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THURSDAY, NOV. 10, ... 1892

GOVERNOR BROWN fighting the L. & N. R. R. is like a child kicking it's "granny".

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE W. H. HOLT is being groomed by some of his friends for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

It is generally believed at Frankfort that the Railroad Commissioners will raise the State tax on railroads about $500,000.

CONGRESS meets again next week and the tariff will be up for discussion. It is to be hoped that the tariff will be fixed and then let alone for awhile.

JUDGE SAMUEL E. DuBARRY, who presided here in the celebrated Farrell case, died at his home at La Grange, last Monday, aged 68 years. He was a distinguished Judge, and a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention.

COL. E. POTTS JUDSON, Kentucky's Public Printer, has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for examination for appointment as Special Treasury Agent. He will be stationed at Chicago, and will succeed the duties of his office January 1st.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S hotel statement of conversing financial facts has not pleased the extreme silver men. But then, facts never do please the extreme silver men. What they want, on, and what they want the country's currency to stand on, is theory.—[Courier-Journal.

WHY don't the collectors put out the Republican and get in the Democrats? Because they are too busy to do the extra work a new force would entail. They are getting $3 per day, and that is all they care for. No wonder the Republicans carry the elections.

THE Committee of Ways and Means of Congress has prepared a very radical tariff bill, and it requires to be seen if Congress passes it, how the country will receive it. The bill will either make or destroy the Democratic party. Sweeping reductions are made in the tariff on many articles, and many articles are placed on the free list.

IT is very clearly to be seen that the old constituency of Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, in the Ashland district, want some one to represent them next in congress—as Starks, of the Felton Fatimous would say—"by a long jump." The women, with whom he was once immensely popular, now scorn him as much as can they admire and kiss. He is politically at least "a dead duck."—[Henderson Journal.

HON. VAN B. FRASHER, who left his native county of Fleming about twenty years ago for the West for the purpose of growing up with the country, was here visiting relatives and friends last Thursday. Mr. Frasher is now State Auditor of Keene, having been elected on the Populist ticket by over 6000 votes more than he got at the senatorial received. He is a relative of our Frankfort. He was introduced to new friends while here by his old-time friend, Hon. Jo. Bell Frazier, who is a first cousin of the Auditor.—[Carrollton Democrat.

ACCORDING to the election returns, about 12 ballots were thrown out in the Madison County, and not counted because the officers could not determine from the ballots how the parties voting them desired to vote. It requires 3 ballots to each voting precinct? This should not be, and we think that these errors are mistakes by the ignorant although they may be intelligent and educated persons who do not know how to vote straight or "cross" a ticket, and are ashamed to ask assistance from those who do. This is not a good showing for Madison county's well-reputed Register.

SECRETARY CARLISLE delivered an able and exhaustive address before the New York Chamber of Commerce Tuesday evening, in which he declared that gold is the only standard of value, and that as much silver should be used as can be obtained at a parity with gold. He regarded the talk of a double standard as absurd and that to have two parallel sticks of different lengths, or two gallons of different dimensions. The speech is attracting great attention, as it is regarded as the keynote to the declaration of the administration on the monetary question.

IN an interview with the Frankfort correspondent of the Courier-Journal concerning the L. and N., C., O. and S. W. deal, Governor Brown said: "As the proposed consolidation of these roads can be accomplished legally, will be calamitous to the commercial interests of Louisville and of the State. It will make the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company absolute master of the city, and in the future, but few railroads will be constructed to it. Some of the questions involved will be most carefully considered, and every precaution will be taken to prevent any violation of the gigantic scheme."

[We shall expect the Governor will much interest in his fight against his friend.]

DEPUTY Collector Shaw, who was convicted recently for violating the revenue laws, was granted a new trial by Judge Barr, of the Federal Court.—[Dispatch from Louisville.

Shaw was convicted of having, for private use, taken a certain blank from one of the collections from the office-holders, and he had to do it or lose his place. The fact of the business is, those who have the offices and drink the pap should bear the expenses of the election. We are glad to see that Judge Barr decided campaign, besides giving our time as member of State Central Committee and paying our own expenses, which amounted to $50 or $60 more, but we were drawing good pay as an office holder, and we ought to have done it. There is a great amount of "cut" about assessments made on office holders. I'm right. Those who cut the pap should not be taxed ought to be pay or be among the neighboring the supply. Those our sentiments.

Cleveland and the Tariff.

"President Cleveland, after taking great pains to frame correct opinions, clings to them with unyielding tenacity when he arrives at conclusions," remarks the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"On the subject of the tariff his views have been well known for years, and with a full knowledge that his position on that subject might defeat his re-election in 1888, he declared that the country should be fully informed as to his position. In his message to Congress he declared that the taxes on the existing tariff laws were due to unjust, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, he said. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income, and in an adjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in many manufactures should be carefully considered, and to such a due preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection or any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with as special precaution against imperiling the financial interests of the country as will be consistent with the purpose to revise the present tariff laws."

Prohibition Column.

With this issue of our paper we begin our Prohibition idea of the silver question, and we want every reader, for and against, to write us a letter and give our platform favorable consideration.

Few people know or seem to care anything about the money interest of our country, and attend to what they think is their own business—growing and harvesting and doing their good day's work, but if we will just call the right eyes of the money is so important to the growing and harvesting for it controls the price of our products. We will send all the information we can gather on the subject.

The Silver Question.

Our first coinage law was passed in the year 1792. It provided for gold and silver money—a dollar of the latter metal to be coined for every fifteen dollars in gold, and be equal in value with the "Spanish milled dollar." The right of free and unlimited coinage was given by both metals, and the silver dollar was made the unit of value; and, like gold, was declared a legal tender in payment of all debts. This law was not changed until 1837, when it was enacted to provide for a new coinage (412), instead of 416 grains.

The act provided for the coinage of gold and silver coins of the same fineness as those of the old coinage, and the silver dollar was made to contain 412½ grains of pure silver, instead of 416 grains.

The act of 1834 changed the law of 1837 in two respects. It reduced the amount of pure gold contained in the gold dollar, and made the ratio between gold and silver 16 to 1 instead of 15 to 1. The act of 1837 made the ratio 15 to 1, and the gold dollar contained 24.75 grains of pure gold and 1.25 grains of alloy, making 26 grains in all. The act of 1834 reduced the amount of pure gold to 23.22 grains, and increased the alloy to 2.58 grains, making the gold dollar contain 25.8 grains in all. The act of 1837 made the silver dollar contain 371¼ grains of pure silver and 3¾ grains of alloy, making 412½ grains in all. The act of 1834 made the silver dollar contain 371¼ grains of pure silver and 3¾ grains of alloy, making 412½ grains in all. The act of 1837 made the silver dollar contain 371¼ grains of pure silver and 3¾ grains of alloy, making 412½ grains in all.