THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - EDITOR.

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WM. G. WHITE. CHAS. S. POWELL.

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Wednesday, - - January 1, 1890.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
JOHN C. CHENAULT.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
L. W. HILL.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
J. A. SULLIVAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. W. BALES.

FOR JAILER,
JOHN F. WAGERS.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOEL T. EMBRY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS,
MRS. A. T. MILLION.

FOR SURVEYOR,
J. A. G. WILLIAMSON.

FOR CORONER.
B. DUD MILLER.

Election First Monday in August, 1890.

The wife of the exiled Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, is dead.

Mrs. Robert Tyler, doughter-in-law of President Tyler, and who was first lady of the White House, died at Montgomery, Ala., Sunday.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The caucus for House and Senate nominations resulted as follows:

For Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harvey Meyers, of Covington.

Chief Clerk of the House, Green Kellar, of Carlisle.

Assistant Clerk of the House, James E. Stone, of Louisville.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Robert Tyler, of Bullitt.

Doorkeeper of the House, Capt. Smith C. Cook, of Shelby.

Chief Clerk of the Senate, Harry Glenn, of Carlisle.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate, W. M. Cromwell, of Franklin.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, G. W. Castle.

Doorkeeper of the Senate, Joseph B. Reed, of Louisville.

A PRODIGY SUBSIDES.

Judge Beckner has severed his connection with the Winchester Democrat. Agreeable to his superabundance of gall, he pays himself a glowing tribute. With a flourish and a huzza, he announces that he retires "with malice toward none and charity for all." In the next paragraph he says of the Sun, his competitor: "We look upon it with that compassion with which we have viewed some pale, sickly child, destined to an early grave." If that sentence does not contain enough malace to poison an estrich or a shark, it is sufficiently devoid of charity—viewing the Sun from his standpoint—to make a pig cry.

This Mr. Beckner was the man who published an unjust, untrue and malicious article about us and our neighbors and friends, and then positively refused to publish our open letter to him, even for pay. He virtually admitted subsequently that he was wrong in the matter, but failed to make even a pretense of an apology. We are glad to see Kentucky journalism getting rid of undesirable material.

WE CANT AGREE.

Mr. Clay, in his circular printed and given to the public, speaks of the "yoke of all corporations, trusts and combines." "Trusts and combines" are detrimental to the masses and the yoke should be thrown off, if we knew how. "All corporations," however, are not burdensome but public necessities; they have the sanction of law and are the chief founders of public improvement.

What yoke has the Waco Mining and Manufacturing Co. imposed upon us? It is a corporation. Mr. Clay is its President, and one of the largest stockholders in it. What yoke has the Richmond Steam Laundry fastened on the community? It is a corporation. The Richmond Gas Co. is a corporation. The Richmond Hotel Co. is a corporation. The Hume distillery at Silver Creek is a corporation. The Madison County Fair is a corporation. The Richmond Street Railway Co., is a corporation. The Richmond Cemetery is a corporation. Have these institutions any yokes? Our four largest schools are corporations. Our turnpikes are all corporations. Our Madison Club is a corporation. Alas, our town is a corporation. Aye, many of our churches are incorporated. The country can not exist without corporations.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL TREATS ITSELF.

The latest and best improvements in printing come high, but the Courier-Journal will have them, regardless of cost. In the beginning of its hyphenated existence it had what was then a good press, printing 6,000 4-page papers per hour. Half a dozen years demonstrated the necessity of a better press, and $30,000 were paid for a Bullock machine which printed from a continuous roll both sides of two papers, simultaneously, having a capacity of 18,000 per hour. Five folding machines were necessary to do the folding. The Bullock was thought to be perfection and its capacity entirely sufficient. But another half dozen years prove differently. Two Scott presses were added at a cost of $34,000. Recently all these presses were put aside and a new double-supplement sterotype perfecting press made by R. Hoe & Co., was secured at a cost of $45,000. It prints, folds and pastes 24,000 papers an hour, any size. With the type-setting machines recently introduced at great cost, and by which one man can set six times as much as heretofore, the Courier-Journal is as well equipped as any paper in the world and better than any other with perhaps a half dozen exceptions. If Mr. Haldeman, the great business head of the Courier-Journal, knows any one thing, it is to keep his paper in advance.

IT'S NOT TRUE.

The land owners in Madison county, through which the R. N. I. & B. railroad has been located are fighting under difficulties. The Richmond papers are arrayed on the side of the railroad against its own citizens, and are attempting to influence the people to give the right of way for the railroad, as low as possible. We are much surprised that these excellent papers take the side of a corporation against their own people.—Winchester Sun.

For a beginner, the editor of the Winchester Sun is as profound a fabricator as any within our knowledge. THE CLIMAX has not said one word for or against either side in any of the condemnation proceedings. But THE CLIMAX did publish the awards of the Clark county juries in the K. U. cases, which certainly put a high figure on lands. When some parties concerned in the railroad here asked if we could not as well omit such things, we answered that we were running a newspaper—not a railroad paper.

The R. N. I. & B. and the Contract Company are made up in great part of Madison county gentlemen. We have not therefore had anything to say between them and the land owners, both parties being our neighbors and friends.

We are for the road, but for the land owners as well. The law is plain and fair on the point of damages. It places the matter, first in the hands of Commissioners, and, second, in the hands of a jury, when there is objection to the award of the Commissioners. It does seem to us that the County Judge with twelve good citizens ought to decide the matter justly. If not, there are the higher Courts.

Just why the Sun should state that we are "arrayed on the side of the railroad against our own citizens," when "our own citizens are on both sides, and we have not said a word one way or the other, is something we cannot understond."

IMPROVE THE ROADS.

The subject of good country roads is now more prominently before the public than at any time perhaps since the settlement of the country. Only the other day one of the leading New York periodicals contained a long and well-written illustrated article on the building of macadamized and similar roads. Since that a public meeting at Syracuse was addressed by well-informed gentlemen who had prepared able papers on the subject of improved country roads in general. Books and papers on the construction and maintenance of roads are finding readers everywhere.

The prime cause of this awakening in the interest of country roads is the multiplication of railroads. Wherever they go, good country roads are more essential than ever before, for the railroads must have freight and passengers, and the better the other roads the larger the quantities of freight and the greater the number of passengers to be had. It costs no more, and possibly not as much, for a vehicle to haul a large load on a good road than a small load on a bad road.

Another and strong impetus is the low price of passenger vehicles. They are now within the reach of everybody, and a vehicle is of no value to its owner without a road upon which to use it. The increase in better qualities of wearing apparel and the consequent need of protection from horseback conveyance requires vehicles and they in turn require better roads.

The spread of that little wonder, the bicycle, into all sections of the country, and its increasing popularity afford additional demand for good roads.

The scriptures say "by their fruits ye shall know them," and, paraphrasing, Mr. Watterson used to say in his lecture on the "Comicalities, Whimsicalities and Realities of Southern Life," "by their jokes ye shall know them." It would be equally as true to say "by their roads ye shall know them." A country with good roads is a good country, and a country with bad roads is, to put it mildly, not a good country in which to live. Life is too precious to be wasted on mean roads.

CREMATED.

The body of Wm. Schnauffer, Sr., whose death occurred November 19, was cremated at Loudon Park at an early hour yesterday morning. In accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased the cremation was private, no one being present except Dr. M. L. Davis, of Lancaster, Pa., who superintended the construction of the crematory, and the attendant at Loudon Park. The body was placed in the retort at 5:30 a. m., while the retort was at a red heat, and was rapidly reduced to ashes.—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Susan Sandusky, executrix of Isaac Sandusky, deceased, sold his homestead at Black's Cross Roads consisting of 370 acres, at the Court-house door, Wednesday, to Wm. Deering & Co., of Chicago, for $20,000, a fraction over $54.50 per acre. Of the farm 126 acres was subject to the widow's dower right.—Bourbon News.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood. 1t

THE MESSAGE.

Governor Buckner's message, referring to the Auditors Report says: The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts gives a detailed statement of all the expenditures of the State government during the last two years, and shows its present financial condition.

The total receipts, including balance at the beginning of the year, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to $4,393,793.36. The total expenditures during the same period were $4,320,867.12, leaving a balance in the treasury June 30, 1889, $72,926.24.

The Auditor estimates that there will be a surplus in the general expenditure fund on June 30, 1890, of $171,844.78, and on June 30, 1891, of $532,844.78.

Further commenting the Governor says: The detalcation of the late Treasurer of the State, reported to your predecessors, amounted to $247,128.50. Proceedings by the Attorney-General, resulting in realizing on the funds and property of the defaulting Treasurer and adjudications by the Special Commission constituted by the Legislature, have resulted in reducing this amount by the sum of $73,033.88, leaving a balance yet due of $174,094.62. The Commission is still proceeding in the adjustment of the outstanding accounts, and it is estimated that the indebtedness will be still further reduced, leaving probably not more than $150,000 to be collected from the bondsmen of the Treasurer. The suit against them is pending in the Court of Appeals.

The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the rapid increase in the cost of juries, and ascribes it to "the want of attention on the part of some of the Circuit Judges and Commonwealths Attorneys to the interests of the public."

The great disparity between different counties in the cost of witnesses is noticed. In the county of Anderson there was paid to witnesses the sum of only $1,600; in the county of Bell, $1,484.88; in the populous county of Boone, only $31.36; in the county of Breathitt, $2,314.88; in the county of Caldwell, only $9.00; in the county of Clay, $1,673.44; in the county of Kenton, including the large city of Covington, $339.60, and in the county of Knott, $1,205,44; in the county of Campbell, including the city of Newport, $85.92, and in the county of Knox, $3,664.58. The Governor attributes this outrage to the lack of attention on the part of the proper officers.

The only means of putting an end to such abuses seems to be the enactment of a law forbidding payment to witnesses and jurors except for the time they are actually before the court, and giving authority to the Auditor to reject all unreasonable claims. Heavy penalties should also attach to officials who misstate the necessity of the attendance of witnesses, or who cause them to be summoned without probable necessity.

The Governor complains of a mass of unnecessary legislation, and suggests a halt in that direction.

The Legislature is advised to dissolve the counties of Harlan and Perry, and distribute them to other and more peaceful counties.

Change of law in the matter of fines is suggested so that they be paid directly into the Treasury.

Violation of chartered rights should be punished by forfeiture of charter.

The Governor points out the evils of trusts, and especially the "exclusive privilege" evil, and suggests that remedies be devised.

Altogether the message is an able one.

ARE YOU LEFT-LEGGED?

A paper on "Left-Leggedness" was read before the British Association by Dr. W. K. Sibley, who said that Prof Ball, in "Le Daulisme Cerebral," speaks of a man as a right-handed animal. Being right-handed, it is popularly assumed that he is also right-legged, but this does not appear to be he case. Standing working with the right hand, there is a tendency to use the left leg for balance. Many people find less exertion in going round circles to the right than circles to the left. Race paths are nearly always made for running in circles to the right. So the majority of movements are more readily performed to the right, as dancing, running, etc. The rule in walking is to keep to the right, and this appears to be almost universal. It is more natural to bear to the right. Of a large number of people from the better educated classes asked about the existence of the rule, only 67 per cent. males and 53 per cent. females were aware of the rule. The large majority obey it unconsciously in walking. Crowds tend to bear to the right. The left leg being the stronger, it is more readily brought into action. Hence troops start off with the left foot. It is the foot which is placed in the stirrup of the saddle or the step of the bicycle in mounting. So the left is the foot which a man takes off from in jumping. In the experience of Mr. G. H. Darwin, blindfolding boys and telling them to walk straight, the right-handed one diverged to the right and vice versa. From measurments of Dr. Garson of the skeletons of the two legs in 54.3 per cent. the left was the longer and 35.8 the right. For measurements of the feet the author collected the measurements of 200 pairs, with the result that in 44 per cent. the left was longer, in 21.5 per cent. the right and in 34.5 per cent. they were the same size. Measurement at the first joint gave 56 per cent. left larger, and at the instep 42.5 per cent. From the table of the figures it is observed that the left foot is more frequently the larger in the male than the female sex, and the per centage of feet of the same size is greater in the female. The percentage of the right larger than the left is very constant, whereas the numbers of the left larger and those in which both feet were the same size are much more variable. Man, being naturally or artificially right-handed and left-legged, tends unconsciously to bear to the right; lower animals, on the other hand, appear nearly always to circle to the left.—Baltimore Sun.

MR. DAVIS AND GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston contributes the following to the New York World touching the differences between Mr. Davis and Gen. Beauregard:

The absence of Gen. Beauregard's name from the list of Southerners who took prominent part in the obsequies of Mr. Jefferson Davis recalls the long enmity between the two men. It seems to me a matter of curious interest that the bitterest point of the quarrel probably arose from so slight a thing as the misplacing of a punctuation mark in the transmission of a dispatch by telegraph.

As nobody, so far as I know, has ever directed attention to the matter, and as neither Mr. Davis nor Gen. Beauregard seems ever to have discovered the cause of the misunderstanding, it is worth while, perhaps, to point it out.

After the retirement of Beauregard's army from Corinth to Tupelo, Beauregard went away to recover his health and Mr. Davis placed Gen. Bragg in command.

Beauregard bitterly resented this as an affront. Davis justified his act on the ground that, without asking leave, the General was at the time "about to leave on surgeon's certificate for four months." Beauregard's inspired biographer, Col. Alfred Roman, charges Mr. Davis, by implication, at least, with falsehood in making this statement, and cities Beauregard's dispatch to the adjutant-general as follows:

"Gen. Bragg has just communicated to me a telegram sending him to relieve, temporarily, Gen. Lovell. His presence here I consider indispensable, at this moment especially, and am leaving for a while on surgeon's certificate. For four months I have delayed obeying their urgent recommendations in that respect. I desire to be back here to retake the offensive as soon as our forces shall have been sufficiently reorganized. I must have a short rest."

Col. Roman says of the dispatch:

"We ask the reader to examine its phraseology carefully and say whether it could be so construed as to convey the idea that Gen. Beauregard was 'about to leave on surgeon's certificate for four months.'"

The candid reader will certainly answer yes, if he remembers that the dispatch went to Mr. Davis by wire, and observe that the transposition of a period not only renders such construction possible, but makes that the evident meaning of the message. Gen. Beauregard wrote: "I am leaving for a while on surgeon's certificate. For four months I have delayed," &c. As Mr. Davis received the dispatch it evidently read; "I am leaving for a while on surgeon's certificate for four months. I have delayed," &c.

A comparison of the dispatch as sent and the dispatch as received would have shown both men that a mere misunderstanding had occurred through a very simple error in telegraphic transmission. But no such comparison was made and each suspected the other of deliberate falsification.

PHOTOGRAPHING A FLYING BULLET.

Photographs of the interior of the gun are taken by means of the electric light, and the information obtained by these means is most valuable, and is manifestly more satisfactory than that given by the method of taking impressions of the bore in soft rubber. Photography has also been made use of in studying the motion of the projectile. In the case of large guns instantaneous views of the shot during its flight have been successfully taken by means of a camera provided with a quick-acting shutter. This method is not applicable, however, to small arms A rifle bullet is a very small object, and the camera must be set very near its path in order to obtain a picture of sufficient size to be of use, but the nearer the instrument is placed to the moving object to be photographed the more rapid is the motion of the image over the plate, and no "instantaneous" or quick-acting shutter could possibly be made to operate with sufficient rapidity, or at the proper instant, to give a sharply defined picture.

The desired end is accomplished, however, by the aid of electricity. The camera is provided with an extremely sensitive plate and placed in a dark room, through which the bullet is made to pass. The instant the bullet is in front of the camera it breaks an electric circuit, producing a spark which illuminates the bullet for an instant, and its image is impressed, upon the sensitive plate. The duration of the electric spark is almost infinitesimal, and since the plate is affected only during the continuance of the spark, a well defined photograph of an object moving at a greater velocity than that of sound is obtained. Such pictures show the condensation of the air in front of the bullet, the vacuum behind it, and the eddies and currents produced in the surrounding atmosphere by its motion, and they afford information which is of value determining the best shape to be given to the projectile in order to reduce to a minimum the resistance which the air opposes to its flight, and so increase its range and effect.—Scribner's Magazine.

A novel enterprise in New York is an establishment which makes a business of cleaning windows. The cleaners all wear uniforms, which consist of a blue suit and a peak cap, with a shield, on which is the company's name. They all carry ladders which are painted red and white. At the top, where the ladder tapers to a point, there is a square block of rubber, so that when the ladder is placed against a window, on account of the size of the block and the elasticity of the rubber, the pressure is not great enough to break the glass, the rubber also preventing the ladder from stratching the pane. The company charges according to the size of the window; for washing an ordinary-sized window it charges $1 per month. Each employe cleans from 100 to 150 per day.

A Wandering Arab and a Spanish Truckman Win $20,000.

Two tickets sold in this city for the October drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery drew big prizes. The lucky ticket holders Hansa Mohammed, one of the arabian jugglers and Anthony Someriva who does the trucking for Hawley & Hoops, confectioners, 271 Mulberry street. Mohammed held one-twentieth of ticket 71,323 drawing second capital prize of $100,000. The ticket held by Someriva was number 63,856 and drew one-twentieth of the first capital prize of $300,000. The money came through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.—New York Daily News, Nov. 9. 1t

PROGRESSIVE FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

The Manufacturers' Record watches with much satisfaction the steady progress farming is making in the South, as indicated by a close reading of exchanges. A line here and a paragraph there, although intended as mere items of news, speak volumes as to the enlightenment that is coming to our farmers. This is true of all parts of the South, from Maryland to Texas These items are a source of satisfaction, as they indicate a growing independence of the South in its source of food supply.

A recent letter from a little town in Northwestern Texas stated that "this county will have plenty of hog and hominy for next year." How few the counties in the South are that can make a better showing. In Georgia a well-known and progressive farmer says he makes oats at 25 cents a bushel and sells them for 90 cents, and makes hay for nearly nothing and sells it for $17 a ton. Farmers in New York raise cows on land worth $100 or more an acre, make butter at 27 cents a pound and lay up money every year. Farmers in the South are beginning to see that if there is money in dairying in New York under these conditions, there must be money in it in the South where good pasture land can be had at $5 to $10 an acre, and where most of the butter now used is imported. It requires but little more care, food and attention to raise high grade milch cows than to raise common beef cattle, consequently we are hearing every few days of herds of fine cattle in the South, Jerseys, Holsteins, Alderneys and others. Frequently we have had occasion to speak of the progress in fruit growing, and the good results coming from this are the many canning establishments going up, as reported in our Construction Department. To the friends of the South these things are very gratifying, as they indicate a well developed growth which will make the South one of the most wealthy and independent empires in the world, an empire that can feed itself, house itself, clothe itself and yet supply in addition more than its quota of the world's supply of raw material and manufactured goods.—Baltimore Manufacturers Record.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Lapsley McKee's protracted meeting at the Second Presbyterian church is in progress with good attendance.

SPEEDWELL

Mr. McCarthy's work on the new railroad is progressing well. The three stone cuts on the north side of the branch, on the land of Mrs. Paulina Covington, are nearly half done. Good progress is being made in a stone cut just below, on the land of J. P. Logsdon; also above in several earth cuts, on the lands of James Evans and Hon. W. B. White. About one hundred hands are now at work, most of the colored having gone home to remain till March, when they will return, and the force will be increased to probably three hundred. The present force is mostly Italian.

Christmas has passed off delightfully. Everybody and the weather seem to be in harmony. It would seem pessimists have become optimists, or have not dared to give utterance to their usual gloomy prophecies. Health and prosperity, a balmy December, and Christmas, so wrought upon the good people here and hereabout that Santa Claus was petitioned for a Christmas tree at the Christian Church, on Christmas Day, and the old fellow was so delighted with weather, people, Sunday-school children, something else, or all together, that he put up two loaded with presents for almost everybody for miles around. The like was never seen here before. At 12 o'clock, the house being densely packed, a few remarks were made, and the happy audience sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," followed with prayer, when it was announced that "Santa" was about to make his appearance. A few raps upon the back door, and the old fellow, dressed in harmony with the weather, entered. After entertaining the audience with a few antics, he proceeded to distribute the many beautiful presents, which occupied nearly two hours, although he had several assistants. Nearly every person present received something, and when the work was finished, "God be with You" was sung, the benediction pronounced, and everyone went away feeling it was good to have been there. Not an incident or accident occurred to mar the happiness of the occasion, and some one was heard to remark, "When Speedwell sets her head she is hard to beat."

BEREA.

Miss Jennie Lester spent Christmas with friends in Lexington.

Mr. Vane Lovelace, of London, is the guest of Mr. Van Ryan and family.

Edwin S. Fee and family, from Clarksburg, Ind., are spending the Christmas season with his parents.

Miss Lena Sayres, who has spent several weeks with friends in Jamestown, Ind., returned last Friday.

Mrs. Holliday, from Geneva, Illinois, spends the holiday season with her daughter, Miss May, the Art teacher in the College.

Rev. H. H. Hinman, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mr. Fee. He preached at the College Chapel on Sunday morning.

Rev. Johnson, the pastor of Silver Creek Church, assisted by Rev. Pike, has been holding a series of interesting revival meetings for the past week.

Prof. F. R. Nichols, from New Hampshire, arrived on Saturday last, and will be added to the teaching force of the College for the remainder of the school-year.

Prof. W. E. C. Wright made a trip to Romeo, Mich., during the short vacation, and returned with a bride, Miss M. A. Muzzy, the former lady principal of our school.

J. F. Browne and Mrs. Sillvan Hanson closed the district school with exhibitions both Thursday and Friday nights. They were well attended and the interest remained good throughout.

Warren Hume, who stands at the head of the hunters of the Adirondacks, is now sixty years of age. He commenced hunting when twelve, and much of the time since has made it a profession to hunt and trap for market. He has killed over 4,000 deer and 500 bears, besides great numbers of wolves, martens, otter and other fur-bearing animals. Mr. Hume says his best day's hunting was to kill, dress and hang up seven deer. This he has done on two different occasions. Mr. Hume estimates there are now in the Adirondack forests 35,000 deer and 4,000 bears.

I prefer to have pigs come about the last of March or the first of April, so as to have them ready to eat the young and tender grass, which is the best feed for pigs. A sow while raising young pigs ought to run on grass and have a small ration of corn and a liberal feed of slop. Shorts and bran or ground rye make the best slop of any ground grain; be careful not to feed too much corn to the young growing pig. I never put shoats on full feed of corn until they are about six or seven months old, then rush them right along, and when they are fat sell them. It never pays to feed fat hogs a month or two waiting for the price to come up.—Breeders' Guide.

Seen in a Dream.

In 1868, Lizzie M. Trask, of Vienna, Me., was dressmaking in Lewiston. She came into possession of a gold twenty-five cent piece with a hole in it. This she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece 2 years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Leman Butler, trader in Mt. Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece Addie when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. In her possession was a lady's wallet with several compartments. This wallet her mother used until her death, seven years ago.

Then James, a brother of Lizzie, had it, and it has been in constant use almost daily ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts was not known, and, in fact, its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet, and that it was faced with green, and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description, and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of anything being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But at Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it, and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed: "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream!" and pointed out the compartment that held the treasure. She then took a needle, and, running it to the bottom, she drew forth a newspaper, and in it was, indeed, a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped, no doubt, by the hand of her aunt at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, without the knowledge of any one, until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.—Augusta (Me.) Age.

Loss Covered by Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Fire Tuesday night in the building, Nos. 243 and 245, Arch street, occupied by M. S. Hoger, boots and shoes; Kerry & Company, lambs; Chesterman & Company, fancy brassware; W. C. Randolph, ivory goods, and Hunter and Dickson, metal supplies, caused damage estimated at $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Mary Lombard and Celia King, who, with eighty other women, are employed in the rag-room of the Seymour paper mill at Windsor Locks, Conn., have the smallpox, and the other women and the people of the town are much alarmed at the prospect of the disease spreading.

"Officer, what is the charge against this man?"

"Yer honor, I caught him singin' 'In the gloaming, O my darlin'."

"Two years!"—Yenowine's News.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

By Glover & Durrett Louisville Tobacco Ware-House.

Sales on our market for the past week just closed amount to 463 hhds. with receipts for the same period of 1,731 hhds. Sales on our market since January 1st amount to 132,702 hhds. Sales of the crop of 1888, on our market to this date amount to 3,402 hhds.

Sales on our market for the year closed on December 24, and the market closed with a little more activity on all grades. Sales will begin again on January 2nd, 1890.

The following quotations fairly represent our market on Burley tobacco, crop of 1889:

Trash (Not Colery) and damaged tobacco $1 50 to $3.50.

Colory Trash $3.50 to $5.50.

Common Lugs not colory, $3.50 to $5.50.

Colory Lugs, $6 50 to $8.50.

Common Leaf, $8.00 to $10.00.

Medium to goodleaf, $10.00 to $15.00

Select or wrappery leaf, $15 00 to $20 00.

Local Produce Markets.

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

RICHMOND, KY., Dec. 31, 1889.

Beef Cattle, Butcher	2½@3½c
Hogs	3 25@3 50
Sugar Cured Hams	14@15c
Bacon Hams—Country Cured	12@15c
Butter	15@20c
Chickens	$1 50, 1 75@2 00
Eggs	16@20c
Wheat	70c
Flour	$2 50@$3 25
Corn per barrel	$1 25@$1 50
Hay, per 100 lbs	40@50c
Oats in sheaf, per 100 lbs	40c
Lard	12c
Tallow	3@4c
Beeswax	15@20c
Feathers	20@40
Meal	50@65c
Oats per bushel	40@50c
Orchard Grass	$1 75
German Millet	$1 50
Timothy Seed	$1 90
Clover Seed	$4 75@5 00
Oats in sheaf	1½@1¾
Choice blue grass seed	50@65
Red top seed	$1 00
Sweet Potatoes	50
Irish Potatoes	40

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT

By GREENE & EMBRY.

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

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 30, 1889.

SHIPPING CATTLE.	
Good to Extra	$4 30@4 40
Fair to Good	4 00@4 25
Common and Rough	2 75@3 00
Good to Extra Oxen	3 50@3 75
Fair to Good Oxen	3 25@3 50
Common and Rough	1 75@2 25
BUTCHER CATTLE.	
Good to Extra	$3 85@4 00
Fair to Good	3 50@3 75
Extra Fat Steers	3 25@3 50
Fair to Good Steers	2 75@3 00
Good to Extra Cows	2 75@3 00
Fair to Good Cows	2 25@2 50
Common Cows	1 50@2 00
Rough Cows, and Ozen	1 00@1 25
BULLS.	
Best Shipping	$2 75@3 00
Best Bologna	2 25@2 35
Fair Bologna	2 10@2 20
Fair to Good Feeders	1 90@2 00
Common and Thin	1 50@1 65
FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.	
Good Extra Steers	$3 40@3 65
Fair to Good Steers	3 00@3 25
Good to Extra Heifers	2 25@2 50
Common and Thin Stockers	1 75@2 00
COWS AND CALVES.	
Best Grades	$40 00@45 00
Fair to Good	30 00@35 00
Common	12 00@25 00
Best Veal Calves	6 75@7 00
Fair to Good	6 00@6 50
Common and Heavy	3 00@4 00
HOGS.	
Select Butchers	$3 65@3 70
Fair to Good Packers	3 60@3 65
Good to Extra Lights	3 60@3 70
Light Pigs	3 40@3 50
SPRING LAMBS.	
Extra	6 25@6 50

"Paper skin," and several other diseases, are caused by the presence of worms in the intestines and lungs. A writer for the National Stockman and Farmer suggests as a preventive the mixture of a little powdered copperas, sulphur and wood ashes with the feed of the sheep.

An exchange says that if a few dry cows or heifers are kept in the field with sheep the dogs will seldom molest them. We have found sheep in the morning huddled so closely around and under a friendly old cow that she could not get away from them. She had saved their lives.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other.

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MISS ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

29-29.

HARDWARE.

WE GIVE AWAY

Nothing,

BUT A DOLLAR WILL BUY AS many things of the best quality at our house as at any other place in Kentucky. We respectfully ask you to call and examine our stock of

STOVES.

Our Anthracite & Open Fronts

are cheerful, ornamental and comfortable. We keep every style in

Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Wood and Coal Stoves.

—OUR STOCK OF—

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Cutlery is Complete.

We are sole agents for the BIG INJUN FLOW and all other goods of the Gale Manufacturing Company; also for Parlin & Orendorff Cultivators.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

BRECK & FITZPATRICK,

24- Main St., Richmond, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE!

As Executors of George W. Ballew, dec'd., we will, on

Saturday, January 25th, 1890,

On the premises, 5 miles south-east of Richmond, near the Richmond and Big Hill pike, sell publicly to the highest bidder, the farm of

175 ACRES,

The home place of the aforesaid Ballew. Good dwelling house, good outbuildings, two orchards, well fenced, good water; about 50 acres to go in corn. Ten acres now in wheat, balance in grass.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. If not sold will be rented. Sale at 1 o'clock.

G. W. BALLEW.
28 32. B. F. DEATHERAGE.

J. W. MACKEY,

—AT THE—

GLYNDON,

—WITH A—

Handsome Barber-Shop and First-Class Barbers.

Perfect satisfaction given to every one. Special attention given to ladies and children. Also to my country friends.

I have moved my shop over to the Hotel, and I hope all will come to see me. Yours very respectfully,

20- JOEL W. MACKEY.

NO CURE NO PAY

OLIVE BLOSSOM—Is the greatest boon to womankind. Positively cures all forms of female weakness, such as Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, Leucorrhea, Pruritis, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in their early stages, and the long list of innumerable and unmentionable sufferings that afflict the patient. Try it and you will exclaim, as hundreds of others have: "Oh, I feel like a different woman!" One month's treatment sent postpaid to any part of the United States on receipt of $1; six months, $5. Money refunded if a cure is not effected after strictly observing directions. Address THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

For sale by Woods & Hutchinson, Druggists, Richmond, Ky. 24-

Notice to Creditors.

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT.

TALTON NEWBY'S Trustee,
vs.
TALTON NEWBY'S Hr's & creditors.

All persons having claims against Talton Newby, dec'd., are required to produce said claims before me verified according to law, on or before February 1st, 1890.

J. R. BURNAM,
27-29. M. C. M. C. C.

Unprecedented Attraction.

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Mammoth Drawings take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, President Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, President State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, President New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1890.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 Prize of	100,000 is	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000 is	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000 is	25,000
2 Prizes of	10,000 are	20,000
5 Prizes of	5,000 are	25,000
25 Prizes of	1,000 are	25,000
100 Prizes of	500 are	50,000
200 Prizes of	300 are	60,000
500 Prizes of	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do.	300 are	30,000
100 do.	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New