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THE SURPLUS PROBLEM.

Secretary Fairchild's Suggestions for Its Solution—Various Methods Discussed—Other Financial Topics Touched Upon in His Annual Report—Secretary Endicott and Attorney-General Garland Give Accounts of Their Stewardships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report submitted to Congress says that the total ordinary receipts of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1887, were $371,402,277, and that the total ordinary expenditures were $323,835,428, leaving a surplus of $55,567,849, which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of $24,455,720, makes a total surplus of $80,023,570, which was offered to the redemption of bonds. The receipts for the year show an increase of $31,963,550 over the year before, and the expenditures show an increase of $25,449,041. For the present year the revenues are estimated at $293,000,000, and the expenditures $260,817,385, leaving an estimated surplus of $66,182,614 June 30, 1888. The Secretary estimates the surplus for the year 1889 at $56,469,296. In regard to the surplus revenue, the Secretary says:

"Taxation and currency reform were the questions which my distinguished predecessor deemed to be of the most pressing importance, and to them he devoted a large part of the two annual reports which he made to the Congress. I find the same subjects to be still the most important of all those to which it is my duty to call your attention, and it is not necessary to do otherwise than follow the general lines laid down by him in treating them. Circumstances have heightened the immediate urgency of taxation reform as affecting the surplus revenues of the Government. The urgency is so great that the question of surplus revenues demands the earnest attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

The Secretary then gives the following ways in which the receipts and expenditures of the Government may be made about equal:

"1. The purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government.

"2. Large expenditures by Government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year.

"3. Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses.

SECRETARY WHITNEY.

His Annual Report, Detailing the Year's Operations in the Navy Department—Something About the New War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The first paragraph of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, which was made to the President yesterday, contains the interesting and satisfactory assurance that though "many difficulties have stood in the way of the creation of a creditable new navy," many of these "have in the last year been removed," and "if it is the will of the country that we should be possessed of a navy able to maintain, when required, the honor and dignity of the Government, it can now readily be created." The difficulties were the lack of

THE BOSTON.

manufactories of steel forging for heavy guns, of armor for iron-clad vessels, and of machine and rapid-firing guns. All these manufactories are now in process of construction under contracts with the department. The plant at Bethlehem, Pa., for the production of armor and gun steel is to be second to none in the world.

The Secretary says it was a mistake for this country to depend on any other country for implements of war, because in time of warstuch implements would be contraband and when most needed could not be obtained. Accordingly the department declined to make any purchases of the Hotchkiss arms except on condition that a manufactory be established in this country. The condition was accepted, and now the Hotchkiss Company has found that it can manufacture secondary batteries for ships cheaper

THE CHICAGO.

here than at home. The armor and gun-steel contracts are but 25 per cent. more than European prices, though the plant will cost the Bethlehem Company $2,500,000.

All the unarmored vessels authorized by Congress are completed or in course of construction. They and the contract cost of their hulls and machinery are: The dispatch vessel Dolphin, $815,000; the protected cruiser Boston, $619,000; the protected cruiser Atlanta, $617,000; the protected cruiser Chicago, $889,000; the protected cruiser Charleston, $1,017,000; the protected cruiser Baltimore, $1,325,000; gunboat No. 1 (cruiser), $455,000; gunboat No. 2 (cruiser), $347,-

THE NEWARK.

000; the protected cruiser Newark, $1,248,000; protected cruiser No. 4, $1,350,000; protected cruiser No. 5, $1,428,000; gunboat No. 3 (cruiser), $490,000; gunboat No. 4 (cruiser), $490,000; dynamite cruiser (including dynamite guns, etc.), $650,000; first-class torpedo boat, $82,750.

Of coast and harbor defense, for which Congress appropriated $2,000,000, the Secretary says little has been done. A board of officers, appointed last August to consider the matter, has reported, but the Secretary has not yet reviewed the report. Two bids have been received for the construction of one first-class torpedo boat, and the Secretary thinks both offers will be accepted. "Beyond this," says the report, "the department is not disposed to go into the construction of these unprotected torpedo boats," since they have been

THE CHARLESTON.

found to be almost useless in coast defense. But, says the Secretary, the weapon of the torpedo boat is the most destructive known, and the department hopes soon to find some effective way to use it. The submarine torpedo boat is believed to be the coming solution of the problem. The pneumatic dynamite gun is also receiving some attention, and tests are to be made of its efficacy in a few months. If both these devices fail, says the Secretary, protected torpedo boats can be built and made useful.

An interesting feature of the report is that relating to the Tennessee. This vessel, between 1869 and 1873, had had three months' service, and had cost in repairs and improvements $1,448,512.21—an amount largely in excess of a fair price for a new ship of her character. The report goes on to say: "Twelve years afterward (on April 4, 1885) she is condemned by the statutory board as un-

U. S. GUNBOAT, NO. 2.

seaworthy and not worth repairing, and ordered sold, having had put upon her between 1873 and 1886 the additional sum of $577,716.17. She brought $4,025 at the auction sale. She had cost the Government $3,903,000 in round numbers and had done about ten years of active service, outside of repair-shops and navy yards."

Of a naval reserve the report says: "The department has informed itself fully of the different systems of organization for coast defense and naval reserves at present in force in foreign countries, and is prepared to formulate a general plan for a similar organization to meet the requirements and conditions of our own institutions. It should resemble in organization that of the militia or National guard, rest upon the foundation of local interest, contemplate the employment and rapid mobilization of steamers enrolled on an auxiliary navy list, and be calculated to produce the best results upon a comparatively small National expenditure."

The rest of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the condition and situation of the several vessels belonging to our navy, to the receipts and expenditures of the department (a balance of $164,212.52 on hand and available on December 1), to estimates and appropriations for next year (over $4,000,000 less than for the current year), to sales made of naval vessels, to developments made in speed of vessels throughout the world, and to reports of the Admiral and the several bureaus of the department.

"All of these expedients have in common the one merit of preventing the derangement to business which must follow hoarding or locking up in the Treasury the circulating medium of the people."

In regard to the first plan the Secretary agrees with what the President in his message said on the same subject. He then says:

"I cannot believe that it will adopt the second expedient, viz: the enlargement of Government expenses simply to expend money raised by taxation when the public weal does not otherwise call for the expenditure.

"Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only fit remedy for the evils that threaten the country. This may be accomplished in various ways. One is to reduce or abolish internal revenue taxation. In favor of this is the fact that in a small part of the Southern States the internal tax on liquors and tobacco is thought to be oppressive and is odious to the people of those regions; and the further fact that by its reduction the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced."

The third expedient is discussed at great length, the decrease of revenue from customs by increasing duties to an almost prohibitive extent being disposed of summarily. The Secretary says that the objection to internal taxation on the ground that it began during the war, and, therefore, is a war measure, is not in reality an objection. He disposes of the abolition of the internal tax by saying: "To do away with the whole revenue from internal taxes at present would so diminish the revenues that it would be necessary either to lay duties on articles of importation now free, such as tea and coffee, or to suspend the sinking-fund requirement, and also materially diminish other expenses of government."

The Secretary recommends again the amalgamation of the collection of customs dues and internal taxes, and the passage by Congress of the bill introduced two years ago and known as the "Administration bill," revising the rules and regulations imposing and collecting import taxes.

"The surplus in the Treasury on December 1 amounted to $55,258,701, and the Secretary estimates that it will aggregate $140,000,000 on June 30 next. On this point the Secretary says: "One use which can be made of this money is to diminish taxation to such an extent that the annual revenue will be less, for some years to come, than the appropriations; thus the accumulated surplus would be used for ordinary expenses, and the people would gain the greatest possible good for it. Doubtless, by the time this money was spent in the pursuance of this plan, the revenues would have so increased as to be equal to the proper annual expenses. Experience teaches that this would probably be the case. In the meantime a portion of this money could be in banks, where it would be available for the business of the country, and, as upon withdrawal from them it would at once be returned to the channels of business through Government payments, no shock would be caused by such withdrawal."

The recommendations for revenue reform are simply a rehash of the President's message, or rather were exhausted in that document.

After deducting the gold and silver coin held for the gold and silver certificates in circulation, it is found that the Government owned $99,877,898 less gold coin and $9,675,761 less standard silver dollars on Nov. 1, 1887, than it did on July 1, 1886; during the intervening period 43,266,871 standard silver dollars were coined. As there is still so much coined gold owned by the Government ($84,977,659 Nov. 1 1887), it has been thought best to allow the gold to accumulate in the form of bullion until there is need of gold coin.

The statements of the Treasurer show that after deducting the demand and trust liabilities of the Government and the amount of money on deposit in National bank depositories, the net money in the Treasury vaults was $92,492,704.56 on June 30, 1886; October 31, 1887, it was 240,453,981.77.

One of the most interesting facts shown by the foregoing statement is the increase in the number of standard silver dollars owned by the Government and the increased use of the same money by the people in the form of silver certificates. The $9, $2 and $1 certificates furnish a convenient currency, and it is evident that the future use of the silver dollar will be almost exclusively in that form.

It is a waste to coin and store any more silver dollars at present. There is no function which those that are coined after this time will probably ever perform, except to lie in Government vaults and be a basis upon which silver certificates can be issued. It is seldom that any one wishes to have his silver certificate exchanged for the silver dollar itself; consequently a limited number of coined dollars will perform the work of redeeming certificates. The $214,000,000 which are now in the treasury will more than suffice to redeem, as they may be presented from time to time, the silver certificates that have already been issued or that can be issued against all the dollars which will be coined for years to come under the present law.

"The law should be so amended," the report says, "as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coining value of the bullion bought and to coin only such number of dollars as he might deem expedient hereafter. This would not restrict in the least degree the use of the silver dollar as currency. The certificates would be equally secure whether representing coined dollars lying in vaults, or representing bullion also lying in vaults, and which could be coined into dollars.

"The accumulation of silver in the Treasury beyond a sufficient reserve needed to meet any demand which may be made for it can be prevented by fixing the amount of such reserve and providing that when it is exceeded by say $5,000,000 the purchase of bullion shall cease until the amount held by the Government again equals such reserve. Another plan, and somewhat similar to that recommended by my predecessor in his last annual report, would be to provide that when the reserve was exceeded, an amount of United States notes equal in value to such excess should be cancelled, if enough of them were in the Treasury; but if not, then the purchase of bullion to cease until the maximum reserve should be reached. This would create a vacuum in the circulating medium which would be filled by silver. The amount of United States notes would be gradually reduced until the whole were extinguished; silver dollars or silver certificates would take the place of United States notes as they were retired. This plan would make our currency more uniform and as secure as now. Our people will never consent that the money which is in every one's pocket shall become of less value than it was when the Government paid it to them, if it be in the power of the Government to make it good."

The trade dollars have been practically redeemed in gold under act of Congress, although they were held by but few persons, were intrinsically worth more than the standard dollar, and had far less equitable claim for redemption than would the standard dollar. If ever the time comes when the standard dollar goes to a discount the people, in the pockets of almost every one of whom will be found more or less of those dollars, will emphatically demand that they, too, shall be redeemed in gold or made as good as when issued, and that the purchase of silver bullion stop. If the plan above suggested were now adopted they would probably never go to a discount—surely not except under altogether extraordinary circumstances; and yet the public would have a supply of them limited only by the need and demand of the people for them. I recommend that a law to the above effect be enacted.

With regard to immigration, the Secretary recommends that the existing laws be so amended that, in addition to the provision prohibiting the landing of aliens liable to become a public charge, idiots, lunatics and convicts, a fine reasonable in amount should be imposed upon the master of the vessel for every such person brought by him to this country, and that such fine be made a lien upon the vessel. Provision should also be made that, where aliens, after having been landed, are found, within a time to be fixed, to be of either of the classes whose landing is prohibited, they should be deported by or at the expense of the master or owner of the vessel bringing them, and, on failure to do so, such master or owner to be subject to fine.

"The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue points out the great disparity between the special taxes and the tax on the article itself in the Oleomargarine law, which leaves it in doubt as to whether the law should be construed as a protective measure or as a prohibitory measure. He suggests a simplification of the statute, if it is to be simply an internal revenue measure, and submits certain information, including bills introduced and laws passed by other countries, as valuable aids to Congress, whether the law is to be perfected either as a protective measure or as a prohibitory measure. "I would recommend that the law relative to oleomargarine be carefully reconsidered by Congress, and so amended as to render it more efficient as a means of protecting the people from being imposed upon through the sale of this article as butter."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The report of the Secretary of War for the last fiscal year shows that the expenditures during the year were $41,386,165, against $31,055,322 appropriated for the current fiscal year. The Secretary estimates that $53,598,730 will be needed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This includes an item of $4,824,134 for public works and river and harbor improvements. He indorses the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Sheridan that the army be increased 5,000 men, and renews past recommendations for appropriations to strengthen our seacoast and lake front defenses. Secretary Endicott says that in view of the success attained by our steel makers it is apparent that the assurance that the outlay for the necessary plant will prove remunerative is all that is required to produce in this country the largest gun forgings of suitable quality. It is believed to be of vital importance that appropriations be annually made by Congress until our present need of modern guns is supplied and the end that our steel industry demands is assured. As a step in this direction an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the forgings of eight-inch and ten-inch B. L. steel guns is recommended.

The Secretary strongly approves of the recommendation contained in General Sheridan's report touching the extension of all possible aid by the general Government to the National guard of the different States, and suggesting a system of National encampment for State militia at the entire expense of the National Government.

The report says that the buildings, fortifications, public works and grounds in the division of the Atlantic are everywhere in need of repair and reconstruction. On the entire Atlantic and gulf coast line of 2,879 miles and the Northern frontier of 2,593 miles the sole armament is 142 rifled guns, of which 118 are obsolete and of very low power. Even the few serviceable rifled guns that are mounted are of but little value. Some of them are mounted on old carriages and all are without adequate protection.

Touching Geronimo and his fellow captives, now confined at Fort Pickens and Mount Vernon barracks, the report says that they are contented, perform their work with alacrity, and thus far their conduct has been excellent. At this time it is difficult to find for them a permanent home. Pending final decision they can remain where they are, in comfort and safety.

A brief history is given of the Colorado difficulty in Colorado last August, and it is said that some effort should certainly be made for the restitution of their property to the Indians.

A brief reference is made to the recommendations of the engineer bureau relative to the reconstruction of sea-coast and lake defenses, and it is said that there appears to be no reason for further delay in beginning the important work of fortifying the great harbors.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of Attorney-General Garland presents a detailed statement of the business of the department during the last fiscal year. During the year there were 14,905 criminal prosecutions. The aggregate amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits during the year was $1,651,250. Fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year aggregated $473,734. The Attorney-General renews his recommendation of last year for the erection of a Government penitentiary and reformatory at an early date. He renews the suggestion of the past two years urging the erection of a building adjoining the Department of Justice building, suitable for the Supreme Court of the United States, with accommodations commensurate with its high position and dignity.

BANKING AND FARMING.

Two Interesting Public Reports—The Comptroller's Statement of the Condition of the National Banks—Commissioner Coleman's Work in the Agricultural Department.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the total number of National banks organized up to October 31 was 3,858, of which 625 have gone into voluntary liquidation, 119 have failed, leaving in operation at that date 3,061. The total number of new banks formed during the last year was 229; total number closed during the year, 33, of which 25 went into voluntary liquidation and 8 failed.

The gross increase in National-bank capital during the year amounted to $36,834,775, of which $3,965,905 represents an increase of capital by banks existing November 1, 1886. There was, however, a decrease of capital of $6,318,459, of which $4,987,453 was the aggregate capital of the thirty-three banks which went into voluntary liquidation and failed, and the remainder represents a decrease of capital by banks still in operation. The net increase of capital for the year is, therefore, $33,572,221.

On the other hand there is a net decrease of $30,495,501 in the circulation represented by bonds. The decrease resulting from the surrender of circulation by banks still in operation is $27,770,475, and the decrease caused by banks going into voluntary liquidation and failing is $1,824,886, making a gross decrease of $29,914,861, offset in part by a total increase of $5,419,360 for the formation of new banks of $4,592,990 and an increase of circulation by previously existing banks to the amount of $826,370.

In the cases of four of the five banks which failed the creditors have received principal and interest in full, and in the case of the fifth the total of dividends amounts to 81 per cent. The total amount of money paid in dividends during the last year is $2,106,263; whole amount paid to creditors of insolvent banks since the system has been in operation is $29,434,936, upon proved claims amounting to $46,938,888; total assessments on stockholders, $9,945,250, of which gross collections have amounted to $4,682,553.

The Comptroller submits a codification of the banking laws. He recommends that the minimum amount of bonds to be deposited by a bank as security for circulation shall be 10 per cent. of the capital of banks not over $250,000, and $25,000 for banks of which the capital exceeds $250,000; also that the semi-annual duty on circulation be hereafter charged only on the amount issued upon bonds deposited in excess of the minimum amount as above; also that the National-bank notes be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of banks.

The existing laws as to the responsibility of officers of banks are modified by this code so as to avoid existing obstacles to their prompt enforcement. The restriction on banks as to making loans in excess of 10 per cent. of capital to any one party is modified in respect to loans upon collateral security and the total limit is raised to 20 per cent. of capital and surplus. The provisions as to reserve upon deposits are modified so as not to include Government deposits, and the provision as to State taxation of National banks is also modified.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PLEURO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture says that the Governors of thirty-one States and Territories have accepted the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry in regard to pleuro-pneumonia and promised the assistance of local police officers to secure their enforcement. In addition the Legislatures of Rhode Island, Virginia, New York and Illinois have enacted laws providing for co-operation. The worst infected counties, the report says, and those from which there was most danger of the spread of the disease—viz., those in the neighborhood of New York, Chicago and Baltimore—have been placed in quarantine and no cattle allowed to leave them without a permit issued after a special examination. By this means no new breaks have been almost entirely prevented.

From the beginning of the work for the eradication of this disease, in August, 1886, to October 31, 1887, the inspectors of the bureau have inspected 15,337 herds, containing 117,489 animals, in districts where the plague was supposed to exist. Among these there were found 798 infected herds, containing 10,756 animals, of which 2,235 were affected with pleuro-pneumonia. These figures do not include 2,878 head of cattle in the distillery stables of Chicago, nearly half of which were deceased. The number of animals found affected by this disease and the number of infected herds were much greater than had been anticipated, and the work for its control has subsequently required a correspondingly larger force and greater expenditure of money. The progress made, however, has been very satisfactory, and the appropriation has been found sufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

The Commissioner expresses regret at the unavoidable loss indicted on the farmers of Illinois by the cattle quarantine, and adds:

"There has not been a time in years when this malady has been confined to such restricted areas as at present, and, consequently, the conditions are very favorable for its complete eradication. If the State authorities continue their co-operation as at present, which there is every reason to expect, and if an appropriation is made by Congress equal to that of the present fiscal year, and with authority for its similar use, it is believed that this dangerous plague can be exterminated by the end of the next fiscal year."

The Commissioner says it is yet too early to make an official statement of the results in detail of the present year's experiments in the development of sorghum-sugar manufacture, but that enough is known already to enable this country to anticipate an early success of the enterprise.

The Commissioner recommends that the Public Printer be authorized to furnish to the agricultural press of the country at the mere cost of labor and material electrotypes of such illustrations of the department as the editors may desire, and that the duties of the seed division be transferred to State and Territorial experiment stations. The Commissioner disapproves of the efforts to make his department an Executive department with a Cabinet Minister at its head. He says that the building of reservoirs among the Rocky Mountains for the storage of an immense volume of water now wasted should command the early attention of Congress.

Waterbury, Conn., has a large death rate, 23.6. Trying to wind the Waterbury watch seems to be conducive to ill health.—Boston Post.

Shoemakers may die, but it isn't proper to say they breathe their last. You can't be too careful when using the English language. It wasn't made to jump on.—Puck.

City Ordinances.

An Ordinance amending the Ordinances of Richmond, fixing penalty for selling or furnishing liquors to minors, and selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors without license, and selling liquors on Sunday, the same as prescribed by the General Statutes of Kentucky.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond:

That section eight, of chapter XXXI, Penal Ordinances, be amended by striking out the words "sixty dollars" in the last line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty dollars."

That an Ordinance amending section 4, chapter XVIII, title license, Penal Ordinances, published July 22, 1885, be amended by striking out all that part of last two lines of said amended Ordinance after the word "fined" and inserting in lieu of the part so stricken out the words "sixty dollars" for each offense.

That an Ordinance amending section 6, chapter XVIII, title license, Penal Ordinances, published July 22, 1885, be amended by striking out all that part of said amended Ordinances between the word "fine" in the 10th line and the word "and" in the 12th line and inserting in lieu of the words so stricken out the words "sixty dollars for each offense."

That an Ordinance amending section 10, chapter XVIII, Penal Ordinances, published July 22, 1885, be amended by striking out all that part of sub-section 1 of said amended Ordinances after the word "fined" in the 7th line thereof and inserting in lieu of the part so stricken out the following: "Not less than two nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and on conviction for third offense shall forfeit his license."

Nothing herein shall be construed as changing the penalty for selling lager beer at wholesale.

That all Ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

An ordinance to further regulate the police force of the City of Richmond.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond:

That no member of the police force shall, while on duty, enter any saloon or any other place where the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are licensed by the City Council unless in the discharge of official duties in making arrests or when called in by the proprietor to quell disorder or a breach of the peace.

Any member of the police force of Richmond violating this Ordinance shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence, on warrant in the Police Court, and for the third offense shall be discharged from the police force.

This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

An Ordinance requiring the Kentucky Central or other Railroad companies owning and operating trains over line of tracks crossing Main street, to maintain a flagman at such point of intersection.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond:

That the Kentucky Central or other Railroad companies owning and operating trains over lines of tracks crossing Main street any where in the city limits, shall, at their own cost keep and maintain a flagman at the intersection of such tracks with Main street, at all times during the use of such crossings by moving trains or engines.

Any Railroad company now, or hereafter operating lines of Railroad crossing Main street, as above set out, failing to comply with this Ordinance, shall, on conviction be fined $50 for each offense, on warrant in the Police Court.

This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, CITY OF RICHMOND, } SCT.

I, W. G. White, Clerk of the City of Richmond, do certify that the foregoing ordinances were publicly read at two regular meetings of the City Council, at the last of which the vote was taken upon the passage of same by yeas and nays and the yeas and nays recorded in journal, and were declared adopted, and ordered to be printed in THE CLIMAX, a newspaper published in the City of Richmond, which is hereby accordingly done.

Given under my hand as City Clerk this December 14, 1887.

W. G. WHITE, City Clerk.

A. D. RUFF,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
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Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
Don't forget the place—next door to the Post-office, Richmond, Ky.
june22 1f

Good Home For Sale!
I wish to sell privately my home place of 50 ACRES OF LAND one-half mile from Kingston, in Madison county, Ky.
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.
28n4t. W. B. STIVERS.

Patronize J. J. Brooks, the druggist.

GANTER'S —CHICKEN— Cholera Cure!

Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that *positively cures it* has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cents bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two-thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.
STOCKTON & WILLIS.
aug 24 1y.

GALT -:- HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
The Largest and Finest Hotel in the city,
Rates, $2.50 to $4 Per Day,
According to rooms.
Turkish and Russian Baths in Hotel.
oc26 1y.

ASK FOR THE
G. L. P. C. Remedy.

GUTHERSON & LEY.
LEXINGTON, KY.
STOCKTON & WILLIS,
Agents For Madison County.
sep28 1y.

NEW FIRM!
WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade, that we have a large and well selected line of
CLOTHING,
Gents' FURNISHING Goods,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES.
Etc, in which you can find the
BEST GOODS,
LATEST STYLES, AND THE LOWEST PRICES,
FOR CASH.
We do not intend to be UNDERSOLD, and to our customers, we say, we will give you full value for every dollar invested with us, and we urge you to give us an early call.
W. B. WHITE,
At McKee's Old Stand.
June 22 9m

CLAUDE SMITH & CO
HAVE OPENED A NEW
Hardware Store
on West Main Street. They carry a general line of
Hardware,
Tinware,
Stoves, and
Groceries.
They have the newest and best goods, and will sell for CASH at the lowest prices.
Mr. Smith is a practical tinner of several years' experience, and he will do all kinds of tin work, roofing and repairing in the best style at lowest rates. june22-tf.

Madison Co. Bonds!
The Bonds issued in payment of subscription of Madison county to Louisville and Nashville Railroad due in February, April, July and October, 1887 and 1888, will be paid on maturity at the Madison National Bank, Richmond, Ky.
jlf C. D. CHENAULT, Com.

PATENTS Procured. Wm. G. Henderson, 925 F St., Washington, D. C. Formerly of Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, 17 years' experience. Send *sketch or model for report as to patentability.* Correspondence solicited.
ydecly.

Let Us Talk Together!
We want to prove to you that it is our Honest Intention to Sell Goods Without any Old-time War-Prices. There has never been a time when your Money had as great a Purchasing Power as Now. Our Immense Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'
CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS
will be sold from this day on until they are closed out for a less price than the cost to manufacture them.
OUR SHOE AND CLOTHING STOCK was never more complete. Men's full stock Boots at a less price than you can buy the commonest split leather elsewhere. You can buy a pair of Ladies' Shoes that will wear all winter for $1.00 or $1.25.
DRESS GOODS of all kinks, Flannels, Lindseys, Jeans, Cassmeres, Tickings, Calicoes, Gingnams, and everything sold by a First-Class Dry Goods Store can be bought from us at our Popular Cash Prices, which are the Lowest in the city.
EVERY ARTICLE in our store stands on its own bottom as an individual bargain.
We set the example for many; we have always found that original methods are the best to follow.
Take your own time to look at our prices; we won't "Bone" you.
Nothing in the way of Auction Trash finds its way to our salesroom.
Our store is THE BUSY BEE CASH STORE; our prices are made to win; we make no second bid.
We cordially invite you all to come at once and get your share of the many bargains that our customers have the advantage of. There is enough for you all, if you come at once.
Yours Very Respectfully,
RAMSEY & OLDHAM,
Jun22tf. Proprietors "Busy Bee" Cash Store

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1888

THE completion of the first year of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be signalized by the publication of this
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

POEMS by . . . . . ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, AUSTIN DOBSON, EDITH M. THOMAS.
STORIES by . . . . . BRET HARTE, H. C. BUNNER, SARAH ORNE JEWETT, T. R. SULLIVAN, the late E. P. WHIPPLE.
ESSAYS by . . . . . E. H. & E. W. BLANCHARD. With other contributions.
ILLUSTRATIONS by . . . . WILLIAM HOLE, HOWARD PYLE, J. W. ALEXANDER, J. HOPKINSON SMITH, WILL H. LOW, E. H. BLASHFIELD, R. SWAIN GIFFORD, F. S. CHURCH, C. JAY TAYLOR, W. L. TAYLOR, and many others.
EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

The following is a partial list of the important features which have been already prepared to appear during the coming year:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute to every number during the year. He will write upon many topics, old and new, in a familiar and personal way which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In his first paper, entitled "A CHAPTER ON DREAMS," he tells, incidentally, some interesting facts concerning the origin of his story "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." This will appear in the January number.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by Prof. W. S. CHAPLAIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and, indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

THE FICTION of the year will be notably strong, not only in the work of well-known writers but in that of new authors. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by F. J. STIMSON, will be begun in January. Novelettes by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER, the latter illustrated, will appear early in the year. There will also be many short stories of notable strength and freshness, several of them illustrated.

MENDELSSOHN LETTERS. Some hitherto unpublished letters of the great musician's, of special interest, written to Moscheles, his friend and master, will furnish the substance of two or three articles. They will be illustrated with many portraits, drawings by Mendelssohn himself, and other original and unique material.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, EXPLOSIVES, etc., will be the subjects of a group of illustrated articles of great practical and popular interest, by leading authorities upon these topics.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of special importance will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES; WILSON, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM F. APTHORP, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner; Dr. SARGENT'S papers on physical development will be continued, also Prof. SHALER'S articles on the surface of the earth, both being admirably illustrated.

SHORT ESSAYS will be, as during the past year, an especially noticeable and individual feature. They will include papers by AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, author of "Obiter Dicta," some further articles by W. C. BROWNELL; articles by Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, AUSTIN DOBSON, Gen. A. W. GREELY, Prof. JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY, Mrs. JAMES T. FIELDS, EDWARD KING, C. A. YOUNG, and many others.

POEMS in early numbers by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, ANDREW LANG, CHARLES EDWIN MARKHAM, and others, give a good augury for the next year's verse; and in several cases well-known artists—notably ELIHU VEDDER, WILLIAM HOLE, and WILL H. LOW—have accompanied poems by striking and imaginative drawings.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the *best work of the leading artists*, and to promote and foster the most skilful methods of wood-engraving. The Magazine, on its artistic side, will exhibit what is finest, most sincere, and original.

TERMS: $3.00 a Year. 25c. a Number.

SPECIAL NOTICE. To enable new readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887), the following inducements are offered:
A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, $4.50
A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, bound in two volumes, cloth, gilt top, ... 6.00
*A year's subscription