largest of the volcanoes of Java, was belching forth flames at an alarming rate. This eruption soon spread to the Gunung, the crater of which is the largest in the world, being nearly four miles in diameter. The Gunung Guntur, and many other minor mountains, until more than a third of the forty-five craters of Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatening it.

Just before dusk a great luminous cloud formed over the Gunung Guntur, and the crater of that volcano began to vomit up enormous streams of white acid, sulphurous mud, and smaller quantities of lava. There were rapidly succeeding explosions, followed by tremendous showers of cinders and enormous fragments, which were hurled high into the air and scattered in all directions, to fall after the force was spent upon the valleys below, carrying death and destruction. With these terrible eruptions came sympathetic demonstrations from the sea. The overhanging clouds were so charged with electricity that at one time more than fifteen huge waterpouts were seen. These have continued at somewhat long intervals ever since. Men, women, and children rushed to terror from their towering dwelling-places, filling the air

with their shrieks of a terror, stupored were unable to get out beneath the houses fell, and were buried beneath the great masses of rocks and mud which were piled up where a few hours before all had been peace, happiness, and fancied security.

The Gunung Tengzer has not had an eruption before since the year 1899, when an extent of land seventeen miles long and seven broad was completely covered with the white sulphurous mud so peculiar to the eruptions of Java. The peak of Gunung Tengzer is 6,000 feet above the sea, and the monument of flame on top of this made a scene of wonderful grandeur. Every moment a huge boulder of red or white heat would be hurled from Tengzer's crater with terrific force, and, after going hundreds of feet into the air, would fall back with a whir, crashing through the thatched roof of some Chinese fisherman's hut, or crushing beneath its huge mass the body of some native peasant. Fissures after fissures appeared in the sides of the mountains, and here and there in the valleys there came great yawning chasms. On the elevated plains of Kediri and Bandung the showers of stones, mud, and lava were not so frequent as in the lower portions of the island, but were still destructive.

Much of the northern portion of the island, which was covered with tracts of forest, was soon in one great blaze. The red-hot vomitings from the craters had set the trees on fire, and the giants of the woods fell one after another, like so many sheaves of wheat before a gale. As the eruptions increased in frequency and violence the disturbance of the waters surrounding the barren coast became more and more violent. The waves came whirling over a marshy plain along the shore, suddenly engulfing a hamlet of fishermen's rude houses, and, turning suddenly back, swept away almost every vestige of what a moment before had been a scene of bustling activity. What a few hours before were fertile valleys, covered with flourishing plantations of coffee, rice, sugar, indigo or tobacco, the staples of the island, were now but mud, stone, and lava-covered fields of destruction and ruin. Probably not a single crop in Java will be saved.

At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses extending along the shore and occupied by Chinamen. This portion of the city was entirely swept away, and of the 25,000 Chinese who lived on this swampy plain it is hardly probable that more than 5,000 managed to save their lives. They stuck to their homes till the waves came that washed them away, fearing the torrents of the flame and lava of the interior more than the torrents of water. It is impossible to make any estimate of the great pecuniary loss. Many of the bazaars in the higher parts of the city were demolished. The Exchange and the military hospitals suffered great damage.

At Anjer the European and American quarters were first overwhelmed by rocks, mud, and lava from the crater, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing to mark the site, and causing the loss of somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 lives of the inhabitants and those who had tried to find a refuge there.

Bantam, once a prosperous native city, but practically abandoned by Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by the water, and there must have been from 1,200 to 1,500 people drowned there. The island of Serang, just off the coast, was completely inundated and not a soul remains on it to tell the tale of disaster and death.

At Cheribon there was no great flood of waters, but the loss of life and property by the falling of rocks and the flow of lava must have been considerable.

Buitenzorg suffered very seriously, and Samarang, Jogjakarta, Sourakarta, and Sourabaya, while the meagre reports from the lesser towns indicate that their losses were as great in proportion. The "Thousand Temples" at Brambanan were very much damaged, and some of them destroyed. Some of the domes of the noted temple of Borobodo were crushed in by huge falling rocks.

While there can be no accurate estimate formed at present of the loss of life, it must be apparent, when it is considered that the island has a population of more than 10,000,000, that the death toll will foot far up into the thousands. At the last advices the eruptions were continuing, although their violence had abated somewhat, and it is feared that the end of the disaster will show it to have been one of the most frightful ever known in the history of its kind.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Further particulars of the great volcanic eruption in Java show that the disaster was even more widespread and more disastrous than reported in yesterday's advices. At noon Sunday the eruptions and shocks were supposed to have reached their height, but late in the afternoon and evening the violence of the disturbances suddenly increased, and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried in fire and sulphurous ashes. At the same time the enormous waves began to dash with greater force upon the shores, causing in some places far up into the interior, and great chasms opened in the earth and threatened to engulf a large proportion of the people and buildings. About midnight the most frightful scene of all took place. Suddenly an enormous luminous cloud, similar to that which was seen over the Gunung Guntur, but much greater in extent, formed over the Kandang range of mountains which skirt the southeast coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size, until it formed a canopy of lead red and white gray over a wide extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased and streams of lava poured incessantly down the sides of the mountains into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. Here and there a stream of lava would enter an arm of the sea or come in contact with the water of a river. Then the incandescent lava would suddenly produce boiling heat and rapid vaporization, but the superficial condensation that almost instantly ensued would prevent any further contact with the water. The features that opened in this thin crust as it solidified on the stream of lava emitted torrents of vapor, extending high into the

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air, and making a tremendous seething sound, as if a thousand locomotives were simultaneously letting off steam. Here and there in the lava streams were innumerable thin plate-like crystals of feldspar arranged in trains, one behind the other, in the direction of the flow of the current, and telephatic spherulites were rapidly formed in the vitreous matter resembling those which form in the slag of glass furnaces.

One of the most singular freaks of the eruption was the carrying in the midst of the molten lava of a bed of solid ice of enormous size, which had been emitted from one of the craters. It was carried along by the current and landed on the extremity of Point St. Nicholas, at the northern corner of the island. This bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoriae, which are non-conductors of heat. It is supposed this ice had formed the crust of some subterranean lake. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and quickly vanished. At the same time frightful rumblings were heard, and the columns of fire and smoke over the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in the other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still wider to let out the great quantity of lava, rocks, pumice, and ashes yet vomited forth. The hissing of the sea became so loud as to be almost deafening. The waves rushed up on the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, extending from Point Capucin on the south to Negery Patoerang on the north, and west to Low Point, covering an extent of territory about fifty miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery Balawang. None of the people inhabiting these places, or of the natives scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains, escaped death. This section of the island was not so densely populated as the other portions, and the loss of life was comparatively small, although it must have aggregated fully 15,000 souls. The entire Kandang range of mountains extending along the coast in a semicircle for about sixty-five miles had gone out of sight. The waters of Welome Bay, the Sunda straits, and Pepper Bay on the east and of the Indian Ocean on the south had rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of a great wave, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water, the only sign left that here had once been inhabited land there.

The town of Panerang, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by the lava stream, and fully half the population, mostly Javanese, numbering about 1,800, perished. At Speewyk, near Point Saleis, the red hot rocks set fire to the houses and swept away all the thickly settled portions of the town. About ten bazars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss of property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacara, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by the lava and debris that its course was changed, and from Franzen barret it flowed down through Tjegera street and joined the waters of the river Emerades, swelling that stream to such an extent that it rose high on the Castor batteries. Fijel-nkoig was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives were lost there.

The island of Onius, five miles off the mouth of the Targeraug river and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated, and the floating dock there was totally destroyed. Cassava, Cloves, and Tronmer's islands, off the coast of Java which disappeared, are out of sight and not a vestige of them is left. Baby and Cero islands, off the north coast, lost the few houses and inhabitants upon them.

In Batavia the loss has been largely increased since the former reports. The roof of the Governor's house was crushed in by a mass of mud, and three of the retainers were killed. The town bridge was destroyed, the Diamond and Pearl bridges badly damaged, and the Barrat road to it was destroyed. In Caymand, Malabar, and Lion streets, the principal avenues of the city, the damage is very great. Fort Anjer is entirely destroyed. The town of Faggal was severely shaken, and few buildings were left standing.

A violent shock was felt in the island of Sumatra Monday forenoon, and it was feared that other disturbances might follow. Mohah Island, ten miles off the Javanese coast, and half way between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra, was, it is supposed, wholly engulfed in the flames. The small island of Sunkel, probably originally only a cone blown up by an eruption, entirely disappeared. It was uninhabited.

The aggregate loss of life must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can never of course be accurately known. LOSBOS, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Batavia, Java, to Ljyds says that the towns of Anjer, Tjeringine, and Telokbelong have been destroyed by the volcanic eruptions, that all the high-houses in the Sunda Straits have disappeared, and that where the mountain of Krauwan formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of the Sunda Straits is much changed and navigation is dangerous.

BATAVIA, Aug. 29.—The tidal wave completely destroyed Anjer. Many persons there were killed. The loss of life among both Europeans and natives at North Bantam was enormous.

Since noon yesterday evening all has been quiet. The sky is clear, and communication with Serang has been restored. The temperature fell ten degrees on Monday, but it is now at its normal height. The town is covered with a thin layer of ashes, which was so hot when falling that it killed birds. Telegraph lines were reported that while they were at work repairing a line near Anjer early Monday morning they saw a high column of the sea approaching with a roaring noise. They fled immediately without learning the fate of the inhabitants. The quarries of Merak have disappeared, and all the people of the place perished. The floating dock at the island of Onrus, near Batavia, is adrift, and is badly damaged.

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