

IF YOU WANT NOTHING,
Don't Read This Column.

Half of this column belongs to R. L. Newsom, and when paid for it gives him a considerable paid up interest in The Breckenridge News, and if customers do not buy as freely as former advertisements, no doubt he will be able to pay for it.

Let us introduce the subject by asking a few leading questions:

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT COLLECTIONS MADE?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A CASH NOTE?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT TO RENT PROPERTY?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

WHO HAS MORE THAN TWENTY
HOUSES AND FARMS PLACED IN HIS
HANDS TO SELL AND RENT?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

WHY? Because he makes his renters will-
ing to pay and always collects and accounts for
the rent money, and charges only a reason-
able commission for his services, and parties
having property to rent find they make more
clear money than to rent out their own prop-
erty.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT AN ACCOMMODATION
BY PAYING FOR IT?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT TO BE ACCOMMOD-
ATED WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT?
CALL ON SOMEBODY ELSE.

DO YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT A WELL-RIGGED HORSE
TEAM, HARNESSES AND WAGONS?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT LATHS OR BRICKS?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

TWO OR THREE DWELLING HOUSES
TO RENT.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT HANCOCK COAL FROM
ONE WAGON LOAD TO FIVE THOUS-
AND BUSHELS?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Do you want to buy or rent the Charles Mat-
tingly Farm, 8 miles south of Cloverport?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING BOUGHT
OR SOLD?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT A NEW WAGON?
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Do you want a pension? I am authorized
by the Pension Bureau to practice before that
department.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

If two young gentlemen want a nice bed-
room, well finished, and in a very suitable
place,
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Do you want a Gun of any description? I
am prepared to have Rifle Guns made to order.
Also have arrangements for ordering Shot
Guns to suit parties, at prices ranging from
\$2.00 to \$75.00.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

PRICE OF COAL SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

TWO YOKE OF OXEN FOR SALE.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Remember you can get almost anything you
want for the money, and sometimes without it,
depending on the humor you catch me in.
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

I am agent for one of the best Shingle Fac-
tories on the Ohio river. If you want Good
Shingles,
CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

IF YOU WANT NONE OF THESE
THINGS YOU ARE HAPPY.
R. L. NEWSOM.

SOLDIERS HAVING SERVED IN THE
Mexican, Creek, Seminole and Black Hawk
wars, will do well by registering their names
with
R. L. NEWSOM.

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

VOL. VIII.

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SEALED INTO HIM.

A STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM.

By JOAQUIN MILLER,
AUTHOR OF "SONGS OF THE SIERRAS," "THE
DANITES," "MEMOIR AND RISE," ETC.
[Published in THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS by
Special Arrangement with the Author.]

CHAPTER I.

THE PROMISE OF THE ORDER OF DANITES.
"Dan shall judge his people as one of the
tribes of Israel."
"Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an ad-
der in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so
that his rider shall fall backward."—Gen. 49:
16, 17.

Planted down in the heart of the con-
tinent, and "by the way," "in the path," of
the weary pilgrims journeying to the re-
mote west, you can well see how the Mor-
mon elders put their fingers on this text,
and told their ignorant following that they
were the chosen people referred to here;
that they should judge the people who came
that way; that they, the Mormons, as the
children of Dan, were "the serpent by the
way," "an adder in the path."

In the large reading of the text, and a
liberal view and look of it all, it seems
plausible almost, even to us. How certain
then did it seem to these ignorant and
merciless followers of the dread order of
the Danites, established there "by the way,"
"in the path," that they were, as they sat
in the heart of the desert, to be the "judg-
es" of those who passed by!

Back of this Bible text lay much bitter-
ness, induced by a sad history, much suf-
fering and persecution. The Mormons
firmly believed that the order of the Dan-
ites was necessary, not only for the pur-
pose of "judging" the earth, but for their
own preservation.

More than thirty years ago I first en-
countered these people. My father and
his little Sunday train—that is, a train
that would not travel on Sunday in cross-
ing the plains, because of religious scrup-
les—pitched tent on the banks of the
Missouri at Council Bluffs, right in their
trails. We saw there thousands of caves,
little mud huts, hovels, all sorts of misera-
ble little habitations, where the whole mass
of Mormons had wintered a few seasons
before, in their exodus from the United
States to what was then supposed to be
Mexico. When our train crossed the Mis-
souri and pushed west to try to reach the
Pacific, we still were in their trails, follow-
ing the marks their great moving caravan
made as it drew its mottled length like a
shining serpent across the great deserts to
Salt Lake.

I was but a small lad at that time, not
big enough to bear arms, or indeed to un-
derstand much of anything. But this much
I understood, and understood so
well that it became a part of my life; that
we were in peril. It was not Indians we
feared. My father was a Quaker, and he
feared no man whom he could look in the
face. But he did fear the Danites, whom
no man might see till they did their bloody
work.

Not that he or his had ever had any part
or hand in their persecution; but this ter-
ror of them was in the air, it was over all
things. We knew that our road lay thro'
or by Salt Lake. There was no escaping that.
We must follow on in their track
till we came in our journey to where Dan,
who judged his people, lay like a "serpent
by the way," "an adder in the path."

I forgot to mention that my father had
done a little something in his quiet Quaker
or like way to help, or try to help, a beau-
tiful young woman who had come in great
distress to our camp one evening, while
tenting in the old Mormon winter quarters
on the banks of the Missouri. But surely
he had no cause to fear evil for good.

The facts were simply these. This beau-
tiful, black-eyed little lady was one of the
ten thousand emigrants starting out in a
long weary line toward the remotest west.
She was with her people—her parents,
brothers and sisters, and some other rela-
tives, if I remember correctly. This young
lady, a girl of eighteen, gifted, graceful,
good to her parents, full of affection, was
suffering from an uncontrollable fear of the
Mormons. Her people, she told my
father in terrified whispers, were from the
same settlement the Mormons originally
started from, and she knew that her peo-
ple would be "judged" by the Danites when
they came to Salt Lake, on their journey
to California.

It subsequently appeared, however, that
she had not told quite all the truth. There
really had been serious trouble between her
father and the Mormons nearly a year
before. And this was the nature of it. The
Mormons had grown up in the settlement
where the girl's people lived, and were all
mixed up among the neighbors. It was
not easy to say who was a Mormon and
who was not. Converts were new and nu-
merous. A man might be a "Gentile" to-
day and a Mormon to-morrow.

man; that was why she looked so sad and
seemed so frightened all the time, contin-
ued the gadding and garrulous woman,
mysteriously.

Now all in the world that my father did
on hearing the story of this beautiful and
terrified girl was to go to her people, who
were camped close by our tent, and advise,
even protest, that they should take some
other route to the remote west than this
one that lay by Salt Lake. Surely this
was not much. Yet it was enough to put
our little Sunday train in perpetual terror
of "judgment" from the Danites as we
were pushed across the plains. We did not
see this Miss Lane, the Mormon elder's
"wife," again for months. Her father either
did not see fit to be advised, or, which is
more likely, found it impossible then to
turn aside and seek another route, and so
crossed the Missouri, as if it were a sort
of Rubicon, and pushed on ahead. As he
had horses and we only oxen, and then,
too, as he traveled on Sundays, his party
had soon left our little Sunday train a long
way behind.

And oh! what a motley mass of weary
people went stretching away, helpless,
dazed, dying, across the sands toward the
setting sun! There were some men with
but a single horse to carry their food and
blankets. Some men were on foot and
alone. There was a man and his wife with
a single ox between the shafts of a cart.
Many men had little hand carts which they
pushed or drew along, sad and silent, as
some one of their number fell dead by the
way. Some men had wheelbarrows. Every
day we passed dead, deserted
wagons, carriages, by the roadside. Every
night by some little stream we camped
amid new made graves.

But there was one conveyance, and one
traveler, too, in all this mass of moving,
struggling, dying humanity, that was in-
describable. This vehicle was not a car-
riage, not a hand-cart, not a barrow. It
was a long, narrow, thin, black coffin set on
two wheels and pushed always by a tall,
gaunt, and silent giant. And if there was
anything more terrible to us children than
the mention of the Danites, it was the sight
of that coffin on wheels, and the great boy
face and hollow eyes of the man who, si-
lent and sullen, pushed it along. By and
by, and by what means or gradual steps I
know not, we began to associate him with
that dreaded order. Maybe it was because
the Mormons had made their great journey
by the droil use of barrows of all kinds;
maybe it was because he looked, in his
stern and severe silence, as we thought a
Danite should look, that we came to sus-
pect him to be a Danite. I do not know
now. I only know that, at that long, slim
black coffin crawled along the tawny sand
in the sun, or crept stealthily along in our
track as the moon rose, that great, gaunt,
hollow-eyed, and silent giant pushing, plod-
ding on after it, was the most weird, ghost-
ly, and fascinating sight that ever froze
young blood.

One night it was noticed that this great,
gaunt, leaning creature could hardly reach
his barrow. He was seen to push his barrow
with effort to the bank of the stream a
quarter of a mile away from us, as was his
custom, then to stand a stick under an end
of it. Then he rolled his heavy bag of
books and provisions out of his singular
bed, and with great effort got in and lay
down. He was evidently very ill, and my
father took me by the hand and went to
see him at once. As we came up he reach-
ed out his great boy hand, and as it fell
into father's two hands, he said, "I made
my barrow bed like a coffin, sir, because—
because I have had a grievous disappoint-
ment, and fear it may be that I have done
wrong in my day. The monks of Rome
sleep in their coffins for penance, sir. I
am doing penance. And then, you see, it
keeps idling away, and gives me time to
think and to read books. Books are bread
—bread for body and soul, sir. Sit down
and when I have a little strength I will read
you from the holy book of Mormon, sir."
Continued next week.

THE ROCK LICK WAY.

BY BILLY B. DAMM.

"Josh, what do you mean?"
"Honesty, Sue."
"I don't know about that. I don't under-
stand you, at all."
"Yes, you do."
"Now, look here, Josh Ferguson, I've had
about enough of your pawing over my bosom
for one evening, and you must stop it. If
you've got anything particular to say to me
talk out like a man, and don't waste my
time in this way. I have lots of work to do
and precious little time to do it in."
"Susan Renfrow!" in pretended astonish-
ment, "when on earth did you take to work-
ing? I thought you put all that off on Sally
and your mammy, while you did the orna-
mental in the parlor."
"Josh Ferguson, you're a brute!"
"Yes; they tell me at home I'm rather
sheepish."
"You're no gentleman!"
"I know it. Never lost a day in my
life since I was tall enough to chin a plow-
handle."
"You're a fool!"
"See here, Sue; you must have been
studying the 'Book of Behavior,' and got all
the compliments by heart."
"Did you come here to insult me, sir?"
"Humph! It rather looks like I came
here to be insulted."
Sue sprang from her seat in the cool,
honey-suckle-shaded porch, her face as pale
and her eyes flashing with anger.

"Josh Ferguson!" she said, passionately,
"I give you to understand, sir, that I never
want you to come here again—that I never
intend to speak to you again!"
"Hallo, Sue!" said Josh, "you seem to
be put out about something. Why, who
and what has riled you?"
"Do you have the impudence to ask me
that, sir, after all the insulting things you
have just said to me?"
"Insulting things?"
"Yes, sir; insulting things."
"Please specify."
"You know well enough, sir."
"Now, see here, Sue; be reasonable. You
know that I wouldn't for the world say or
do anything to hurt your feelings. You've
surely been dreaming."
"Dreaming?"
"And it is pretty hard on a fellow to hold
him responsible for the foolish things you
have possibly heard in a vision."
"Well! So, I suppose, I dreamed that
you told me I was lazy, and lounged in the
parlor, and left mother and sister to do all
the work about the house?"
"You certainly did."
"Then you never said it?"
"Never even thought such a thing."
"And I dreamed that you called me a—
a—brute?"
"Well, now, that's curious! I would
almost take an oath that I dreamed you called
me a brute."
"Enough of this, Mr. Ferguson—"
"Whew! This is worse and more of it!
Since when did I become Mr. Ferguson to
you?"
"When you ceased to treat me as a gen-
tleman should treat a lady."
"And when was that?"
"Every minute since you came."
"Why, Sue, you must be crazy!"
"Oh! and I'm crazy, too, am I?"
"No, you are not crazy; but then you are
talking very foolishly."
"So, I'm not crazy—only a fool!"
"And I had something so important to
say to you, too."
"Wouldn't it be a waste of breath and
words to tell any thing of importance to a
fool?"
"I'm through with joking now, Sue, and
want to talk sense."
"Indeed! Can you?"
"I think so."
"Then be quick about it, for I must hur-
ry and get supper before the meafolk come
in from the fields."
"Well, I came over to tell you that I'm
going to get married."
"What! And Sue's pretty face all at
once grew as pale as death."
"I am going to get married."
A leaden weight was on Sue's heart, and
a great lump in her throat almost deprived
her of the power of speech. With a strong
effort she swallowed the lump and managed
to ask:
"To whom?"
"To a young lady of your acquaintance,"
he replied.
"No," "Molly Chambliss?" she queried.
"Dora Morton?"
"No."
"Lucy Dean?"
"No."
"No," "Millie Robertson?"
"Does she live in this neighborhood?"
"Yes; right in the heart of it."
"I've named all the girls around here."
"But you haven't named the right one."
"Surely you don't mean sister Sally?"
"No, I don't mean sister Sally."
"Then I have no idea who it can be."
"But the rosy blush that stole up her neck
and overspread chin and cheek and brow,
proved that she entertained a strong sus-
picion that it might be the only girl in the
neighborhood she had not named, and with
whom her acquaintance had been life-long.
"Make another guess," suggested Josh.
"No; I've named every girl I can think
of," she responded. "Play, when does the
wedding come off?"
"That's what I want to consult you
about."
"Yes, you."
"Hain't you better consult the young lady
whom you are going to marry?"
"That's just what I'm trying to do, but
you won't let me."
"I won't let you?"
"No, you won't. You knew the minute
I came what I was after."
"I did?"
"Yes; and before I could get a chance to
say a word you began abusing me like a
pickpocket."
"Me?"
"Yes, you."
"That's not so!"
"Didn't you call me a brute?"
"Well, you—"
"Answer 'yes' or 'no,' please. Didn't
you call me a brute?"
"I suppose I did."
"Didn't you say I was no gentleman?"
"Possibly."
"Didn't you tell me to my face that I was
a fool?"
"Likely enough."
"Then, what chance had I, when you were
abusing me at such a rate, to tell you that
I had made up my mind to get married—
that there is but one girl on Rock Lick I
would marry—and that I want her to tell
me whether she will have me or not?"
"Why don't you go to her and ask her,
then, instead of fooling my time away?"
"That's what I'm trying to do with all my
might, but you keep interrupting me."
"I don't understand you!"
"No, and you never will understand me,
so long as you refuse to let me get a word
even edgewise into this conversation, and
give me a chance to say what I want to."
"Very well. Now say your say; I'll not
utter another word until you are through."
"Now you are sensible again. In two
words, then: Sue Renfrow, will you marry
me?"
"Josh Ferguson!"
"Yes, me; Josh Ferguson."
"Are you in earnest?"
"Of course I am."
"And you want to marry me?"
"You, and nobody else."
"Why didn't you say so?"
"Hain't I been saying so for the last
hour and a half?"
Sue didn't answer, but began nibbling at
a corner of her apron.

"Well, what do you say, Sue?"

"This is so sudden, Josh, I—"

"Is it 'yes' or 'no'?"

"It takes away my breath!"

"Yes' or 'no'?"

"I hardly know what to say."

"I can't fool away all the evening here,
and you've got to get supper, you know.
You have known for a long time what was
coming, and now that it has come you must
not try to play off the astonishment dodge,
for it won't go down with me. I mean busi-
ness, and it is no use for you to pretend
that you had not made up your mind a
month ago what answer you would give me.
Again I ask you: Will you marry me?"
"Josh, I will!" was her answer.
And she did.

AN ACT To Incorporate the City of Cloverport.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That, whereas, by an act of the
General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, approved on the 11th day of
February, A. D. 1869, the town of Cloverport
was incorporated; and, whereas, said act
of incorporation a preamble expressive of
an agreement of the citizens of said town,
which was in words as follows, to wit: "Whereas, the citizens
of the corporations of Cloverport and Lower
Cloverport, deem it highly important to
their interest and welfare as a people that
the said towns of Cloverport and Lower
Cloverport should be incorporated under
one town charter, and whereas the town of
Lower Cloverport greatly exceeds in popu-
lation the town of Cloverport, it is hereby
understood and agreed between the citi-
zens of the respective corporations that the
said town of Cloverport shall be allowed to
retain certain rights and privileges as
hereinafter set forth under this charter,
which it enjoys under its present charter,
and that the said rights and privileges shall
be embodied in and made a part hereof:
First, that the corporation of Cloverport
shall be allowed to retain under this charter
all the wharfing privileges it is now
possessed of, with the right to apply all
the revenues from taxation within its
present corporate limits to the improve-
ment of that portion of the corporation
known as Cloverport, also the right to
retain the post office and district election
polls and the Seminary; and should at any
time the citizens of the town hereby in-
corporated seek to amend this charter in
any manner affecting or interfering with
the above named rights and privileges,
then the corporation heretofore known as
Cloverport shall have the right and au-
thority to resume the charter held by it
previous to this act. Therefore it is enacted
that said preamble and the provisions
and agreements thereunder is continued
in force, and it is not intended, and this
act does not interfere with or affect said
preamble and conditions thereof, but said
preamble and agreements are to apply to
the City of Cloverport as incorporated
under this act—

§ 2. That the persons residing in the
present limits of the town of Cloverport,
to-wit: All that portion originally incor-
porated as Upper Cloverport, with the
addition subsequently made to the same by
Col. D. R. Murray; also all that portion
originally incorporated as Lower Cloverport,
with the Haddock and Hazaline en-
largement of the same, are hereby
created a body politic and corporate by
the name of the "City of Cloverport," and
by that name may have perpetual suc-
cession, may sue and be sued, plead and be
impleaded, contract and be contracted with,
and generally have and enjoy all the
powers and privileges and be liable to all the
duties and obligations of like municipal
corporations.

§ 3. Said city hereby invested with all
the property, powers, rights and authority
heretofore conferred by law on said town
of Cloverport, or the trustees thereof, and
is substituted in every respect for the said
town of Cloverport, and said city shall be
bound by all contracts, and be liable for all
debts and demands of and against said
town to the same extent and in the same
manner as said town may, might be, or is
liable, and all suits in favor of or against
said town may be prosecuted in the name
of or against said city as effectually as
they could have been for or against said
town, or the trustees thereof, had this act
not been passed.

§ 4. Said city is hereby divided into two
(2) wards, as follows: The First Ward
shall include all that part which lies above
or east of the centre of Clover Creek and
the centre of Clover Creek along the course
thereof shall be, to where same intersects
and crosses the back or southern line of
said city, the lower or western boundary of
said First Ward. The Second Ward shall
include all that part lying below or west
of the lower or western line of the First
Ward, as designated by Clover Creek as
before set out, and the council is hereby
authorized to change the boundaries of
said wards as the public convenience may
require at any time, except within thirty
days of a city election.

§ 5. There shall be elected at the times
and for the terms hereinafter set out, two
(2) councilmen in and for the First Ward,
and three (3) councilmen in and for the
Second Ward.

§ 6. The officers of said City of Cloverport
shall consist of a mayor, councilmen as
hereinbefore provided, city attorney,
marshal, assessor, treasurer, clerk and such
other officers as may be found necessary
by the council to conduct the affairs of the
city. The mayor and councilmen shall be
elected by the qualified voters, the mayor
by the qualified voters of the city, and the
councilmen by the qualified voters of their
respective wards. The other officers shall

be appointed by the council, and be liable
to be dismissed at the pleasure of the
council, and no person shall be eligible to
any office of the city who is not a qualified
voter and a citizen of the city, except the
city attorney, who shall be eligible if a
practicing attorney of the Breckenridge
circuit court, and councilmen shall be
resident in the wards in which they are
elected.

§ 7. Any male person, of the age of
twenty-one (21) years, and who shall have
been a continuous resident of the city for
a period of six months prior to the election,
may vote at any city election, provided he
be a citizen, either natural born or natural-
ized, and has the legal qualifications of a
voter under the laws of the commonwealth
of Kentucky. A continuous residence of
thirty days in a ward previous and im-
mediately prior to an election will entitle
a resident to vote for councilmen in such
ward, provided such voter has the other
legal qualifications required in city elec-
tions as above set out.

§ 8. The election in each ward shall be
held at such convenient places as may be
selected by the officers of the election, who
shall consist of two judges, a clerk, and a
marshal, in each ward, and who shall be
appointed for the first election under this
act by the board of trustees of the town of
Cloverport, and thereafter by the council.
Said officers shall be so appointed at least
ten days before the election, and said
election officers shall qualify and be gov-
erned in every respect, except as
otherwise provided herein, by the general
election laws of the commonwealth of
Kentucky. They shall at the close of the
polls carefully examine them, see that no
mistakes have been made, see that they
are properly recapitulated, properly certify
them over their signatures, and seal up the
poll books, writing their names across the
seals, and the marshal shall deliver them
so sealed at the first election hereunder to
the town clerk, and thereafter to the city
clerk. The said clerk shall carefully
preserve said poll books and deliver them,
with the seals unbroken, after the first
election to the board of trustees and there-
after to the council at the next regular
meeting after such election.

§ 9. After the first election held here-
under, the board of trustees, and thereafter
the council, shall be the examining board;
at the first regular meeting after an
election they shall open and examine the
poll books, and certify to the persons
electing the fact of their election to the
respective offices. Such certificate shall
authorize the person holding it to qualify
and enter upon the duties of the office to
which he may have been elected.

§ 10. Any person having been voted for
at any election for any elective office may
contest the right of any person holding the
certificate of election to such office. The
contestant shall give unto his opponent at
least ten days notice in writing of his
intention to make such contest. All
contests shall be heard and determined by
the board of trustees, or council, and the
trial shall be conducted by the same rules
of trial and evidence as the trial of a civil
cause. A majority of the board or coun-
cilmen present and sitting shall govern,
provided not less than two-thirds of the
board or council shall be a quorum to hear
and determine contests; and, provided
further, that should the mayor or any
councilman or trustee be either the con-
testant or contestee, such shall not sit,
hear, or determine such contest, and two-
thirds of the remaining members shall be a
quorum.

§ 11. An election shall be held on the
first Monday in May, A. D. 1884, and on
the first Mondays in May in each year
thereafter, at which all elective officers
shall be elected. The mayor shall hold
his office for two years, and until his suc-
cessor is chosen and qualified. The
councilmen shall hold their office for one
year, and until their successors are chosen
and qualified. And all officers appointed
by the council shall hold their several
offices for such terms not exceeding two
years as the council may determine by
ordinance.

§ 12. All officers before entering upon
the duties of their office shall take, before
some officer authorized to administer
oaths, the oath of office required by the
constitution of the state of Kentucky, and
shall execute bonds with surety to be
approved by the board of trustees, after
the first election for the elective officers,
and thereafter by the council, which bonds
shall be to the "City of Cloverport" for the
faithful discharge of the duties of their
office, and to pay over all moneys collected
by them, or coming into their hands as
said officers, to the persons entitled to
receive the same. Any person aggrieved
by the failure of any officer to faithfully
discharge the duties of his office, in any
manner, shall have a right of action on
said bond, in any court of competent
jurisdiction in the county of Breckenridge,
provided, no bond shall be required of
councilmen.

§ 13. The council shall, at their first
meeting in the year A. D. 1884, and at
such times thereafter not exceeding two
years, as may be prescribed by ordinance,
elect a marshal, clerk, assessor, city at-
torney, treasurer, and city tax collector,
who shall hold their office for the terms
prescribed by ordinance, and until their
successors are chosen and qualified. Provided,
if the council deem it expedient, they may
impose the duties of tax collector upon
the marshal, in which event the marshal
shall execute a tax collector's bond, take
the oath of office as such, and shall per-
form the duties, receive the pay, and be
in every manner liable as the tax
collector.

§ 14. Should any appointive officer fail
to qualify as such within thirty days after
his appointment, the council may declare
such office vacant, and fill the vacancy.

§ 15. All elections shall be held between
the hours of six o'clock a. m. and six
o'clock p. m.

§ 16. All laws in force in this common-
wealth punishing illegal voting in state
elections shall apply to illegal voting in
city elections in the City of Cloverport,
and may be enforced in such courts
and by such process as is provided in the
said public laws.

§ 17. Should the board of trustees,
the council, fail to appoint election offi-
cers as hereinbefore provided, or when ap-
pointed all such officers fail to attend and
open the polls for twenty minutes after six
o'clock a. m. on the morning of the elec-
tion, any trustee, at the first election, and
thereafter the mayor, or in his absence
from the polls any councilman of the ward,
may then and there appoint such officers,
or should such officers have been ap-
pointed and any one or more of them fail
to attend then such one or more who shall
attend may appoint qualified persons to fill
the vacancy or vacancies, and after being
duly sworn such shall constitute the board
of election officers.

§ 18. All legislative powers herein grant-
ed to the City of Cloverport shall vest in
the city council, and it shall have control
of the finances and of all the property be-
longing to the City of Cloverport, both real
and personal, and in addition to other
powers both general and special they shall
have power to make and receive all neces-
sary contracts and conveyances in relation
to said city, to make and ordain all neces-
sary by-laws and ordinances for the regu-
lation and good government of the city; to
assess and collect annually an ad valorem
tax not exceeding one dollar on each one
hundred dollars worth of property, real and
personal, in said city, and a poll tax not
exceeding two dollars on each male in said
city; to provide by ordinance the manner
and means for the assessment, levy and
collection of said ad valorem and poll tax;
to order the sale of sufficient property, real
and personal, to pay such tax assessed and
levied upon any person who shall refuse or
fail to pay the same, such sale, if any, to
be advertised and made and governed by
the general laws governing such sales for
state and county revenue; to grant licenses
for the following businesses and to the fol-
lowing persons, and provide penalties, by
ordinance, for doing business without li-
cense, to-wit: tavern keepers, inn keepers,
keepers of houses of private entertainers,
saloons, coffee houses, beer saloons, and
any saloon or place of business wherein
spirits, vinous or malt liquors are vend-
ed, retailers of cider, soda, tobacco or ci-
gars, billiard, pool or any like tables,
shows, theatrical entertainments, concerts,
menageries, circuses, and all other exhibi-
tions and entertainments for money or
other reward, required, asked for, or at-
tempted to be collected at, during, before,
or after said exhibition or entertainment,
fortune tellers, clairvoyants, astrologers,
necromancers, sleight-of-hand performers
or performers of tricks of ledgerman, auc-
tioneers other than officers of the law in
performance of their duties, commission
merchants, dealers in tobacco, builders,
architects, insurance agents, express
agents, telegraph and telephone compa-
nies, attorneys at law, physicians, surgeons,
dentists, dealers in live stock, butchers,
ferry and sale stable proprietors, dealers
in hay, cattle or produce, keepers of scales,
where a charge is made for weighing, ware-
houses where charge is made for storage or
other use thereof, houses for the manufac-
ture or sale of dry goods, groceries or other
merchandise, wharfmen, keepers of fer-
ry across the Ohio river in front of said
city, itinerant vendors of goods, wares or
merchandise of any kind, peddlers, itinerant
vendors of patent rights, keepers of
studs, jacks or bulls who stand them for
reward in the city, and in granting said li-
censes the council shall impose such con-
ditions and terms as, in their opinion, the
good order and general interest of the city
may require, and may fix the sum to be
paid into the city treasury therefor by the
person or persons to whom granted; they
may impose penalties for violations of the
conditions of said licenses