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12-15-1887

## The Tri-Weekly Kentucky New Era, December 15, 1887

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Fidelity Harper, Cincinnati, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Ohio state penitentiary. Harper said he would go out of business if Cleveland was elected president.

The New Era's informant was at fault in regard to the nomination of Mr. Kitteridge for State senator by the Democrats of the Eighth senatorial district. Hamilton Reisinger was the nominee.

Owensboro says if she doesn't get \$100,000 from Congress right quick, she is going to fly over into the Ohio river. That town ought to have prohibition about a month; it would cure her of making such threats.

The Republican senators and representatives in Congress now find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea. In the Forty-seventh Congress they were outspoken in favor of a reduction and now the alternative is submitted of going back on their records or working with the Democrats to secure reform.

The colored men of Atlanta who worked against prohibition and who were members of the First Congressional church have been bounced. This church is composed of the best element, graduates of universities and colored men of prominence, and the action of the church has created a good deal of excitement.

Report hath it that Col. A. S. Colyar, of the Nashville American, is being pressed upon the president by the Tennessee delegation and friends at Washington for the Mexican Mission. The Col. would fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the country, as he is a man of great ability and natural diplomacy. Another reason that might be urged with effect is, that there would be one less to fight in the tariff war that is to come, and a very undesirable opponent, too.

The postal telegraph bill introduced by Senator Culm provides for the establishment of the United States postal telegraph as a part of the postal system and for the erection of ten trunk lines of telegraph to the various cities of importance in the United States, and branch lines from time to time as appropriations are made therefor. The secretary of war is authorized to use the military service lines as far as is expedient and to make necessary condemnations of land and buildings at a fair compensation. The office of director general of telegraphs is created as a part of the postoffice department. The selections after examination, of applicants for employment are to be made by the civil service commission. Four million dollars is appropriated for the location and construction of the lines.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our custom duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be made fairly and justly accorded.—Grover Cleveland.

Secretary Fairchild is nothing if not logical. He says: But it is not well either to abolish or reduce internal revenue taxation; it is a tax upon whisky, beer and other things which are very small measures necessary to the health or happiness of mankind; if they are necessary to any unfortunate man, they are a thousand other articles which the government taxes. This tax is the least burdensome, the least onerous of all the taxes which government lays or can lay upon the people; it should not be abolished, nor should it be reduced, it with due regard to the existing conditions of labor and capital, sufficient reduction can be made in the taxation of necessary articles which are in the daily use of all the people.

Yet there are those, men in the Democratic party, who wish to make the reduction on these luxuries. It seems strange that this should be so, and that any Democrat would advocate it, yet South Carolina and one or two other states furnish men who claim to be loyal Democrats who are working to this end. Confusion upon them!

The editorial in the Springfield, Mass. Home and Farm is a little late in the season, but it is recommended to the Chicago News and the State of Ohio, per Foraker, as very fresh and worthy of consideration, coming as it does from an old-fashioned Yankee State. It is only a "cheerful bell." There is still too much effort to keep alive sectional hatred in this grand country of ours. There are men and politicians who seem to regard it reasonable for our Southern States to honor those who were their leaders during the war, either living or dead. But our friends of the South would not be men if they did not esteem their old leaders. The war is long since past; both sides believed they were right in the contest, the South was convinced of its error by force of arms, and history does not record an instance in which a conquered people have more cheerfully accepted the arrangement of war. To-day the United States has really no North, no South, no East, no West, so intimate is the relationship existing between the industry, commerce and agriculture of the various sections. Let us keep our faces to the front and untidily work together to fulfill the destiny which lies before American citizenship. Let us be good citizens rather than bad politicians. These remarks are inspired not so much by recent political events as by a report of the exercises at the unveiling in Richmond of a statue to the late Gen. Lee—a Christian hero, whose memory is treasured by all who know him, irrespective of sectional or party lines.

Senator Chandler ought to remove to Ohio. He and Foraker could then console with each other over the present state of affairs and take turn about in wearing that old "bloody shirt." Chandler's latest evidence of assiduity is in the bill he recently introduced in the senate to regulate the holding of congressional elections in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. He expresses the belief that it will pass the senate and hopes it will pass the house. Lord, what a fool!

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon imports from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirits and malt liquors. It need not be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.—Grover Cleveland.

**THE IMMIGRATION BILL.**  
The bill to regulate and restrict immigration introduced in the senate by Farwell is one which should receive the favorable attention of congress. Long has this country been overrun with a class who bring nothing that is beneficial and whose entire worthiness in every respect. This bill provides that each immigrant shall be possessed of sufficient means to maintain himself for six months, shall establish the fact that he is not a convict, pauper, idiot or insane person before being allowed to land on these shores. Further, it empowers United States consuls at foreign ports to issue certificates to this effect and imposes fines and imprisonment upon the masters of vessels for bringing such immigrants as are prohibited by these restrictions. There can be but few objections made to this but the Chicago News makes this:

The provision requiring means of support for six months after arrival is open to grave and obvious objection. It would exclude a class of otherwise desirable citizens. It makes even honest poverty a stigma. It is repugnant to the very genius of our institutions. Otherwise the News treats with favor all the other clauses and urges its passage. The objection to the clause in question is not a serious one and should not be treated as such. The United States is now in position to dictate terms to all countries in regard to their offshoots, and it can well afford to do without a class of men who come without means to support them. The great trouble heretofore with immigrants has been that they came here without means of support and readily fell under vicious influences, soon blossoming out as full-fledged rogues, simply because they had no money to start with and an easier road seemed open than that of labor. When a foreigner strikes the country and sees its boundless wealth spread out on every hand, and comes in contact with the class already here who are always looking for recruits to strengthen their lawless societies, it is much easier to persuade and induce him to join his luck to theirs, if he is penniless than if he had means of support.

**TRUSTS.**  
In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of home-manufactured goods resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.—Grover Cleveland.

One of the greatest curses that afflict the people of this nation are these "trusts." Having for their object the enrichment of the few, they go in to win, knowing no law save that of self-interest. Their processes are many and their means varied, but all tend to one end—power. First, a few large dealers band together in an association and fix prices on a certain commodity. Inducements are offered to other dealers to join them, and if they refuse the process of free competition. Smaller dealers, not being able to compete with prices, succumb and are gobbled up by the organization. One after one they disappear, and the "trust" grows in power and influence until it can dictate prices to the producer, then to the consumer, and it is complete. They say to the producer: you must take this price; no one will pay a higher; you cannot help yourself. To the consumer: you must pay our price; we have a monopoly, and if you do not buy of us you must do without. No man, no company can fight them; they are all too invulnerable. Look at the Standard Oil Trust! By a single move it can raise the price of oil three, five or twenty cents per gallon, and who can say it may? You may protest, but you must buy the oil at thirty or fifty cents, which price it chooses to make. It says to the producer, you can have only so much for your crude oil; we own and control all the refineries, and there is no one else to buy; and he must abide the price. Company after company has fought this trust and in the end is beaten. The Toledo refinery was the last to try, and it was bought out last week.

The Chicago Gas Trust is another instance. Forty companies the gas company had a capital of \$100,000. Since then it has increased its stock to \$5,000,000, and all this from its earnings, and without a dollar being put in by the shareholders. Recently it went into the hands of the Chicago Gas Trust, and now a mortgage of \$25,000,000 has been placed upon it, without any increase in the assets.

The Boot and Shoe Trust is the latest, and was organized in Boston last week. Soon it will dictate the price of shoes, the wages the laborer shall earn, and who knows but it may say what class of animals you may raise in order to supply it with the kind of leather it needs. Verily, this must be a great country, when a few men can dictate to the producer and consumer the price of goods on the market.

## CONGRESS.

## Bills Introduced in the House and Senate.

Many bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:  
By Mr. Beas. For the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denomination, and the issue of coin certificates, in lieu of gold and silver certificates.

By Mr. Dolph. To provide fortifications and other coast defenses.

By Mr. Edmunds. To provide for the establishment of postal telegraph. (It is the Edmunds Postal Telegraph bill of two years ago.)

By Mr. Vance. To amend the civil service act. It provides that the civil service commission shall have no power to make any rule or regulation excluding any applicant for examination and appointment by reason of age, nor from dropping any one from the list of eligibles because of time limitation. It further provides that at the request of any appointing officer of the government it shall be the duty of the commission to send to him the names of all who have been examined and found competent, from which to make his selection.

By Mr. Dolph. For the admission of the State of Washington into the Union. Also repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

By Mr. Harris. For warehousing fruit brandy.

By Mr. Bowen. For the free colliage of silver.

By Mr. Morrill. To credit and pay to the several States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax act of 1863.

By Mr. Manderson. Granting a pension to every soldier and sailor who is incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. (He said that he introduced this bill at the unanimous request of the Grand Army of the Republic.)

Also for the admission of the State of Dakota, and the organization of the Territory of Lincoln.

By Mr. Culm. For a pension to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan.

By Mr. Hale. To prohibit the letting of Government work to contractors employing convict labor.

By Mr. Mitchell. Abrogating all treaties with the Chinese Empire so far as they permit the coming of Chinese into the United States, and absolutely prohibiting the same except as to diplomatic, consular and other officials.

A large number of executive communications were laid before the house by the speaker and appropriately referred, and then, at 12:10, the house took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After the recess Speaker Carlisle, having called Mr. Mills, of Texas, to the chair, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that the following named gentlemen shall constitute the committee on elections: Messrs. Criss, (chairman); O'Ferrall, Outwater, Barry, Marsh, Heard, Johnson of North Carolina, O'Neill of Indiana, Moore, Howell, Houck, Cooper, Lyman, Johnson of Indiana and Lodge. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The speaker, having resumed the chair, directed all papers in the various contested election cases to be referred to the committee just elected, and then the house, at 1:10 adjourned until Friday.

**SENATE.**  
The Senate is about to remove the injunction of secrecy from the Journal of executive proceedings, from 1820 up to the end of the Forty-third Congress—twenty years ago. It fills fifteen volumes.

By Senator Plumb—a bill to make it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any railroad, sleeping car, telegraph or express company to offer any congressman or other government employee any free pass or reduction from the ordinary rates charged. It is also an offense of like gravity for any government employee to accept of use such a pass.

By Senator Gibson—a bill to repeal the act forbidding the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called confederacy.

By Senator Hale—a bill providing that the following bounties, per gross ton, shall be paid upon all iron and steel vessels built in the United States and registered after July 1, 1888: On vessels between 1,000 and 2,000 tons burden, \$15 per ton; between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, \$20 per ton; over 3,000 tons, \$30 per ton. All vessels entitled to these bounties, if provided, shall be constructed according to plans of the navy department and shall, at any time within twenty-five years, be subject to purchase at a reasonable price, for use in the military service of the United States.

By Mr. Farwell—a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco in all forms, and to repeal the import duties on sugar and tobacco.

By Mr. Hoar—Constitutional amendment for the extension of the congressional term till the last Tuesday in April.

By Mr. Culm—to amend the interstate commerce act; also for the establishment and operation of a United States postal telegraph; also to equalize the rates of pensions in certain cases; also to extend the pension laws to steamboatmen and others acting under orders of United States officers.

By Mr. Jones, of Arkansas—Opening the great Sioux reservation in Nebraska to settlement.

**"Manipulating 'The Boys.'"**  
A Washington correspondent presents a touching picture of Fols Laffoon and Tim Campbell, the Congressman from a district in New York city, comparing them to what Cleveland has done for "the boys" in their respective districts. It may be noted that what these two statesmen don't know about manipulating "the boys" would not make any other man a reputation for wisdom.—Owensboro Inquirer.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**  
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Garner.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be beaten in competition with the multitude of low test weight adulterated or phosphate powders. Sold only in cases. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall Street, N. Y.

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A farm of 130 acres, near Gracy Station; good land, plenty of timber, comfortable house and outbuildings. About 60 acres for cultivation. As it is late in the season we will rent to good tenant very low.

## For Rent.

2 cottages on South Campbell st. Price, \$15 per month.

## For Rent.

A dwelling with store-room attached on cor. 2nd and Liberty streets Price \$15.

## For Rent.

2 store-rooms on 9th street in the Hord block.

## For Rent.

A dwelling on South Campbell street, 4 rooms. Price \$10 per month.

## For Sale.

We will sell a bargain in a dwelling on N. Main street, large lot, modern roomy house, in splendid repair, terms easy.

Fire and Tornado Insurance written in first-class Companies, and prompt attention in case of loss.

Negotiating Loans a specialty with us.

We rent houses and collect rents, and pay taxes for non-residents. Come to see us if you want anything in our line.

## Callis &amp; Co.

Main street. Post-office building.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE interests all young readers by its carefully selected variety of themes and their well-considered treatment. It contains the best serial and short stories, valuable articles on scientific subjects and travel, historical and biographical sketches, poems, etc., contributed by the brightest and most successful writers. Its illustrations are numerous and of exceptional merit. Parents and Teachers will be a feature of the forthcoming volume, which will comprise thirty-three weekly numbers. Every line in the paper is selected with care, and nothing harmful can be read in it.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Times.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

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**This is How We Propose to do it:**  
Beginning Monday, December 5th, and continuing every day thereafter until Saturday, December 31st, 1887, each and every customer who makes a purchase will be presented with a ticket, plainly numbered, a duplicate of which will be placed in a locked box.

**On Monday, January 2nd, 1888.**

This box, after a thorough shaking up, will be opened in the presence of prominent citizens of Hopkinsville, and a boy, blindfolded, will take therefrom ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TICKETS. The first ticket drawn (no matter whether it be 1, 3, 5, 600 or any other number) will entitle the holder to present No. 1; the second ticket drawn to present no. 2, and so on down to No. 150. Presents can be seen now in our display window, each one plainly designated by a number.

Customers making purchases of one dollar will receive one ticket, two dollars or more two tickets, three dollars or more three tickets—in other words, we give you a ticket with every purchase, and should that purchase exceed one dollar you will be presented with an extra ticket for each additional dollar which you spend with us. Remember we make no charge for these presents. We are grateful to the people for their good will and make these presents out of pure gratitude.

We are the live, go-ahead merchants of the county, and have made it very warm for the high price houses since we have been with you. We have sold goods cheap but propose to keep hammering down the prices. Tax your memory and see if you did not pay more for goods before BASSETT & CO. came to Hopkinsville. Rich and poor treated alike. Everybody welcome. Our competitors complain but we please the people.

## BASSETT &amp; CO., "WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES."

P. S.—See local column for few of the presents we will give away.

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Rubber Dolls, Wood Dolls, China Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Doll Bodies, Doll Heads, Games, Watches, Horns, Mechanical Toys, Balls, Ten-Pins.	French Creams, Stick, Chocolate, Marshmallow, Cocoanut, Gum Drops, French Chocolates, Haystacks, Nongatines, Bon Bons, Caromels.	Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Grapes, Pears, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Sultanas, Citron, Canned Fruits.

Imported Preserves and Pickles, Canned Goods of all kinds, Nuts, Jellies, Sardines, Lunch Goods, Cakes and our Celebrated Cream Bread.

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Any one who wants a pure Whisky for private or medicinal use can get it from G. E. D. MATTINGLY & Co., Wholesale Dealers, Owensboro, Ky., at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per gal. Orders sent this firm will receive prompt and careful attention.

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J. B. DADK, Adm'r of G. A. Champlin, dec'd. At Champlin's office.

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Wednesday.

C. N. Rives, of  
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Mrs. Broughn  
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