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Position	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
One	\$1.00	.75	.50	.30	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05
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For a shorter time at proportionate rates.
One inch of space constitutes a square.

DIRECTORY.
COUNTY DIRECTORY,
CIRCUIT COURT.
On Lucas P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.
H. J. Joseph, Judge, Hartford.
J. P. Barrett, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
J. P. Barrett, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
D. L. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—
J. P. Barrett, Hartford; J. P. Barrett, Hartford; J. P. Barrett, Hartford.
County begins on the first Monday in every month.

EXPLANATORY.
By the failures of Carhart, Whitford & Co., and Rind-koff Bros. & Co., New York City, about \$3,000,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Clothing was thrown on the market. Most retail dealers had carried over so much clothing from the winter of 1883, that few were in position to take advantage of these great breaks. This consequently forced these goods to be sold for almost a song. Our house being the only one in Louisville that had completely sold out its last winter's stock, was the only one in this city that could profit by these failures, and with money in hand, our New York buyers bought recklessly in quantity. The prices at which clothing was offered him were so low that he bought more than we could conveniently handle, especially as the weather during September was so warm, and heavy-weight goods did not move rapidly. Now we have got these goods and they must be sold. To move them quick we offer the above inducements. Buying these goods as low as we did, we can well afford to give these presents and still undersell our competitors. But remember, these presents only go with CASH SALES. Men's Suits from \$5 up; Men's Overcoats from \$4 up; Children's Suits from \$2.50 up; Boys' Suits from \$4.50 up.

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be applied to it on common sense. There can be little question that the continued close covering of the head with hats and caps is one very constant cause of baldness. Women, in our own communities, seldom lose their hair, except from sudden causes; and among those nations where the head is habitually left bare or but slightly covered, baldness is practically unknown. At the same time the beard, which is of the same class of hair as that of the scalp, but which is always uncovered, does not fall with age. A reform in our style of head gear is very desirable, but it is not at all likely to be accomplished.

that Dr. Schwenger, of Munich, has discovered a new mode of reducing the bulk of the human frame. It is, never to eat and drink at the same time, but to let two hours intervene. He has, it is said, cured Prince Bismarck of a tendency to obesity in this way. Fat people have now their choice between two systems: 1. The original Banting, which consists of eating nothing containing starch, sugar, or fat. 2. The German Banting, which allows fat, but forbids sugar or starch. 3. A Munich system, which consists of being clothed in wool and sleeping in flannel blankets instead of sheets. 4. Not eating and drinking at the same time.

SANDWICHES.
The best and most important part of man's education is that which gives himself.
Don't shake with chills or burn with fever. Wilder's Chill Tonic is the sure cure.
If you are determined to die a slave to custom, see that it is at least a good one.
Turn to pieces with a cough? Wilder's Wild Cherry Tonic will mend you up as good as new.
What you are doing for love you can do no longer for mere gain. The higher motives drives out the lower.
"Five birds make the feathers," and Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash make the blood pure and healthy.
Good breeding is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the daily occurrences of life.
Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters and all Indigestion Consumption and Biliousness.
A virtuous man who has passed through the temptations of the world may be compared to a fish which lives all the time in salt water, yet is still fresh.
A young man is made better by a father's love and a mother's care, as Wilder's Chill Tonic also makes and restores the blood.
Our Lord God doth like a printer, who seteth the letters backward; we see and feel well his setting, but we shall read the print youder, in the life to come.
The advice of our friends must be attended to with a judicious reserve; we must not give our lives up to it, and blindly follow their determination, right or wrong.
Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing specific for all complaints arising from a disarrangement of the functions of the liver. It purifies the blood and infuses new life into the invalid. Pains in the side, general weakness, loss of appetite, headache, bilious attacks, &c., &c., are sure indications that a corrective is needed. Prickly Ash Bitters is especially adapted for these complaints. It arouses a torpid liver to action and restores it to a healthy condition. 45 ct.

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
Cor. of Fourth and Market Sts., Louisville.

filled with sperm oil at Levi Starbuck's oil factory late in the evening before the Edna sailed, and as the men were in a hurry to get it on board before night, they used larger branding irons than the ones used in branding the other casks already on board the schooner, and when the cask was taken on board there was not room for it below and it was washed on the schooner's deck, and the cask brought from Baltimore by Capt. Thane was fully inflated as the last cask of oil taken on board the ill-fated vessel, and was the only thing that was ever found that was known to belong on board her at the time she sailed from Nantucket Island on her last voyage.

The suggestion was some time ago made in our columns that bald heads might perhaps be covered anew with hair by "skin grafts," i. e., applying bits taken from other scalps and causing them to take root and spread. No doubt, such bits might be attached, but the whole matter is merely a wild fancy without practical value. We can make "skin grafts" take hold, but it is only where the skin is destroyed and the surface raw and exposed, commonly rendered so by disease. Assuming that some person (though it is difficult to believe that such a person could be found) would consent to have his scalp peeled away in preparation for the operation, and then assuming that some other person could be found who would consent to appropriate his own scalp to cutting out the proper bits for the work, yet then the very best possible success (even theoretically) must be extremely imperfect. The denuded surface would heal so rapidly between the "grafts" that no extension on their part could take place, and a head with small specks of hair here and there would be the only attainable result. "Crazy patch work" is fashionable, but perhaps not many would care to wear it in that way.

The Mound-Builders.
At the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, a highly interesting statement was made by Prof. F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, concerning his recent explorations of certain mounds in the Ohio Valley. The subject was illustrated by drawings hung upon the wall, and by photographs. These explorations, in which he was assisted by Dr. C. L. Metz, of Madisonville, O., were made last year, and were restricted to one particular mound field or tract upon the borders of the little Miami River, in Madisonville, about twenty miles from Cincinnati. It is to be regarded as one of the felicitous of the event—for the work and its results constitute an event in the history of the world—that, being situated so near to one of the great cities of the land, it has happened that no persons impelled by meretricious curiosity have hitherto dug into these mounds in a random way, and thus practically destroyed them in respect to their special value to the archaeologist. The excavations now made were conducted on the most approved methods of science. Nothing worthy of notice has escaped observation and record, and every relic has been carefully preserved for scientific purposes. In the brief discussion which followed the Professor's statement, one of the members of the society declared the results thus reached to be the most important discovery yet made in American archaeology. Several of these mounds were what are called "altar mounds," and in these the valuable and instructive relics were found. These, in number and variety, were sufficient in themselves, if none others had ever been found, to give a very distinct idea of the civilization of the social state of the ancient mound builders. Among other things found were articles of personal adornment, such as ear-rings of pearl and bracelets of metal. The precise advance of the art of working metals is thus disclosed. The metals had been wrought by hammering the ore. Moltan work was beyond the skill, or rather the knowledge of the artificer. The metals were iron, copper, silver and gold. This is the first time gold has been found in the mounds. The gold, and in some instances the silver, was used for plating an inferior metal, being hammered thin and clutched at the edges. Most significant of all perhaps, was a little statuette, which not only presented the human form in a shapely way—it might also be said artistic contour, but showed also the earrings and the drapery of the waist which were fashionable in the American prehistoric times. Some of these relics must originally have come from the Florida coast, from Lake Superior and from the Rocky Mountains, indicating thus extensive migration or intercommunication. The indications are that the cremation of the dead was practiced by these natives, and that an altar mound is significant of some great sacrificial ceremony, and that these trinkets and relics, some of which pertained to the useful arts, represented an offering on the part of these people, equivalent in comparison with our scale of values, to hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*Mechanical News.*

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After the election.
The number of votes are over—
The Democrats have gained their Grover; and it is time we all rejoiced.
To hunt our rat-holes and creep in; to strange the things should come to pass, that I am killed by my own Jacks; and then we'll hide our tracks behind as "old King" himself can never find us.

It is in this manner that the hair is now so well known that there can be no question as to the cause of baldness. It is produced by a failure of normal nutrition in the papillae at the base of each hair follicle. Imperfect work being done in the capillaries, which are here richly distributed, the cells which constitute a hair shaft are not formed in their due proportion, the old shaft thus feebly sustained becomes loose and drops away, leaving nothing in its place. This failure of nutrition may have a sudden cause, of which the effect will be but temporary. For instance, an attack of typhoid fever often leaves the papillae of the scalp so much enfeebled that rapid baldness ensues. The papillae, however, still retain their vitality, and as the system regains its strength they quickly recover their potentiality, and the hair comes again, perhaps thicker than before.

The Rainy Day.
What has become of the good old fashioned rainy day of our childhood, when we got up and found the windows of Heaven open, and sheet after sheet of sweet, fresh-smelling soft water pouring down like a benediction upon the earth, when we knew we could stay home from school, and hunt into all the old corners, and beat on our stomachs and read books too large to hold, and have warm bread with apples on it and stand under the eaves to grow; when it rained in a steady, business-like way all day, with no lull, and little pools of water were on the kitchen hearth, and mother sat by the west window and out carpet rag, and told us about the deluge in a way that always convinced us she must have been there?
That rainy day, which never failed to come just so often, when we were allowed to follow her into the spare room where Cynthia was "laid out," and which smelled of sweet lavender and rose leaves. There mother told us of the one little sister dead before we were born, how pretty and smart she was, how she knew all the catechism by heart, and could say chapters and chapters from the Bible without ever looking on. And we saw her picture watch the little smiling bright-eyed niece came out and play. And when at sunset a lone, bright star shone alone out from a great gray moving panorama of clouds, we were more than happy. It was like the resurrection of a new world. And there was always a rainbow; and mother would tell us its significance, explain its seven primary colors, and always add, "I had a scar once just like the rainbow. Father brought it to me from the West Indies." We thought our mother a queen then, for having had such a treasure.

Sulphur a Remedy for Cholera.
The carrying of a roll of brimstone in the pocket is believed by many persons to be a sovereign remedy for cholera. I believe it has been tried by a Doctor Haff to establish it as a fact that a half arachon of the flowers of sulphur worn in the foot of each stocking is a sure preventive of cholera, and that one clad as it were in this sanitary armor, may walk unscathed through the very hotbeds of the disease. Any lingering doubts as to the efficacy of this method, the New England Medical Monthly faculty's asserts, are dispelled by the fact that while the doctor, who lives somewhere in England, has not had for the last six months a single death from cholera in his practice, a large number of the Egyptians, who unfortunately had no stockings, and were, therefore, unable to apply the remedy, succumbed to the disease.—*Scientific American.*

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Oil from Nature's Wells.
The skin on the head is kept soft and flexible by a secretion from the oil glands. When these are clogged the hair dries and falls off. Parker's Hair Balm renews their action, restores the original color to the hair, makes it soft and glossy. It also eradicates dandruff. Not greasy, not a dye, deliciously perfumed. Delightful for a lady's toilet. The best of dressings. Preferable to all similar articles because of its superior cleanliness and purity. 45 ct.

Whoooping Cough.
A correspondent writes: "Will you not give your readers an article on whooping cough, stating what it is, and whether there is any known remedy." The disease is a peculiar form of bronchitis, attended, in its first stage, with some fever, and, in the second, with spasms of the glottis, the vocal cords in the upper part of the larynx. It is highly infectious, and since few children escape it, and it generally develops one's susceptibility to a second attack, it is largely confined to childhood. At the commencement it resembles a hard cold, but the acts of coughing are more violent, and longer. At length it may be in two or three days, or in as many weeks—the spasms of the glottis are developed, and the well known whoop settles its real character. The whoop is due to the fact that it is impossible to take breath during the rapid coughing, and hence, on its ceasing, there is a long and labored rush of air. Moreover, as the blood cannot freely enter the lungs during the protracted, the imbedded blood causes the veins of the neck to swell out, gives the face a livid look, and sometimes occasional various hemorrhages—of the nose, stomach and lungs. But there is no danger of the patient's dying of suffocation, as is so often feared. The disease may be quite mild or very severe. Occasionally the person gets well in a few days without any medical aid. But generally the disease lasts six weeks. Sometimes when neglected it runs on many months. As a rule, the paroxysms gradually become less severe and frequent, and then cease; though for a time an ordinary cold will be attended with a whoop.

The Proper Weight of Man.
Prof. Huxley gives the following table of what a full grown man should be divided: Weight, 154 pounds; Made up thus: Muscles and their appendages, 68 pounds; skeleton, 24 pounds; skin, 10 pounds; fat, 28 pounds; brain, 3 pounds; thoracic viscera, 31 pounds; abdominal viscera, 11 pounds; blood which would drain from body, 7 pounds. This man ought to consume per diem: Lean beefsteak, 5.0 grains; bread, 6.000 grains; milk, 7.000 grains; potatoes, 3.000 grains; butter, 600 grains; and water, 22.900 grains. His heart should beat 75 times a minute, and he should breathe 15 times a minute. In 24 hours he would vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 100 per cent; a man, therefore, of the weight mentioned ought to have 800 cubic feet of well ventilated space. 800 would throw off by the skin 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid every 24 hours, and his total loss during the 24 hours would be 5 pounds of water and a little above 2 pounds of other matter. In this connection we read

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Are You Tired of Being Sick?
We want to say a word to the men, women and girls who work in stores, offices and factories. There are hundreds of thousands of you in the country. Very few of you are well. You are shut up too much and exercise too little. In this way you get sick. Your blood is bad, your digestion poor, your head often aches, you don't feel like work. Your liver, stomach and kidneys are out of order. Parker's Tonic has cured hundreds of such cases. It is pure, sure and pleasant. 45 ct.

Do Young Men Realize Their Chances in Life?
Do young men realize their opportunities? It is scarcely possible that they can. It requires a retrospective view, with a sigh for what might have been, to do that. It seems to us, as we look back at college days, that we were led into an illusory light. The purpose of the professor seemed to excite our hopes, and to lead us to exertion by the promise of great rewards in life. The result was that the future looked like the days of the morning, all rosy and glorious, and that we were birds who had but to rise into it by an easy flight. Those professors certainly repeated the apothegm: "No excellence without labor," often enough, but the glory of hope filled our visions, and left no room for the difficult and rocky land, some which lay below, and over which we must toil, step by step. The result we think is to be seen in their substantial careers. One or two, overfull of self-confidence, fell into vice, and perished on the threshold of real life. One

Autumn Leaves.
Maple and oak are most desirable; sumac and ivy must be gathered after the first light frost, or the leaves will fall from the stem. Ferns may be gathered at any time. The leaves when gathered should be placed in a large book; this may be made of common newspaper with pastebord covers. Immediately after gathering, take a moderately warm iron, rub white wax over it, and apply to the surface of each leaf. Do not press the leaves with the iron, for wax, or they will become perfectly flat. Very pretty arrangements are made by placing a sheet of gum arabic leaves between two pieces of bismut wire, which are kept in shape by bonnet wire, and bound with bright colored ribbon. A bird cage of autumn leaves with a stuffed bird in it, is pretty ornament for a winter room, though a few birds in a wire cage would be in some respects more desirable.

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