THE CLIMAX.

VOLUME II. RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889. NUMBER 37.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. WILKES SMITH,
Dental Surgeon.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DENTISTRY.

OFFICE—Smith Building. Main Street. Office hours, 9:00 to 12:00 M.; 1:00 to 4:00 P. M. june22-tf.

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OFFICE: Main street, over Madison National Bank, Richmond, Ky. june 22 tf

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE: Second street, next to White's Drug Store. june22tf

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DR. JOHN M. FOSTER,
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Offers his professional services to the public. Office at Powell's store. 12-

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OFFICE with C. F. & A. R. Burnam, on First Street. June 22 tf

J. A. SULLIVAN,
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RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
OFFICE on First street, same as formerly occupied by County Judge Miller. oct6. 1y.

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Office on Second Street. June 22 tf

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29-28. SMITH & POWELL.

COTTON GOODS AND TARIFF.

A Splendid Specimen of Republican Protective Policy.

Senator Vance in the debate on the Senate Tariff bill quoted some statistics of the cost of making cotton print cloths in this country and in Great Britain, respectively, from a report of Consul Schoenhof. The substance of this report was that while day wages were somewhat higher in the United States in this branch of manufacture, the cost of labor was less per yard or per hundred yards here than there, since the American operative turned out more yards per day. Senator Vance made the most of this point; in fact, he made a very telling short speech, and nobody on the Republican side of the Senate attempted to answer him.

Simultaneously the Boston Journal of Commerce, a well-known organ of the textile industries of New England, falls to discussing the same report, and virtually acknowledges that Mr. Schoenhof is right. It quotes the written opinion of Mr. Spencer Borden, of Fall River, that "we are weaving cheaper at Fall River than anywhere else in the world," and the Journal adds that "Mr. Schoenhof should have all due allowance for correctness of statements if they are capable of ready corroboration." According to well authenticated tables of wages and production, the cost of weaving fifty-four yards of print cloth in the best English mills is thirty-five cents; the cost of weaving the same amount and kind of goods in Fall River is twenty-seven cents. These are figures procured by Mr. Borden independently of Mr. Schoenhof, "which," says the Journal of Commerce, "we believe to be scrupulously correct for Fall River." And it adds: "This less wage-cost in an American mill can be attributed to nothing else than better-fed and more efficient operatives." One of the results of this better-fed labor is that one-third more frame-spindles are tended by girls in an American mill than in an English mill, which, says the Journal, "is more than enough to balance the extra earnings."

Other evidence to show that no duty is needed on cotton cloths is supplied, says the New York Post, by our exports and imports of such goods, the former reaching 204,622,087 yards in the year 1887 and the latter being only 27,950,100 yards. These figures embrace both plain and colored cloths, and show that our exports are more than seven times our imports of both grades. In uncolored cloths our exports are about forty-five times greater than our imports. It is worth mention that we exported in that year 5,596,082 yards of plain cloths to England and 1,538,837 to Scotland and about 2,500,000 yards of colored cloths to those countries, and a much greater quantity to the British colonies. All these facts tally remarkably with Mr. Blaine's celebrated report on the cotton-goods trade of the world, which we published in the recent campaign. In that report Mr. Blaine showed that wages in cotton manufacturing were no higher in this country than in England, and that there was no reason why we should not compete with her on equal terms in any market in the world.

The duty on cotton cloths ranges from 40 to 73 per cent. ad valorem. The question arises why such a duty, or any duty, should be maintained. Mr. Vance's motion to reduce the duty was rejected by the Republican Senators without any reason whatever being given. The only reason conceivable for keeping the duty is that, although it is not needed, a reduction would be setting a bad example. There is no cotton-goods trust as yet; therefore it is fair to presume that the competition among the producers keeps the prices to American consumers as low as they would be if there were no duty. It is not probable that any such trust will be formed; therefore we can not accuse the Senators of maintaining an unnecessary duty in order to give future opportunity to form one. The only alternative reason is that a reduction on one thing might lead to a reduction on others. Obsta principiis is the safe rule of your high-tariff man. You may revise the tariff as much as you please. Revising does not necessarily imply reducing; it most commonly means increasing the taxes. It certainly means that in the present case, since other parts of the cotton schedule in the Senate bill increase the duties to an aggregate amount of $500,000, to be added to the present surplus, unless the manufacturers of hosiery, plush and other fine goods intercept that sum and add it to their own profits, as it is of course intended that they shall do.

Colored Republicans Can Wait.

A delegation of very "practical" Southern Republicans called upon General Harrison the other day for the purpose of giving him points as to what would constitute the right kind of a Southern policy. As the head of the delegation explained after the visit: "We politicians have got to manage this thing. You can't build up a party on an abstract proposition. You must have the offices. If we are going to have a new South that will amount to any thing, it must be built upon party lines." General Harrison was not so sympathetic as the delegation hoped he would be, and he appears to have cut their formal address short when it was barely under way, by saying: "It seems to me from what you say that the white vote in the South is as much suppressed as the colored vote." This depressed the delegation, for, as their spokesman explained subsequently: "We are not so solicitous about the colored Republicans, they can wait." The delegation's view of the right kind of a new South is undoubtedly the one which is held by "Matt" Quay, "Bill" Chandler and "Steve" Elkins. Those determined destroyers of the solid South are sure that the new South which is to take its place must be "built on party lines," and with plenty of offices for Republicans only. —N. Y. Post.

A MAN in Ansonia, Conn., owns and lives in a house that overlooks a large clock. Unfortunately, however, the man thinks he can not see the clock from his chamber window, as a brick chimney intervenes. To obviate this and have the pleasure of looking to see the time of day or night while in bed (for the clock has an illuminated dial) he one day bored a hole through the walls of his bed-room, close to the head of his bed, inserted a piece of two inch gas pipe with a glass in the outer end, and now all he has to do is to place his eye at the inner opening and he has a focus upon the clock without leaving his bed. His friends asked him, when this was completed, why he did not have a clock in his room instead of going to so much trouble. And for the first time it dawned upon him that it would have been as well.

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A Waste of Breath.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, a stalwart Republican organ, reads the riot act to the Indiana Republicans who are making life miserable for General Harrison with their importunities for Cabinet positions. It says:

It strikes outsiders as rather strange that a State having the Presidency should clamor for something more in the way of eminent recognition, when at least half a dozen solid Republican States quite as worthy to be considered as Indiana, and with distinguished sons deserving the highest honors, must of necessity be overlooked by President Harrison in making up his Cabinet. The Indiana politicians who are so urgent in this matter have mistaken their modesty, and for the good name of the State and their own reputations they should lose no time in recovering it. Indiana has no valid "claim" for a Cabinet position. And to say that the services of this or that man in behalf of General Harrison entitles him to a Cabinet appointment is carrying the "reward" idea a little too far.

The Capital: Judge Montgomery is giving great pleasure to the lovers of order in the district by his judgments and sentences in the criminal court.

SENATORIAL HYPOCRISY.

American Legislators as the Tools of Organized Monopoly.

The history of human legislation does not offer a parallel to the hypocrisy and rapacity of the United States Senate as revealed in the proceedings of its night session on the 21st of January, 1889.

In committee of the whole these shameless champions of the tariff combines have for weeks debated House bill 9,051, "to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." What was this "bill to reduce taxation," as placed before the chamber by Allison, Morrill, Sherman, Jones, of Nevada, Aldrich and Hiscock, all Republican hypocrites, aided by two or three doughface Democrats? It was a measure to increase the taxes in all but four of the fourteen schedules, and to grant a bounty-tax in place of the double duty in one of the remaining four schedules.

Advancing to their work, the Senators deferred action on the woolen schedule until the night before the vote. The Presidential canvass gave America a good idea of the wool robbery. The recipients of the duty quarreled among themselves, the mill-owners at last abandoning the flock-masters. In the circumstances, the less debate on wool the better. This great subject, then, comes up for an evening session—the only one in the whole moot. Mr. Vest offered the amendment of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, asking a reduction in the wool schedule of the bill to 10 cents from 11. To this Mr. Allison retorted with a suggestion making the tax 12 rather than 11 cents. The present infamous war rate is 10 cents, being 43 per cent. of value. It is needless to say Mr. Allison's idea was seized with favor, and the entire schedule was loaded with taxes 20 per cent. higher than the present rates.

Ready-made clothing was fixed at the figure at 45 cents a pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem, and all the other wool robberies are to be in proportion. The reader may wish a comparison. Let him understand, therefore, that when Salmon P. Chase and Lot Morrill in time of war surpassed, as they feared, the bonds of a free people's generosity, Chase and Morrill made these taxes on a dollar's worth of goods 48 cents. After the war, when the god of protection was further exalted—when the National debt was three billions—the rate on the dollar was made 85 cents. Now, twenty-four years after Lee's surrender, the rate is made 90 cents. In contrast with the vicious tax of 1883, which is 64 per cent., the new exaction is 90 per cent.

This bill "to reduce taxation" now comes before a Democratic House. Whether or not that House accept a "conference" the Herald cares little, for it knows that if the President get the form of this bill against the sky he will unload his honest blunderbuss in such a way as to further carry on the war of education which is to enfranchise the people.—Chicago Herald.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

The Lie Given to the Two Pet Assertions of High-Tariff Shouters.

During the last campaign, in imitation of the statement in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, it was urged from every stump that the tariff was not a tax, to be paid by the consumer, but an impost, paid by the foreigner. Mr. Harrison stated in his letter of acceptance that those who argued that the tariff was a tax were by that act attacking the very principle of protection. It was further argued that the effect of the tariff caused a reduction in the price of all articles subject to its provisions. In this connection the following extract from the Senate substitute for the House Tariff bill will be found suggestive:

"Sec. 2510. All lumber, timber, hemp, manila, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, plates, angles, bars and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States."

Now it may be fairly asked why, if the tariff is not a tax to be paid by the importer, but by the foreigner, the allowance of this rebate is of any benefit to the American ship-builder? Or, if the effect of the tariff tax is to reduce the cost of every article embraced in its provisions, where is any benefit to follow from the suspension of its operation? If it is said that these are only a few articles, and can not be said to form a basis for an argument against a tariff which embraces nearly four thousand others, it must be remembered that on every article manufactured from raw materials imported from abroad, the law allows an almost similar rebate—thus giving the lie to both of the assertions of the tariff taxers to which reference is made.

This is not an exceptional case. Every argument of the high-taxers is equally fallacious, when submited to the test of reason.—Chicago Leader.

——The rope should not be altogether displaced by electricity. It might be a National misfortune, for give the protection Senators rope enough and they will certainly hang themselves.—Chicago Herald.

A Wife's Point of View.

"Poor Jenny! It must be an awful shock to you," sympathized her friend. "And to think that you trusted him all those years while he was embezzling such enormous sums!"

"Yes," she sobbed, "I knew my millinery alone came to more than his salary, but I never suspected him."—*Life.*

—Down in Central America the printers have an easy time. There are about three holidays in each week, and no printer can be forced to work on those days. Sometimes it delays the publication of a paper, or makes it miss an issue, but the Central American cares very little about such small matters. The main point with both employers and employes is to enjoy the holidays.

—Pet dogs wearing sealskin blanket are among the sights on Broadway, New York.

THE TRUSTS REBUKED.

The Dangers of Limiting Competition by Prohibitive Tariffs.

In the decision of Judge Barrett we have a warning which all of the tariff-pampered trusts must heed. The articles for the formation of the sugar trust were drawn by an eminent lawyer, and, while all the great trusts do not conform strictly to these articles, it is still true that if, on an appeal to the court of last resort, the decision is against them, an effective check will be imposed upon the usurpations of the trusts, and their power for wide-spread evil will be destroyed.

The reason for the greater efficacy of the courts in such matters is found in the fact that most of these evils arise from special or class legislation.

Among the railroads we find extraordinary charters and privileges inconsistent with public welfare and contrary to our constitutions. The worst evils arise from over legislation, and from the fact that the representatives of corporations know what they want and how to get it.

If the public mind could be so enlightened as to insist on confining legislation to general laws, and to public purposes, the difficulties which so often embarrass us would not arise. One Legislature is kept busy rectifying the errors of its predecessors. Unfortunately, instead of repealing bad laws, the members set about to amend them, thus strengthening the hold capital and corporations acquire on commerce and in politics.

In dealing with railroads and other corporations; in rectifying the abuses of the tariff; in correcting the abuses of our criminal laws, it will be found best, in the main, to repeal the statutes which have given rise to so many abuses, rather than to attempt to rectify the abuses by new laws.

The following trusts are especially concerned in the decision of Judge Barrett:

American Cotton Seed Oil Trust,	Standard Oil Trust,
Central Iron Trust,	Tin Trust,
Cartridge Trust,	Bessemer Steel Trust,
Soap Trust,	Cordage Trust,
Envelope Trust,	Linseed Oil Trust,
Salt Trust,	Paper Bag Trust,
General Steel Trust,	Crockery Trust,
Nail Trust,	Plow Steel Trust,
Zinc Trust,	Coffee Trust,
Glass Trust,	Lead Trust,
Spool Cotton Trust,	Rubber Shoe Trust,
	Spool Silk Trust.

Legislation against these combinations would avail little, but if Congress should put all these articles on the free list twelve months' open competition would free us from the worst of these. Limiting competition by a prohibitive tariff gives a bonus to the organizers of trusts. Hence we say they are the creatures of vicious legislation, and that the best way to deal with them is to repeal the law which has warmed them into life. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

——Wages in Pennsylvania are declining. So much for Harrisonian high-tariff prosperity. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

——The Democratic party is a low-tariff party or nothing. If it does not continue to make an aggressive and uncompromising movement against high "protective" taxation it will be disorganized.—St. Louis Republic.

——Murchison, alias Osgoodby, announces that he will be in Washington on March 4 in order that General Harrison may become acquainted with him. If the President-elect is going to do any snubbing in his official capacity he will find Murchison, alias Osgoodby, a splendid subject to practice on.—Chicago News.

——It is rather misstating the case to assert, as a Republican organ does, that "a United States Judge very promptly and vigorously sat down on the attempt to smirch Colonel Dudley." Such talk, in view of the facts, is likely to accentuate the general belief that Colonel Dudley smirched himself. — Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind. Rep.).

——Osgoodby says: "I did not compose the letter to West. I simply copied it and sent it on in my name." Probably it was composed in the New York office of the virtuous Matthew Stanley Quay; but that is immaterial. Between the vulgar villain that composed it and the vulgar villain that copied it, the degree of villainy is so slight that it is not worth examination. —Chicago Globe.

——"The tariff reformers," says Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, "have the devotion of the propagandists and the fire of the Crusaders." They have, indeed; and Mr. Depew ought to be sufficiently familiar with history to know that these qualities are much more likely to win in the long run than all the ardor of interested selfishness, which is the main stock in trade with the high protectionist.—Providence Journal.

—Kansas Rustler—"Anybody kin be rich if he exercises a little ingenuity. W'y, in '75, I took the census of the State at regular rates an' made a barrel of money—took jest a day to a county." New Comer—"Impossible! You could not ——" "Not at all, podner; I'd hit a town 'bout sundown, looking as much as I could like a Boston capitalist, an' jest 'fore goin' to bed, I'd ask the price of corner lots. By mornin', every man, woman an' child in the county would be waitin' fer me, and all I had to do was to look out of the hotel winder an' count the heads."—Time.

What wrought the change? This woman's face
Is ruddy with a rose's grace.
Her eye is bright,
Her heart is light.
Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight.
A few brief months ago her cheek
Was pallad and her step was weak.
"The end is near
For her I fear,"
Sighed many a friend who held her dear.
I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend "knew whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in her praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman-kind for having given it this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

SOME SENSIBLE GIRLS.

They Are Determined to Study the Constitution of Their Country.

A society of young women of the well-to-do class has lately been formed in New York for the systematic study of the Constitution of the United States and of the time and condition which led to its adoption. It is the purpose of these young women to leave the study of the customs, manners and institutions of foreign lands to those who are ashamed of being Americans, while they, by special study, become acquainted with the history and spirit of the system of government under which they live.

These girls are not of the strong-minded variety. They have simply concluded that it is worth the while of American girls to know something about their own Government. As the schools in which they were educated did not furnish them the desired information, they have fallen back upon their only resource—that of self-culture in the desired direction. To this end they are holding private meetings for reading the best works they can find on the subject, and availing themselves of the counsel of the best informed of their friends. Their course might well be imitated by all young Americans of both sexes.

But what shall be said of the system of education which renders it necessary for fairly educated young people of either sex to rely entirely upon their own exertions for a knowledge of what ought to be the very groundwork of every intelligent American's education? Is it not a shame that even native-born American people are dependant upon private association with those like-minded with themselves for an opportunity to study intelligently the Constitution of the United States? Is the shame not all the greater in view of the millions of foreigners that are becoming American citizens without an opportunity of becoming Americanized?

The extent to which this ignorance of the American form of government prevails even among people who are considered well educated is appalling. The legal profession affords the only exception to this rule, and it is entirely safe to say that nine-tenths of the law students learn little or nothing of the Constitution until they leave school and college and enter upon the course of study prescribed for admission into their future profession. Business men, teachers, physicians and preachers are well posted in nearly every thing but that which they should know most about, and hence it comes to pass that the country is overrun with a constantly increasing army of well-meaning cranks, male and female, who think the millenium may be ushered in by an act of Congress.

Every child, native or foreign born, should be taught in the school or college it attends the principles upon which our Government rests. He should know just what Congress may and may not do, the limits and scope of the executive and judicial powers granted by the Constitution, and, above all, he should learn that the Constitution was the result of years of striving toward a union of separate republics, and that it was a sacred compact, in the making of which each State, with many misgivings at the time, surrendered something for the general good. If all American citizens understood the almost insurmountable difficulties under which the Constitution was framed and adopted, there would be less disposition to violate its provisions or to treat them as of no importance.

For the present no adequate public provision is made for the instruction of the young in the principles of the American system of government, and those who want to know something of it must do like the New York girls—teach themselves. Fortunately the multiplication of libraries and books makes this a comparatively easy task, if some way could be devised of making it fashionable. It has been the fashion of late to despise every thing American, but may it not be hoped that this movement of the New York girls means the inauguration of a healthy change? If societies for the study of the Constitution were organized in every neighborhood perhaps the educators of the country would wake up to the fact that a knowledge of the form of government under which it lives is quite as important to an American child as a knowledge of two or three dead languages.—Philadelphia Times.

Curious Marriage Customs.

The marriage customs in some parts of Brittany are very curious. In Cornouaille, for instance, the village tailor is the important personage to whom the candidate for matrimony applies for a list of eligible girls. Having selected one, the tailor at once proceeds to the maiden's father, carrying a wand of broom (which gives him the title of Baxvalan, the name of the plant). He is dressed for the occasion in official stockings, one of which is of violet color, and the other red, and with him is the suitor and his nearest relative. Whilst the family chiefs are making their arrangements, the lovers retire to the other end of the house, and discourse their own "sweet music;" it is necessary that the engaged pair should put an end themselves to the term of the negotiation. They approach, holding each other by the hand, to the table where their mutual parents or relatives are seated, when bread, wine and brandy are brought in. The young man and the maiden eat with the same knife, and drink out of the same cup; and the day for union is then agreed upon.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers. 55 38.

Mrs. Sallie Macey, widow of the late R. Ward Macey of Versailles has received $7,000 in back pension and will get $25 per month the remainder of her life.

FULL OF FUN.

—Mrs. Westend (at a party)—"How brilliant Mrs. Tiptop is to-night." Mr. Tiptop (dryly)—"Y-e-s, she's an awfully jolly woman when away from home."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—Facetious Customer (to Waiter)—"Do you ever entertain the nobility in this restaurant?" Waiter (who writes little puns and such for a daily paper)—"Not when they have no 'bility to pay."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Editor (newspaper)—"Get any subscribers to-day?" Business Manager—"Got one." Editor—"Let's see. We had one subscriber to start with and this other one makes two. I'll announce that the paper has already doubled in circulation."—*Time.*

—Mrs. Golddust—"Will you kindly excuse my daughter's delay, Herr Wachtamrhein? She is dressing for a german." Herr Wachtamrhein (making an evening call)—"Oh, matam, it vas a pity she should change her dress on *my* account."—*American.*

—"This is, indeed, a hand-to-mouth existence," sighed the druggist, as he tore off and licked the postage-stamp for a chance customer. "I'm also doing a light business," said the man at the cigar counter; "at least my gas-jet seems to be the only thing wanted by half the men who come in."—*Puck.*

—Mistress—"Are the eggs ready, Bridget?" Maid—"Faith, an' they're not. I had no clock to tell me the right time when to put them in." Mistress—"But there is one hanging in the kitchen." Maid—"Sure, I know that, but it's a quarter av an hour fast, so it is."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

—In descending the stairs Bobby's foot slipped and he and the coal hod which he was carrying rattled to the bottom. "Here, here," shouted the old man from the parlor, "what's up out there?" "Nothing's up, pa," shouted back Bobby, who wasn't much hurt, "every thing's down!"—*Epoch.*

—A German professor says that thirty-five flashes of common lightning would keep an incandescent lamp burning for an hour. Owing to the difficulty of capturing a flash of lightning, and preserving it until wanted, persons who use incandescent lamps will continue to depend upon electricity at so much per lamp.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Hongree—"Jane, I wish you would serve some of your nice appetizing corn-fritters at breakfast to-morrow morning." Cook—"Indade then, Oi won't." Hongree—"No? Why not?" Cook—"Shure, th' missis bees ondly jist afther tillin me ov Oi fritthered awoy inny more o' me time she'd discharrudge me, sorr, so she wud."—*Drake's Magazine.*

—'Squire Oatcake (in New York post-office)—"Hev ye got any letters for me?" Clerk (savagely)—"Who's *me?* I don't know you." Oatcake—"Wa-al, you're a purty feller to be drawin' a big salary for sassin' the people who are taxed to pay yer! Look a-here, young man; our postmaster up to Squeehawket don't git more'n ferty dollars a year, an' he knows me every time I come round!"—*Judge.*

AN ENVELOPE WASTED.

A Father's Reckless and Inexcusable Extravagance and Forgetfulness.

The marriage ceremony had been performed; the guests had departed, and the last vestige of a sumptuous repast was even now being stowed away under the blue coat of a guardian of the night.

The bride was taking an inventory of the pickle casters, and the groom had just left the house ostensibly for the purpose of smoking a cigar, but really to seek his father, at whose door he was about to lay a charge of awful import.

"Father," said the young man, and the aged parent trembled with apprehension as he noted the stern visage and heard the cold, harsh tone, "father, do you know what you have done?"

"What is it, my son? Tell me the worst."

"This night you gave me a check for five thousand dollars as a wedding gift."

"So I did, and I ought to have made it ten thousand dollars. Oh, my son, I am very, very sorry."

"Yes, you ought to have made it ten thousand dollars, but," he added grimly, "it is too late now. But that is not all."

"Oh, heavens! I can not endure further censure," gasped the miserable old man.

"It pains me beyond measure to thus torture you, but, father, your conduct has been characterized by a reckless extravagance that can not be too severely condemned."

"In what way, my dear son?" asked the afflicted parent, faintly.

"You placed the check in an envelope, did you not?"

"I did."

"And it was a white envelope, was it not?"

"It was, it was."

"Why would not a common buff envelope answered just as well? I can overlook your forgetfulness in filling out the check incorrectly, but that you should have wasted a good white envelope on it is really inexcusable."

But the old man had swooned away ere the son had finished. It was all too true. In a heedless moment he had wasted a white envelope on a snide wedding check.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Girls and Mother.

Idleness and excessive labor are about equally bad. If all the girls carefully avoid one extreme it may happen that some of the mothers will be kept from the other. By forming a limited partnership, in which the girls who are just home from school take certain regular duties upon themselves, and learn to produce that comfort which they wish to enjoy, both parties may be benefited. The mothers will share the results of their experience, and, perhaps, the daughters will improve upon these results. "Mother's way" is usually a good way, but the home students of housekeeping will not be confined to any single mode of operation. They will talk and think and read about what they are doing, and get as much light upon it as possible from all directions. They will want to know the best way, whatever it may be. It is entirely possible that they will convert mother to some new ways. Meanwhile, their presence and their live interest in all that is going on will make home a more cheerful place, and there will be no chance for two opinions as to the pleasantness from being home from school.—*Dora B. R. Goodale.*

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SOUTH-BOUND.	No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.	No. 6 Ex.Sun
Lve. Covington	8:30 am	8:25 p m	2:00 p m
Lve. Falmouth	10:03 a m	9:38 p m	3:38 p m
Lve. Cynthiana	11:05 a m	10:24 p m	4:30 p m
Arr. Paris	11:40 a m	10:50 p m	5:10 p m
Arr. Lexington	12:30 p m	11:30 p m	6:10 p m
Lve. Paris	11:30 a m	10:35 p m	5:00 p m
Arr. Winchester	12:35 p m	11:25 p m	6:05 p m
Arr. Richmond	2:00 p m	.....	7:10 p m
Arr. Lancaster	5:10 p m	.....	.....
Arr. Stanford	6:00 p m	.....	.....
Lve. Richmond	2:05 p m	.....	.....
Arr. Berea	3:20 p m	.....	.....
Arr. Livingston	5:45 p m	.....	.....

NORTH-BOUND	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 5.
Lve. Livingston	8:00 a m	.....	.....
Lve. Berea	10:25 a m	.....	.....
Arr. Richmond	11:45 a m	.....	.....
Lve. Stanford	9:10 a m	.....	.....
Lve. Lancaster	8:10 a m	.....	.....
Arr. Richmond	11:00 a m	.....	.....
Lve. Richmond	4:30 p m	6:50 a m	.....
Arr. Winchester	5:25 p m	7:40 a m	.....
Arr. Paris	5:55 p m	8:25 a m	.....
Lve. Lexington	3:00 p m	7:35 a m	5:00 p m
Lve. Paris	3:40 p m	8:35 a m	5:30 p m
Lve. Cynthiana	4:05 p m	9:06 a m	4:30 p m
Lve. Falmouth	4:51 p m	10:03 a m	5:25 p m
Arr. Covington	6:00 p m	11:35 a m	6:35 p m

MAYSVILLE BRANCH.

SOUTH-BOUND.	No. 13. Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 12 Daily Ex. Sun
Lve. Maysville	6:00 a m	1:05 p m
" Johnson	6:35 a m	1:40 p m
" Carlisle	7:09 a m	2:34 p m
" Millersburg	7:53 a m	3:18 p m
Arr. Paris	8:20 a m	3:45 p m
" Lexington	9:15 a m	6:10 p m
" Covington	11:35 a m	8:00 p m

NORTH-BOUND.	No. 9. Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 11. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lve. Covington	.....	9:00 p m
" Lexington	7:35 a m	4:25 p m
" Paris	8:30 a m	5:20 p m
Arr. Millersburg	8:57 a m	5:47 p m
" Carlisle	9:21 a m	6:11 p m
" Johnson	10:15 a m	7:05 p m
" Maysville	10:50 a m	7:40 p m

No. 15, leaves Lexington 7:15 p. m., arrives Paris 7:55 p m.

NOTE No. 3 Daily between Richmond, Lexington and Covington.

No. 4 Daily between Covington, Lexington and Winchester.

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