THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, WM. G. WHITE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. S. B. Buckner to the Senate and House of Representatives is an able and concise document. It deals plainly and directly with all questions of vital importance concerning the welfare of the public.

The Hewitt Revenue Law is endorsed in the following language:

"When the last General Assembly convened in 1885, the receipts of the Treasury, as reported by the predecessor, were insufficient to meet the demands made upon it by existing appropriations. This result had been brought about chiefly by a defective system of assessments and collections, under the operations of which great inequalities prevailed in the valuations of property reported for taxation, while a considerable part of the taxable property of the State did not appear on the books of the Assessors. It was evident to the General Assembly that a persistence in so vicious a system of assessment would not only result in manifest injustice to individuals, by imposing an undue proportion of the burdens of government upon those least able to bear them, but would also, by diminishing the revenue and thus increasing the annual deficits, result disastrously to the credit of the Commonwealth. To meet the demands of the people for a better system, they wisely enacted the present revenue law. Under its operation, the Auditor's report shows that, instead of a deficit, there was a balance in the Treasury, on June 30, 1887, of $197,684.88. After deducting the ordinary expenses of the government, including the legislative expenses, he estimates a balance June 30, 1888, of $57,438.59, and on June 30, 1889, of $297,938.59. This favorable showing is the result of a more equitable assessment, and a more prompt collection of the revenue; and while the new law may require amendments, of the propriety of which you can best judge as the immediate representatives of your respective constituencies, it is respectfully suggested that, in any changes you may deem proper to make, care should be taken not to modify seriously the principal features of a bill which has shown such satisfactory results."

The Governor suggests that the seemingly unnecessary expenses imposed upon the State for criminal prosecutions, record books, idiots and guards for prisoners be regulated.

That all fines and forfeitures collected be transmitted in full and at once to the State Treasury, and that officers entitled to a per cent receive the same by warrant drawn on the Treasury.

That the books of the Auditor and Treasurer be examined.

That the criminal law be revised with special reference to attempted assassinations, punishing the perpetrators of this crime with exceptional severity. The classes of felonies bailable should be more clearly defined.

The message is full on the subject of bribery in elections, as follows:

"The safety of a Republic resides in the exercise of the right of suffrage by its citizens, uninfluenced by intimidation or corruption. Attempts have been made by your predecessors to check the evils attending the employment of money in controlling elections; but it is to be regretted that, nowithstanding existing legislation on the subject, the evil has already attained a magnitude which seriously endangers the interests of society. Not only the corrupt practices employed in the choice of candidates for political municipal offices, but it seems certain that judicial elections are conducted with equal disregard of law; and when it is considered that there is but one step between the purchase of judicial position and the sale of justice, the people may well despair of the proper administration of the laws under so vicious a system of election as is so often pursued. Unless these evils are checked, the avenues to promotion in public life will be effectually closed to virtuous and intelligent poverty, and left open only to the immorally wealthy who can buy position, and to the corrupt who will sell the rights of a freeman to aggregated and incorporated wealth. The subject demands your serious consideration, and it is believed that you can apply an efficient corrective to this increasing evil, just as your predecessors succeeded in effectually closing the public gambling houses, whose existence was attended with so many evils. It is submitted to your consideration that the present laws on the subject of bribery at elections are framed on a false theory. As the temper should be considered more guilty than the party who is tempted, so he who offers a bribe should be punished more severely than one who receives it; but existing laws inflict the lighter penalty on the more guilty party. But, however wise may be the laws, they are but an incumbrance to the statute books unless vigorously enforced. There is reason to believe that the laws on this subject are more nearly inoperative at those points where there is most need of their enforcement. The blame for this can not attach to the judicial officers of the State; for, in their charges to the grand juries, attention is especially called to this subject. But, with a public knowledge that the violation of this law is of alarming frequency, few indictments are found; and while convictions have been had against some persons who have taken bribes, it is doubted that a single instance can be found where the more guilty offerer of the bribe has ever been prosecuted. In order that you may be fully advised to the extent of public corruption in this respect, I recommend that a thorough examination be made, on the scenes of their occurrence, by the General Assembly, into the practices which have been pursued at some of our elections. Your wisdom will then more readily apply to the remedies necessary to correct this growing evil. Considering the methods employed by the different political parties for nominating their candidates, it is but just to the public to apply to primary elections and nominating conventions, as is done in some other States, the same law in regard to bribery that govern the elections appointed by the authority of the Commonwealth. The penalties of the law, it is believed, should apply with equal force to combinations or conspiracies of persons formed for the purpose of violating the laws against them."

A law requiring the prosecuting attorney, in cases where petition for pardon follows conviction, to furnish the Governor or Attorney General a full statement of facts proved in the case, is recommended, as such a course appears to the Governor necessary to do both the public and the accused justice.

The Railroad Commissioners are endorsed, and additional legislation is asked granting the commission power to regulate freight and passenger rates, to have trains run to suit the convenience of the public, to see that the roads and bridges are kept in good order, and depot accommodations are good. Also that one of the commission be styled the Railroad Commissioner with office at Frankfort, and an increased salary, while the others be styled Deputy Commissioners with decreased salaries.

The complete repair of the Capitol buildings with the erection of the lacking wing is advised, in order to have necessary room and comfort to facilitate the work of the departments and the courts.

The abolition of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture is advised, the function of that office to be transferred to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Also that the study of the classical languages be prohibited in that school, and in their place the studies of mining, mechanics and engineering be substituted.

A committee to be composed of the Superintendents of the three Lunatic Asylums to select a site and arrange for the erection of a building for colored lunatics is advised.

An office to be styled the Inspector of Public Works and Institutions, whose duty it shall be to have general supervision of asylums, State turnpike stocks, &c., is recommended.

The State Militia is complimented, and a suggestion is made that an annual tax of 25 cents per capita be imposed upon militiamen for the better equipment of the active militia.

The public school system is commended, and regret expressed that it does not receive the proper local aid that it deserves. The colored Normal Institute is submitted to the fostering care of the Legislature.

The message praises the Commissioner of Insurance and the laws relative to that office, and suggests that the office be raised to the dignity of a separate and distinct Department from that of Auditor.

Suggestions are made looking to the improvement in the sanitary condition of mines, and to their greater safety.

The excellent condition of the Penitentiary at Frankfort is remarked upon, and a suggestion offered that any appropriation that may be made for the Branch Penitentiary at Eddyville, be restricted to completing that part already in course of construction, before other portions are begun.

Reports of the Attorney General and State Librarian show those offices in good condition.

The Governor is of the opinion that the law allowing stockholders of turnpike companies in which the State has stock, to select directors without any voice from the State, ought to be repealed.

The report of the committee, appointed to attend the Forestry Congress, relative to the planting and cultivating of trees is recommended.

An increase in the salary of the Secretary of State is recommended.

The Governor thinks that elections for local-option should not be held on the same day as other elections.

A board to be composed of the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State with an appropriation for the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals is recommended.

A mild hint is dropped that local legislation ought to be relegated to the courts as far as possible.

A half column of the message is devoted to Rowan county, and the Legislature is requested to inquire minutely into the condition of affairs in that county, and do something for its relief.

Laws requiring a more faithful discharge of official duties in arrest and punishment of criminals are suggested.

It is recommended that the office of Attorney General be converted into a Department of Justice to which all Commonwealth Attorneys and other prosecuting attorneys report, and that the Attorney General plan and promulgate a uniform system of prosecution, and have an assistant and an office for the requisite records.

The Geological Survey is particularly praised, and a sufficient appropriation is suggested to set forth to the world the vast resources of minerals and bring about an early development of the State's natural wealth, and that the Director of the Survey be continued in charge of the Bureau of Immigration.

Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, died unexpectedly at Jefferson City on last Wednesday night, aged 54 years. He has been unwell since last summer, and spent some weeks in Europe for his health. He walked to his office and remained a few minutes on Sunday, and conversed freely and intelligently during Wednesday afternoon. His trouble was pneumonia superinduced by some unkown ill. He was to have entertained the children on that night, and the flowers intended to adorn the mansion were used on the casket and grave.

Lieutenant Governor Moorehouse becomes Governor.

Senator John D. Harris: "I liked the message exceedingly well. It is a sensible, business-like document, meeting the wants of the State."

A sad and sudden death occurred in Washington City on last Thursday forenoon. A well-dressed lady fell unconscious to the pavement on Connecticut avenue, and was removed to a hospital. She remained unconscious until her death that followed soon after. There was nothing by which she could be identified, save a handkerchief with one word "Bosworth" on it. An afternoon paper mentioned that, and all was revealed. The lady proved to be the wife of Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, Congressman from Ohio, who succeeded Mr. Garfield. She was a Mrs. Bosworth, of Lexington, Ky., and been married to Mr. Taylor only two months. She has two sons and a daughter in Lexington.

In their younger days, Mr. Taylor and the lady lived in the same town, and were engaged to be married. But something broke off the match, and both were married. Four years ago, Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Bosworth both died, and recently the old love was renewed with the result as above stated.

It would be well for persons from home to carry something by which they could be identified in case of sudden death. A letter, a card, a ring, collar, cuff—anything having the name would suffice. Mrs. Taylor died of apoplexy.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.

On last Saturday afternoon, near 1 o'clock, two passenger trains collided at Greenwood, twelve miles from Somerset on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and a fearful wreck resulted. A conductor named Shrum incorrectly read his orders, mistaking Summit for Somerset, and thus brought about the woeful collision. The trains were running at full speed and dashed into each other completely telescoping the boilers of the two locomotives, and crushing several cars. The baggage and mail cars on the North-bound train took fire and they with their contents were consumed. The baggage car going South was thrown down an embankment thirty feet and smashed. Seven people were killed and fifteen wounded. Among the killed was James Severance, of Stanford, postal clerk. The others were Fireman Conder, of Ohio; J. H. Avery, of Cincinnati; Baggage-Master Callen, of Cincinnati; Baggage-Master Withrow, of Ludlow, Ky.; Express Messenger Powell, of Knoxville; Engineer Taylor, of Somerset, and Miss Jessie Green, of Cincinnati. Shrum was seriously hurt.

The smashed cars were burned to clear the track. The loss of property will reach probably $100,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky convened in regular biennial session at Franktort on last Friday.

In the Democratic caucus, Hon. Ben Johnson, of Nelson county, was nominated for Speaker, which was equivalent to an election. Mr. Johnson is only 28 years old, but is a brilliant lawyer, and it is expected that he will make an admirable Speaker.

It is with pleasure that we note the nomination of Hon. Green R. Keller, editor of the Carlisle Mercury, for Clerk of the House. Mr. James E. Stone, of Breckinridge, was named for Assistant Clerk; Robt. Tyler, of Bullitt, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. P. Dawson, of Simpson, for Door-keeper.

The selections are all good, and everybody is pleased.

Indications point to an early and quiet election of a United States Senator. Mr. Beck is the man, and will probably have no opposition, except by the complimentary vote for some one else from the Republicans.

The Governor's message was looked for with interest, as it promised to be a document of unusual merit.

If the State had a new Constitution relegating all local matters to the courts, so that the Legislature would have nothing before it but matters of general interest, the session need not hold beyond the prescribed 60 days.

The State Senate held its caucus at 11 o'clock on Friday with Hon. John D. Harris, of Madison, as Chairman. Senator Harris will be even more conspicuous in the present than in the past session. Mr. Harry Glenn, of Nicholas county, was elected Chief Clerk; Wm. Cromwell, of Frankfort, Assistant Clerk; T. W. Castle, of Lawrence, Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph B. Read, of Louisville, Door-keeper.

ITEMS FROM THE MESSAGE.

From Governor Buckner's message we clip the subjoined items of general interest:

The report of the Inspector of Mines will show a very satisfactory growth of the mining industries of the State. There has been a constant and rapid increase of the out-put of coal from 1870, when it amounted to only 4,228,000 bushels, to the present time; the yield for the year ending July 1, 1887, amounting to 44,830,000 bushels. When the river improvements now progressing, and the railways under construction and in contemplation, shall have reached the rich beds of coal which have been but recently discovered, the increase of the out-put will be limited only by the demand.

The report of the Commissioner of Insurance will show how fully the interests of the people have been guarded in the supervision of the vast business confided to that bureau. So carefully have these interests been protected that there has not been since 1880 a failure of any insurance company working under its authority in this State. The taxes collected by the State from all the companies authorized to write insurance policies amounted, for the year ending January 1, 1880, to about $88,000; while, for the present year, they have reached the sum of $84,693.24.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners will show you the importance of the duties they have discharged, and the necessity for the continuance of the office. It appears, from their statements, that there are now in the State 2,341 miles of railway; that there have been constructed during the year 244 miles, and that the total cost of these roads was $76,513,920. The total assessed value of the railroad property amounts to $35,571,631, being an increase over the assessment of the previous year of $1,924,025. In 1886 the gross earnings amounted to $10,937,177.96. In 1887 the gross earnings were $12,399,724.11, being an increase of over 13 per cent. The net earnings have increased in about the same ratio.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows satisfactory progress in that important department of the State Government. The school population of the current year numbers 549,592 white and 107,144 colored children, being an increase over the previous year of 10,623 whites and 4,307 colored. The number of the school districts in the present year of 6,138 white and 1,011 colored previous year being an increase over the sixty-six districts for white children and eight for the colored. During the current year the apportionment of the school fund is, for white schools, $1,044,224.80, being an increase of $154,925.95 over the previous year; and for colored schools, $203,573.60, being an increase of $33,892.55 over the previous year. The total sum appropriated from the State Treasury for school purposes for the current year amounts to $1,247,798.40, being a per capita of $1.90. The direct appropriation by the State for school purposes, is greater, it is believed, than is devoted by any other State Government, with perhaps one or two exceptions. While this is the case, it is to be regretted that the efforts of the State Government are not properly seconded in this direction by the local aid, which is essential to give the full effect to the system of education.

AT THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence CLIMAX.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1887.

When Congress adjourned no business had been disposed of in the House since the meeting of Congress, and the Senate had done little except to act on some recess nominations, and have presented an unusually large number of bills for reference to committees. So far the Senate has very much the start of the House and in all probability will keep in the lead, as less time is consumed there in debate on bills than in the house. The indications from what debates have already taken place in the Senate, all point to many heated political discussions. The grave Senators can not stand against the pressure to do something to make political campaign matter, and so the Republicans have taken the initiative and already begun to attack the Democrats. The latter are ever ready to take up the gauntlet and never back down, and so the session will, beyond any question of doubt, be an unusually exciting one. It will extend away into the hot days of summer and the legislation will be tinctured with bids for votes. The soldier element of the country will no doubt fare well, as both parties seem eager to show their willingness to legislate for their good. Already there has been introduced in the Senate a bill to re-open the Arrears of Pension Act, which will doubtless pass both Houses and be a flood gate for the flow of millions from the Treasury. It is as just now as it ever was, and for that reason and because many have already received their dues under it, it would be difficult to give any good reason for the defeat of the bill. It is understood that Senator John Sherman is preparing a speech on the tariff in reply to the President's message and will deliver it soon after the holiday's are over. The fact that the message was devoted exclusively to the tariff will call forth many speeches on that subject from the Republicans in both Senate and House and may result in little legislation on the subject. Both parties are determined to make a record and I shall have the pleasure of sending you some spicy letters when our legislators get down to work after the holidays. Many members are spending the two weeks recess at their homes and some of them will as in the past bring their families back with them and then the gay season will begin.

There have been no public receptions at the Executive Mansion yet. The first will be on New Years day to the officers of the Army and Navy, the Judicary, the Legislative body, and to the Diplomatic Corps. The public will also be received the same day; and after that, a series of evening receptions will be given. I will keep your readers posted on all of them when interesting news can be sent.

A matter of National interest is, the District Boycot case taken up from our Court to the United States Supreme Court. The question is of such importance that the Supreme Court has advanced the case on the docket so as to give a hearing on the 9th of January although the Court is nearly three years behind with its cases. The Labor Unions are deeply interested in it as it is the case of the conviction and imprisonment of one of its members for boycotting under the directions of the Order. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2. 1888

During the X-mas holidays public business seemed to be practically suspended, and all persons, politicians included, devoted themselves to pleasure and recreation. Even the Government Department were more than usually quiet, although the members of Congress had nothing else to do than to call at the Departments to look after the interests of constituents having claims pending there for adjudication. The halls of Congress looked as bare and empty, so far as moving humanity is concerned as they did two months before Congress assembled. The Members and Senators in the city shunned the building as they would a prison, not even calling for their mail, but having it sent to their residences. Speaker Carlisle availed himself of the quiet of the place to spend most of his time in the Speaker's room discussing the make-up of the committee, with such few trusted counsellors as he called into consultation. The pressure for assignment to choice committees ceased soon after the adjournment for the holidays, as all claims had been presented before then, and nothing more could be done except to wait for the award.

With reference to what business will be first taken up in the House there are many conjectures, but beyond any question of doubt the all-absorbing tariff question will receive early consideration. The energies of the administration are all directed to a prompt disposition of that question, and if it is not disposed of very early in the session, it will be because of the delays interposed in the way of amendments and the dilatory tactics of the protectionists. The reformers, however, express a willingness to make many concessions rather than to suffer a defeat such as was experienced last session. Another question that will doubtless receive considerable attention is the temperance cause. A bill introduced by Senator Platt contemplates prohibition in the District of Columbia. It has many friends in the Senate, and will probably pass that body, but may meet with opposition in the House. The liquor interests are already organizing to make a fight against the bill, and before many days of the session have passed, the fight will have waxed warm. Unfortunately for the good of the cause Senator Ingalls, the chairman of the District of Columbia committee is opposed to prohibition, but a majority of the other members are friendly to it and will see that the bill receives proper consideration at an early day.

It may be interesting to many admirers of the late Gen. Hancock, to know that the fund being raised to purchase his widow a residence here, is nearly completed. The house which the committe contemplate purchasing is in the northwest part of the city, not far from the British Minister's and is a handsome three-story brown-stone structure containing eleven rooms occupying one of the most beautiful corner sites in that fashionable section of the city, residing with a niece of the General.

It will be remembered that at the time of the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in 1874, the Freedman's Bank of this city also failed. This bank had mostly as depositors, ignorant but frugal colored people not only in Washington but from all parts of the country, the depositors believing that it was a Government institution of Savings Bank. Upon its failure a government receiver was appointed and Congress not only authorized the purchase of the immenee and handsome brown stone edifice constructed and used by the bank but also appropriated a large sum of money to be placed among the assets of the defunct bank. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency just made, shows, that there 1409 claims amounting to $7,374.36 not paid because no demand has been made and the whereabouts of the claimants are not known. There are sufficient assests to pay these claims whenever called for. H.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

Smith & Walkar, of Woodford county, sold $41,000 worth of tobacco this year from a $25 farm.

At Bowling Green last week sales of mules were made at $75 to $90 for 14 hand, and $115 to $135 for 14½ to 15 hand stock. Demand is pretty good.

A blizzard that has spread out over the Middle States passed over Colorado Tuesday with little force, the mercury not going below zero, and very little snow fell. Stockmen report herds doing nicely, with prospects of smaller loss than for several winters past. Grass is unusually good for this season of the year.

Within the last 10 days D. C. Ferhune bought 20 yearling mules of Willis & McGee at $75 per head and 6 of Sam Forsythe for $525. Also 25 colts of F. T. James at $67 per head and five choice of J. B. Vandivier at $80; also in Boyle county, 17 of W. B. Arnold at $80 (yearlings), and 2 of T. C. Prewitt at $82.50, 4 of Mrs. Julia Arnold at $85, and 5 of Wm. Hern at $77.50.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

A Galloway cow, next season, is to make her home on the top of Pike's Peak. She will be the highest cow on earth. A stable will be built for her, and a burro will pack feed to her. She is to be kept there for her milk. The reason a Galloway has been selected is because it is thought she has the best lung power of any of the breeds, and the thickest jacket to protect her from the cold.—Eldorado Independent.

There are some crosses that do not result to the best advantage With dogs it is claimed that the union of a hairy with a smooth-coated dog will produce worthless offspring, and with poultry the crossing of birds with rose combs and single combs has not been as productive of such good results as when single comb breeds have been bred together as crosses. Experiments in this direction are worthy of attention.

The Commercial says: At the opening of the season hogs were worth $4 60 per hundred and now they have reached $5.60. The prospects for packers are very bright, as the number of hogs in the West has decreased 175,000. The corn crop being so short in the pork-producing States and owing to the hogs being light and of an inferior quality, mess pork and lard are going to be fancy articles in the market.

COURT-DAY AT NICHOLASVILLE—The market was represented with only about 50 head of cattle composed of calves and yearling steers which sold at advance of from 2 to 3 per head over last months sales with a greater demand. A few broke mules sold readily at fair prices; but little doing in horses, only a few common bred plugs changed hands. There was a large crowd in town, and business was moderately active. The day was raw and chilly and but little disturbance for a Xmas holiday.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no *Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. G. White, Prescription Druggist.

At Cost and Below.

Intending to close out my stock of Christmas Goods, I will sell at cost and below. W. G. WHITE,
Druggist, 2d St., near Garnett House
dec.13-tf.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by W. G. White, Prescription Druggist.

Children's Books at White's Drug Store. dec 13-tf.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c Sold by W. G. White, Prescription Druggist.

A SPARROW CATCHER.

How He Works at Night and How He Disposes of His Queer Game.

"Them sparrows has been cussed hard enough to drive out of the country, but they've made me many an honest dollar, an' I'll take their part."

That's what Joe Johnson says, and he knows what he is talking about. Joe hasn't any visible means of support—in day light. He does his work by night. He has an assistant, and the product of his after-dark labors has taken the dollars from the pockets of many an unsuspecting man who treats himself to the toothsome bird. Joe is a sparrow netter and he is the only one in the city who follows it as a money-making business. His hunting grounds are not in the public squares nor wooded places near the city. He hunts his game chiefly on the side walls of churches, dwelling-houses and other places where ivy vines climb and cling.

The sparrow netter's method of procedure is this: He provides himself with a scoop net similar to those used for crabbing, but much larger. He has put an improvement on the idea, however, as he has a purse string through the net some distance below the ring. The mouth of the net is about six feet in diameter. The handle is long enough to enable him to reach up on the sides of the ivy-covered buildings.

When Joe reaches a spot where he intends to make a haul, he reaches up his big net until he covers a large space where the vines are tickest. While he presses the mouth of the net close against the wall, his assistant, with a long pole, stirs up the vines. The disturbed birds fly and flutter blindly into the net. When he thinks all are in Joe pulls the purse string and i. close his game. Down comes the net and one after another the necks of the birds are wrung. He then ties them up in bundles of twelve, deposits them in a basket, and goes on the next vine.

His catch is running a little light yet, but last fall he captured as high as one hundred and twenty dozen in a single night. The lack of love Philadelphians have for the noisy little nuisances makes it a matter of little difficulty for Joe to obtain permission to trap the sparrows, and the police, who know his business, never interfere with them. Where the walls can be reached from the street he never asks any body's permission.

A reporter to whom Joe explained his manner of capturing the sparrows asked him what he did with them.

"Sell 'em," answered Joe.

"To whom?"

"Well, if you promise not to tell any body I'll tell you. I sell 'em to the restaurants for reed birds. Of course the people that buys 'em know what they are. You see, real reed birds cost the restaurants from fifty cents a dozen up. I sell the sparrers to them from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents, accordin' to the catch. I p'uck 'em and fix 'em up after I take 'em home at night, and I take 'em out early in the morning. I guess if you have eaten reed bird pot pie, reedies on toast, or any other way, you must have eaten some of my catch. There hain't much difference in the taste, an' durn me if I wouldn't rather eat a sparrer anyhow. There's one dish the sparrers make better than reedies, an' they are generally used for it. You take a potater an' split it, an' scoop out jest enough of the potater to make a hole large enough to put the sparrer in. Before you put the bird in put an oyster inside o' him. Shut your potater up, tie a string around it, and bake it. If you only had ten dollars, an' each potater filled with sparrer cost a dollar, you'd eat your ten dollars out if you began onet. Oh, yes, I make plenty of money while the sparrers are getting ready to quit the town. But the season's short. Don't for goodness sake tell them hash-house people that I told you this thing, or I can't sell them any more sparrers.—*Philadelphia News.*

MIXED THE LETTERS UP.

The Dire Havoc Wrought by Three Little Missives.

It is a bad practice to write several letters at one job, inclose them in envelopes, and address the batch. Many accidents occur. A gentleman who uses a pencil for his correspondence, but makes the superscriptions in ink, wrote three epistles, secured them in envelopes, and laid them in order on his desk. The first was to his prospective mother-in-law, the second to his latest and best girl, and the last to his tailor. Discovering that the ink was absent in the stand, he left his desk for a moment. A clerk in search of a ruler took up the top letter that lay upon the article and put it below the missive intended for the tailor. Back came the complete letter-writer. He addressed the letter first in the row to his coming mother-in-law, the next to Maude, the misplaced epistle to the tailor. At four o'clock that afternoon a military-looking female, sitting beside an invalid daughter, got black in the face as she read on the stamped paper of the discovered son-in-law: "Baby mine, your pet will be able after all to get away. Have sprung the tallest kind of a stall on the Vampire, which I will tell you about when we meet. Take a cab to Vesey street, and get there at sharp eight with a big appetite for a good supper. You sweet little toad, it will be a long day for your old man, but eight o'clock will have to make a landing, and then hurrah!" That was the way the lightning struck in one place.

Up-town in a gorgeous flat Maude Tricot puzzled over this mystic epistle: "You old fraud, that cheviot is the worst job that ever was done. I thought the checks beat the world giving me fits, but here you are worse than ever. I shall certainly have to try some one else, and I don't want to, but you are certainly getting infernally careless. Will let you have some money during the month, but I'm beastly hard up just now." At the moment that Maude was imagining her sweetheart was gone completely mad, and an infuriated middle-aged woman was making her toilet to go down town, George's tailor studied this document with a dazed expression: "Kindest of friends, break to my little one this unpleasant news. No Georgie to-night. The bank has a meeting that will no doubt necessitate a run from here to Boston; will wire you in the morning if that should be the case. How sad that this meet can't be avoided; but business is business, and it's for both your dear sakes that I must attend to this little matter. With my love and a kiss, your troubled lad." At eight a cab containing a lady stood in Vesey street waiting for a gentlemen, who bounced the door open and blurted out to the driver the name of a restaurant.

"Now, my little girl, tell me all the news," he added, as he sprang in; and his blood froze and his hair rose as his prospective mother-in-law said: "You villain, I will!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—When an absconding Chinese banker is captured his head is carefully removed to make sure that he has none of the missing gold hidden away in his hollow teeth.—*Fall River Advertiser.*

A Rare Opportunity.

Dr. J. H. Moore, of Cincinnati, the Eminent Specialist in *Catarrh, Throat* and *Lung* diseases, and Physician in charge of the Medical Specialist Institute, will be at the Garnett House *one week* from January 5th to 14th, which will afford the afflicted of the vicinity the rare and much needed opportunity of consulting a Specialist of the most eminent skill and ability. During this visit the doctor will not charge his usual fees, but examine all cases *free*, and will take no case for treatment unless he can cure or greatly benefit the same. Dr. Moore has a good record, and testimonials from other eminent physicians of Cincinnati and Covington, also many flattering testimonials from his patients in different parts of the country, among whom are some of the most prominent citizens of our State, and many of the leading merchants and business men of Ohio; and a great privilege is offered for the afflicted who are in need of special methods of treatment of obtaining eminent skill without having to leave their business and families to be treated in large cities.

Dr. Moore's treatment for Catarrh, Throat and Lung diseases is without a doubt a result of the latest scientific researches, and stands without an equal in the treatment of these most troublesome and dangerous affections, and being adopted to home use adds much to its general usefulness, and all who are affected with Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial trouble though it be slight, should remember that these are often the forerunners of that incurable disease, consumption. Such ailments are often neglected or unskillfully treated until it is too late, and all thus afflicted will certainly appreciate the opportunity of obtaining such advice and treatment as their condition requires. 2t.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by J. J. Brooks. 75 cts.

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

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Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. W. G. White, Prescription Druggist.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.—Sold by Stockton & Willis. 12Jan. 1y

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Linen Books at White's Drug Store dec.13-tf.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. W. G. White, Prescription Druggist.

Local Produce Markets.

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

RICHMOND, KY., Jan. 3, 1888.

Beef Cattle, Butcher	2½@1½c
Hogs	4@5c
Sugar Cured Hams	13@15c
Bacon Hams—Country Cured	12½@15c
Butter	15@20c
Chickens	$1 50, 1 75@2 00
Eggs	20c
Wheat	70@75c
Flour	$1 25@$1 00
Corn per barrel	$3 25@3 50
Hay, per 100 lbs	40@50c
Oats in sheaf, per 100 lbs	40@50
Lard	11@12½c
Tallow	2½@3c
Beeswax	15@20c
Feathers	20@35
Meal	65@75c
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 50
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

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
June 22-tf

Farm for Rent.

I wish to rent for the year 1888, possession at once, the

SIMMONS PLACE,

on the Irvine turnpike, of 54 acres of land and good house with ten rooms, half mile from court-house, well watered with two large barns, and suitable for persons who wish to remove to Richmond to educate their children. Would make an excellent dairy farm.
dec.28-tf. H. B. DILLINGHAM.

P. M. POPE

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

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Manufacture all styles and sizes which they offer at

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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.

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June 22-tf

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 Glassware 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

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SO NOTE THE PRICE.

Finest Embossed Gold Paper, worth $1, reduced to 50 cents.

Fine Gold Papers, worth 50 cents, reduced to 30 cents.

Nice Papers, worth 25 cents, reduced to 15 cents.

Neat Papers, worth 15 cents, reduced to 10 cents.

Everything at REDUCED PRICES.

REMEMBER, we hang your Paper on the walls at 10 cents per Bolt, and on Ceilings at 15 cents per Bolt. Call early in order to get choice selections as goods are bound to go quick at prices named.

GEO. M. WILLGING.

July13-tf

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June 22-tf