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Why do you suffer from Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache, rendering life miserable, when the remedy is at your hand?

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been a stranger. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

MENSTRUATION

with a woman of vigorous health passes off in due time without pain or discomfort; but when she approaches this crisis MONTHLY with a frail constitution and feeble health she endangers both her physical and mental powers.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

if taken a few days before the monthly sickness sets in and continued untill nature performs her functions, has no equal as a SPECIFIC for Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed and Irregular

MENSTRUATION

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CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.
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The most Celebrated Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chronic Disease Specialist in the State.

J. S. APPLEMAN, M. D.,

THE CELEBRATED

English Specialist,

Formerly Professor of Practice of Medicine,

Electrical Medical College,

TORONTO, CANADA,

Now Examining Physician of the

Southern Medical Institute,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will be at Myers House, Stanford Tuesday, April 25, one day only.

Returning every four weeks during the year.

Dr. Appleman is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and the Electrical Medical College, Toronto, Canada. He has made a special study of the diseases he treated in the great Bellevue and Charity Hospital for several years and recognizes no superior in diagnosing and treating Chronic Diseases. He devotes all his time to the treatment of chronic and nervous diseases of both sexes and his skill as an expert in this class of cases is well established. Treats successfully, and

Permanently Cures

Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Ringing in Ears Deafness, Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Lungs, Kidney, Urinary and Bladder troubles.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Rheumatism and Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits positively cured.

Young or middle aged men suffering from Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Eruptions, the results of errors or excesses, should call before it is too late We gurantee a cure if case has not gone too far.

Superfluous hair and all eruptions of the face permanently removed.

Blood and Skin Diseases.

As Syphilis, Scrofula, Stricture, Gleet, etc., cured by never failing remedies.

Diseases of women, such as Leucorrhea, painful Menstruation. Displacement of Womb, bearing down pains in back, relieved in short time.

The Doctor carries all his portable instruments and comes prepared to examine the most obscure medical and surgical cases.

He undertakes no incurable diseases but cures hundreds given up to die.

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MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS

Has led all Worm Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Prepared by RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK

TREATMENT OF STALLIONS.

Some Excellent Horse Sense From a Successful Breeder.

I owned the Duke of Perche, and in the 13 years I owned him he never got as few as 81 mares in foal in one year, while he did get as high as 150 colts in a single year. He served a large number of mares every year I had him and died when past 20 years old from strangulated hernia. He had served 91 mares that year, and the last five served within the last week of his life all got in foal.

I tried all the various ways of keeping and using this horse. I moved him during the season the first three or four years I had him, drove him on the road one or two winters, used him in the lumber woods hauling lumber and logs a couple of winters beside another stallion, used him to break colts with, and one or two winters had a man ride him from two to four miles a day.

Finally the last few years I gave him a big box stall and led him to water twice a day, and that was all the exercise he had, yet he was never more sure in his life than those last years. Neither were his colts ever more strong or vigorous, and they were always strong, there being 92 foaled in one year before there was one lost. Therefore I have come to the conclusion that many of the whims and theories as practiced by stallion owners are worse than useless, and that their stallions are sure and remain so in spite of them instead of on account of them.

I firmly believe that the best and safest way to handle any stallion of the heavy breeds is to give him a large box stall with a field of an acre or so attached, with water in his stall and the lot fenced with wire that the air may circulate freely, and then let him run except in very cold or rainy weather when he should be kept in, and a horse that has not gimp enough to exercise himself all he needs without chasing with a whip should never be bred to, but castrated at once.

I believe also that the closer we follow nature the surer we are to be right, and therefore should breed mares when they are in heat, be it seven days or seventeen after foaling. There can be no positive time given or rule laid down for all to follow. I have had mares that would never get in foal till the colts were two months or so old, and others that when bred from the seventh to tenth day would always get in foal, but when allowed to go by that time could not be got in foal again until after the colt was weaned.

Neither do I think it wise to examine mares, except in unusual cases perhaps, and I have not the least doubt that more abortions have been caused and loss of service occasioned by examining them at from three to eight weeks after breeding than have ever been gained by such examinations, especially by the ordinary stallion keepers. I have never been able to learn by observation or otherwise any way to tell whether a mare was likely to breed or not except by having her served by the horse. Many times I have thought I had, but always something turned up soon to show me that I could not tell, and this applies to all other notions and whims regarding care of stallions and horse breeding in general. One needs to have a lot of good common sense and use it.—E. Woodman in Breeder's Gazette.

The Delaine Merino.

No one breed can supply the office designed to the whole ovine family. Each breed has its peculiarities, which adapt it, a little better than any other, to a certain environment. No breed but with proper care will conduct its owner up the hill of prosperity. The smooth Delaine Merino will come as near as any to being an all purpose sheep. While the Merino wool will not supply the place of coarser materials in the manufacture of some fabrics, it will come nearer than any other one grade in supplying the wants of man.

Do I hear some one say there is too much gum and grease along with it—that we cannot afford to have so much of the best part of our feed converted into an article which yields no returns save to the railroad corporations that are instrumental in its transportation? That is all true, but we can dispense with this great excess of foreign matter without exterminating the Merino. By proper breeding the Merino can be made to produce meat fit for a king, and the wrinkled Merino may become a stalwart, noble creature, attracting the eye and worthy a tenement on the most princely farms that dot the prairies of Iowa. N. Sanson, an eminent writer on the subject of "How to Feed and Clothe the Millions of Europe on Their Small, High Priced Farms," declares in favor of the wool and mutton producing Merino.

In February, 1890, I sold a carload of grade Shropshire lambs and yearlings which averaged in Chicago 121 pounds and sold for 6¼ cents. The same year soon after shearing I shipped a load of 2-year-old half blood Delaines, the other half being the Vermont type, that averaged 105 pounds and sold for 5¼ cents. As I had their fleeces left I considered that there was as much profit in the latter as in the first load. As to the dressing qualities of the Merino, at the fat stock show of 1889 the produce of a Shropshire ram and a Merino ewe won the prize over all breeds on the block.—Joseph Edgerton.

When hens are first allowed to run out after confinement for the winter, if they have not had an abundance of green food or good clover hay they will sometimes eat so greedily of the grass that they find, and which is dead and dry, that it will pack their crops and they become "crop bound." There is but one remedy. Cut open the crop with a sharp knife, remove the hay and sew up the wound. But a hearty feed of cabbage leaves is a preventive of the trouble, and that is better than a cure.

THE BRONZE TURKEY.

Early Hatched Turkeys Will Weigh Fifteen Pounds by Thanksgiving.

The bronze turkey heads the list of our improved varieties. Of late years it has supplanted the smaller kinds on account of its great size, hardiness, richness of plumage and adaptation to the farm. It is purely an American breed. The bronze turkey varies the least from the wild breed in respect to color and is a decided improvement upon it both in size and luster of plumage. Nothing can exceed the brilliant and varied tints of color of a bronze gobbler in his second year. They permeate through the rich dark bronze, assimilating to that of burnished gold in the sunlight and fairly rivaling the famed Impeyan pheasant in richness and luster.

When bred pure and from choice strains, these birds attain heavy weights. They are the largest of the poultry race and acclimated to our cold and changeable climate. They are well adapted for farmers and suburban residents who have plenty of range, being more profitable when they can roam through the meadows, stubbles and groves and procure a large share of their living. If hatched early and properly cared for and fed, they will average from 12 to 15 pounds at Thanksgiving. At maturity they often reach 35 pounds and more, but from 20 to 25 pounds may be taken as a fair average. A 2 or 3-year-old bronze gobbler crossed on the common turkey will add several pounds to the weight of each of the chicks the first year. The excess of weight in an ordinary brood would pay the first cost of the sire and leave an improved stock for further profit.

The custom of keeping up Thanksgiving and other winter holidays is an incentive for raising this American bird. The Americans do not take to goose flesh so kindly as the Europeans. Every farmer and suburban resident outside of crowded localities can raise turkeys. It is not very difficult if one observes three requisites—namely, healthy and robust stock for breeders, proper food for the young birds and security from wet and dampness until they show red about the head.

The young brood should be placed with the mother in a large, roomy coop, safe from rain and cold winds, on a knoll or elevated spot facing the south. The grass and weeds around the coop should be cut close. Two boards placed edgewise and staked each side will serve for a temporary fence. Chaff, dry leaves or cut straw should always be at the bottom of the coop to prevent the poults resting on the damp ground. Hard boiled egg and stale bread crumbs mixed, with a little sweet milk added at first; baked oatmeal or middlings and oatmeal mixed, with a pinch of sulphur mixed in the food twice a week; cut onions and dandelions mixed with the food, cottage cheese, milk, corn cake and brown bread, cracked wheat and millet. The meal should be baked until the birds get a good start, and be sure to prevent them from getting wet or damp till they feather out.

Marketing Honey.

The honey needs to be put in small cases and in attractive form. Inferior honey packed in neat boxes will sell better than the superior grades packed in large, clumsy packages. The consumers are tending more and more toward the small packed arrangement for honey, and the large old fashioned boxes are now nearly obsolete. The honey must be gathered as soon as the season closes and be shipped at once to the market. The early stock always commands the best prices, for later the glut will begin and prices will drop immediately.

When the white honey season is over, take the nectar from the hive and place it in a room where the temperature is kept to about 98 degrees. It will ripen in such a place as well as in the hive, and there will be less loss. Honey left in the hive to ripen often gets stained and darkened by the bees, who begin to prepare for winter when fall comes. The sections should be made as clean as possible and packed in neat crates. If each section is made clean and stamped with the owner's name, it is sure to command a good price. If there is no good market for it at the stores, attempt to retail it to customers that can be reached by wagon. Producers should know the value of their product. Because honey was high or low last season does not make it so the present one. The prices quoted in the papers must be the criterion.—Helen Wharburdon in American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

The Leghorns are an Italian breed of fowls. The Plymouth Rocks are purely American and a breed for Americans to be proud of.

It cannot be said too early or often: Don't turn your stock upon the pastures before the grass is well set and the ground hardened. It is ruin even in June to turn animals upon pastures immediately after a rain. Every hoof leaves its imprint upon the soft ground and a rut washes in the place or it packs so hard that the grass is killed. If the animals are allowed to nip the tender, watery grass before it is well started, your pastures will be when you most need them as barren and dry as the desert of Sahara.

If you find your dry feed running short this spring and summer, take warning and put up more next fall.

After you turn the cattle upon the pasture do not let them wear paths in the ground any more than you can help. Cowpaths wash into ruts and hollows. If you find a path worn by the cows' feet to the point where the earth begins to wash or pack, put obstructions in it so that the animals must walk around. Brush or stones do not look pretty in a field, but if you put them in a worn pasture path the place will in a year be covered with a beautiful growth of grass.

The Hackney is the name of a new publication to be devoted to the interests of this breed of horses.

Human beings do not catch "lumpy jaw" from cattle.

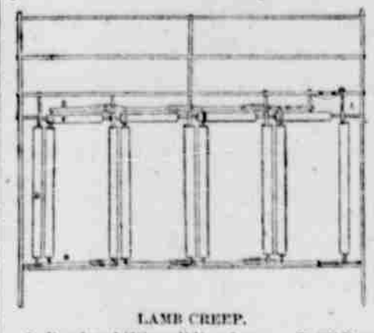
Do not try to raise early lambs next season unless you first provide warm pens for them.

LIVE STOCK

LAMB CREEP.

Convenient Device For Feeding Lambs Before They Are Weaned.

To feed grain to lambs it is best to have a part of a pen or corner of a field fitted for this purpose, so that the lambs may have a special place to feed. In a pen in the shed a corner may be easily divided off and in the field a sheltered place where the flock may be in the



LAMB CREEP.

A. Peg for shifting sliding frame. B. Sliding frame. C. Horizontal rollers. D. Upright rollers.

habit of gathering should be selected. The simplest way of making a lamb creep is to take two strips, long enough to reach across the corner of the pen and strong enough to hold stiffly the narrow, upright pieces that should be nailed to them about one foot apart at first.

As the lambs grow, the spaces between the uprights must be increased. An ingenious and very useful construction specially devised for this purpose is shown in the picture. It can be readily seen from the illustration how the size of the opening may be easily changed by shifting the peg at A. By doing that the sliding frame, B, is moved; and that throws the upright rollers, D, closer or farther apart. The scale of the plan is one inch to the foot.

The framework of the creep is made of light, flat, iron strips. The upright and horizontal rollers are made of hard wood, about 2 inches in diameter. The creep is 3 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 6 inches wide. The stationary, upright rollers are a foot apart and 2 feet long. The illustration shows the creep opened as wide as possible. The two end strips of iron are extended so that the creep may be readily driven into the ground, and by running a board partition from either side it is easy to separate a small apartment for the lambs, either in the sheds or fields.

Inside the apartment for the lambs we have a small wooden trough that is specially suited for feeding lambs. It differs from an ordinary grain trough for feeding grain to sheep in that a narrow strip runs along the top of the trough about eight inches above the center of the part of the trough that holds the grain. This is to keep the lambs out of the trough. In crowding for their feed they would get into the trough with their feet and spoil the food if it were not for this arrangement.—Professor J. A. Craig, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Riding His Hobby.

A Long Island man, Dr. Jackson, is an enthusiastic breeder of ponies—Shetland, Iceland and Welsh. The Rural New Yorker, from which our illustration is copied, has the following:

Here we see him really "riding his hobby," for he stands astride of the smallest mature pony in the country. This is Sugar Plum, a "skewbald" Shetland mare 4 years old and fully grown and developed. You can see that the doctor stands flat footed on the ground without sitting or throwing any weight upon the little horse. This is a good way to "ride a hobby"—keep it under perfect control and show it off to the best advantage and still do not injure it and "ride it to death."

RIDING HIS HOBBY.

The pony breeding business is profitable to those who understand it and are properly fixed to conduct it. There is a demand for dwarfs and giants. These bring the high prices, while the ordinary sized horses, unless of very superior quality, will bring only ordinary prices.

A hundred of the little fellows turned out in the paddock together form a picture to delight the eye. It is only in size that these ponies are inferior to their bigger brethren. In endurance they are no whit behind the larger horses, indeed it is claimed by the doctor that he can drive more miles in six days with a team of ponies than can be made by a team of horses. They are tough and wiry, and while they cannot travel so fast as the horses of greater size they can keep at it for more consecutive hours. For intelligence and responsiveness to training they really excel, and in kindness and affectionate dispositions they are far better equipped, as a rule.

A reporter of a New York daily paper lately described the Guernsey breed of cattle as "spotted Shorthorns, always plump." The same young man would probably describe a Shire horse as a Shetland pony, always plump.

RANGER.

I will stand my jack, Ranger, the present season at my place 1½ miles west of Hustonville, on the Bradfordsville pike,

At $8 to Insure a Living Colt.

Lien retained on colt till season is paid.

Ranger is 15½ hands high, black with white points. Bred and raised by W. H. Carpenter, of Newmidleton, Tenn., and is registered in the Breeders' Association of Nashville, Tenn. He is a fine performer and sure foal getter.

J. W. POWELL,
Hustonville, Ky.

Charley Sandidge.

Sired by Second Jewel 48.
Dam Rowena Webb Russell 744
This fancy bred stallion will make the season of 1893 at Cook's Springs 4½ miles east of Stanford.

At $10 to Insure a Living Colt.

Money due when colt is foaled, mare parted with or bred to another horse.

Second Jewel, by Cunningsham's Jewel; he by Washington Denmark.

Jewel's 1st dam by McDonald's Halcorn; 2d dam by Well's Crusader.

Charley's dam, Rowena Webb Russell, is one of the finest walking animals on earth, having met and defeated all the crack walkers of Central Kentucky, including stallions and geldings. She is by Funk's Sumpter Denmark, by Goodard's Sumpter Denmark, by Gaines' Denmark &c. 2d dam the Tompkins mare.

Charley will be 5 years old April, 25th, 1893; bright bay, white feet 15¼ hands and is a natural saddle horse. We will warrant him to be a breeder of saddlers.

COOK & KENNEDY.
Rowland, Ky.
J. F. Cook. E. D. Kennedy.

Dick Elmore, Jr.

COMBINED STALLION,

Is a beautiful dark bay; 15½ hands high, star in forehead and left hind foot white. Dick Elmore, Jr., was sired by Dick Elmore; he by St. Elmore; he by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid; he by Rysdyk's Hamiltonian, sire of Dexter; he by Abdallah; he by Mambrino; he by Imp. Messenger.

Dick Elmore Jr.'s 1st dam was by Medoc; 2d dam by Aratus, he by Imp. Diomede.

Will make the present season of 1893 at my place 2¼ miles from Hustonville, on the Hustonville and Bradfordsville Turnpike,

At $7 to Insure a Living Colt.

Dick Elmore, Jr., has proved himself a fine breeder.

Lein retained on colt for season money. Money due if mare is parted with or bred to another horse.

RICHARD DOWNEY.
Elksburg, Casey Co., Ky.

BARNES : 21739.

Black horse 3 years old, 16 hands high.

Sired by C. F. Clay 2:18.

1st dam Ella B. by Wm. Welch 341.

2d dam Kate by Gills Vermont.

3d dam thoroughbred.

C. F. Clay (put 41 in the 2:30 list last year) by Caliban dam Soprano by Strathmore. Wm. Welch by Hamiltonian, 10. Barnes is a very handsome and speedy colt and should make a fast record this fall. Will make the season at my place 3 miles from Stanford on the Danville pike.

At $10 to Insure a Living Colt.

G. A. LACKEY,
Stanford, Ky.

Chancy Denmark,

265.

The fine saddle stallion Chancey Denmark, 265, will make the season of 1893 at the stable of the Underwood Bros. ¾ of a mile from Hubble's store on the Rush Branch turn pike and will serve mares at

$10 to Insure Colt 4 Months Old.

Chancey Denmark, 265 is a bay horse full 16 hands high, foaled in 1887 sired by Hubble's On Time, dam by old Stonewall Jackson. His colts are fine and of good size, and will compare with anybody's saddle stallion. We have yearlings and two year olds on our farm; can be seen any time.

Chancey Denmark is sound without a blemish on him.

TOM CURTIS

He is a coal black jack, 15½ hands high without shoes, heavy body and good bone.

He is by Bourbon Chief, the finest jack in the world, sold for $2,000.

Bourbon Chief was sired by Redmond's Hercules, he by Imp. Hercules, and his dam by Imp. Esparlero. Bourbon Chief's dam was by Col Lear's Imp. Napoleon 3d; 2d dam by Beuna Vista; 3d dam by Imp. Castilian. Beuna Vista was sired by the great Compromise; he by Tippecanoe; he by Imp. Warrior, which was acknowledged the best jennet jack ever in Kentucky. Bourbon Cheif is 16 hands 3 inches high without shoes, making him the biggest jack in the world. He is a coal black with mealy nose, and for form, weight, style, action and appearance he has no equal. He serves jennets at $25 the season or $40 to insure a living colt.

Tom Curtis' 1st dam by Joe Phelps' big jack and her dam by Sam Phelps' jack; 2d dam by Black Sampson.

BOURBON CHIEF

Sired by old Bourbon Chief whose pedigree is given above. His dam was Black Jennet, she was sired by a jack by Jason Walker's Castilian and out of a full sister to Beuna Vista, who was out of a jennet by Black Sampson. Both jacks will standat

$10 to Insure Colt 4 Months Old.

The service fee will be due in all cases where mares are parted with or goes out of the country when such fact is ascertained by us, a lien retained on all colts until season fee is paid.

Mares and jennets kept at reasonable rates. Care taken to prevent accidents, but not responsible should any occur.

UNDERWOOD BROS

—AT—

Jesse Thompson's Barber Shop,

There are three of the best Barbers in the State There are also excellent Bath Rooms run in connection. Agent for Lexington Steam Laundry.

F. STRAUB, JR. T. F. CLARKE.

STRAUB & CO.,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Dealers in all kinds of Iron and Brass Goods for steam and water. Sanitary Goods of all kinds. All work guaranteed against defective material and workmanship. 37

Carriage Painting & Trimming

I am again ready to do all kinds of Carriage Painting and Trimming. Can be found at Daugherty's shop, ready to serve the public promptly and well.

JOHN B. DeNARDI, Stanford.

Commercial Hotel,

McKINNEY, KY.

I have bought above mentioned Hotel at McKinney and have attached a

First-Class Bar and Pool Room.

Have repaired and refurnished the Hotel and am better than ever

Prepared to Accommodate the Public.

Special attention to Commercial Men.

P. W. GREEN, Proprietor.
JOE CARSON, Manager.

DR. JOS. HAAS'

Hog & Poultry Remedy

Used Successfully Fifteen Years.

Will arrest disease, prevents disease, expels worms, stop cough, increase the flesh and hasten maturity.

Prices—$0 60, $1 25 and 50 cents per package; 25-pound can $10 50. The largest packages are the cheapest. For sale by

A. R. PENNY,
Stanford, Ky.

John B. Castleman. A. G. Lanham

ROYAL

Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN

MANAGERS,

Commerce Building, Louisville

Agents throughout the South.

W. A. TRIBBLE, Local Agent,

STANFORD, KY.

POSTED.

This notice forewarns hunters, fishermen and others not to trespass on our lands without permission, as all such will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Signed:

M. LACKOWITZ.
T. D. NEWLAND.
W. H. HAYS.
G. C. LYON.
FRED BAUMANN.
R. L. WHITE.
MRS. M. A. MARTIN.
J. L. BECK.

MYERS HOUSE

LIVERY STABLE

P. W. GREEN, Prop.

This stable, which is run in connection with the well-known Myers House, has been supplied with

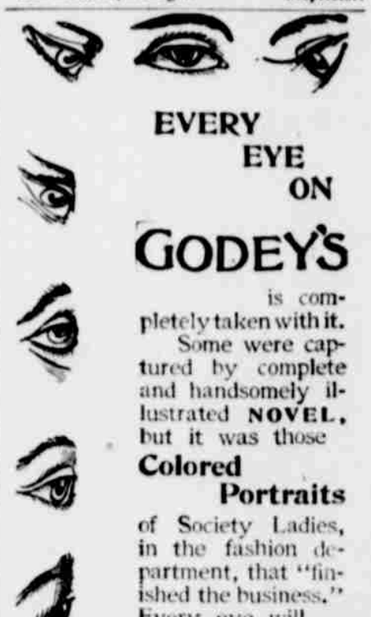
A New Lot of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

and Drummer's Supplies and is better than ever prepared to supply the public with

FIRST-CLASS RIGS OF ALL KINDS.

Personal and prompt attention given to Weddings Parties and Burials.

AL. BURNS, Manager. P. W. GREEN, Proprietor.



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is completely taken with it. Some were captured by complete and handsomely illustrated NOVEL, but it was those Colored Portraits of Society Ladies, in the fashion department, that "finished the business." Every eye will welcome our

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