The Interior Journal.

W. P. WALTON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

T. R. WALTON, JR.,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 14. STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1881. WHOLE NUMBER 482.

The Interior Journal.

NOTICE.

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(For The Interior Journal.)

"PRAISE THE LORD."

Faith Cure—Yet Again.

Dear Friends:

Here is a *bona fide* extract from a letter recently received by one of us, which will introduce what I may have to say:

"And now tell me something about these prayer cures. I have been seeing mention made of the subject by Kentucky papers, and I want to know what you can say on the subject.

Do you believe that every case in which the anointer and the patient both have faith to believe that the disease can be cured, that it *will* be? Or do you think that only in certain cases is it efficacious?—cases which present no difference to the medical man from those not cured? Or do you believe that it only operates in diseases which would, in time, be cured by medical treatment, or would yield to the unaided restorative and recuperative powers of nature, only hastening the cure?

Do you find that it operates as you expect? Do you find that enough are cured to justify the belief that a miracle was wrought? Or do you find that many who, to all appearances, have faith as great as those who are apparently miraculous healed, are not healed? Or do you think those who are cured owe it to faith, and those who are not cured, lack the requisite faith?

If all diseases were cured by faith, would not the faithful live forever unless cut off by accident? Or would they lose faith and so fall a prey to disease in old age? Or pay the debt of nature thro' sheer loss of vital energy?

I do not ask these questions with the purpose, as you may think, of ridiculing a belief which I have not faith enough to entertain. I do so because I want to know exactly what you believe, and whether you find sufficient encouragement from actual results to induce you to persevere in this belief. Or, whether you do not recognize in the outcome of this experiment, reason to believe that you have misinterpreted the word of God?

I do not speak as a scoffer, but as an earnest inquirer after truth, in which light I beg you will consider me."

I have full sympathy with such perplexities. I should, not very long ago, have propounded similar questions in perhaps a still more ridiculous way. My present experience and a narrative of the LORD'S leadings in my own case may answer some of them, and give a clue to the solution of others:

About a week ago, as I was reading a little book by Miss Carrie T. Judd, entitled "The Prayer of Faith," (I wish all would read it) the question came to me from some source: "Why are you reading this book on cures wrought by the power of God through faith, though a pair of spectacles made by a man to repair the wear and tear of time upon your eyes? *Must* your eyes wear out? Is there no remedy radiant enough to arrest the progress of inevitable failure? Are these words, 'Who healeth *all* thy diseases?' a mere figure of speech? When your eyes began to fail, did you ever go to the LORD and ask *Him* to keep them 'undimmed,' as he did for Moses, or did you 'submit to the inevitable' and at once get a pair of spectacles? *Have you tried God at all* in the way enjoined by his word, in James v, 14:15, for example?" Conscience speedily answered these questions in the negative. Then came the question: "Will the LORD forgive your ignorance and unbelief, and yet restore, making the shadow to go back ten years upon life's dial, in answer to the prayer of faith?"

Then came another question: Will you knock away the human props and lean your whole weight upon the LORD for restoration, and a *renewal of youth*, as *promised* in Psalm 103? Here difficulties came trooping to the front thick and fast, but faith had but one answer to one and all, "My grace is sufficient for thee." So there and then I laid aside my glasses and confided the whole case to my Heavenly Physician. And there, by His grace, *will* I leave it, until the *experience* of the cure I fully trust Him for, shall be mine. Meanwhile I have nothing to do but "hold fast the *confession* of faith without wavering: for He is faithful who has promised." For awhile I am *practically blind*, and one must have the experience to appreciate the innumerable annoyances of my present condition. Yet "none of those things move me," so long as I know that the LORD is leading me, and it is a joy to submit to any trial of faith that may bring glory in the end to His dear name. For will it not glorify Him thus to hold Satan in check? Did not He come to "destroy the works of the devil?" And if he is to use me in future in healing diseases of the body as well as in the salvation of the soul, what a joyful testimony I can bear to the afflicted in saying, "Jesus did thus and thus for me." For seeing clearly, as I do, that the failing faith of His followers is the *great* reason why Jesus' power is not more glorified in the cure of all "ills that flesh is heir to;" and feeling deeply, as I do, the sad reproach of having the "lame, the halt, the blind," the "sick of divers diseases" laid at our feet unhealed, as though there were no balm Gilead and no physician there;" and longing, as I do, to be sent forth by the dear Master with a full commission for soul and body, and to have the "healing of the sick" joined to the "preaching of the gospel everywhere," as in the olden time; it seems to me that any amount of self-denial can but cheaply purchase the sweet privilege of being thus used by the Master, and these sharp trials of faith can only be looked upon as signs of a vigorous spiritual manhood that can afford to "endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Like the fasts and vigils of him who coveted the golden spurs of Knighthood, or the patient self-denial of him who would earn a laurel wreath in the old arena. "Now these did it for a corruptible; we for an incorruptible crown."

"But suppose this is all a delusion of Satan?" Suppose it is. I am sure the LORD will over rule it, and "out of the eater bring forth meat; and out of the strong bring forth sweetness," if the heart be honest though misguided.

"And what if you should fail in being cured?" Alas! why will not some one say, "Suppose you should succeed?" But the current of supposition is all the other way. As when one starts out to be a Christian, "Suppose I should not persevere," &c., &c. But this leads me to say that should unbelief bring failure, or should it turn out to be a mistaken delusion from the first, it will only follow that *I am weak*, not that the LORD is unfaithful. No principle is involved bringing into disrepute any promise of the LORD. It is written, "Believe in the LORD Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Here is a *positive word* of the LORD. It is *not* written, "If you will lay aside your glasses I will restore youthful vision." I think I can truly *infer* this from Scripture, and I am acting now upon this basis, but yet it may be only an inference of a mistaken man of "like passions" with yourselves. Let no one attach undue importance to this "experiment," as some would call it. The LORD is not irretrievably committed to restore my eyes or stand before all as false to His word *I certainly think no such thing*, though firmly convinced that I have a plain promise to stand upon. And finally, in all this "faith cure," I see clearly that faith begins "as a grain of mustard seed," and by the LORD giving it undying root and vigorous growth, *in the exercise of such faith as we now have*, it will soon be "chiefest among herbs." If I stood now in the presence of one "born blind," or a dead body, I have no *present* faith to call forth the promise to heal or raise to life again. But I have faith in minor cases and have already successfully exercised it. And I am sure it is *growing* and will grow, rapidly or slowly, as I am "faithful in that which is least." One must crawl before walking, and I am a novice in healing the body, as yet. By the LORD'S dear grace, I shall get further on, after which, "If by any means I may save some," is my motto, as it was Paul's. The LORD will see to all the rest, and I will go on trusting HIM.

To sum up. As I see at present, I am acting on a *carte blanche* commission. 'I am authorized to "preach the gospel to every creature," to "heal the sick, raise the dead, cast out devils;" receiving freely, I am to give freely." *There is no limit.* "*All things* are possible with *God*." "All things are possible *to him that believeth*." "According to FAITH it shall be done, by HIM, who has all power in heaven and on earth." But Faith has *growth*. Peter raises not the dead at first. Paul works no miracles at the outset. Let any one read of the transition from *Saul* to *Paul*, in Acts XIII, and it will throw light on this subject. So, the feebleest believer, if only he will *exercise faith fully, the trust he now has*, may hope to purchase to himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith." In the cases where I have exercised faith, *according to my measure*, it has "worked like a charm." In the case in hand, of trusting for a restoration of lost youthful vigor of sight, I may be "stretching myself beyond my measure," as the Scripture hath it; and if so, there may be partial or total failure, or I may in time "work up" to the needed measure, and so get the blessing. God "gives not account" of His *methods* to any, unless he *sees fit*. I can wait for Him to show me His blessed will, and advance or retreat as He may order. At present, it seems clear to me that I am following His leading. If anything written here shall encourage any among my brethren in the ministry to "follow on to know the LORD" with me, I shall be thankful. I praise the LORD for awaking some of them. To such I would say as having been "found faithful" in some measure: "Be of good cheer: As in the preaching of the gospel, we travel on from the 'novice' stage where we deem it essential to have pulpit cushions to clutch in one agony of attempt to "do our duty," on from the fully written discourse to a "skeleton" of "headings;" on to the blessed freedom and sunlight of entire trust in the LORD for "utterance." So in the second part of our blessed commission. At first we shall fail and blunder once and again. But only "let *patience* have her perfect work, and we shall be perfect and entire, lacking nothing." We have "need of patience" to be "followers of those who thro' *faith and patience* have inherited the *promise*." Oh, the time is so short! It will be but the turning of an hour glass and Jesus will be here to *take account* as to who among his children have been faithful and to know what each one has "*gained by trading*." I write these words with a "single eye" to that solemn period, now so near." May the "LORD give us understanding in all things." Ever in Jesus,

GEO. O. BARNES.

A Year Without a Summer.

In the year 1816 there was a sharp frost in every month. It was known as "the year without a Summer." The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold Northern wind prevailed nearly all Summer. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, and scarcely any even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay $4 or $5 a bushel for corn of 1817, for seed for the next Spring's planting.

The peculiar adaption of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to so many phases of throat and bronchial diseases has rendered this remedy immensely popular. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

A Virginian has taken much pains to convince himself that four out of every five murders are committed when the wind is in the East.

Description of Jesus.

The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, when he deprived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written at the time and on the spot where Jesus Christ commenced his ministry, by Publius Lentullus, the Governor of Judea, to the Senate of Rome—Cæsar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days for the Governor to write home any event of importance which transpired while he held office:

CONSCRIPT FATHERS.—There appeared in the these our days, a man named Jesus Christ who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is excepted as a prophet of great truth; but his own deciples call him the Son of God. He hath raised the dead, cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as the beholder may both love and fear. His hair is the color of the filbert when fully ripe, plain to His ears, whence downward, it is more orient of color, curling and waving about His shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or partition of long hair after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delicate; His face is without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red; His nose and mouth are exactly formed; His beard is the color of his hair, and thick, not of any great height, but forked. In reproving, He is terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen Him laugh, but many have seen Him weep. A man, for His surpassing beauty, excelling the children of men."

Pardons Before Conviction.

The Breckinridge *News*, in an article on Governor Blackburn's abuse of the pardoning power, has this to say about pardons issued prior to conviction. It is simply approbation of the offense of which the recipient stands accused and license for him and others like-minded to repeat it whenever so disposed. It is such license, because in plain words the Governor says to him: "You have violated the law, and you will be condemned and punished if you reach trial. But it pleases me to interpose my authority between you and merited punishment. I paralyze the law, and you can go forth free and unpunished." That is the literal meaning of the pardon, whatever may be the language in which it is couched. What is the effect of it all? Crime is emboldened, because criminals recognize in the executive a defender and protector. The law is smitten under the fifth rib by the official who has sworn to see it faithfully and impartially executed, and to uphold its majesty and might before all the people. Courts are transformed into species of variety theatres where farces styled trials are performed.

Ida Kelly, of Itasca, Minnesota, sent a note to her lover, Sol Greismer, with whom she had quarrelled, asking him to come on a certain night and elope with her. Sol was elated by the idea of marrying her, partly because he wished to triumph over her parents, who had opposed the match. He was under her window with a ladder at midnight. She came down, dressed as though for a journey, and kissed him. They sat down at a little distance from the house and discussed the question which direction to take. Ida was in Sol's lap, with one arm thrown about his neck, when with the disengaged hand she cut his throat with a razor. Having murdered him, as she supposed, she ran back to her bed; but the wound was not mortal. It is conjectured that she intended his death to be attributed to suicide, as she was careful to regain the letter which had lured him.

A GOOD SUGGESTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—No one knows until she has tried it, says an experienced housewife to one of our contemporaries, how much she may change the aspect of things about the house by using a little varnish. On a sunshiny day take the old chairs and tables out on the porch or by an open door, and after thoroughly dusting and wiping off with a damp cloth, apply a thin coat of varnish, and so cover up scratches and marred spots of all kinds. It will dry in a very short time, and you will be surprised to see how much good you have done. A flannel cloth, with a very little linseed oil, is good to rub furniture with, but the greatest care must be exercised to prevent any oil being left on the wood to attract dust. It must be rubbed until you would not know, except by the improved appearance, that any oil had been used.

BUCKWHEAT.—Buckwheat is a very peculiar plant. While most other plants require a careful preparation of the soil to insure their growth, this one will prepare the soil not only for itself but for other crops, by pulverising it, if it is hard or tough. Hence one great value of buckwheat. When a crop of buckwheat is removed from the ground the soil will be found very nice and mellow. It has considerable value as a green manure, especially upon poor soils, soils that are too poor to give a good growth of clover. Of course it is not as valuable as clover for fertilizing purposes, and should never be preferred to it when it is possible to grow a good crop of clover.

Gus De Smith has got off a good one at last. They were talking about politics, and Gilhooly asked Gus what his politics were. Gus said he didn't know. He had known once, but had forgotten what kind of politics he had. "How does your father vote?" "Damfino," said Gus; "all I know about him is that he don't belong to the Liberal Greenback party, for when I tried to tap him for a hundred dollars, he didn't let down worth a cent."

In Paris false ears are a new manufacture for the toilet. Ladies who think they have ugly ears place these artistic productions under luxuriant tresses of false hair, fasten them to the natural ears, and wear them for show. False hair, false teeth, false breasts, false calves, false ears—what next?—[N. Y. Sun.

The mileage of telephone wires in the United States is estimated at 60,000 miles.

Haunted by His Crime.

The following striking example of the state of a murderer's heart, with its ceaseless memory and perpetual self-accusation, brings forcibly to mind the words of Webster: "A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no human assistance or sympathy." The case is that of Martin Battles, of Charlotte, N. Y., who twenty years ago shot and killed Cornelius Lynch. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to one year in the Auburn Penitentiary, and then to be hanged. His case was brought before the Court of Appeals. The Court decided that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and Battles was set at liberty. He enlisted in the Union army, and served through the late war. He then returned. He declared that he was constantly haunted by the presence of the man he had killed, and he was sorry that the sentence of the law had not been carried out. He endeavored to have himself placed on trial again, hoping that he would be re-convicted and hanged. He finally became a maniac, and was placed in the Western Asylum for the insane. He is still an inmate of that institution, and imagines that his victim is always present in his cell for the purpose of mocking and torturing him. He at times throws himself on his knees and begs Lynch to kill him. Although only 40 years of age, his hair is as white as a man's of 70. Every day is one of terror to him.—[New York Sun.

Training Tomatoes.

The season for planting tomatoes is nearly at hand, and I fear that lovers of this delicious fruit do not know how to grow them successfully. When the plants are ready for the garden, make a considerable hill of good compost. Chip manure is excellent, and a quantity of chicken manure is good. After the hill is made, drive a long stake through it. This may be six feet high. Set the plant near it. The training will require attention. The plant will immediately begin to sucker, or throw out side roots, just above each leaf. These must be cut off, and then the plant will run up vigorously. Tie it to the stake, and do not be afraid to use the knife. Keep on cutting each stem that appears in the axil of a leaf, and keep on tying. The first bearing branches come directly from the body of the plant. Remember that this trimming must be continued as long as the plant bears. Thus trained, the fruit is superior in size, quantity and flavor, beside being less liable to rot or drop off. I have never seen these directions printed; so I send them, hoping it will make some good housewives glad.—[Virginia E. B., in Country Gentleman.

THE RUSSIAN PRIEST'S WIFE.—There is only one happy woman in Russia. It is the priest's wife; and it is a common mode of expression to say, "as happy as a priest's wife." The reason why she is happy is because her husband's position depends upon her. If she dies he is deposed and becomes a mere layman; his property is taken away from him and distributed, half to his children and half to the government. This dreadful contingency makes the Russian priest careful to get a healthy wife if he can, and makes him take extraordinary good care of her after he has got her. He waits upon her in the most abject way. She must never get her feet wet, and she is petted and put in hot blankets, if she has so much as a cold in her head. It is the greatest possible good fortune for a girl to marry a priest—infinitely better than to be the wife of a noble.—[Jennie June.

WHAT A FARMER LIVES FOR.—The eccentric Lorenzo Dow describes in one of his characteristic sermons, the life of the farmer who is owned by his farm, and the paragraph, resurrected, is again going the rounds of the press. It is good enough to deserve a new life once in every ten years: "The average Western farmer toils hard, early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep—for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hoggish proceedings."

A woman at Cape Girardeau, Mo., who had suffered from a husband's neglect, traced him to a bar-room, where he was playing cards with several companions. Setting a colored dish she had in her hands down upon the table, she said, "Presuming, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed. With a forced laugh he invited his friends to dine with him, but on removing the cover from the dish found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your meal; it is the same your family have at home."

Sufferers with the toothache, give this a trial: "A little horse-radish scraped and laid on the wrist of the side afflicted will, in many cases, give speedy relief. A better way is to place a little scraped horse-radish in the mouth or the tooth and just around the gum. It relieves rheumatic pains in the gums and face also. The mouth may afterwards be rinsed with a little camphorated water, lukewarm."

The wicked flea has invaded the sanctity of woman's boudoir, and when the shades of evening wrap their sable mantle around tired nature, and the curtain is carefully drawn and the key-hole stuffed, then comes the tug of war, or words to that effect. So we have been told.—[Glasgow Times.

The meanest man in the country lives in Missouri. He pleaded in a breach of promise suit that a contract made on Sunday night was not binding.

"Hades and condemnation!" said Mr. Conkling, "this new revision puts me in a hades of a fix".—[New Era.

The Dentists and Gold.

It is not strange that 15,000 dentists find employment in the United States. Dr. J. N. Farrar, of New York, states in an article published in the *Dental Laboratory* that not less than half a ton of pure gold, costing about $500,000 is annually packed away in the mouths of Americans, and in addition to this, there is probably four times as much cheap material, such as silver, platina, etc., used in filling cavities in teeth. He makes the curious and interesting estimate that only 300 years would be required to bury the amount of gold coin now in circulation in the country ($150,000,000) in the graveyards. The magnitude of American dental operations is shown by the statement that about 300,000 artificial or porcelain teeth, mounted on various kinds of plates, are made every year. Dr. Farrar supplements these figures with the important statement, based on statistics compiled with painstaking labor, that out of an average of eighty people of all classes, only one can be found with perfect dental organs. The other seventy-nine require a dentist's care.

A FREE TRANSLATION.—Lawyer Benham, of the old Cincinnati bar, was an orator and very fond of showing off his classical learning before a jury. In a murder trial, in defending the prisoner, he warned the jury not to allow public opinion, which was against his client, to influence their verdict. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, in concluding his appeal, "give up, drop entirely all feeling in this important matter, and be like the ancient Roman in his adherence to the truth, who, in its defense, most eloquently declared: 'Amicus Cato, amicus Plato, amicus Cicero sed major veritas.' ["I am a friend to Cato, a friend to Plato, a friend to Cicero, but a greater friend to truth."] The next morning the lawyer found himself reported in the newspapers as follows: "Advocate Benham, the great orator, closed his great speech to the jury by eloquently disclaiming: 'I may cuss Cato, I may cuss Plato, I may cuss Cicero,' said Major Veritas.'"

SLEIGH BELLS—HOW MADE.—It has, no doubt, been a mystery to many how the iron ball inside of sleigh bells got there, and it is said to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. The sand core, with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mould. The hot metal burns the core so that it can be shaken out, leaving the ball within the shell. Ball valves, swivel joints, and many other articles are cast in the same manner.

Miss Leachman, of New Albany, Ind., felt insulted because Oscar Rosenbaum said she was no lady, and decided to refute his charge by cowhiding him. She armed herself with a heavy whip, managed to encounter her victim in a public place, and laid the lash across his face savagely. He hesitated to strike a woman, and her exploit would have been an entire victory had it not been for her brother, who had been hiding close by to protect her in case of need. He inadvertently exposed himself, and was thrashed by Rosenbaum so thoroughly that he had to be carried to a hospital.

An ingenious method of walking hens out of a garden has recently been patented. It is called the "progressive reform hen promulgator." It consists of an inverted spur which points backward into the ground, which is fastened to the hen. Any given hen, which flies over the fence with intent to scratch up the seeds, is immediately thwarted in her base design, for the spur sticks in the ground at the first effort to scratch and forces the hen to take a step forward; and thus step by step the hen is marched out of the garden.

Frank McDonald and his wife, of Shelbyville, Ind., are respectively 16 and 15 years old. They were married a year ago, and, already tiring of matrimony, have separated and gone back to their parents.

The following advertisement appears in a Canadian paper: "Will the gentleman who stole my melons last Saturday night be generous enough to return a few of the seed, as they are a choice variety?"

Beer consumption has increased in this country from 1,765,827 barrels, in 1863, to 13,347,112 barrels in 1880. The brewers, at their recent convention, felt very good humored over the increase.

So far as we have gone in the "New Version" we fail to discover that things are made any safer, hereafter, or the way any wider or easier than the old one.—[Richmond (Va.) State.

His Satanic Majesty has appointed Col. Robert G. Ingersoll his minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States.—[Breckinridge News.

The giraffe has never been known to utter a sound. In this respect it resembles a young lady in a street car when a gentleman gives up his seat to her.

"What is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.—[Salem Sunbeam.

Senator Conkling's law practice is said to be worth $25,000 a year, and he has $300,000 in hard cash. Platt is said to be worth $200,000.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no topic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.

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Office—South side Main Street, two doors above the Myers Hotel.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.

NOTICE
I WILL BE IN STANFORD TWO WEEKS of each month, from first Monday, and to Lancaster two weeks of each month, from third Monday. Office in St. Asaph Hotel, over Mattingly & Son's store. [No sign.]
462-tf R. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.

CONFECTIONERY
—AND—
LUNCH HOUSE!
THE CITIZENS OF LINCOLN ARE RESPectfully informed that I have opened a full line of Confectionaries of all kinds in Stanford, next door to McRoberts and Stagg, and in addition, will serve
HOT LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS.
Cake, Loaf Bread, Pies, &c., always on hand and special orders filled on the shortest notice.
477-tf JOHN T. HIGGINS.

J. T. HARRIS,
The Proprietor of the
Commercial Hotel,
Has opened a nice
Meat and Provision Store
Just opposite the St. Asaph Hotel, and will keep
Vegetables, Oysters, Fish and Fruits,
And will pay cash for all kinds of Country Produce, Hides, Sheep Skins, Furs, &c. Prices reasonable. Give him a call. 461-tf

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This Old and Well-Known Hotel Still Maintains its High Reputation.
—AND—
Its Proprietor is Determined that it Shall be Second to no Country Hotel in the State in its Fare, Appointments, or Attention to Comfort of their Guests.
Baggage will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers. The Bar will be always supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars. An excellent Livery is attached.

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THOS. RICHARDS, Prop'r.
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC FEB. 22nd, 1879
FARE, $2.00 PER DAY.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Special Accommodations Afforded Commercial Travelers.
Baggage Transferred Free of Charge.

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WALL PAPER!
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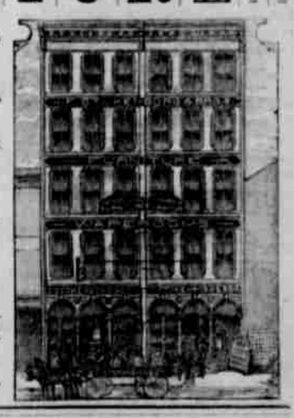
New Styles just received
—AT—
McROBERTS & STAGG'S.

F. STUKENBORG & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of
FURNITURE!!
MATTRESSES, CHAIRS,
Parlor Suits, &c.
Nos. 9 and 11 East Pearl Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
YOU WILL SAVE 10 TO 15 PER CENT. ON A bill of goods at our house.
French Dressing Case Sets, Marble-Top with Large Glass, At $45, $50, $60, $75 & Upwards.
Bureau Sets, $20, $25, $30 and up.
Parlor Suits, Seven Pieces, Either in Hair, Cloth or Terry, At $30, $35, $40, $50 & Upwards.
We warrant all our goods to be made of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and to give entire satisfaction. No charge for packing or cartage. All goods delivered to boat or railroad free of charge.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Nos. 9 & 11 East Pearl St., Lower Side, Near Main, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. R. WARREN & SON
P. O. STORE.
WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THEY CAN still be found at the old stand, and as usual have a full stock of everything in their line. Remember that they keep a first-class assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glass-, Queens- and Tinware, Cutlery, Tobacco, Cigars, Notions, &c.
In Staple Groceries they keep all grades of
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Vinegar, Coal Oil, Beans, Hominy, Rice, Starch, Soap, &c., &c.
Their Fancy Grocery Department consists of
Canned Goods, Such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peaches, Raspberries, Beans, Peas, Oysters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines, Mince Meat; Prunes; Pickles, Sauces, Cheese, Crackers, Maccaroni; Spices; Jellies and Mustard.
They have the Finest Line of Extracts that can be bought.
They have just laid in a good stock of Trace Chains, Collars, Backbands, Hames, Hamestrings, Rope of all sizes.
"Don't you forget it" that they buy, at all times, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c., and would like to supply all who need them with the latter named articles.
They are Agents for the Celebrated Champion Plow, the best in the world, so say some of our best farmers. Call and examine them.

NOTICE!
Having retired from the agency of the Singer Sewing Machines, I will devote my entire time hereafter to
Boot and Shoe-Making,
At my Old Stand on 2d Floor of the Odd Fellows Building. It is not necessary to make any great promises to the public. I have followed the trade here long enough to convince everybody of the
Excellence and Promptness!
With which I do my work. Call and see me.
426-tf PETER HAMTON, Stanford.

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To HAUL LUMBER!
I WANT TO CONTRACT WITH ONE OR TWO more responsible men to haul a million or more feet of Lumber
From the "Burnt Cabin Knob" to Moreland Station.
Mostly dry poplar Lumber. Distance ... five to six miles. Apply at once to me at my Mill, near Waynesville, Lincoln county, Ky.
429-tf B. F. McKINLEY.

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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Sheet Music, Books, and all Kinds of Musical Merchandise.
NO. 66 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.
Grand PIANOS, Square PIANOS, and Upright PIANOS,
In Rosewood, Satinwood, Mahogany, French Walnut and Ebonized Cases, in elegant designs to correspond with any style of Furniture.
Elegant Parlor Organs, Chapel Organs, Church Organs,
With one Manual, with two Manuals and Pedals, containing the most beautiful, powerful and useful combinations ever procured in reed Instruments.
We invite the public attention to our large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS, and our unequaled facilities for furnishing the best class of instruments at low rates. We purchase for net cash in larger quantities than any other house in this city. The expense of our PIANO and ORGAN Department is far less than some houses doing exclusively a Piano and Organ trade. We have reached lower prices than have been tendered by any dealers in this market, and guarantee all instruments as represented. We sell on easy monthly or quarterly payments, and any instrument taken on trial, not proving as represented, may be returned at our expense. We solicit correspondence with persons desiring to purchase, and take pleasure in answering all inquiries.
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