BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

Those "National Teas." (Tease.)

The girlian society met in number very strong;
Some of their tongues were exceedingly long;
Riot was decreed, also spilt bleed,
If the fair dudines didn't take heed.

There were divers opinions and questions galore,
Plenty of fracas and plenty of jaw.
'Til a lady arose, and the audience froze
When she remarked, "I've a great plan to propose."

The lady went on her plan to relate,
And it wasn't a story of envy and hate,
Nor of abuse, but one to amuse
The boys, whose attentions are so profuse.

"Now" said this schemer, "I pray listen, please;
My plan is to give a series of afternoon teas;
I think its immense, we'll admit no gents,
Admittance to ladies shall be ten cents.

And of these Nationals, we'll have one a week;
No gents to attend—I think its unique."
And here a fair belle, broke in with a yell,
"Let's do it, I think it'll be awfully swell."

"Now when of these teas, we've had eight or ten,
We'll give a big dance to the Cloverport men,
And the expense, for amusing these gents,
We'll deduct from the ladies' admittance, ten cents.

"And" continued she, in accents loquacious,
"This swell affair, shall be simply audacious;
And we'll cavort, by the band of Rockport,
For the boys' attention, mus'n't be for nought.

"So now," said she in a tone of command,
"Please signify approval by raising the hand."
All hands went up like lightening, except two or three,
Who were voted small potatoes and pachyde-mata,
For not with the glorious plan to agree.

The plan by an overwhelming majority was carried,
So teas there will be, for ladies, single and married,
And clerical gents, admission ten cents,
The boys will certainly think this plan immense.

MORAL.

And now my dudes take this rebuff to heart,
Come up like men and do your part;
Be more open-handed, keep up with the times,
And don't be so stingy with your nickels and dimes.

Oysters you can get a quarter a plate;
Candies are nice to a ladies' palate,
And an occassional dance in our little town,
Would place many a dimple where now there's a frown.

BAS BLEU.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer s Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Artic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

THE UPPER CLASSES.

WHAT HARD TIMES TEACH THOSE WHO ARE ABOVE POVERTY.

A Sermon by Rev. David Swing of Chicago. Demands of Society on Each Individual. What the Philosophy of Wealth Should Be—The Cheapness of Culture.

Thou foolish one, this night thy soul is required of thee.—Luke xii, 20.

In the Greek Testament this utterance is found, "This night they will ask of thee thy soul." It reads as though the human race and nature were the persons who would come to the rich man and ask for his final account. Our translation intimates that God asks for this account from the boasting man, but in the early text it was some hidden persons who had a right to demand a settlement. The account ran far back and took in those years in which the successful man had added wealth to wealth and had been making great pictures of future feasting and all luxury.

The pressure of this unfortunate winter may help us to see all the more clearly the best philosophy of the upper class. What should have been and should be the economy of the humbler laborers is easily seen. They ought to obey two great principles—industry and economy—but the year that comes with a lesson to the poor has its lesson also for all who are above poverty. The fact of being above the bondage of those who live only by the wages of the day implies a life that has many leisure hours and that possesses a larger arena in which personal liberty may disport itself. The greater the wealth of a citizen the greater his arena of liberty. The larger part of the world's learning and education is possessed by those who have escaped the slavery of living only by the toil of the day. Education and culture do often come to the man who is indeed poor, but the public mass of intelligence and mental power follows the stream of property. It costs something to secure mental development, and therefore the development comes to those who can pay the cost. The money need not be vast in bulk, for culture is not high in price.

LESSONS OF LIFE.

For the use of this educated and upper class every year of financial distress comes with lessons of life—lessons hidden by the rich foliage of success. As rich masses of ivy often hide a graceful arch or a noble column, so years of great success conceal the best philosophy of educated men and women. As the tropics make living so simple that nobody there is driven to any deep study of social problems, so great success long prevailing in the temperate zones makes society prize its pleasure more than it prizes truth and principle. Were it not for night, the poets say, we should never see any stars. Thus the great financial clouds make visible many a principle which the noon of success had concealed. It is in such night the voice comes, "They are asking of thee thy soul." We do not know who composed this word "they," but we feel the strange power of the question.

Nearly all of the greatest living minds have lived each day a few hours of solitude. It was necessary to get away from society that they might the better measure it. Thus close times make a solitude. They lead man from the noisy palace to the secluded cabin and there leave him to his thoughts. The new scene ought not to be terrible; it ought to be sweet and beautiful. The man who composed "Ossian" knew well the worth of this hour of isolation, for in a good and long poem he asks some hermit to invite him to his cave that the tumultuous life of England and Scotland may be far away.

Society is asking of each man his soul. It does not want him to say: Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; eat, drink and be merry. It would much prefer that the fortunate owner of a soul should be busy over a different kind of daybook and ledger.

Many millions will live simply in these months—some, that they may live at all; others, that they may give much to the poor. It is a happy day for man when he is driven or led into simplicity. It is a law of all the arts never to do more than is required. The classic architecture is making its long journey partly by the help of simplicity. It has just the power, just the beauty, the centuries and ages all love. Nobody cares to add or subtract. It is the highly excessive that soon dies. In oratory and literature few qualities are more fatal than verbosity. All the world says, Why does the man use five words when one will suffice? All the great literature comes to us like the Greek column, with nothing one dares take away. There are enough leaves on the top of the Corinthian column, there is just scroll enough on the Ionic. So in great literature there are no words to be erased, for all these men of genius knew the eternal charm of simplicity.

THE USELESS LAID ASIDE.

A student and a lover of the American red man says that the squaws did not make those great bead mantles for the warriors to wear. No Indian would attempt to run or walk with a half hundred pounds of beads and stuff on his shoulders. Those wonderful fabrics are made to sell to the big eyed and credulous white man. Often tremendous decorations are worn by a chief who is not going to run or walk, but only to sit down. Society in its high life thus flings aside the useless, and when it is out on a thousand year march it moves in simplicity. It says to the soul: Simplicity will be required of thee. Nobody will wear your bushel of beads.

The same universe that requires a simple form of beauty asks man to live upon simple food and drink. We may wonder what objection nature had to rich and daily feastings. We may go so far as to think nature very penurious that it should want the tables of earth set off with bread and water. But think what we please, nature has passed a decree from which there is no appeal. Man's table must be simple or he will live miserably and die soon. What a blessed thing it would be should some stress of the money market compel us all to live on simple fare for six months! The buoyancy of the heart, and the lightness of foot, and the color on the cheek would be quite a revelation to the upper million. Simplicity in dining has become a kind of lost art. Many have forgotten what a partiality nature has for a light meal. Could a moderate calamity compel you all to live for six months like a Scotch peasant you would wonder at last what has become of your diseases and sorrows.

That nation which beyond all others studied the graces and the divinity of the human mind and body and which laid the deep bases of modern civilization dreaded all overloading the body with food and drink. The perfect man had a perfect, simple diet. The question was never how much can I eat, but how much ought I to eat? The Platonic and Socratic school made a simple diet the companion and cause of the best mental powsr. The great Americans wonder how much; the great Greeks wondered how little.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CULTURE.

That absence of money that will compel millions to taste again a simple form of life will awaken the intellect and make it go back to the long neglected book. What the table puts aside of luxury the book resumes. The soul when educated and not oppressed by excessive food or excessive work breaks out in some form of joy. Excessive work is almost as bad a foe as excessive food or excessive drink. It is a slave's burden. The bird can fly, but it cannot carry much of a load. The harp can sound sweetly, but not if a heavy table or a heavy hand is resting upon its strings. Noah's dove brought an olive leaf, not a whole tree. Thus the mind, however highly educated, must not be loaded heavily with food or drink or work. When thus set free from bondage, it will break out in some form of happiness. Its books, its music, its art, its friendship and its religion will all become pearls or gems. The Creator made man for a long life, a healthy life, a busy life, and a happy life, and these terms exclude the thought of being an abject slave to any thing. Labor must not break the heart. The heart must find hours of rest and change in the world's great variety. When business is at a low ebb, then let the mind and soul come to the front. Let the slaves of business go free. A pecuniary loss may be a mental gain. In agriculture a long drought which ruins a harvest enriches the soil. The moisture being all drawn from the fields, the sun's heat and light enter the more deeply into all the vacant pores, and the ground is all revitalized by the sun's amazing chemistry.

In times of financial distress the diseases of society are the more easily studied, because they become more visible. With millions of the poorest classes now prostrate, the student can perceive the destructiveness of the saloon, and of extravagance, and all the improvidence of ignorance and vice. As one must go to Molokai to see the leprosy in all its terrors and repulsiveness, go where the victims from many islands have been gathered, so if one will in the midst of an oppressive winter move among the homeless and foodless he will see the diseases that take down the human body and the human mind; will see the sorrows that come from the imperfect state and the other sorrows that come from the individual alone; will see that charity must join bread and shelter to work. When men become so degraded that they would rather beg than work, it is high time for the physicians to be called in to act upon such disease. We must offer work to the well men and women, because work is the law of health and honor. Beggary from choice is a leprosy that eats up the intellect and heart. Society must create manhood, for in manhood and Godhood society lives, moves and has its being.

NOT THE MAN, BUT HIS WORKS.

The upper class can easily mark now its relation to civilization. It creates and improves humanity. A republic is composed of the thoughts and conduct of a vast throng of rational persons. A despotism is a state that is created not by principles, but by the mind of a person. Henry VIII beheaded a number of women. He was himself a complete outfit of law, judge and executioner. By degrees the thinking people concluded that women or men should be put to death only in obedience to some eternal principle of right and evidence. Thus on the American shore the peculiar person like Henry VIII was excused from crown and throne that some eternal principles might reign in his stead. A person may easily make mistakes or be a willful transgressor. Even Lord Bacon was a mean man and a criminal. The state must therefore repose not upon a man, but upon ideas. Euclid, the geometer, might have become a drunkard or a thief, but his geometry could not become intoxicated nor suffer any degradation. Its definitions and propositions were for all time. They were not the ideas of Henry VIII, but of all humanity. Thus came the word republic—"res publica"—a truth drawn from all men of all times. The idiosyncrasies of a Harrison or a Cleveland are rendered harmless by the thought of the state. The millions living and dead eclipse the man.

The attar of roses is not much like a rose. You can pluck the flower with your hand. You can note its delicate leaves, colors and matchless grace, but in the attar all this individuality is lost, and yet into that costly essence whole fields of blossoms betook themselves. The sweetness of wide acres floats into a little china vase. As in the opening pages of "The Arabian Nights" there is a magic ball on a seashore into which a great luminous cloud, falling down from the sky, hastens and hides its form, thus the cloud of rose leaves, color and perfume passes from the individual bloom into an essence and exchanges a field for a vase. What the rose lacks afterward of individualism it makes up in immortality. As an individual rose it would soon fade. The autumn would smite it, the snow bury it, but in its vase—its heaven—it ever lives. Thus the state is the holy vase to which these living human roses have tended and ought to tend. The vast numbers that opened in 1776 and the myriads born of all the summer times in the hundred years since then have taken refuge in our nation, where no storm nor winter can touch their beauty.

NOT TO HIMSELF ALONE.

Thus the individuals make the public, and beyond the public the state. When the individual reads a good book, he reads not for his own pleasure and benefit alone, but also for the welfare of humanity. Humanity becomes greater when its individuals all read and think. Thus each good thinker, each good artist, colors his times. His fame becomes the fame of his country, because from him the country has drawn life and power. Education is not a blessing to you only, but to your epoch. It helps make the color of those gorgeous clouds which in the morning and evening lie upon the horizon of the country.

Among the inspiring scenes of this city in the year just closing is to be placed high that picture of men giving millions of money for the public advancement in taste and knowledge. Across the threshold of great colleges, great libraries, a great institute of art and a great museum of all arts and sciences, millions of feet will pass in these years and in those far away. In the face of financial distress this pouring out of money has been perennial because human need runs all the year through. The individual having only a brief life to live cannot wait for the tide of trade to rise to a flood height. He must think all money ills temporary and humanity lasting. Putting his hand to the plow, he does not look back, but he looks forward into that great field where the farrow is to be made and the future wheat is to blossom. Those men who have given $1,000,000 each, or $100,000 or $200,000 or $300,000 each, could not wait for prosperous days to come, because in each human heart are the sounding words of Lincoln's poet:

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Lie scattered around or together be laid.

FOOTPRINTS OF MANKIND.

As noble citizens run on in advance of their country and discover and illustrate the principles which ought to become laws, as the nation is only the path which noble citizens have worn with their living footsteps, so our Christian religion is made up of the whole volume of individual minds. What the nation is to man as a social being religion is to man as the child of a God. The church did not make, it only received. In these late years ideas decline in number because many of the old notions were not elaborated from human need or logic. They were not the paths of mankind. They were the scattered footprints of some man who was wandering or lost. When one comes upon such doctrines as these—repentance, reform, righteousness, love, prayer, faith and hope—one finds no simple footprints of a pope, or a sectarian, but the great avenues beaten down by our race. At first, as in our Old Testament, a few explorers ran on in advance, then a whole army followed. Tribe joined tribe, nation nation, and epoch added to epoch, until at last the doctrines or paths were confessed to be those of humanity. In the church, in Christianity, these millions of individuals are all stored away, their bones, dust, their doctrines, everlasting.

Southeast of our city a few miles there is an island on the land in the level sea of grass. Old currents which once moved down from the north carrying rocks and vast masses of hills and mountains of ice and stone pushed up this heap of earth and made it long and wide and high. Trees, grass and flowers cover it, but its hidden mass tells the story of the old tumult. Thus the noble doctrines of religion tell us how the human flood ran and with what power pressed upon the ideas that came in its way. Repentance is made up of human tears; righteousness out of honor; love out of the divinity in man; prayer, faith and hope out of an endless logic and experience.

MAKING NEW DOCTRINES.

The more the individuals of our age advance the more rich does religion become in their presence. Did the middle ages see the value of education as we see it? In later times fashionable women did not desire to read or write. In India only a small minority of women can read or write. Thus neither paganism nor Christianity cared much for the intellect of woman or man. Our greater age is pouring greater meaning into religion. As political ideas fall from the people into the state and change the despotism of the twelfth century into the republic of the nineteenth, thus new moral ideas are falling into Christianity, making its old neglect

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Your Family
should be provided with the well-known emergency medicine.
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prompt to act,
Sure to Cure

turn into an infinite love. Each human being who is now living an intelligent Christian life, in full accord with the mighty music of his age, is making new doctrines for his children. He need not speak aloud; he need not possess fame or seek it. He sinks into his century and helps compose it. The drops that make a rainbow are not conscious of the arch they are weaving. They are not seeking fame. They are only falling to the flowers through a sunbeam. Thus the modern soul, when living well, simply, in wisdom like a philosopher, in love and virtue like a Christ, falls through a sunbeam and helps make a sublime picture on the massive state and church. Such a soul can any day or night render its account. When God and society require it, they do not find it enlarging its barns for grain and laying plans for larger vices; they find it enlarging the institutions of human welfare and deeply inspired by dreams of God's glory and man's blessedness.

BEES ON SUMMER STANDS.

Outdoor Winter Protection Considered. Necessary Amount of Winter Stores.

When bees are wintered out of doors, the matter of protection in many sections of the country is a most important one. Good dry sawdust or chaff makes good protection. Ground cork is the best nonconductor of heat and remains perfectly dry, but is too expensive and difficult to get for general use. A much less quantity is needed, however. Small quantities may sometimes be secured of grocers that retail California grapes.

When the bees are packed late, after the time for them to fly, the hives are often gathered into long rows, stakes driven down at the front and back and boards set up, the spaces between the hives and between them and the boards being filled with packing material. There should also be packing over the hives and a roof over the whole to keep all dry. A chute is needed in front to allow the bees to fly if there comes a warm day in the winter or in the spring.

Many beekeepers use a single box for each hive. This makes less complication in getting the bees into long rows in the fall and then back into the proper places in the spring, and all things considered is preferable. If packing material is plenty, there need be no bottom in the box, letting the packing material rest on the ground. The greatest objection to this plan is the extra work required in cleaning up the packing material in the spring when the bees are unpacked. A little sawdust scattered about the hive, however, is no objection, writes W. Z. Hutchinson in The American Bee Journal.

Most authorities advise 20 pounds of honey per colony for indoor wintering and 25 or 30 for outdoor. With eight frame Langstroth hives, Mr. Hutchinson usually allowed five pounds less than this, but has sometimes been obliged to feed the bees in the spring or else equalize their stores. It is well known that some colonies consume much more in winter than do others. By examining them all in the spring and equalizing the stores, spring feeding is seldom needed.

Live Stock Points.

"Wisconsin mutton leads the world," is the jubilant announcement of the Cotswold, Oxford and Shropshire breeders of that state. Their announcement is based on the statement that at the Columbian exposition Wisconsin took more sheep prizes in proportion to the number of animals exhibited than any other state in the Union or any province of Canada. Canada got away with an appalling lot of cheese prizes, however.

Sandy soil with an undulating surface is one of the best kinds for poultry.

Winter lambs are usually wanted to be born in December. To make them arrive on time the best ewes to breed are 2-year-olds that have had no lamb before. To lamb the first of December they should be bred in June to an old ram if possible. When necessary to breed old ewes for winter lambs, they should first be made to skip one season and not be bred till summer.

If you have not planted trees to make shade for your stock in the pasture fields and around the spring, now is the time to do it. Plant the trees, take care of them a few years, and you will be richly rewarded. Get those that grow rapidly and spread their branches far out. Even fruit trees can be made to answer this purpose of shade if their branches are trimmed up out of reach of the animals.

There will be a December show of fat stock at the Union stock yards, Chicago, early in the month. Don't forget that.

J. S. Woodward, a breeder of market lambs, says he has found Dorsets hardier than Shropshires. They are certainly more prolific.

Eight pounds of wheat a day is the proper quantity of concentrated food for a dairy cow.

An old mare will pay off a mortgage, and this has often been done. One farmer wipes out the mortgage by means of hogs; with another the cow pays it, while still another accomplishes the same result with small fruit culture or rearing early lambs. Each farmer must study the situation for himself, taking note of his soil, of the markets, distance from market, what products are most salable in his part of the country and finally of what particular branch of farming or live stock rearing he likes best and is most successful in. This last is by no means a small consideration.

Wages Will Not Be Lowered.

The workmen's wages will not fall. Wages are not regulated by tariffs, or they would not be lowest in the most highly protected industries. Tariff revision is to go on this year and every two years until we get to a pure revenue system.—St. Louis Republic.

Buck skin gloves for Engineers at Babbage's.

Death of Mrs. Andrew Graham.

This well-known lady died on Thursday last at 12:30 p. m. at the residence of Judge Jno. A. Murray after a long illness, the last three weeks of which were distressing in the extreme. Her remains were taken to Louisville and buried in the family lot at Cave Hill beside her husband, Andrew Graham, Esq., who preceded her in death nine years ago.

She resided in Cloverport ever since her husband's death, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Murray. The end came after a long period of helplessness from old age and general debility, but she remained in full possession of all her mental powers all those years.

It is useless for us to say anything to our readers of her life and character. The Louisville papers have given quite full sketches. Her christian grace was beautiful to behold, and she died in the fullest triumph of christian faith. All this is so well known to our readers that anything we might add would be an oft repeated story.

LaGRIPPE AGAIN.

The United States has never suffered from any disease that has caused such fearful results as LaGrippe. Royal Germetuar has never failed to cure it quickly where used.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 28, 1893.

"In January last I had a violent attack of LaGrippe. I was advised by a friend to use Royal Germetuer, which cured me in a couple of days. I was again attacked by the "grip" this month, and profiting by my former experience I commenced at once with Germetuer and did not have to go to bed. I consider it a specific for LaGrippe. L. STUART."

DYSPEPSIA and NERVES.

Rev. J. B. Irwin, D. D., the popular pastor of the Tulip Street Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Having tested the Germetuer for more than a year by repeated use, I take pleasure in saying I found it a prompt relief and cure for dyspepsia and nervous debility. I keep it on hand and would not be without it. Besides being a valuable remedy, it is a pleasant and refreshing drink."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
$1 A Bottle, Six for $5.

Keep the bowels open with Germetuer Pills. 50 in a bottle, 25c. All for sale by A. R. FISHER, Cloverport, Ky.

The Housewife Monthly.

We take pleasure in noting that The Housewife, the Ladies' Home Monthly published at 81 Warren street, New York City, has been greatly improved by its new owners and is the best 5 cent monthly that comes to our exchange table. It contains trustworthy advice on the vital interest of home, on health, housekeeping, education and things which make life pleasant. Readers will find no better work, no better writers in their special departments any where than those appearing in the Housewife monthly. Subscription price for this magazine is but 50 cents a year. Agents and subscribers receive acceptable premiums Christmas is coming and many of our lady acquaintances will have a good chance of procuring some valuable presents with very little work.

We are sure the publishers, The Housewife Corporation, will be pleased to send sample copiis to any one asking for them. Send them a postal card.

Kraut For Salt Lake.

Mr. David S. Murray, of Salt Lake City, who is here on a visit to his father, Judge John Allen Murray, bought a barrel of kraut of W. H Bowmer & Son one day last week and shipped it by express to his home among the mormons. The expressage was more than six dollars, and the kraut in Salt Lake City will "stand" Mr. Murray at the rise of $1.50 a gallon. This will make the kraut so costly and precious that it will probably be served up in small dishes to David's mormon friends, as dessert.

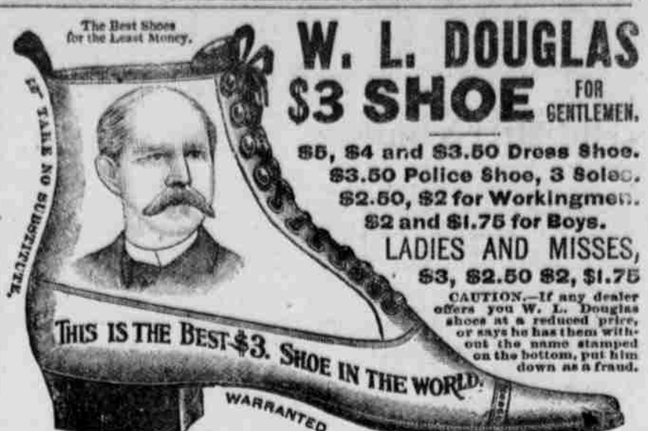
"How About the Weather."

The Weekly Courier-Journal, published at Louisville, Ky., delights in keeping its subscribers guessing. In addition to being the greatest Democratic newspaper published, it has been a pioneer in enterprises that require thought and figuring on the part of its subscribers. The Weekly's estimating contest on the election in 1892, by which $14,460 in gold coin were distributed among forty-five guessers, is a sample of this. The latest guessing offer of this paper is on the weather—that one subject on which we all consider ourselves prophets. The Weekly Courier-Journal proposes to give $1.000 in cash to its subscribers who can name the coldest day in the month of February, 1894, at Louisville, Ky., and guess closest to the lowest temperature on this day. The contest closes January 31, 1894. Every new subscriber who sends $1 can make one guess; and every old subscriber who renews, sending $1, can guess. Send for a sample copy of the paper for full particulars Write at once, as the time is short.

The Columbia Desk Calendar,

which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance. It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but it's attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a series of bright pen-drawings through its pages. It also contains, as usual, many appropriate and interesting contributions from people both bright and wise.

PILES ITCHING PILES
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
ABSOLUTELY CURES.
SYMPTOMS—Moisture! Intense Itching and Stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops Itching and Bleeding, absorbs the tumors, acts as a poultice, and gives immediate relief. For sale by all druggists. Prepared by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$5, $4 and $3.50 Dress Shoe.
$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
$2.50, $2 for Workingmen.
$2 and $1.75 for Boys.
LADIES AND MISSES,
$3, $2.50 $2, $1.75
CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. H. BOWMER & SON, CLOVERPORT, KY.

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THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY
Take the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

It is a large, handsome 8-page paper in its 29th year. 3,000 columns a year of the choicest and most interesting reading matter, nearly all original. Its circulation far exceeds other papers of its class. 14 distinct departments, something for every member of the household, old or young. Editors are practical farmers. Unrivaled contributors. Contains the only correct and reliable Farmers' market report sent out from St. Louis. It is the MOST PRACTICAL, the MOST DESIRABLE and the GREATEST MONEY-SAVER of any Farm Paper in the World.

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DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Convenes at Hardinsburg second Monday in February, May and October.
T. R. McBeath, Judge, Leitchfield, Ky.
Weed S. Chelf, Commonwealth's Attorney, Elizabethtown, Ky.
V. G. Babbage, Master Commissioner, Hardinsburg, Ky.
F. K. Rhodes, Sheriff, McDaniels, Ky.
Deputies { Charles Miller, Hardinsburg, Ky. / W. I. Ramsey, Cloverport, Ky. / W. S. Cart, Union Star, Ky.
R. S. Skillman, Clerk, Hardinsburg, Ky.
Frank Beavin, Surveyor, Cloverport, Ky.
John Slaton, Jailer, Hardinsburg, Ky.

COUNTY COURT
Convenes third Monday in each month.
Thomas Adkisson, Judge, Hardinsburg Ky.
Milton Board, Attorney, Hardinsburg, Ky.
John E. Monarch, Clerk, Hardinsburg, Ky.

QUARTERLY COURT.
Convenes fourth Monday in March, June September and December

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.
HARDINSBURG.—Courts on Wednesday succeeding the first Monday in March, June September and December. Magistrates, Ben T. Miller and Lum Black. Constable, Lee Bishop. Hardinsburg City Court.—J. B. Busby, Mayor; Dent Brown, Marshal; V. G. Babbage, Attorney. City Court, civil terms, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
CLOVERPORT.—Courts Thursday succeeding the first Monday in March, June, September and December. Magistrates, Dudley Hambleton and Joseph Mullen. Constable, Thos. Keenan. Cloverport City Court.—Civil terms first Monday in March, June, September and December. Mayor, Charles Lightfoot. Marshal, James Hambleton.
McDANIELS.—Magistrates, Henry R. Dean, Rock Vale; Sam W. Parsons, McDaniels. Constable, Geo. W. Burton, Ruth. Courts at Rock Vale on Friday succeeding the first Monday in March, June, September and December, and at McDaniels Tuesdays after the second Monday in said months.
HUDSONVILLE.—Magistrates, Geo. Harned, Custer; Henry C. Birne, Hudson. Constable John Nevitt, Constantine. Courts at Hudsonville on Wednesday succeeding the second Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Custer on Thursday following the same months.
BEWLEYVILLE.—Magistrates, Riley Dowell, Irvington; C. C. Martin, Big Spring. Constable, John Priest. Courts at Bewleyville on Friday succeeding the second Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Webster on Saturday.
UNION STAR.—Magistrates, James J. Severs, Union Star; John W. Jarrett, Stephensport. Constable, Jabez Haynes. Courts at Union Star on Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Stephensport on Thursday.

FISCAL COURT.
At Hardinsburg on Tuesday after the first Monday in April and October.

Rev. F. C. Iglehart, New York, writes: "A corn on the toe is a thorn in the flesh, which 'C. C. C. Certain Corn Cure' most mercifully removes."

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Louisville, St Louis & Texas R. R. Co.
NO. 22.
TIME SCHEDULE
Taking Effect
At 6:00 o'clck A. M. Sunday, Dec. 17, 1893

West Bound Trains			East Bound Trains	
53 Expr's Daily	51 Mail & Expr's Daily	STATIONS	52 Mail & Expr's Daily	54 Expr's Daily
6 30pm	7 45am	lv. Un'n p't ..ar	12 45pm	8 30pm
6 45	8 00	Kentucky St.	12 30	8 15
7 25	8 40	West Point	11 50 am	7 35
7 30	8 45	Howard	11 47	7 30
7 47	9 00	Rock Haven	11 32	7 14
7 55	9 07	Long Branch	11 24	7 07
8 04	9 17	Brandenburg	11 16	6 58
8 15	9 26	Ekron	11 07	6 48
8 21	9 34	Guston	10 59	6 40
8 30	9 45	Irvington	10 50	6 30
8 38	9 54	Webster	10 41	6 14
8 45	10 04	Lodiburg	10 23	6 06
8 55	10 14	Pierce	10 25	5 57
9 00	10 20	Sample	10 20	5 52
9 09	10 28	Stephensport	10 11	5 45
9 14	10 33	Addison	10 06	5 40
9 17	10 36	Holt	10 03	5 36
9 28	10 50	Cloverport	9 48	5 24
9 31	10 53	Shops	9 45	5 21
9 43	11 05	Skillman	9 33	5 09
9 54	11 16	Hawesville	9 22	4 59
10 02	11 24	Petrie	9 14	4 51
10 07	11 30	Falcon	9 08	4 45
10 12	11 34	Cayce	9 04	4 42
10 18	11 40	Lewisport	8 58	4 35
10 35	11 55am	Powers	8 40	4 20
10 48	12 12pm	Pates	8 25	4 08
10 53	12 22	Owensboro	8 15	4 00
11 00	12 33	Mattingly	8 02	3 47
11 14	12 38	Griffith	7 54	3 41
11 19	12 42	Stanley	7 51	3 37
11 25	12 50	Worthington	7 43	3 30
11 33	12 57	Reads	7 35	3 23
11 45	1 08	Spottsville	7 27	3 16
11 53pm	1 14	Baskett's	7 19	3 10
12 10am	1 30pm	ar. Henders'n lv	7 05am	2 55pm

Louisville, Hadinsburg & Western R. R.
No. 3 TIME TABLE.
TAKING EFFECT JULY 29, 1891.

West Bound Trains			East Bound Trains	
Daily ex Sun. No. 5	Daily ex Sun. No. 1	STATIONS.	Daily ex Sun. No. 2	Daily ex Sun No. 6
	11 00am	Lv Irvington Ar	9 30am	
	11 40	Garfield	8 70	
	11 55am	Harned	8 00	
	12 12	Hardinsburg	7 40	
	12 48	Kirk	7 10	
	1 00	Jolly	6 50	
	1 18	Glendeane	6 40	
	1 25	Dempster	6 30	
	1 45	ar Falls Rough lv	6 10	
	2 20	Rockvale	5 37	
	2 32	Ruth	5 26	
	2 41	Askins	5 18	
	2 59	Oaks	5 00	
	3 30pm	Ar Fordsville Lv	4 45am	

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Arr St. Louis 7:20 pm ...6:45 a m
Evansville 1:20 " ...10:00p.m
For further information, call on or address.
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