

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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REDMOND

On the Present and Prospective Situation in Ireland.

Passage of the Local Government Act Renders United Action Imperative.

Appeals to All to Support the Nationalist for Mayor of Dublin.

ANNUAL NATIONALIST CONVENTION

At a recent meeting of the Independent League in Dublin Mr. John Redmond outlined the work to be performed by the convention to be held on the day following the Parnell anniversary celebration. His announcement of the course to be pursued by the people in using the new and formidable power placed in their hands by the local government act was warmly welcomed by his supporters, says the Dublin Independent. His remarks, which cover the state of affairs as at present existing in Dublin and Ireland, were as follows:

Gentlemen, there are two or three questions of great importance at this moment which I desire to speak to you about tonight. First of all, I wish to allude to the forthcoming Parnell demonstration. We are now approaching very near to the time when annually for a number of years past—since his death—men from all parts of Ireland have assembled here in Dublin to pay a tribute of affection and reverence to his memory by making a pilgrimage to his grave. And it seems to me that this year there are many reasons why this Parnell anniversary demonstration ought to be unusually large and unusually impressive. This year—1898—we have been engaged in celebrating the memory of the dead. The other day here in Dublin we witnessed a magnificent demonstration to honor the memory of Wolfe Tone. And it seems to me that no one who took part in that demonstration can refuse to honor also the memory of Parnell, a man who, in altered times, and, it is true, with altered weapons, still fought for the freedom of Ireland and devoted his life to her services. And, gentlemen, there is another reason why year after year these Parnell anniversary demonstrations ought to grow in volume and in power. Every year that passes makes it clearer to Ireland how great were the services of Parnell and how irreplaceable has been his loss. Since his death Ireland has been drifting like a rudderless ship, and so, I fear, it will continue until God in His providence sends some other man who will be able, on the principles of Parnell, to reunite the Irish nation. Gentlemen, I believe that these Parnell anniversary demonstrations are of great value to Ireland, and I sincerely hope that they will continue until some day in the near future, the very near future as I hope, when they may perhaps fittingly culminate in a great demonstration to lay the foundation stone here in the streets of Dublin of a National memorial to his memory. I therefore appeal tonight to our friends in every part of Ireland to organize their forces in time, so that every part of the country may be represented in this year's Parnell anniversary celebration. I may announce to you, gentlemen, that the day after the Parnell anniversary it is intended to hold the annual convention of the Independent National Party in the Antient Concert Rooms. The passage of the recent Local Government Act renders it, in our opinion, imperative upon us to organize our party all through Ireland during the coming winter, and to decide upon the lines upon which we will work in using the new and formidable weapon that that act has placed in our hands. Gentlemen, the programme to be placed before the Independent National Convention the day after the Parnell anniversary will require more than ordinarily careful consideration, and therefore we propose to summon a private conference of our leading friends in the city of Dublin to meet a week or so before the convention, and to consider with us the programme which should be placed before the delegates. There are two other matters to which I desire to allude tonight. The first is the question of the Mayoralty of the city for next year. The question that has arisen in reference to the Mayoralty of the city of Dublin is a national, as distinguished from a merely local question. If indeed it were a merely local question I for my part might, perhaps, not feel justified in interfering, but it is because I and my colleagues believe that this is a distinctly national question, and a national question of the gravest and most vital import, that we have determined, with all the resources at our command, to interfere in this matter and to take vigorous action. It is well for us all to remember that next year, for the first time in its history, the corporation of Dublin will be entitled to the name of a really reformed corporation. For the first time in its history it will then be a body really elected by the mass of the people, and I need not point out to you that, under the new circumstances, its importance and its powers will be enormously increased. It will then be the first and most important representative institution in Ireland, and the Mayoralty of the city of Dublin will then be the

highest representative position which it will be in the power of the Irish people to bestow upon any individual. Now, under these circumstances, if we are to maintain the credit of Ireland before the world, and if we are to continue to assert our claim to national self-government, it is of the most supreme national importance that this high office should be bestowed, not merely upon a capable and able man, but also upon a man who will be a representative of the national sentiment of the people. To do otherwise would, in my opinion, be an act of criminal stupidity and weakness, and nothing less than a national scandal. You are aware, gentlemen, that a section, a small section, of the present old corporation have allied themselves to the Conservative members of that corporation in order to elect to the chair next year Sir Robert Sexton, a man against whom personally none of us have the slightest desire to say a disrespectful word, but who is after all the representative of our political opponents, and has been himself a life-long opponent of our national claims. My colleagues and myself for the last seven years have been fighting for toleration in the public life of Ireland. We have faced calumny and persecution in the cause of toleration. We desire toleration in the public life of Ireland. We desire to see the best men elected to all these public bodies in Ireland, and we think that, to adopt the policy of excluding from these public bodies every man who differed from us politically or religiously would be an absolutely suicidal policy for Irish Nationalists to adopt. For my part—and I think I speak in the name of the Parnellites of Dublin—for my part I would be willing to give them, not only in Dublin, but all through Ireland, a fair, I will say even a generous share of representation upon these bodies. For my part I sincerely hope that not only in Dublin but everywhere throughout Ireland men of all classes and creeds and politics may be fairly and generously represented on these new bodies, and I say to these men that if in the future they keep these fair promises that they have given, if instead of being as they have been for so many centuries a part of the English garrison here they turn round and become part of the Irish garrison, why they will find that there will be no honor too great for the Irish people to bestow on them in the future, if they cease to be West Britons and if they declare themselves to be Irishmen. But, having said so much, there is something more to be said. If, in the name of this toleration, which is patriotic and easily understood, before the value of these promises is known to us, before we know anything of the working of this local government act, and in the first year of the full enfranchisement of the people under this act it is proposed to bestow the highest representative honor in Ireland upon an open and strenuous opponent of the national cause, such a course seems to me nothing short of open madness, and I can not conceive any thoughtful man who considers these facts, no matter how generous of disposition or tolerant of nature, I can not conceive any thoughtful man proposing such a course at the present moment. In discussing this question we have the consolation of knowing that such a proposal has been made can never be carried into effect. We know perfectly well that there is no more chance of an anti-Nationalist being elected Lord Mayor of Dublin next year than there is, say, of a Nationalist being elected Lord Mayor of London next year, or let us say, Belfast. For my part I sincerely regret that this issue has been raised at all. I regret that Sir Robert Sexton, of whom I have nothing disrespectful to say, should have the humiliation of this contest and this inevitable defeat put upon him. I regret that in the first elections under the local government act this element of discord has been thrown into our midst. But as this issue has been raised our plain duty is to face it, and the way to face it is simple. We must fight this matter out in every election in every ward in the city.

Now gentlemen, the other matter I desire to allude to is really in a sense a branch of the same question. It is no use for us to say that when these contested elections arise that we will do our best to have proper men elected unless we take the necessary precautions of sensible men to enable us to make a winning fight. These elections are to be won not next January; they are to be won today, tomorrow and the next few days in the Revision Courts. I am glad to know earnest and self-sacrificing efforts have been made by a number of public-spirited citizens to prepare for this revision. Especially I think a word of praise is due to the efforts of those who started the St. Stephen's Green National Registration Society. Those gentlemen have provided money out of their own pockets; they have employed men working in advance of the registration, and now, as it were, to culminate their efforts they have actually engaged solicitors to appear in the courts and look after the interests, not merely of Stephen's Green Division, but every other division in the city, with the result that there is at the disposal of the electors in every ward in every division of this city the services of skilled solicitors provided by the St. Stephen's Green National Registration Society. I must say that I think the Nationalists of every ward in the city of Dublin owe a deep debt of gratitude to those gentlemen, and I think it would be a disgrace to Dublin if the entire sum of the costs of providing these solicitors were allowed to fall upon the gentlemen in the St. Stephen's Green Division. I think that Nationalists in every other division of the city, in every ward of the city, ought to make some contribution so as to re-

THE FAR EAST

Senator Elkins Says We Should Hold the Philippine Islands.

Thinks the Late War Places Us on an Equal Footing with England.

The Orient and Pacific Ocean the Future of Our Commerce.

OUR GREAT RIVAL ON THE SEA

"More important results will follow from the present war than would have been achieved in a hundred years under ordinary circumstances," said Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, in discussing the future outlook in this country.

Few men in the United States are better fitted to figure in the role of a prophet than Mr. Elkins, particularly with reference to the problems now confronting the nation, says the New York Journal.

"We have just entered an epoch-making age," continued the Senator. "Before the war I was opposed to annexation north and south. I felt that we had enough territory to govern, and that we did not want any more. I sustained the President in trying to settle the differences with Spain without war, and hoped up to the last that hostilities would be avoided.

"Seeing that war was inevitable, I then felt, as I stated in the Senate in my speech on the Cuban question, that we should be aggressive to the last degree, and take not only Cuba, but also Porto Rico and the Philippines. My idea was that Spain, being bankrupt, could not pay an indemnity, and that we should buy these islands instead. I did not believe in the resolutions that aimed to commit the country to non-annexation.

"All agree that Porto Rico should be annexed immediately. And all agree, moreover, that the insurgents should be given an opportunity to govern the island of Cuba, and if they can not do so, that Cuba shall ultimately become a part of the United States.

"There is a difference of opinion as to what should be done with the Philippines. To my way of thinking it will be more difficult for us to give up the islands than to hold them. I present the proposition that the United States should hold only a part of them or the best of them and give the others back to Spain. Having once taken the islands, this step would be unfair and unjust to the inhabitants. It would be handing them over to their ancient oppressors.

"Do you think that the United States would look on complacently to the transfer of Captain-General Blanco's army from Cuba to the Philippines, and let him kill and butcher the inhabitants or leaders of the insurgents indiscriminately, besides confiscating their property? This we could not permit, and this is what would happen if we give back to Spain a part of the islands.

"And so the world will applaud our holding the Philippine Islands, as well as Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Then, again, these islands are needed, with Hawaii and the Nicaraguan canal, as adjuncts to our commerce and the building up of our shipping. Great Britain is our great rival on the sea. If we are to compete with her and do our share of the world's carrying trade, as we should, we must have the facilities that Great Britain has. These facilities are islands in the sea and coaling stations around the globe. A builder can not build a house without tools. We must lift ourselves out of our isolation and take our place in the affairs of the world if we are to become a great factor in the destiny of the human race.

"We can not expand our commerce, we can not go on and build up American shipping, unless we are put on an equal footing with England.

"This war has providentially thrown into our hands these facilities. We should not give them up under any circumstances.

"The holding of all these islands is just as necessary to our future growth and expansion as the Louisiana purchase was, or as the cession made by Mexico. Both these additions to our territory were violently opposed at the time, yet there is not a man or woman living now who would willingly surrender either one.

"The United States must be the controlling commercial nation of the world. Its situation, if nothing else, entitles it to this. It has the longest coast in the world, while England, on the other hand, is but a small island with a limited sea coast. And there is no reason whatever why she should control the commerce of the globe, when the natural advantages are all in favor of the United States.

"We are now laying the foundations of the future of the republic. It will endure, I hope, thousands of years. In 200 years we will have between four and five hundred millions of people. This will be more in proportion than the three millions that occupied the thirteen original States. Consequently we will need more territory for our increasing population.

"We are a healthy nation, progressing rapidly in every direction, able to wage war successfully and command the respect of the world. Shall we now shrink

from the petty problem presented by the Philippines, after having grappled with and cut so many Gordian knots in our past history? God forbid!

"I have for fifteen years regarded the Orient and the Pacific Ocean as the future of our commerce. I look in that direction for our greatest development and largest commerce in the next century. On the other side of the Pacific are six or seven hundred millions of people. All will become consumers, and a great commerce will grow up from this consumption. Somehow or other we are strongly drawn to the Orient, from where civilization, learning and philosophy have been derived. It is the magnet that draws everything to it. Civilization has traveled around the globe and now meets the Orient again.

"The United States should not shrink from the small problems involved in keeping the Philippines. These islands have been providentially given to us, and we should not hesitate to persevere in our work of humanity. As Lowell well says: 'New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth.'

"Monarchies have colonial possessions; why should not republics? I believe that this Government will have a better and wiser colonial policy than the world has ever seen yet.

"As to how these islands should be governed—that is a question that can be left to the wisdom of Congress, which has supreme jurisdiction over them."

C. B. L.

Objects of This Society and What It Has Done for Its Members.

Deputy Supreme Chancellor Joseph T. Schieffelin, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, is meeting with considerable success in organizing councils of this well-established organization, which had its origin in the East some seventeen years ago. The Catholic Benevolent Legion is a fraternal and beneficial order organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. During its seventeen years of existence not even the faintest suspicion has arisen of even an irregularity in the collection and disbursement of upwards of \$5,500,000 embraced in the benefit and general funds of its Supreme Council. The objects of the legion are to associate male Catholics between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five socially; to give material aid to its members; to advance them morally and materially; to provide for the sick and disabled of its membership; and to pay their legally designated beneficiaries or dependents related to them by the ties of blood or marriage at the member's decease a sum of \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000, as such member had previously designated.

There are at the present time in the United States and Canada 654 councils and a membership of 48,000. The rates of assessments are lower than many such orders, and from a glance at the table one can readily see that the Catholic Benevolent Legion stands first among Catholic organizations.

Mr. Schieffelin expects within the next two weeks or so to institute the first council of the Legion in this city in the parish of St. Louis Bertrand. Those wishing to secure membership in this council and to come in as charter members can receive full particulars by applying by letter or in person to Mr. Schieffelin at 107 West Broadway or to Dr. Melton at 1381 Seventh street.

The Legion has the endorsement of a large number of church dignitaries, financiers and business men and others.

An invitation is extended to all aspirants to come in and be among the charter members, whose names later will be honored by those who will receive benefits from the Legion for assisting in organizing such a beneficial and material organization. The C. B. L.'s membership in Louisville in a year will be surprising.

LOUISVILLE DETECTIVES.

They Will Be Represented at the Knights Templar Conclave.

One of the strongest evidences that Louisville possesses a superior detective force is the following Associated Press dispatch concerning the steps being taken in Pittsburg to protect visitors to that city during the Knights Templar Conclave, which will be attended by many thousands of strangers. The dispatch was as follows:

"Detective talent, the best in the country, will be in Pittsburg next week to guard against thieves and general crooks who are likely to invade the city with the many that will come in for the grand conclave of the Knights Templar. Roger O'Mara, Superintendent of Pittsburg's Bureau of Detectives, has employed his knowledge of the men of other cities in selecting from among their number those properly qualified to give their best services here. He has assurances that twenty large cities will send men. The personnel represents the best thief catchers in the country. Denver sends in the person of J. A. Dana her Chief of Police. J. T. Janssen is Milwaukee's Chief of Police. Detective McGrath, of St. Louis, and Charles Hickey, of Louisville, are known from one end of the country to the other."

The recognition of Detective Hickey and the Louisville force is a deserved one, and the Pittsburg officials would be fortunate could they obtain the services of others of our Detective Department.

HIGH COURT

To Be Asked to Settle an Important Labor Controversy.

The American Federation and the Engineers' Association In a Snarl.

The Outcome Will Be Awaited With Interest by Employer and Employee.

A MOST STUBBORN FIGHT PREDICTED

A question of vital interest to every trades and labor organization in the United States, to corporations and public contractors and to city officials in the letting of public work, is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States as a result of the long-existing ill will between the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

The point at issue is the legality of the union labor clause when inserted in contracts for municipal work, and it is a curious anomaly that the final adjudication of the vexed question will probably come through a conflict for supremacy between two labor organizations. The controversy originated in Chicago a few weeks ago, and the decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited with interest in every city in the country from the fact that it is the first time in the history of American trades unions that a matter of their disputes has been carried to the court of last resort.

The American Federation of Labor, as most of our readers are aware, is the great central organization of trades unionism in the United States since the collapse and disruption of the Knights of Labor. It numbers among its affiliated organizations a very large proportion of the trades unions of the country, for whose interests it works on legislative lines, and by using the collective power and influence of all in aid or defense of any of its affiliated bodies.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers is a powerful and influential organization, founded on educational lines, and its constitution explicitly states that it is not a trades union in the general acceptance of the term, questions of hours or wages not being considered in the proceedings of its subordinate lodges. Between the two there has been considerable friction for some years, due to the fact that in labor troubles, strikes or lock-outs, the engineers refuse to take part by abandoning their positions, such action being forbidden by the law of their organization.

They claim, however, to have no antagonism to trades unions, and are willing at all times to render their moral support in controversies in which they believe the unions to be right, but insist that in self-protection they must hold aloof in trade disputes, because when these are finally settled or compromised the engineer is left to shift for himself if he has been so unwise as to abandon his post and so incur the ill-will of his employer. The organization affiliated with the Federation on the other hand assert that the engineers through the course adopted by them are an instrumentality in aiding employers in case of strikes to defeat the men by keeping the plants in operation. The Federation, therefore, considers itself justified in antagonizing the National Association of Engineers, and in furthering and aiding the interests of the other organizations of engineers which are chartered by it and subject to its laws and rules.

The Chicago trouble originated over the employment by a contractor for municipal work of John C. Whisler, a member of Chicago Lodge No. 45, N. A. S. E. In this instance a city ordinance passed, at the demand or request of the labor unions required that union labor only should be employed on the work. It also appears that Whisler joined the N. A. S. E. previous to taking employment on the contract in an effort to evade the provisions of the ordinance. The Hoisting Engineers' Union of Chicago demanded his discharge as a non-union man or else that he join their organization. It is alleged that failing to force him to join the union, the local Federation people brought pressure on the city officials to compel the contractor to discharge him. The National Association of Stationary Engineers then got out a writ of injunction restraining the city officials from enforcing the union labor clause, claiming it to be unconstitutional and in direct conflict with the "Bill of Rights."

On a hearing of the proceedings in injunction the court decided that the city of Chicago had the legal right to insert the union labor clause; that its provisions were therefore binding on its contractor, and its enforcement obligatory by him in the hiring of his workmen under the law of contract. The case was then submitted by the Chicago subordinate lodges of the National Association of Stationary Engineers to the annual convention of that body in Pittsburg, Penn., two weeks ago, in an appeal to the convention to carry the question to the Supreme Court. This the delegates at first refused to do, claiming that the Chicago lodge erred in taking Whisler into membership while he had a controversy of this nature on his

hands, but at the same time upheld his right to employment and denied the legality of the Chicago ordinance which virtually deprived him of it. The matter was finally referred by the convention to President Collett and the national officers to seek legal advice, and then, if deemed proper by them, to carry the matter to the Supreme Court. During the past week a circular has been issued by President Collett to the various lodges throughout the United States informing them that this latter course has been decided upon, and that the union labor clause will be contested, and Whisler's right to employment will be upheld if it takes the last dollar in the protective fund of the national association.

The union plumbers in Nashville have gone on a strike, their employers having declined to accede to their demands in regard to apprentices.

The working time of employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad shops at Washington, Ind., have been reduced from ten to nine hours per day. Over 500 men are affected.

The union lathers of Massachusetts have been generally successful in making settlements with the manufacturers, all the larger shops having signed the price list. The Whitman Shoe Company, the largest in the world, signed Tuesday, and in only a few small shops were the men compelled to strike.

The employment of women conductors on street cars has been stopped in Madison, Ind., as the change proved a losing investment. Men with families had been discharged to make room for the women. The men received \$10 a week, while the women were paid \$4. The public very properly objected, and to emphasize its displeasure boycotted the street cars.

The officials of the Waco Street Railroad Employees' Union ordered a strike, their demand of nine hours a day having been refused by the Citizens' Street Railway Company. The men have been working twelve hours a day for \$1.50 per day. They ask for no advance in pay, but a reduction in hours, nine hours to constitute a day's work. Last reports indicate that the union men will win.

IRISH FAIR IN BROOKLYN.

Each Province Has a Booth. President Groat Presides, but His Throat Is Too Sore for a Speech.

The Irish Fair, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Kings county, was opened at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn Saturday night with enthusiasm on the part of the promoters and liberality on the part of the patrons.

The doors of the rink were thrown open at 7 o'clock and the formalities took place an hour later. President Groat, of the Borough of Brooklyn, presided, but was unable to speak on account of an operation recently performed on his throat. The oration of the evening was made by St. Clair McKelway.

There were four main booths and an auxiliary booth. Mrs. Miles McKeon had charge of the Province of Leinster booth; Mrs. C. D. Strong, of the Province of Ulster booth; Mrs. K. A. Barrett, of the Province of Munster booth, and Miss Maude Brown, of the Province of Connaught booth. Miss M. McErlane presided over the auxiliary booth, which was sponsored by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The donations to the booths made on a magnificent display and the decorations of the hall were beautiful. The fair is in good hands and promises to be a great success.

The fair is an effort on the part of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to raise funds for the erection of a club-house and hospital in East New York. The club-house is to be a rallying place for all the Irishmen of Brooklyn.

The interior of the big rink was fitted up and decorated to represent an Irish village in holiday attire. The pretty Irish girls in the costume of the Emerald Isle, who tended the booths and picturesque thatched huts, were the attractive features of the fair.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Col. Mike Muldoon Injured While Alighting from a Street-Car.

Col. Mike Muldoon narrowly escaped serious injury at Baxter and Highland avenues last Tuesday evening. He had a hard fall from a street-car, but his injuries luckily proved to be not serious. Col. Muldoon, after leaving his place of business on Green street, between Third and Fourth, boarded an East Broadway car. The car stopped for him on the corner of Highland and Baxter avenues, and Col. Muldoon sought to alight. Before he had accomplished this the car started again, which caused him to be thrown heavily to the granite paving. His head struck and he was rendered unconscious. He was carried into the Highland Pharmacy, where he was attended by Dr. Jacob Weber, who found that there was little injury beyond a cut on the head. Col. Muldoon was then removed to his home, at 1412 East Broadway.

A man was sitting in a restaurant eating oysters. In came an Irishman and said: "O'll bet a dime that O'll can eat oysters faster than yez can open 'em." "Done!" said the shell cracker.

At the end of an hour the man had opened seventy-five oysters, but the Irishman had only been able to eat sixty-five. Getting up with difficulty, the Irishman said, "Yez win," laid down a dime and walked out.

NEW LIFE

And Improvements Now Visible in the City of Frankfort.

Sensations Still Continue With Regularity at the State House.

Gov. Bradley Taking No Part in the Campaign Now Taking Place.

OPENING OF THE HIBERNIAN HALL

[SPECIAL LETTER.]

After years of quiet sleep old Frankfort has at last awakened, and the present Council—which, by the way, is the best and most progressive one that the city has ever had—has let the contract for several additional squares of brick street. St. Clair is already finished and work is progressing rapidly on Broadway, Ann and Main streets. New artificial stone pavements are rapidly being put down on the principal streets of the city. Even the State Custodian has ruled that a new brick pavement is not an "improvement," but a "repair," and is putting one down around the State House Square. Taken all in all the old town will shortly be transformed when the L. & N. completes its new and handsome depot. Whether it is "confidence restored" or "McKinley prosperity" that has caused the city to wake up is not known, but, however, everybody is satisfied.

The last days of the Republican State administration are producing as many sensations as did the early ones. The latest exploded last Tuesday, when Commissioner of Agriculture Moore unceremoniously bounced Chief Clerk Faulkner and filled his place with his (Moore's) wife at \$1,200 per annum, simply because Faulkner refused to support Moore's candidature for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Faulkner retaliated by demanding that Moore return to him the money that he had put up for Moore's campaign expenses. This Moore refused to do, and Col. Faulkner returned to Lebanon to reside, a sadder but a wiser man, and a firm believer in the statement a Lexington Judge once made about politics.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, took charge of and opened their new hall in the Kleber building, South Side. The hall has been newly furnished throughout and presented a very nice appearance. Owing to the inclement weather many members residing in the country were deterred from attending. However, quite a large number were on hand and were highly entertained by Father Major, the chaplain of the division, in a brief but impressive address. After the meeting the members were entertained with a "smoker." Euchre, casino and other games were indulged in until 11 o'clock, when all went home happy in the thought of an evening pleasantly spent. The next meeting will be held Sunday, October 9, at 9 a. m.

Monday was County Court day in a large number of counties and was on that account the general opening day of the campaign on both sides. Nearly all available speakers addressed crowd-day crowds. Auditor Stone and Attorney General Taylor went to Richmond and Secretary of State Finley to Paintsville. Governor Bradley, however, is conspicuous only by his absence from the stump.

County conventions held in Franklin and other counties Saturday and today indicate that T. J. Hardin, of Owen county, is certain to be nominated by the Seventh District Republican Convention, which will be held here October 12. W. G. Dunlap and R. C. O. Benjamin, colored, opposed Hardin, and the former had the support of Judge Denny, McKinley's referee in this district.

The executive committee which is raising funds for the silver service for the battleship Kentucky has decided to adopt the chain letter system for securing subscriptions. This plan was adopted on recommendation of Mrs. Charles Saffell, of this city, who is taking great interest in the movement.

Hon. Henry George, Chairman of the State Prison Commission, in a speech at Taylorsville, Spencer county, Monday afternoon, bitterly arraigned the former Republican prison officials, making sensational charges. He said, among other things, that since the present officials and commissioners have taken charge they have received letters from contractors offering to give them the same "grat" allowed to the Republican officials if their goods were accepted. George also exhibited figures showing that the Democrats are operating the penitentiary at a great saving to the State.

Y. M. I.

Mr. William N. Gast, the Grand Marshal of the Y. M. I. National Council, and Mr. John J. Sullivan, Grand Director, accompanied by Father Ryan, of Winchester, and Robert Keyer, delegates, left for St. Louis Wednesday to help organize councils for the ensuing year, and also to attend the Supreme Council, which meets every three years. After the business of the Supreme Council Mr. Gast will leave for Chicago on a pleasure trip.