

BRACKENRIDGE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

WALLACE GRUELLE, Editor.

STRIKING ideas never hit hard.

LAWYERS' plans are always feasible.

The bald-headed man is immortal. He will never die.

The ladder of fame is constructed of rounds of applause.

Always go to a bay-window when you want to look out to sea.

The shogun is again growing too noisy and hurtful in the state.

The North Pole, like a moonshiner's apparatus, is a secret still.

The brevity of Mr. Platt's senatorial career was only equalled by the brilliancy of his resignation.

KENTUCKY fashions would be greatly improved by the introduction of hempen collars "by order of court."

In consequence of the new revision, a Chicago alley is now called "Hades" instead of "Hell," as formerly.

ASORTED week spongers off the slate of time, and still conking tarries in the wilderness, beyond the Jericho of vindication.

By conking would only cultivate a haughty mien and develop an overbearing disposition, what a stunning hotel clerk he'd make.

We are pained to observe that "Honesty is the best policy" is not one of the planks in the revised platform of the Virginia re-adjusters.

The Columbus Times corrects us as to the residence of Mr. Poore. He resides in Hickman county instead of Hickman town, as we had supposed.

TRIMMINGS on a bonnet are laid very flat. —Fashion Note. But not half as flat as the pocket-book on which the trimmed bonnet is afterwards laid.

The Danville Tribune complains that we are not a manly editor. If its editor is a specimen of the smallness it means, we are glad that we are delinquent.

The Cincinnati Gazette boasts that Ohio republicans have no boss. They obey the lightest wish of John Sherman with singular unanimity and celerity.

A REPUTATION, a republican, and a green-lacker, are tooth of snake, eye of newt, and toe of frog that constitute the political hell-broth in the witch caldron of Mahone.

It is stated as a fact that the sick people anointed with oil by Bro. Barnes have all died. It appears the prophet of faith only greased the way for the profit of undertakers.

By conking had only kept on the sunny side of Garfield and John Sherman, they could have furnished him some of their patented Louisiana witnesses in his extremity.

The Danville Tribune man thinks we are "this as water zuel." About as thin as the sting of a yellow-jacket, we should imagine, from the way he howls whenever we prod him.

The White House is regularly besieged by an army of office-seekers. The president might profitably utilize a chemical fire extinguisher on the gang of impudant beggars.

The republicans of Ohio held their state convention Wednesday, and renominated Foster. If the Buckeye democrats want to roast him at the polls, let them nominate Theodore Cook.

The blasphemous Cincinnati Saturday Night is revising the Old Testament in the interest of base-ball players. In its version of the first chapter of Genesis starts off thus: "In the big inning," etc.

MURAT HALPERIN.—Yes, sir, I declined the Berlin mission because— "DRAGON RICHARD SMITH, (singing).—"No body asked you, kind sir, she said."

THANKS to the young man who constructs the "Commonwealth" items for the Courier-Journal, the worn-out geography of Kentucky is being substantially half-rotted. We are now for the first time aware that Columbus is on the Ohio river.

Now that the lightning is getting in its work on Ohio people, it is to be hoped that it will prove to be long-winded and industrious enough to permit the hope of attaining higher promotion than village postmaster-terps to find lodgment in the breasts of Kentucky republicans.

OUR sprightly neighbor, the Owensboro Messenger and Examiner, is publishing the old and revised versions of the New Testament in parallel columns as a serial. We obviate the necessity for that sort of thing by refusing the subscriptions of persons who are not regular Bible readers.

The Courier-Journal of Friday contained the reply of Gov. Murray to the scurrilous publication of Walter Evans. It is straightforward, dignified, and pointed. If there is any sensitiveness in Mr. Evans' hide, he must have felt, after reading it, as though some one had dropped a pinch of cowage down his back under the shirt.

If our contemporaries at Hopkinsville and Princeton only knew how much good it does to the average republican to yell at the top of his voice, "Jeff Davis is a traitor!" and how little harm it does any body else, they would not turn that poor miserable devil of a carpet-bagger of the Hopkinsville Republican over their knees and spank him so hard for enjoying himself in that way.

Gov. BLACKBURN'S incessantly vulgar and profane allusion to Judge Dalaney, of the Bowling Green circuit court, as reported by the Courier-Journal, would have been shocking enough on the lips of a Lafayette street pimp, but issuing from the mouth of the executive of a great state it was simply monstrous, and enough to cause the cheek of every decent man in Kentucky to burn with shame.

GRAYSON COUNTY'S MISTAKE

It is a matter of regret to the well-wishers of our neighboring county of Grayson, that her county court, at its late meeting, refused to levy the usual tax to meet the interest on her railroad bonded debt. We regard this action of the county bench of magistrates as unwise in the extreme, because they thereby jeopardize the reputation of the county for honesty, and it will increase her burden of debt, because the expense of all litigation that may arise with the holders of the bonds will eventually fall upon her tax-payers. We presume that the county court had no intention to engage in the reputation business, but, acting, perhaps, on very unwise and unsafe legal advice, took the extraordinary step in order to force the bondholders into some sort of compromise. In this, if such was their object, they may or they may not succeed, with the odds largely in favor of the latter supposition.

But, without advertent to future contingencies or results, as all reasoning in that direction must of necessity be purely speculative, the present effect of the action of the county court upon the character and standing of Grayson is important to be considered. First, the county is thereby subjected to the hurtful imputation of a partial repudiation of an honest debt for which she has already received and is daily enjoying the stipulated valuable consideration—a species of malfeasance that is repugnant to all honorable persons. Second, it will be found that this refusal to pay the interest on said debt will really place an obstruction in the way of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest. And, lastly, it will create distrust of her probity in the market that will measurably injure her credit as some future time when her needs may impel her to place other paper on the market. Grayson could easily and readily have refunded this debt at a lower rate of interest without at all subjecting her hitherto unassailable credit to imputation; indeed, in a manner that would have enhanced instead of bringing reproach upon her credit. If her county court thought—and it should be the fact—that they lacked the legislation necessary to their funding the debt, they could, in a short time, have obtained it from the incoming legislature. It may turn out—and the probabilities all point in that direction—that she will save no money by this false step.

We have pointed hitherto with pride to our neighbor as the only county along the line of the E. and P. railroad that has kept her garments unstained by repudiation in whole or in part. With the example of Muhlenberg and other counties before her eyes, we did not dream that any thing could have induced her, even for an instant, to take a step in the direction of repudiation of her railroad debt, either in whole or in part, and we can only say that we regret that she has pursued a course that we not only consider to be mistaken but reprehensible, as well as injurious to those parties who purchased her bonds in good faith, and to her own best interests.

THE EVANS-MURRAY MATTER.

The reply of Gov. Eli H. Murray, dated Salt Lake City, May 31, to the venomous attack of Walter Evans upon him, recently published in the Courier-Journal, appeared in the Courier-Journal and Commercial of last Friday. Both those papers speak of the reply as mainly straight-forward and complete—the Courier-Journal adding that it is doubtful whether the card of Mr. Evans needed any reply from Murray. The governor says that he finally dismisses "letter writing upon this subject, in which the public can have no interest, and returns to more important labors that have his attention in Utah. We therefore conclude that he will not further appear in print concerning the matter. He assumes all the responsibility of the letter to President Hayes complained of by Evans, and claims that it was his right and duty to oppose his appointment as district judge, for the good of the party and the people of Kentucky—that Evans was an unfit man for the place—that his appointment would have been an unfortunate one—that his letter was written in plain English and addressed to the president of the United States—and that his opposition to Evans was open and not whispered in the ear in a covert way, "as is often the manner of those who strike in the dark."

As to the seeming charges affecting the integrity of Murray's official career while marshal of Kentucky (which by the way did not attain the dignity of charges from the manner of their presentation, being merely general statements of Evans unsustained by any thing except his own averments), the governor calls attention to the fact that he has long since been completely vindicated by official investigation from such false aspersions, and that a complete answer was given to them at the time "lying tongues first insinuated them," and declining to make further reply to them, asserts that "life is too short to waste in continually answering threadbare falsehoods."

He charges that Evans' attack upon him is the "dolorous howl" of a weak man, nursed by disappointment, and who is unable to rise superior to "personal and final calamity." The reply is unquestionably dignified and complete, and has the tone all through of a man conscious of right, and who feels secure for that reason against attacks from malvolent and envious persons. He refuses to descend into the pools of vituperative filth, yet his sarcasm is keen and his language severely caustic.

We clip this suggestive paragraph from the Charleston (Ill.) Courier: "The Tuscola Review mentions the case of a man who was sent to the insane asylum from that city, and who professed to be an uncompromising democrat. He recently turned up in Kentucky, and the Danville Tribune speaks of him as an 'intelligent republican' which leads the Review to remark: 'It would seem that an Illinois democrat who was adjudged a lunatic by a jury of his peers, passes for an 'intelligent republican' in Kentucky.'"

A CLOVERPORT wife felicitates herself upon the fact that she will soon be enabled to work her way into the masonic lodge, as she is already in possession of three of the passwords, divulged by her husband in his sleep. It seems that he is not only a remarkably zealous mason, but belongs to the most industrious lodge in the city, one that meets every night in the week, and seldom adjourns before midnight. The passwords in possession of his wife are, "Straddle the Blind," "Ain't Up," and "I Chup."

AN UNFORTUNATE CITY.

Last Thursday night the city of Quebec, Canada, was visited by a conflagration that laid about one-fifth of it in ashes. The fire broke out at eleven o'clock, and raged with unabated fury for six hours, the efforts of the fire department and citizens proving unavailing to check its devastating march. It first broke out in a wooden building in the suburb of St. John, a quarter where the houses were nearly all constructed of wood. The flames spread to and consumed these and then began the work of licking up block after block and street after street with their red, consuming tongues, until their destructive course was alone stopped by the open fields on all sides. Eight streets running east and west and five running north and south were totally destroyed. The district laid waste was composed of the two wards of Montcalm and St. John, embraced a square mile of territory, and contained about two thousand buildings, some of them the finest in the city. Singularly enough only five lives were lost. The aggregated value of the property destroyed figures up \$1,700,000. Quebec, the oldest and next to Montreal the most important city of British North America, is situated on the northwest bank of the St. Lawrence river at its confluence with the St. Charles. The city is built on an elevated tongue of land, the headland of which is Cap Diamant, about three hundred and fifty feet above the stream. On its summit are the vast fortifications of the citadel, which with its outlying works occupy forty acres. So well defended is the city that it has been called the " Gibraltar of America," and like the Gibraltar fortress is considered to be impregnable. Founded by Champlain in 1608 the city has had a checkered history. Taken by the English in 1629, it was restored to France in 1632, and was taken by the British in 1759, when Wolfe bombarded its defenses, and on September 13, in that year, was fought the great battle on the plains of Abraham in which both Wolfe and his gallant adversary, Montcalm, fell. This battle was the last of an American empire. Five days later its garrison capitulated and although the French recaptured the city the next spring it was ceded to the English with the whole of New France by the Treaty of Paris. Since that time it has been ever since and from the ruins of Wolfe's bombardment a splendid city has slowly arisen until it has assumed its present magnificent proportions. It is the great maritime city of Canada. The harbor is safe and commodious and practicable for the largest vessels. Quebec is the capital of the province of Quebec and returns three members to the dominion house of commons and three to the provincial legislature. It is divided into eight wards and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen and eighteen councillors. It is the seat of a Protestant bishop, a Roman Catholic archbishop, and has nineteen churches and one synagogue. The city is divided into the upper and lower town, the ascent from the lower town to the upper being a winding street. The suburb of St. John, where the fire broke out, stretches along the plateau of the upper town, which comprises the walled city and the suburb of St. Louis. In this part of the city there are many handsome mansions, and several large general large conventional establishments and churches. Close by is the approach to the plains of Abraham, where Wolfe conquered and fell, and where stands a modest column commemorative of the event and suitably inscribed. The lower town is the base of the promontory and constitutes the business quarter. The population of the city is about fifty thousand, and as the inhabitants are mostly of French descent that language is chiefly spoken. Seven daily papers and five weeklies are published. Conflagrations are of frequent occurrence in Quebec. In May, 1845, a terrible fire devastated the faubourgs of St. Roch and St. John. It was thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and great was the result. Nearly three thousand buildings were burned to the ground. About thirty people, aged, infirm, and sick, were known to have perished in the flames, and the total number reported missing was between sixty and seventy. Property to the amount of \$8,000,000 was consumed, and several insurance companies badly crippled by the heavy losses. In the following month another great fire burned 1,300 buildings, but there was no loss of life. On this occasion an extraordinary storm prevented the further spread of the flames. In 1846 the Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire, and forty-seven people were either burned to death or killed by the falling walls. In June, 1855, a conflagration laid the houses on both sides of Champlain street in ashes for a distance of three quarters of a mile. Another large fire occurred in 1856, which destroyed 2,500 buildings, 1,500 of which were dwelling houses. 3,000 families were rendered homeless, and the losses footed up \$1,000,000. The fire, which broke out early in the morning, raged until night, an easterly gale all day fanning it to fury. At midnight nothing remained of a district a square mile but charred and blackened ruins. In May, 1870, 5,000 persons were rendered homeless by fire in St. Roch, a suburb of the city. The loss was about \$1,000,000. In May, 1876, a fire originated in Scott street which destroyed 1,000 buildings, entailing a loss of \$1,010,000. What was Quebec's last serious conflagration until the destructive fire of last Tuesday night.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

A Card From Hon. R. Y. Bush, of Hancock.

By the Votes of Senatorial District Comprising the Counties of Hancock, Wayne, Edmonson and Hancock.

In January last the undersigned announced himself a candidate for the position of state senator for the above district. He did this after careful preparation, and at the time so doing, was hopeful of being permitted to make the canvass for the district, and to be elected as a senator. Before presuming to aspire to the position, the matter was submitted to many of the leading democrats of the district, and their advice sought upon the question of the right of Hancock county to the place, and as to whether or not the undersigned would be an acceptable candidate before the democratic party. It was very generally conceded that any fair appointment Hancock was entitled to the position, and that the undersigned was an acceptable candidate. Believing that these concessions were made in good faith, and that the democratic party in the district would subscribe thereto at the proper time, the undersigned became a candidate, and was permitted to remain the sole candidate, until he was antagonized by two gentlemen from Breckenridge county, and one following from Grayson county, and still later, another from Breckenridge. These gentlemen founded their claims upon different grounds, but two of them were kind enough to recede after a short canvass, leaving Dr. T. N. Warfield and Hon. L. A. Green as the remaining contestants. These two gentlemen are content to run the race out, and the democratic party, impelled by a desire to unify the canvass upon the most acceptable candidate, and to secure a certain party triumph, have seen proper through its constituted authorities, to call a "primary election" to determine as between the three present contestants, the one who is to be the representative of the party, and have fixed the fourth Saturday in June, the 25th day, for the holding of the primary in each and all the voting districts of the several counties embracing the senatorial district. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes to be the nominee.

Now, in order that all the people may have knowledge of said primary, as well as to make an appeal to all the democrats in the district, this circular is issued. It is certainly to be desired by all the candidates, that the primary shall be made a popular success. The interest of the party and the candidate to be selected, can be greatly enhanced by such a primary. It is the duty of all democrats who vote at regular elections, or even one-half of them, would take hold of primary elections or conventions, when called, and see to it that the results are made to reflect the honest, intelligent will of the party, and not the result of the determination of antagonizing candidates. It has been, lamentably, too true that primary elections and conventions have been carried by means not honorable to parties and candidates, but these could have been prevented if the true and honest men of the party had been present and asserted their honest will.

The undersigned is, and always has been, adverse to any and all unfairness in politics, and if he could root out and permanently destroy political misconduct, would become a welcome duty. If political actions were regulated by the same standard or test that supports honest business character, (and there are many reasons why it should be), the trade of the wire-puller and the backslider would cease. With the masses this sentiment prevails, and it is only needful for them to exercise their sovereign rights in the needed direction, to make honesty prevail at all times in political contests. Again, if the honest men of the party are desirous of having honest, competent men in office, it is ever needful for them to be on hand at all times and all occasions, when candidates and officers are to be selected. When a primary or convention is held, it is the duty of every citizen to be present at the primary or convention. It is there that your choice may be had. It is there that you may exercise your best judgment in the selection of the most honest and capable man. In much earnest the voters are besought to give one day to the coming primary. If the undersigned is the choice of the party, the larger vote that gives to him the field, the larger will be his pleasure at the result. And the same may be said of his two competitors, if one of them is the standard-bearer of the party. A thoughtful attention of the voter is now invited to the relative claims of the aspirants.

The undersigned claims that by all rules of fair appointment of the office of state senator, Hancock county is entitled to the place, and that he is the best qualified to fill it. It is quaintly urged by the other gentlemen that the present incumbent is chargeable to Hancock. A mere statement of the facts will suffice to dispel such an illusion. Hon. D. B. Murray, when he was in office, was in place, and resided in Hancock county, having moved from his native county, Breckenridge, about two years previous. Before he was elected it was known by family and intimate friends, that he had made arrangements to return to Breckenridge, and about the first thing he did after his election was to move back to Cloverport, and there he has kept his continuous residence ever since. In his canvass he was supported by the Breckenridge people more warmly because he was known as one of them, and from that day to this he has been regarded as the senator from Breckenridge, and people (see the candidates) so regard him. Upon the proposition as to whether or not said Dr. Murray was chargeable to Breckenridge county, there is no candid controversy. The readers of this will remember the outspoken article published in THE BRACKENRIDGE NEWS last January on this subject. The fair-minded, sensible editor of that journal did not hesitate a moment, when the question was submitted to him. His quick response was, "clearly chargeable to Breckenridge, a d I will so publish it." The undersigned is not relying upon this to give him the nomination, but he does rely upon it as being sufficient to turn the scale in his favor, in any contest of merit, intellectual and political fitness he is the equal of his competitors. Upon this score he invites particular criticism. He has lived for over fifty years in Hancock and Hart counties. His boyhood and manhood are familiar to the voters of the district, and all can be informed there of by inquiry. He flatters himself that in all the relations of his life there can be found something to his credit, and evidences of fitness for the important office which he now seeks. Strict fidelity to the democratic party for over twenty-five years, attests his democracy. Strict sobriety for life, coupled with a reasonably well discharged duty in all the relations incident to good citizenship, afford tolerably fair assurances of a continued good deportment.

Being rented upon the farm and throughout life identified with the farming interests, and now having all his worldly estate connected with and mainly depending upon that interest, he can not entertain a state policy inimical to the interest of the farmer. He is a farmer, and as such, he is a lawyer, he fancies that his fitness for the place of state senator, can not be overshadowed by either of the gentlemen who oppose him. It will be conceded that a practice of twenty-five years at the bar can not fail to be an advantage to any law-maker, and the state senate is a body created as an aid and check to the more numerous body known as the lower house of the legislature, lawyers are there needed.

Dr. Warfield is a good physician, enjoying a good practice, and it is submitted that he is well qualified to call on so useful, and where life is depending upon his presence. The numerous families and patients depending upon his professional attention, should not be put to the stress that an election to the state senate would involve. His ambition to become a politician, and state senator had better be strangled.

As to Mr. Green, he is well situated. By the death of a rich and childless uncle he inherited a vast estate. His fine mills, fine mansion, large farms and mercantile business should afford him ample amusement and self-satisfaction. With one-half of such possessions most men would be content. He is only claiming your suffrage upon the score of the railroad indebtedness of his county, and is insisting that his people are oppressed and want him elected so that he can aid the county represented in obtaining some relief legislation. This, when understood, is a straw proposition, and leaves Mr. Green in the attitude of seeking an office under weak pretences. The people of his county voted the debt upon themselves; they understood that they have to pay it, and that the only relief they can get must come by the grace of the holders of the bonds of the county. The only relief to be had by legislation is an act authorizing a refunding of the debt for a long time, and at a lower rate of interest, and this will have to be done with the consent of the bondholders. In a visit to the county of Grayson, it was not developed that the people were especially interested in sending Mr. Green to the senate. They are well satisfied that a senator from any other section can subserve them as well as Mr. Green, upon the railroad debt question.

A brief history of Mr. Green's candidacy will not be amiss. He was announced in THE BRACKENRIDGE NEWS about the middle of March. At an April meeting of the Breckenridge Circuit Court on the first day thereof, he was up to noon denied being a candidate, and persisted in declaring that he was announced by Bob Robertson without authority, and he did not want to be a candidate. By some sort of political phlegm concocted by Ed. Thomas, it was suddenly and unexpectedly arranged that he (Ed.) was to decline his intended candidacy, and that he (Green) was to announce himself. The people of Breckenridge remember the remarkable speech of Dr. Thomas, and the announcement of Mr. Green thereafter. It is

submitted that Mr. Green is not a candidate by his own choice, nor by the pressing persuasion of his people, but is only the candidate of Ed. Thomas and Bob Robertson, and that inasmuch as his county had the state senator for eight years, just eight years ago, and coupled with this, the fact that at the last August election that county won the two important offices of Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, it smacks of too much greed for that county, or Mr. Green, to claim that the next Senator should be given to that county. It would look like giving to Grayson county letters patent for furnishing all the district officers for an indefinite period. The other counties ought not, and certainly will not do this. Unless Mr. Green presents superior qualifications over his adversaries, all things considered, he ought not to be supported by the other counties, and even Grayson could erect for herself a character for fair political dealing with her neighbors by refusing to gratify the present aspirations of Mr. Green.

This is the third time the undersigned has been an aspirant for the suffrages of the people in Grayson and Breckenridge counties, and it is his purpose to make it his last. The people know how the two previous ones terminated, and especially do the people of Cloverport know the result of the canvass from the field as a candidate for circuit judge seven years ago, and if many of them will reflect, they will remember the pledges then made of support at any future period. It is pleasant to know that the pledge then made by many, is this day respected, and will at the proper time, be fully redeemed.

All of character, position and estate possessed by the undersigned, has been acquired in this senatorial district, and if elected to the important position of state senator, all of his energies of both body and mind should be faithfully dedicated to the duties of the position. The only reward to be obtained by an honest discharge of the office, will be in acquiring the need of approval from the people, and this shall be the object of the undersigned from the beginning to the end of the term, if permitted to assume the role of state senator, and by the Divine being to have life and health vouchsafed for period of service. In all his duties he will faithfully endeavor to reflect the will of his constituents.

In conclusion, the undersigned respectfully, but earnestly invites the democratic voters of the district to rise up to the importance of the primary election, and make it a great popular success, and whether it results in his favor or not, he will ever be proud of the part taken by him to make the primary a popular success. He hereby assures all friends of his keen gratitude for favors and words of cheer already received, and for favors hereafter to be rendered in this canvass. He will be thankful to every one who reads and circulates this address, who favors his election, who will give one-half day's service in securing his nomination. In the primary is the place to make an effective service. A vote there is of much more importance than at the August election. If the undersigned is not over credulous, it only needs his friends to turn out at the primary to secure his nomination. Will they do it? The case rests with them. The primary is a necessity to prevent disfigurement to the democratic party. The other two candidates will not reconsider their candidacy, and retire as others have. The undersigned believes he has priority over them. A necessity for the primary exists. The democratic party has demanded it, and to the behoof of the party should all democrats bow, and most certainly will the undersigned.

Yours truly, R. Y. BUSH. HANCOCKVILLE, KY., June 1, 1881.

MAHON'S convention has met, resolved, nominated and dissolved. Cameron, its nominee for governor, is the present mayor of Norfolk, and an original roadster. Lewis, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, is a radical republican, who served one term in the federal senate without distinction. Blair, the nominee for attorney-general, is the howling greenbacker who won himself notoriety not long ago by advocating the repudiation of the national debt. The convention pretty much unanimously sat down on the great and good Riddleberger, who panted for the gubernatorial nomination. The platform was specially constructed for the republican palate, but the repudiation plank disgusts the intelligence and decency of that party, who repudiate the whole business, and will place a ticket of their own in the field. The injection of Lewis into the ticket has also caused great dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the roadsters. Altogether, the outlook is fair for the wind-up of the roadster party at the coming fall election, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

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