The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT 232 LOCUST STREET
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT CARLISLE, KY. 40311

WARREN R. FISHER JR. ..... Editor-Publisher
[Mrs.] Katherine T. Fisher .... Associate Editor

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MERCURY VAPOURS

by Warren R. Fisher

Someone said the other evening, you work all year just to get a weeks vacation. Yep that's about the size of it.

As we pointed out in this column last week a lot of work had to be pre-recorded or done ahead of time so that the writer might be with you.

Realizing that this issue of The Mercury may have a strange look about it, I'd better do some explaining.

The back page of section two carries most of the front page of the issue of August 8, 1878. It was published again not because of the date or any significant happening, but to show how advertising used to dominate front pages. From the first issues in 1867 through July 31, 1879, advertising did take up most of the front pages. Then the publisher ordered what is known to the trade as ready print--four pages of which were printed possibly at Cincinnati or somother large city area with the balance being printed locally. Again on Aug. 26, 1880, the publisher announced that printing of the whole Mercury would be resumed at Carlisle and ads returned to the front pages. As late as the late 1940's ads have been run on the front page of the Mercury.

Another page in this section (section one), contains an article and picture of the Carlisle Presbyterian Church. A year or so ago, we found the wood cut and published it asking our readers if they recognized same, two didn't know either), but to no avail. In browsing around we stumbled on the article. The original cut (hand carved) was made on the back of a piece of wood type, the letter "M".

On other pages we have material dating back to the 1900's which was published then in observance of Nicholas County's centennial, most of it quite readable and we hope entertaining, and additionally a history of Nicholas County dating to the 1800's.

In observing our 100th Anniversary in this the last issue of the 100th year of the Mercury's existence, we unknowingly carried on something that occured with the publication of the centennial issue in 1900--instead of having the anniversary edition at the beginning we chose the end too. Frankly, there's too much work in January we found to do much with an anniversary section.

--MV--

The interesting letter from the Jan. 15, 1864 issue of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette came to us via Lewis F. Scott. This old newspaper which has the letter from Col. Leonidas Metcalfe came from the Henry Hall estate.

--MV--

In 1878, a navigator's most dangerous strait was a narrow straight. (It's still considered dangerous).

--MV--

We have but one issue of the year 1867 and it is in such poor condition we may not attempt to reproduce but a small portion of this issue. It is issue number 23 under the date of June 15, 1867.

--MV--

Noted in the March 18, 1878 issue was the following dated Blue Licks: "There was a happy New Year party the other day, but no serious results, as reported. The lover ordered the chap linted, then backed water. When they get too good to be wipped and too honest to be humored, then I say about them. A.G.T."

--MV--

Aug. 26, 1880--"Henry Vimont found a piece of pasteboard at Blue Licks, some time ago, on which was written a message, dated 1879, and signed W.J., following is drawn a key and hoe. The message said; 'You may squeeze a dog's tail in a vice 24 hours and let it go, and it will curl up at the end, and you may smoke a rebel in gunpowder for four years, and he will be a Democrat. There's our sentimente." (W.J. Kehoe was editor and publisher).

Twenty & Fifty Years Ago

Thursday, January 1, 1948

Ealle Fletcher, 40, of Blue Licks sustained a compound fracture of his left leg Tuesday in an accident which occured at his saw mill. He was taken to a Lexington hospital.

Winners of the Christmas decorating contest sponsored by the Carlisle Woman's club were: Best outside decorations-Mrs. Howard Hovermale, first; Mrs. Keller Hughes, second. Best inside decorations showing from outside-Mrs. G.T. Cowan, first; Mrs. Stanley Galbraith, second.

A certified check for $1,500 has been placed in an Muncie, Ind. Bank to be held in escrow for Nicholas County farmers who failed to receive payment in November from G.W. Clark. Meanwhile the sheriff of Muncie is still holding warrents for Clark charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses but Clark is reported to be out of the state.

Really sales reported were; Jasper Wills, farm to Spencer Gaunce and Marshal Gray. W.H. Phillips, 160 acre farm to Henry Livingood. Peak and Florence, Cynthiana, 171 acre farm to Jasper Wills. Hardy Myers, 152 acre farm to Robert Tout. Paul Craig, 162 acres to Chester Ockerman and Gayle Brady. R.E. Marshall, house and lot on East Main Street to W.O. Smith. Jake Earlywine, house and lot on East Main Street to W.F. Clark. Thomas Hardin 60 acres on Hickory Ridge to William (Bud) Duncan. William Newell, lot in East Union to Ray Dye.

The Mount of Blessings Children Home reported that they received so many boxes of toys from all over the state and Nicholas County that they distributed them to many of the under-privileged children in the county.

Married--Miss Geneva Spencer, Myers to J.H. Bromagen.--Miss Ruby Katherine Howard to John W. DeAtley, both of Paris.--Miss Myrtle Lawrence to Charles S. Mann, Jr.--Miss Nancye Ruth Stump to Edward Goodpasture.

Births--To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jackson, Nicholas County, a son on Dec. 23.--To Mr. and Mrs. Owen Prewitt, Route 3, Carlisle, a daughter on Dec. 28.

Deaths--Mrs. Clyde Mitchell, 18, of self-inflicted bullet wounds at her home in Dorseyville.--Sharon Lynn Norris, 5, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Norris Jr.--Chester A. Scott, 65, Nicholas County farmer of the Miranda community.--Mrs. Anna Golliver, 74, at her home in Flemingsburg.--Joseph Riggs, 65, at his residence in Millersburg.--Sidney Stump Jr., 55, at his home in Cynthiana.

Thursday, January 6, 1898

John Campbell and W.A. Ratliff, were appointed deputy clerks by County Judge S.A. Ratliff.

Walter Harney and mother moved to Maysville where Harney will open a tobacco warehouse.

--James M. Howe returned from Mexico where he has been engaged in business the past two years.

B.P. Adair sell his interest in the furniture store of Howard Dinsmore to Taylor Mathews.

Hanson Kennedy and John I. Williamson form law partnership and lease offices over Bresslin and Lee Store. Both parties who failed to receive payment in November from G.W. Clark. Meanwhile the sheriff of Muncie is still holding warrents for Clark charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses but Clark is reported to be out of the state.

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Local Business

By S. S. Talbert, Chairman
Dept. of Journalism
University of Mississippi

The small retail advertiser has a competitive advantage over the larger advertiser in terms or return on investment.

Readership studies have shown that larger space units secure greater readership. But the studies indicate that the smaller space unit is more efficient in attracting readers per dollar invested.

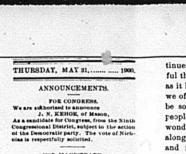
The small retail or service firm is likely to be interested in reaching only a limited part of the public. This can be accomplished in the local newspaper with advertisements of modest size. For, people who are interested in specialized services are likely to be attracted to the smallest of ads.

Such services as small repair garages, electrical services, and specialty restaurants cannot afford and should not aspire to compete with large scale advertising. Potential customers need know only how the services may be obtained.

The individual reader who requires a specialized service automatically searches his local newspaper for information related to his needs. He will scan even the small want ads for a job, a house to rent, a used car, or a repairman.

Large advertisers certainly have something to gain with their full-page promotions. Their aim is maximum volumn at a low margin of profit. They pay more per reader because they are attempting to attract consumers from the entire public.

Both the large and the small retailer get what they pay for in local advertising. Their costs are different because of different objectives.



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.
We are authorized to announce
H. E. KEHOE, of Mason,
As a candidate for Congress, from the Ninth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The vote of Nicholas is respectfully solicited.

FOR MAGISTRATE.
We are authorized to announce
O. W. BRADY
As a candidate for Magistrate of the Fourth Carlisle District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, June 1,186.

THURSDAY, MAY 31,..... 1900.

G. R. KELLER,
EDITOR CARLISLE MERCURY.

IN THE YEAR 2000.

If the ingenuity of man continues as active and as successful the next one hundred years as it has the past century, what we of 1900 consider great, will be so small in the eyes of the people of 2000, that they will wonder how we managed to get along. In the year two thousand and one will converse with each other from the uttermost parts of the earth, and by electrical appliances will be enabled to see each other face to face. The air will be navigated successfully. Steam as a motive power will be a thing of the past. People and goods will be conveyed through pneumatic tubes thousands of miles in the twinkling of an eye. Type setting will be a lost art, and man will only have to think to create a book or a newspaper. This edition of the MERCURY can be produced in ten minutes. Folks will carry their parcels around in capsules in a belt no larger than we carry pills in at this time. Meats and vegetables will have to be canned out of water and air. But with all this the citizen of 2000 will not be happier or better than we, who are plodding through this vale of tears.

Farm & Home

Area Extension Agents;
Estil J. Noffsinger, Margie H. Wilson,
Huston F. McQuerry

The Nicholas County Extension Staff wishes you a Happy New Year to help assure you a happy new year we've compiled the following recipe:

1. Select 12 full months of time--1968 variety. (Be sure they are absolutely free from last year's personal defects--such as pettiness or bitterness)
2. Cut into 30 or 31 equal parts.*
3. Each day add a generous sprinkling of faith, courage, patience, work, and love.
4. Leaven with good spirits.
5. Blend well to insure best results.
6. Cook with sincerity.--Garnish with smiles.

Yield; A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

*Do not attempt to bake the entire batch at one time. (As with many recipes, folks will find better results this way. Prepare only one day at a time.)

At this time of the year as we recall our accomplishments; take stock of our shortcomings, and resolve to

ourselves to improve or get a new start for 1968, may we resolve;

I will start anew each morning with a higher, fairer creed;

I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbors greed;

I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;

I will waste no moment whining, and I'll soon shall know or fear;

I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;

I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumblers gaze.

I will try to find contement in the paths that I must tread;

I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;

I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove or shine;

I will cease to preach your duty, and be more concerned with mine.

(Author Unknown)

As the year progresses may we grow as an individual in thinking and indeed, for growing from within is a continuous process and one we often overlook.

IT IS NOT EASY

To apologize,
To begin over,
To be unselfish,
To take advice,
To admit error,
To face a sneer,
To be charitable,
To keep trying,
To be considerate,
To avoid mistakes,
To endure success,
To profit by mistakes,
To forgive and forget,
To think and then act,
To keep out of a rut.
To make the most of little,
To subdue an unruly temper,
To recognize the silver lining -
BUT IT ALWAYS PAYS.

*Anonymous

If we follow this recipe for a Happy New Year, if we get "a new start" in the direction we will continue to grow as a person, then we will be and a better community in which to live and rear our families.

Let's Talk About Community Action

By Lee Taylor

Many people, including some who are employed in agricultural programs, think the War on Poverty is an extension of the rural rights movement.

Because the demand for farm labor has been steadily declining during the past 25 years and because a major portion of the "stoop labor" formerly used in agriculture is now supplied by Mexican or Negro people, our urban slums have been filled to overflowing as these people migrate to the city in search of employment. These people constitute a majority of the urban poor.

In the more backward rural areas, where mechanization of agriculture or conversion to livestock production has not eliminated the demand for an unskilled labor, poverty still has a racial overtone. In the more progressive agricultural areas, however, the poverty group is principally composed of migrant family life remnants and under-employed workers, be they white or black.

The anti-poverty worker, board member, public official, or average citizen who views the War on Poverty as essentially a civil rights movement is making a serious mistake. This mistake, whether within or outside the deep South, is almost certain to produce program failures.

The basic objective of the War on Poverty is to provide economic opportunities to those who, for one reason or another, find it difficult to earn a liveable wage.

Racial discrimination certainly has a bearing on the economic opportunities of those against whom it is directed but racial prejudice alone does not often prevent a family head from making a change toward economic betterment even if the change does not involve moving from one community to another.

The inability to earn a living wage is usually due to lack of education or skilled training, family problems, mental incapacity, or inadequate motivation. None of these have exclusive racial characteristics.

Although it is true that segregated schools, especially in rural areas, for many years offered an inferior education to Negro students, this is not the case in Kentucky today. It is still true, however, that most rural schools still offer inadequate education but this inadequency applies to all students.

In an article several weeks ago it was pointed out that a successful War on Poverty effort must accomplish three goals; (1) Attitude change among agency personnel, (2) Attitude change within the middle classes, and (3) Attitude change of the poor.

If the anti-poverty worker assumes that the War on Poverty is an extension of the civil rights movement he will, thereby, limit his activities to the organization and motivation of the poor, with undue emphasis on the Negro poor. By doing this he will have cut himself off from effective contact with local governmental officials, agency personnel, and the middle class.

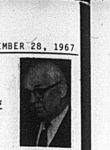
In rural areas, and most of Kentucky falls in this category, it is extremely difficult to broaden the economic opportunities available to the poor without cooperation from public officials, agency personnel and the middle class. After all, there is very little evidence to prove that the poor can ever supply the jobs which they so badly need or the training which will be required for them to take advantage of existing or created job openings.

Any Community Action Agency which concerns itself primarily over civil rights is almost certain to alienate other elements in the community and thereby make it impossible to correct the basic causes of poverty itself.

If the War on Poverty is to succeed, the basic rights of a human being to qualify himself for, and avail himself of, the opportunity to earn a living wage.

Agree Or Not,

I Say What I Think



By S. C. Van Curon

History will record the administration of Gov. Edward T. Breathitt as one of the most progressive in the 20th Century with breakthroughs in major areas, although somewhat turbulent at times because of his insistance that the state must face its responsibilities at a crucial social time.

While at the moment it may seem that he is leaving under a political cloud because the Republicans ousted the Democratic Party after a 20-year reign here time will assess the true merits of his tenure in proper perspective.

His mistakes can be pinned to the political side of his administration and not to areas that counted in the long run for growth and advancement of the state.

When he took office it appeared that the program had been set for him in almost every area and funds and resources had been stretched to the limit by his predecessor Governor, Bert T. Combs, and that Breathitt's role would be that of a caretaker to carry out the set program.

It didn't prove out that way as the young governor forged ahead and after a stuttering start in his first legislative session. Educational and vocational development, highway construction, strip mining and water resource, health and welfare, all felt the push of his determination for a better Kentucky.

His greatest fault was his compassion and feeling for the plight and area of politics. He thought seriously after taking office that all areas of the campaign would be healed and that all elements of the party would rally to the cause. He made a strong compassionate effort to weld all factions together into a unified party but things didn't work out that way. Breathitt's hardest struggle within himself was to say "no" to friend or political enemy alike.

He simply didn't want to hurt anyone's feelings, but he found out the hard way that a governor had to assume the power of his office and use it properly to achieve the aims set out in his program.

By trying to unite the Democratic Party, he miffed his friends as well as his opposition, and he found himself in the middle in many instances.

His innate kindness and compassion caused him more trouble than any one factor.

In the face of his stuttering start he managed to provide unprecedented support to teachers and the state schools, to build community colleges and vocational schools; to strengthen research, to promote agriculture, to lure new industries to Kentucky, to engender commitments to form industrial foundations to help themselves, to expand college campuses, to build parks, superhighways and toll roads, and to expand programs in health and welfare, to aid in the creation of the Appalachian Authority to aid the economically depressed areas.

In no field did he come up with a flunking grade--but politics.

He was recognized on the national scene for his leadership, and on the regional scene in the Governors Conference for championing the cause time and time again for themselves or the Federal Government would take over the responsibility.

Gov. Breathitt did not push the partisan role, but called upon the Republicans to serve in responsible capacities to operate and lead programs for the benefit of all Kentuckians. His was a dedication to his state and to its people.

Thus when history writes the assessment of his tenure, it will be a proud and progressive segment in which Gov. Breathitt played a leading role of his administration may well be proud.

TOLLGATE HOUSE, NICHOLAS COUNTY-- At the Bourbon County line on the Lexington Pike (U.S. 68) stands this tollgate house. The "Maysville, Washington, Paris & Lexington Turnpike Company" was chartered in 1872, with capital stock of $320,000. The first stretch of this road, from Maysville to Washington, a distance of four miles, was completed Nov. 7, 1830; it was the first macadamized road in Kentucky. The entire road, from Maysville to Lexington, was completed and opened to travel in 1835; a distance of 65 miles at a cost of $426,400, including 13 toll houses and several hundred bridges. A long pole across the road at the gate house was raised to permit travelers to pass when they paid their fare. Some companies permitted preachers, doctors, funerals and school children to pass without charge. Rates on this road were: man on horseback 6 cents; horse and buggy 10 cents; carriage and four horse coach and six passengers 55 cents; each hog or sheep three cents; horses, mules, or cattle four cents. Going around the gate to avoid payment subjected the traveler to a $10 fine. Usually an Irish couple lived in the gate house, the wife "kept gate" while her husband worked and repaired the road. In the late 1890's people rebelled against the tollgate system and bad roads, which brought on the "tollgate war" and the night riders. This valiant element, styling themselves regulators" issued warning to the gate keepers to collect no more tolls. In some cases toll houses were burned and the keepers horsewhipped. The tollgate war continued for several years; finally the counties purchased the turnpikes from the privately owned companies. By 1900, practically all the "gates" in Kentucky were abolished and the roads made free to travelers.

Under date of June 15, 1867

A GOOD BARGAIN!

Farm of seventy-five acres for Sale !

WITH comfortable frame house and all usual outbuildings, and a few orchard of choice grafted fruits; only two miles from Millersburg on the Maysville pike. Here is a rare opportunity to secure a home. For the best location in the state--at the door of a male and female college, primary schools, and churches of every denomination; and in the midst of refinement and society. Apply on the premises, or address at this place. E. F. JOHNSON. Millersburg, Ky. 1413

Metcalfe Letter

Continued from page 1

ourse of the law, for a wrong done, or crime committed. It is a fundamental principle of our Government that natural rights, such as life, liberty etc., are inalienable and supreme; that the government is formed for the protection of these rights and liberties, and not for the destruction of them; yet you can hear these scoundrels in Kentucky howling about their constitutional rights. That document has been so misconstrued and lied upon by our pro-slavery party, until the mass of people in the slave States really believe that it created Slavery, and that it was framed specially and solely for the protection of that iniquity; and they only have a dreamy and indistinct idea that it does or can have any allusion to any other subject, or there is any such thing as rights outside of the slave institution. This false education arises from the fact that no one in the South was permitted to argue the question only on one side; and to lie and swear to anything on the side of Slavery has been held as a great virtue. To abuse Northern men and misrepresent them has been considered the first step toward office; but the Lord has hardened their hearts, as he did Pharaoh's, and they have taken one step too many, which they never can recall. The roar of the cannon that was fired at Sumter in April, 1861, was intended to rivet the chains of Slavery and ring the death-knell of the Union; but like the withering in the hands of the unskillful, rebounds and kills the thrower. It will echoes, reverberates and proclaims universal liberty, freedom to the oppressed, like the following prophetic inscription on the old bell now laying in state, in Independence Hall, and for past 15 years before the revolution, and was rung to give notice of the signing of the declaration;

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."--Levitticus, XXV; 10.

They tell us that Slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution, because it existed when that instrument was formed. So did piracy, robbery, murder, and all other crimes. Are they therefore constitutional? Because it omits to specially name each and every crime, does it therefore protect the crime as much as it does the one clause in it upholding or sustaining Slavery; there is no clause in it authorizing Congress to establish Slavery, horse stealing, piracy or any other crime, and there is no clause in it which prevents Congress from establishing justice, and securing the blessings of liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof. Recognizing the fact that Slavery did exist, it was not legislative, or assertion it, or in any manner guarantee its continuance forever, nor guarantee its existance one hour, if it endangers the life of the nation, or the existance of that very Constitution itself. The doctrine has often been announced that those who preach, write or speak against Slavery, are as wicked as those who are guilty of treason, and because they preach against the sin and thereby agitate the question, and will not let them overrun the country or rule the government of whole States and Territories and its rascals with as much impunity as they rob the slave of his labor, are monstrous wicked, as in other words, the great devines who are preaching against sin and thereby agitating the world, are, according to their doctrine, as guilty as the murderers, pirates and robbers that they denounce; and finally, that Jefferson and Franklin, for writing against the evils of Slavery, were as wicked as the wrongdoer they describe, Washington declared, in a letter to Lewis Morris, that there was no man living more of an abolitionist than himself, and here it is. There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of Slavery." Did Franklin think the Constitution he had just assisted in drafting, had, by its guarantee, bound the Government to sanction and sustain that institution which he was then so earnestly praying to destroy?

Some of the State rights men contend that even if the Proclamation does, as a war measure end Slavery in South Carolina, for instance,--that they can and may, as a State right, after the Union is restored, establish Slavery again, and make slaves of the free negroes, if a State has the power to make or create slaves, of course it is not restricted to color, and it can, with the same propriety make slaves of the "poor white trash." There is nothing in color that changes principles; and if it is a blessing and God's institution, as they pretend it is, there certainly is nothing in God's laws that prevents the whites from enjoying His blessings.

Another trap is frequently set by them, and they are cunning and heavy on, stone unturned, and Union men are sometimes caught by this trap--they say now that Mississippi, Arkansas, etc., are conquered, handcuffed, and they are willing to come back into the Union under the Constitution "as it was," won't you receive them on such reasonable terms? I do not know the policy of the Government. At the first glance the unwary does not see the snake in the grass. I think it would be criminally mild and lenient to receive them on any such terms, because, when they had the "Constitution as it was" with their own tool on the Supreme Bench to decide Dred Scott and to falsify the plainest English language to them, still they were not satisfied with it "as it was," and made war on it; and what assurance have we that they will not do the same thing over again as soon as they have sufficient strength. We took in the serpent Texas and warmed her into life and vigor, and see how ungrateful she has proven. As soon as she could stand, alonesale, with other traitors, raised a false hue and cry--nigger --nigger--nigger, when she had not been interfered with, she had not even lost a lock of nigger wool, and joined in with the blood of streaming scoundrels in murder on our sons and pile upon the nation a load of taxes. Unpunished, Texas, a parallel case of infamy and ingratitude cannot be found in the annals of time. Would you be willing to again trust them and make them equal, or even superior, as they claim, in all the rights and immunities with those who have so freely bled to save us from the ruin they intended? Would you trust a traitor's promise without security? Then suppose you were an officer and find a number of men in a bloody riot, all drunk and killing and wounding each other, and you, with your posse, arrest and handcuff them, and take away from them their whisky, which you can see was palpable cause of the riot, but let it as soon as you get them conquered and handcuffed, they, with the brazen face of Satan, demand to be restored to their rights under the Constitution, "as it was," and contend for their whisky to be given back to them, as is their constitutional right and their property, under the Constitution, and that their money which was paid for it, and promise moreover, while under the influence of it, that it shall not again cause a riot. Oh! no, no. You tell them that the tree always produces the same fruit, and that the whisky made them murderers and caused all this destruction, you will not trust them with it again.

Just so with Slavery, it planted a diabonsel principle, and for generation after generation has the plant grown and the iniquity taken root and twenty-five millions of men have bowed and trembled and backed down before its demands, until they conceive their institution to be stronger than the Government, and did they attempt to conquer and rule Cuba, South America, and to gain the balance of power for Slavery? You see the dishonest seed begin to spout and in said cases made them pirates and filibusters, and as the tree has grown to full size. Step by step it has compelled the strong clause in it upholding or sustaining Slavery, there is no clause in it authorizing Congress to establish Slavery, horse stealing, piracy or any other crime, and there is no clause in it which prevents Congress from establishing justice, and securing the blessings of liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof. Recognizing the fact that Slavery did exist, it was not legislative, or assertion it, or in any manner guarantee its continuance forever, nor guarantee its existance one hour, if it endangers the life of the nation, or the existance of that very Constitution itself. The doctrine has often been announced that those who preach, write or speak against Slavery, are as wicked as those who are guilty of treason, and because they preach against the sin and thereby agitate the question, and will not let them overrun the country or rule the government of whole States and Territories and its rascals with as much impunity as they rob the slave of his labor, are monstrous wicked, as in other words, the great devines who are preaching against sin and thereby agitating the world, are, according to their doctrine, as guilty as the murderers, pirates and robbers that they denounce; and finally, that Jefferson and Franklin, for writing against the evils of Slavery, were as wicked as the wrongdoer they describe. Washington declared, in a letter to Lewis Morris, that there was no man living more of an abolitionist than himself, and here it is. There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of Slavery." Did Franklin think the Constitution he had just assisted in drafting, had, by its guarantee, bound the Government to sanction and sustain that institution which he was then so earnestly praying to destroy?

Some of the State rights men contend that even if the Proclamation does, as a war measure end Slavery in South Carolina, for instance,--that they can and may, as a State right, after the Union is restored, establish Slavery again, and make slaves of the free negroes, if a State has the power to make or create slaves, of course it is not restricted to color, and it can, with the same propriety make slaves of the "poor white trash." There is nothing in color that changes principles; and if it is a blessing and God's institution, as they pretend it is, there certainly is nothing in God's laws that prevents the whites from enjoying His blessings.

Another trap is frequently set by them, and they are cunning and heavy on, stone unturned, and Union men are sometimes caught by this trap--they say now that Mississippi, Arkansas, etc., are conquered, handcuffed, and they are willing to come back into the Union under the Constitution "as it was," won't you receive them on such reasonable terms? I do not know the policy of the Government. At the first glance the unwary does not see the snake in the grass. I think it would be criminally mild and lenient to receive them on any such terms, because, when they had the "Constitution as it was" with their own tool on the Supreme Bench to decide Dred Scott and to falsify the plainest English language to them, still they were not satisfied with it "as it was," and

Editor Was Thorn In Railroad's Side

Like the town of Carlisle, the old Kentucky Central Railroad which ran through that community 95 years ago has its difficulties too. The Carlisle Mercury, in an editorial published Dec. 1, 1881, made this humorous and biting attack on the ill-fated railroad.

"For peculiar eccentricities and an odd make-up generally we will bet a grease spot against 5 cents worth of wind pudding that there is no railroad in the United States that can hold a candle to the old K. C. It is candle is the old dilapidated, rickety, lop-sided string of twisted iron and rotten logs that stretches its eleventy length up the happy valley of brush Fork, under the high-sounding title of the Lexington & Central Railroad. If the concern were to occasionally blow an engine, run over someone or jump through a bridge, it would be nothing out of the regular line of railroad catastrophies, but the crazy old thing has a habit of doing so many peculiar acts that we are nervous when in its vicinity, and, at the approach of a train, we feel a disposition to get out of the way, as it is likely at any time to cut a funny caper. We have know a railroad train to jump a bridge and down a hundred feet at a river, killing seventy-five persons, but we have never heard of a case other than a Kentucky Central train that has, while running along through perfectly level section of country, jumped up in the air and come down slap across the track, and we do not think there is another railroad in the country whose trains get off the track so "thunderstone, wall. Whatever peculiarities may characterize it in the future, we do not think it can surpass its recent rare eccentricities. On last Wednesday evening, while coming up from Maysville, the freight train was suddenly taken with one of its eccentric whims and deliberately got off the track, went over and lay down in a fence corner like a tired hog, where it lay barricading the way and delaying the passenger train until late the next day."

But poking fun at the KC was hardly a novelty. A few days earlier the outspoken Kentucky editor had written the following:

"A KC train jumped the track down at Elizaville the other day and another train on the same road jumped the track over at Talbott's Station, ditching five freight cars. From these latest freaks it will be seen that the regular jumping-off place has been changed from Millersburg to the Maysville railroad line from Maysville to Covington. It would have been better to have kept

ONE OF CARLISLE'S FIRST COURTHOUSES was presumably built in 1844 and served as the seat of justice until the present courthouse was erected in 1893. The sheriff's office and county clerk's office were on either side of the main building. The Mercury is indebted to Miss Mary Frances Fisher for the photograph.

other calling by a parcel of sympathizing scoundrels, and the pulpit and other calling would vanish like the frost before the sun, if they preached truth or religion. Verily! verily they will have their reward, and in due time hell will be full of such charity. I spoke of Pharoah in another part, let us now draw a parallel between our situation and his case. He was warned that if he did not let the bondsmen go, that his rivers would run with floods, that frogs and lice would infest his lands, that the first born of every family would die, but his heart was hardened by the Almighty, in order that he might, through Pharoah, show his disapprobation of such a system, and a lesson for mankind, thus not our country run with blood? There is scarcely a family throughout the length and breath of the land but has lost a son, brother, father, or some member. Moses started with six hundred thousand, and Pharoah followed with six hundren chariots, and men enough to capture Moses. He must therefore had six hundred thousand or more.

Where was the storm that slumbered until the host

Of blood stained Paroah left their trembling coast?

Then look the deep in wild commotion flow,

And heaved an ocean on their march below."

The lesson tought through Pharoah is forgotten, and has to be again taught us. We have lost our six hundred thousand men; the hearts of the slavery party are hardened; they are not marching into the Red Sea, and will surely be overwhelmed.

Leonidas Metcalfe.

April 20, 1916--

Advertisement; Buy a Ford--The practical car--costs little more than horse and buggy and but little more to operate than to feed the horse--is the best you can buy for $1000.

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Briefs

Jan. 6, 1916--

"Miss Frances Kash, daughter of Dr. C.W. Kash, of Moorefield, and granddaughter of Dr. O.S. Kash, of Carlisle, was awarded the Shetland Pony and Cart offered by 10 business houses of Carlisle in a contest which closed Dec. 24."

March 16, 1916--

Advertisement; Appearing at the Lexington Opera House for one week; "The Birth of a Nation" The Mightiest Spectacle ever produced. 18,000 persons, 3,000 horses, eight months in the making; cost--$500,000. Prices--Evening from $2.00 to 25 cents gallery seats.

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