Faded Print

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, WM. G. WHITE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

Congress will convene next week.

THE CLIMAX from now until January 1st, 1889, $1.50.

The Prohibitionists were defeated in Atlanta on last Saturday.

Nearly $7,000 has been subscribed for a Democratic Club house in Lexington.

One woman and two men were killed in a fight in Indian Territory on last Sunday.

Charles Kibler, committed suicide in Cincinnati because he had been found short in several trust accounts in sums aggregating $175,000.

The Indianopolis Journal, Republican, says that Blaine can not carry Indiana, since dismissing his libel suit against the Sentinel on the grounds that he could not get justice in the courts of that State.

One of the best appointments yet made in this Internal Revenue district is that of Capt. W. Sam Miller, of Lancaster, to succeeds L. D. Baldwin, deceased. Capt. Miller will take charge tomorrow, and it goes without saying that the business will be kept in the best of shape.

"WHY DON'T YOU BOOM THE TOWN?"

This is a question that we are often asked. Parties see papers from elsewhere containing voluminous articles on the advantages and general attractions of their respective towns, and think that THE CLIMAX is slow to perceive its duty, and even slower to execute it.

"Why don't you write up Richmond?" is a problem that has been time and again propounded. The answer is not brief, but conclusive. First, the people of Richmond and Madison county, and those just over the line in adjoining counties, know as well as we what there is in Richmond. To those people, and those only, does THE CLIMAX go, except scattering individuals in different parts of the country who formerly lived here; and those last mentioned also know what Richmond has to recommend it. Now to write up Richmond and its advantages for the people above specified would be idle in the extreme. They are here, or have been here, and know full well in advance the merits of the place. If any of these people, who may not live in Richmond, desire to leave their farms, or business in a village, and remove to Richmond, they will do so, as soon as they can find a residence for sale, or can buy a lot and build one. There is already as much business here as the patronage will justify, and any man who comes here and locates in business, must buy out some man already here, or divide the now moderate patronage. There are a few men who can afford to live in Richmond and continue farming, and scattered about are others who will come to Richmond to educate their children, and those two classes are all that Richmond can expect.

"Oh, but why don't you print a large number of extra copies and send them out to all parts of the North and East to capitalists and emigrant agencies; that's the way to reach the people?" is asked in the reply to our answer set forth above.

There are two reasons why we do not. The first is that we are not more interested in booming the town than any body else. We do not propose to expend hundreds of dollars in sending out extra copies, while others are to reap the reward. The second reason is that there is nothing to induce immigration. Richmond must have factories before she can have a perceptible increase in population, and she can not have factories so long as she has but one railroad. Factories require raw material and a market, and the freight is always too high in a one-railroad town to allow a factory in that town to compete with other factories. What could a factory in Richmond do? It must pay four or five times as much for coal and raw material as other factories, and would then have to prepay freight to Louisville and Cincinnati in order to compete with the outside world. Take Frankfort as an example. Were it not for the competition afforded a part of the year by the Kentucky River, the factories in the Penitentiary could not exist. Every hundred pounds of freight they ship by way of Louisville, a distance of about 65 miles, costs 15 cents, and that has to be paid by the Penitentiary in order to compete with Louisville and other factories. That same freight is carried to New Orleans, Pensacola and other points eight hundred miles away, for 72 cents. A car of freight from Boston to Lexington costs little more than it does from Lexington to Frankfort.

Richmond must have another and competing railroad before it can have factories, and it must have factories before it can have an increase in population. That's why we don't boom the town.

IN MANITOBA.

TIP.

It was near the middle of September that I found myself one Sunday morning at the village of Barnesville on the vast plains of north Minnesota, where the sky and grass seem to meet all around you, though at the respectful distance of twenty or thirty miles away. Tennyson said of the Light Brigade, "cannons to the right of them, cannons to the left of them, cannons in front of them;" and the Barnesvillians can say the same of grass with a broad posterior appendage. Herds of cattle wandered in the distance, and at intervals a boulder loomed up like a huge doghouse to break the flat, grassy monotony. From whence came these boulders, the good Lord in his infinite wisdom only knows. The people of Barnesville have cause to appreciate Gray's Elegy. When "the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea," about nightfall, the world is left solely to them and darkness, for except the occasional boulder and the grass, there is nothing else.

A prolonged, deep-toned sort of foghorn sound came floating in on the balmy morning air, and I felt as I imagined Enoch Arden did when he beheld the rescuing party, after his years of solitary stay on the island. Had a blizzard been "on," I could have appreciated the feelings of Lieutenant Greeley in the Arctic regions.

The sound proceeded from a passenger train on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway; and by the time the train reached the village, I was up and ready to go. What was I doing there? Why, I stopped the evening before, rather than travel all night through one of the finest countries in the world which I wished to see by day. Travel on Sunday? Yes, rather than sit about the village knowing no one and swearing because I had to wait for Monday. There was Scott, one of the finest conductors in the world, and he said he was ready and willing to carry me right through to the British possessions—over into Canada, the resort, summer and winter, for certain gentlemen from the United States, and that particular division called Manitoba, where the Blizzard is born and grows to marvelous perfection.

So away we went, like Fontain Fox Bobbit's minnows, "whooping and yelling," down the great Red River valley, through wheat fields of vast area, without intervening fences to mark where one leaves off or the other begins. No trees, briars, weeds or ravines—one great wheat field more than a hundred miles long and twenty-five miles broad, to say nothing of the counterpart of the valley on the other side of the river in Dakota. But I have heretofore told you about the famous "Red River of the North," and its world-competing wheat.

At 3 o'clock we reached St. Vincent, and the Government inspectors from Her Majesty's Realm came aboard to examine our baggage. What a lot of fun they have—or rather others have at their expense. They have no trouble with men's trunks, but with the women's they are "everlastingly done up," to use the expression of an aged inspector. "Why, said he, I've been at this business a quarter of a century, and I've never yet unpacked a woman's trunk and gotten all the things back into it. I always find myself like the boy who took the clock to pieces, and, when he put it together, had wheels enough left for another clock."

By 4 we had reached Emerson, and the train stopped for dinner. But I decided to go down town, get dinner and stay a day or two. I brought up at the Anglo-American Hotel, but they told me dinner was over, and "I'd have to make other arrangements." I betook myself to a restaurant. I said to the amiable-looking French lady that I would be glad to have a good dinner. "I'm so sorry to tell you," she responded, "that this is the holy Sabbath, and we cannot sell any thing on that day." "Yes, but I'm hungry," I truthfully remarked. "I had not time to get much breakfast this morning, and have had no dinner." "It makes us no difference," she sympathetically said; "the law won't allow it and, then, you know, any way, it is not right to break the holy Sabbath." I told her I did not want to break the Sabbath but my fast, and moved a square further along the street to another place. "What are those pears worth," I asked of a German. "Ich nein zell dem bear on der Sunday, mine herr." "But I'm hungry as gewhillikins," I said. "Ich gaben zie ein, aber no zell im." "I don't want you to give me one," I said and left.

"This is a d—l of a town," I thought, as I meandered down to the river, and as I leaned over the bridge I wished a blizzard as big as Texas would strike the town and roll it over into the United States, for then I could get something to eat. I saw half a dozen United States soldiers coming up the Pembina road in full uniform, and I knew they were from the frontier fort at that point. What youthful opinion I had during the war was on the Southern side, and I didn't like the looks of the Yankee uniform, but, as I have long since learned, it looks decidedly well in a foreign country.

"Hello, Lieutenant, are you from Fort Pembina? I asked. "Yes," he replied. "Know this town?" "Yes." "Well, I want something to eat, where'll I get it?" "The best chance is to go out to the depot. You will find Mrs. Smith, wife of the proprietor of the Russell House. She goes out there every day to superintend the train dinner." I thanked him, and then he told me that they were looking for a deserter from the fort. I asked what they'd do with him, if they found him. "Do nothing," he said, "only beg him to return." We can't arrest him and take him by force. If we were to do that you'd hear the English lion roar from Emerson to the war office in London, and Uncle Sam would have to surrender the man and apologize or fight." I saw them pleading with the deserter, next day, to return, offering to cansel the charge of desertion, but he hadn't consented when I left. If he ever steps over on Uncle Sam's domain, "it'll be 9 o'clock with him."

I found Mrs. Smith, and although the train had gone and the prescribed time was up, she said I should have something to eat if it split the Sabbath wide open; and I got a nice dinner. Then I removed my grip from the Anglo-American to the Russell House, and fared well. I dropped in with young Smith, who allowed me to go back into a room where he kept some mighty good water and other liquid substances, and just because I was in a town where it was unlawful to eat on Sunday, except at prescribed moments, I decided to take a good square snifter, though I hadn't done such a thing on Sunday, or any other day, for months and months. Young Mr. Smith has my thanks here and now. I left the three nickels with him that Sunday afternoon.

As I came out with Mr. Smith, I saw several strange-looking men wearing red uniforms, and I thought they were perhaps Emerson police, and that they were right after me. I was about to escape to Fort Pembina, and rely upon the strong arm of Uncle Sam, but I discovered some women in the squad. Then I thought they were crusaders, and that the Russell House was "in for it," but I heard music of a wild weird kind and I didn't know what the mischief had "grabbed" me. "There comes the Salvation Army," said Smith, and I felt more calm. They blowed a horn, and beat a drum, and clanged a triangle, and sang in bad time with discordant voices, and raised a great rippet, but it wouldn't do to sell a hungry man a Bologna sausage, or a Wiener wurst.

Night came, and I went to church. The Church of England service was used, and among the prayers were the two following:

A prayer for the Queen's Majesty.

"O Lord our heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, Lord of lords, the only Ruler of princes, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold our most gracious Government Lady, Queen Victoria; and so replenish her with the grace of thy Holy Spirit, that she may always incline to thine will, and walk in thy way: Endue her plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant her in health and wealth long to live; strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies; and finally, after this life, she may attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

A prayer for the Royal family.

"Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness, we humbly beseech thee to bless *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, the Princess of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family: Endue them with the Holy Spirit; enrich them with the heavenly grace; prosper them with all happiness, and bring them to thy everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord, amen."

The name of the province is Man-i-*toc*-bah. I spell it here as it sounds, and emphasize the third sylable. There are those who have a knowledge of French, and knowing that Manitoba is a French provine, call it Man-i-to-*bah*, the accent on the last syllable, but that is incorrect.

The name is from the Indian tongue, and the Indians do not accent on the last syllable. You would not accent Dakota, Minnesota, Pembina or Minnehaha on the last syllable.

The principal newspaper of Emerson is the International, owned and edited by Hon. C. S. Douglas, member of the Legislature. He is a most courtly and cultured gentlemen. I asked him about the blizzards, for which Manitoba is noted. He says they hatch out somewhere up in the far Northwest and come careering along down through Manitoba into the United States. I imagine that were you to go ever so far into the Northwest the people would refer you to some farther point—Alaska or Behrings Strait, or perhaps to Siberia for the origin. The blizzard is a sudden, violent storm attended by a falling thermometer that never stops short of the forties below zero.

Next time I shall tell you of Winnipeg, the railroads that run on 24-hour time, and numerous other live and odd things.

NOMINATIONS FOR SHERIFF AND CORONER IN ESTILL COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Estill county, at the Court house in Irvine, Monday, Nov. 21, 1887, pursuant to notice by Democratic County Committee John D. Winn, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and stated its object to nominate a candidate for Sheriff and Coroner to be voted for at the August election, 1888. Robert Fluty was chosen chairman and J. B. White Secretary. A committee consisting of Robert Riddell, W. W. Henderson, Richard Walters, J. W. Vaughn, T. J. Gentry and A. G. Powell was appointed, who reported the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That having full confidence in the honest qualifications and integrity of Simpson P. Richardson and Cassius Rice, we hereby recommend the former for Sheriff, and the latter for coroner, to the Democracy of Estill county, to be voted for at the August election, 1888, and ask for them the support of the Democrats and all good citizens for said offices.

2. That we approve the call of this convention, and we hereby express our adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, and our faith in the present National Administration.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in THE CLIMAX, Three Forks Enterprise and Stanton Monitor.

ROBERT FLUTY, Chairman,
J. B. WHITE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FORMED.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of citizens was held in the Silver Creek church on Saturday, November 12th, at two o'clock P. M. The Madison County South Agricultural Society was then organized, and the following officers elected: President, I. H. Gerry; Vice President, E. D. Mitchell; Secretary and Treasurer, A. C. Hart. It was then voted to hold the first regular monthly meeting at Silver Creek church on Saturday, November 26th at one o'clock P. M. The following topics were selected to be discussed:

1. The culture of fruit trees, and their proper care during the winter months.

2. The raising of stock, and their proper care during the winter months.

Mr. S. G. Ashley to open the discussion upon the first topic, followed by general discussion. Mr. O. Archer to open the discussion upon the second topic, followed by general discussion.

The Madison South Agricultural Society, held its meeting on Saturday last at the Silver Creek church.

Considerable miscellaneous business was attended to, a constitution and by-laws adopted so that very little time was left for the discussion of the topics on the programme.

Mr Orin Archer read a very interesting, paper on "The raising of stock and the proper care of the same during the winter season." Owing to the lateness of the hour, further discussion was deferred, and it was decided to consider the same topics.—"The raising and care of stock, and the culture and care of fruit trees," at the next regular meeting of the Society, which will be held on the first Saturday in January. The Constitution provides for monthly meetings for the various topics pertaining to agriculture, for quarterly meetings, when there will be a varied entertainment, and for an annual fair during the first week in October, with several novel features, among which is an annual address upon agriculture, a dinner, &c. In the permanent organization the following officers were elected: President, I. H. Gerry; Vice-President, E. D. Mitchell; Secretary, Dr. Hostetter; Treasurer, A. C. Hart. A goodly number joined the Society, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting. *I.*

RELIGIOUS.

There will be services at the Episcopal Church this morning (St Andrew's Day) at 10:30 A. M.

The first quarterly meeting for the Richmond and Providence work will be held Saturday and Sunday, December 3rd and 4th. All are invited. I. r. M. Evans is expected.

The Baptist Church at Flatwoods, called on Saturday last Elder Harding to preach for the year, 1888. He has been preaching for 20 years and for 17 years he has preached once a month at this church. He has also been called to preach at Union City for the ensuing year. He has preached at that place for seven or eight years.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

Tobacco is moving off rapidly in Woodford county, at 14 and 15 cents.

An apple tree in full bloom in the orchard of Mr. John M. McRoberts, Jr., at Danville is a freak of nature that is surprising the natives.

Wash Gay, of Winchester, had three mules killed, and two more crippled, by a freight train on the Kentucky Central a few nights ago. Damages about $650.

LEXINGTON COURT-DAY.—Fifty broke mules sold at $50 to $125. Good horses at $80 to $125. Common horses sold at good prices. Trade active and a good crowd in attendance.

At Pat Fallon's sale in Bourbon county, horses sold at $50 to $145; cows $20 to $41; hogs $4.71 per hundred; corn $261 per barrel in crib; oats 41 cents per dozen. Farming utensils and furniture sold well.

R. L. Cummins delivered to Stephen Gano last week, 62 fat cattle averaging 1,630 lbs., at 4½. Mr. Kratz bought for Lehman Bros., Baltimore, fat cattle from the following: C. M. Clay, Jr., 106 at 4¼; Samuel Clay, 250 at 4¼. Moses Kahn bought for Goldsmith the following: Frank Champ, 25 at $4 87½; Bedford & Kennedy, 33 at 4¼; Brice Steele 30 at 3¼.—Paris News.

It is estimated that there is only about 25,000 hhds of Burley tobacco in stock at Cincinnati and Louisville. The Burley crop of 1887 is estimated at 30,000 hhds, against 95,000 in 1886. Thus it will be seen that there is a universal shortage, and all holders of the 1887 crop have to do is to rolll it away and demand a big price. They must have it, and you can get your own price.

The sale of thoroughbreds by Mr. Wm. Eastin, at Lexington, was quite successful. The imported stock sold well. Ten imported thoroughbreds brought $22,575 Sixty-eight head of stock brought $25,680, an average of $671,65. The highest price was paid for the imported stallion Rossington, by Doncaster, dam Lilly Agness, by Maccaroni. The bidding for him was spirited, Mr. F. B. Harper, the owner of Longfellow, finally becoming the purchaser at $12,500.

A lamp has more sense than some people. If it is in a room where there are two souls with but a married thought it invariably goes out.—Yonkers Statesman.

Syrup of Figs

Is the delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipation and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It is a pleasant remedy to take, both to old and young; it is gentle in its action and affective; it is acceptable to the stomach, and strengthens the organs on which it acts. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by Stockton & Willis. 9nov 1m.

The prettiest girl in Chicago weighs 300 pounds and has a hair lip. She is worth $32,000,000.—Judge.

Do you know where White's Drug Store is? n9tf

The thing that a woman always knows best is how some other woman ought to dress.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Don't fail to call on Armer for every thing in the jewelry line. n16tf

Scrimmens says that the reason that fall comes so regularly at this time of the year is that its action is autumnatic.—Merchant Traveler.

Dolls to close out stock at your own price at White's Drug Store n9tf

If something could be done to abolish the Alaska seal fisheries altogether, it would make many husbands very happy.—Boston Post.

Patronize J.J. Brooks, the druggist.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT,

—CORRECTED WEEKLY BY—

WEBER, LOPER & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants at Cincinnati Union Stock Yards and Covington Stock Yards.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

SHIPPING CATTLE.	
Good to Extra	$4 25@4 50
Fair to Good	4 00@4 25
Common to Fair	3 50@4 00
Good to Extra Oxen	3 25@3 75
Fair to Good Oxen	2 50@3 00
Common and Rough	1 50@2 25
BUTCHER CATTLE.	
Good to Extra	$3 60@3 85
Fair to Good	3 25@3 50
Common to Fair	2 75@3 00
Good to Extra Cows	2 75@3 25
Fair to Good Cows	2 50@2 75
Common Cows	1 75@2 00
Rough Cows, and Oxen	1 25@1 50
BULLS.	
Best Shipping	$2 60@2 75
Best Bologna	2 50@2 65
Fair Bologna	2 25@2 50
Fair to Good Feeders	2 00@2 25
Common and Thin	1 50@1 75
FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.	
Good Extra Steers	$3 25@3 50
Fair to Good Steers	2 50@2 75
Good to Extra Heifers	2 25@2 75
Common and Thin Stockers	1 50@2 00
COWS AND CALVES.	
Best Grades,	$50 00@55 00
Fair to Good	35 00@45 00
Common	15 00@30 00
Best Veal Calves	6 00@6 50
Fair to Good	5 00@5 50
Common and Heavy	3 00@4 00
SPRING LAMBS.	
Good Extra Heavy	$5 25@5 50
Good Butcher	4 75@5 00
Fair Butchers	4 50@5 00
Common and Tail Ends	3 25@3 75
HOGS.	
Select Butchers	$5 15@5 20
Fair to Good Packers	4 85@5 15
Good to Extra Lights	4 70@4 90
Light Pigs	4 40@4 65
Roughs and Scalawags	3 25@3 75

Down They Go!

UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1888.

AND THEY MUST FIND A BUYER.

My Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., must all be closed out.

Also a No. 1 STOCK OF PIECE GOODS to be sold in the piece or will make up for you. No more goods to be sold for glory, but will sell them for less than manufacturer's prices. Be sure and call in time.

sep28tf. J. C. LYTER.

Armer has on elegant stock of watches, clocks and jewelry. n16tf

The finger that points with pride is encircled by a diamond ring.—Boston Transcript.

Armer is giving some nice bargains. Go and see his fine stock. n16tf

They raise vegetable tallow in Australia. There's the place to laugh and grow fat.—Texas Siftings.

Knox Hats $3.75.

I have three dozen genuine Knox hats of the latest English styles which I am selling at $3.75 apiece. They sell every where for $5. J. C. LYTER. 3t

PUBLIC SALE!

To close out a partnership we will, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887

on the premises, ten miles north of Richmond, in Madison county, between Broolstown school house and Kentucky River, known as the David McCord place, proceed to sell publicly to the highest bidder, our

PERSONAL PROPERTY

consisting of 21 2-year old Steers, 30 yearling Steers, 5 Milch Cows in milk, 2 2-year Heifers, 2 yearling Heifers, 5 Weanling Calves, 200 Barrels of Corn in the crib, 170 shocks of Fodder, a quantity of Hay in the stack, and a lot of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also the following property of David McCord: One aged combined harness and saddle Mare, 1 good Rockaway Horse, 1 two-year old Broke Mule, and one extra Yearling Mule. Good Stock Scales and Farm Bell.

Tarms easy and made known on day of sale. R. P. McCORD.
nov.30-3t. JOHN McCORD.

NOW IS

THE TIME TO GO TO

GORMLEY

AND GET ONE OF HIS

Spring Saddles

At bottom prices. He also has a full line of

HARNESS

single and double, first-class material and best of work.

Saddles and Harness

REPAIRED

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

June 22 tf.

A.D.RUFF,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, etc. Special attention given to

SETTING DIAMONDS

AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

REPAIRING

Promptly done and in a workmanlike manner.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

Don't forget the place—next door to the Post-office, Richmond, Ky.

June22 tf

CAN'T HEAD US--BOUND TO GO. WHERE?

—TO—

H. J. Streng's Mammoth Louisville Store!

HIS SLEDGE-HAMMER ARGUMENTS ARE BOUND TO WIN!

He has cut prices right in two. He wants to get rid of his goods and wants your money, and says he is bound to have it. Why? Because he has the goods and has made prices that will be eye-openers to all who have been in the habit of paying high prices for goods. Bear in mind that

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

are his sledge-hammer arguments, and he has a complete line of the very best Dry Goods of all kinds, such as

Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Shwls, Jeans, Lindseys, Calicoes, Domestics, &c.

Complete line of Clothing, such as Men's and Boys' Suits, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Last but not least, the very best thing pertaining to the styles and qualities in Cloaks, Jackets, and Short Wraps. We inaugurate with this day one of the greatest sales of goods ever known in Richmond. The prices of everything CUT! CUT!! CUT!! so that everybody can buy. We want to double our sales this December over last year, and we will do it if prices are any criterian. You want goods and I want money. I make prices that will bring it. Don't fail to give me a look and you will learn what sledge-hamer arguments mean. They are bound to go. Come ane see me.

H. J. STRENG,
LOUISVILLE STORE.

Library Lamps

AND

Rodgers' Silver-Plated Knives and Forks.

They can not be surpassed in style or workmanship at

The Prices We Quote.

Very best material employed in their manufacture.

You Will Like Them

if you see them, because you can't help it.

They Are Precisely What You Want.

Our stock of Queen's-ware and Glass-ware and especially our DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS, is full and attractive.

BEST GRADES OF

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS

and other Staple Groceries, also Canned Goods.

L. E. & G. C. FRANCIS.

June22-tf

P. M. POPE

IS THE AGENT AT RICHMOND, KY., FOR

THE CELEBRATED

WEBSTER

FARM WAGONS.

They are about closing up their business and have on hand over 4,000 of them.

-:- PATENT TRUSS ROD AND TUBULAR AXLE. -:-

Manufacture all styles and sizes which they offer at

ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

All Wagons Warranted For One Year.

The Best Material. The Easiest Terms.

Call on Mr. Pope and examine the wagons. Don't buy before doing so.

WEBSTER WAGON CO.

June 22-tf

Executor's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of H. N. Wells, deceased, will please present the same to me for payment properly verified on or before the first day of January, 1888.

All persons indebted to the estate will please pay same at once.

23nov3t C. T. WELLS, Ex'r.

Trustee's Notice!

All persons having claims against the estate of John M. Willis will present them, properly proven, to the undersigned for payment on or before March 1, 1888, or same will be barred from payment out of trust funds in my hands. WM. WILLIS,
30n2t Trustee for John M. Willis.

The best evidence of the merits of Ganter's Chicken Cholera Cure is, when once used, it is ever sought for afterwards. Sold and warranted by Stekton & Willis.

Local Produce Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COVINGTON, ARNOLD & BRO., GROCERS, IRVINE STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND KY., Nov. 29, 1887.

Beef Cattle, Butcher	2½@3½c
Hogs	4@5c
Sugar Cured Hams	13@15c
Bacon Hams—Country Cured	2½@
Butter	9
Eggs	6
Chickens	30@
Wheat	60@67
Flour	$2 25@$3 00
Corn per barrel	$2 25@2 50
Hay, per 100 lbs	40@50c
Oats in sheaf, per 100 lbs	40@50
Lard	11@12½c
Tallow	2½@3c
Beeswax	15@ 0c
Feathers	20@35
Meal	75@55c
Oats per bushel	40@50c
Orchard Grass	$1 10@$1 25
German Millet	1 20
Timothy Seed	$3 00@3 25
Clover Seed	5 25@5 40
Oats in sheaf	1½@1¾
Choice blue grass seed	65@75
Red top seed	75@85
Sweet Potatoes	1 00@1 25
Irish Potatoes	75 @1 00

Good Home For Sale!

I wish to sell privately my home place of 60 ACRES OF LAND one-half mile from Kingston, on Madison county, K

Dwelling -:- House

of four rooms and hall. Good cistern, buggy house and all out-buildings, and one of the best stables in the county. Good orchard. Convenient to schools, churches, mills, shops, stores and similar places. Good place for physician or merchant. Terms easy.

23n4t. W. B. STIVERS.

You will be perfectly satisfied if you deal at White's Drug Store. n9tf

A familiar household word—White's Drug Store. n9tf

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S

Notice to Creditors!

MADISON COURT COMMON PLEAS.

CHARLES R. WATTS' Adm'r, Plff. } In Equity
against
MARGARET WATTS, &c., Def'ts.

All persons having claims against the estate of Charles R. Watts, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Madison Court Common Pleas, at his office in Richmond, County of Madison, Kentucky, on or before the 25th day of December next.

This 22nd day of November, 1887.

S. E. SCOTT,
23novtf. M. C. M. C. C. P.

FOUND—On Second st., near the Garnett House, on last court day, the best place to buy drugs and books—White's Drug Store. n9tf