

CATARRAL DYSPEPSIA.

Pe-ru-na not Only Cures but Cures Permanently.

Hortons, Pa., April, 1893.—Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I have tried three of the best physicians in Indiana county, and had spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Pe-ru-na. I immediately commenced using it, and continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds, and never felt better in my life. I am a walking monument of the virtues of your Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASSLER.

When next he writes he has changed his address.

Corry, Pa., May 2, 1894.—Dr. S. B. Hartman: Now for all time to come, use my photograph and statements. I will go at any time and testify to the truth of my assurance. I am hearty and well-to-day and attribute all to Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASSLER.

Corry, Pa., March 3, 1897.—Dr. S. B. Hartman: My health is A No. 1, and I stand a fast and unfiring friend of Pe-ru-na. W. W. STRASSLER.

Pe-ru-na cures permanently. Its cures last as above letters show.

Address, the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

Our System Inferior to Those of Scotland and Canada.

Need for More Money to Move Crops is at Once Supplied in Other Countries, But Not in This.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1896: "In my judgment the greatest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The scope of the country has reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests."

How hard and inelastic is our present unscientific currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of 20 different banking systems in 10 different countries. He says: "The data secured include weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

We reproduce below three of Mr. Inot's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.

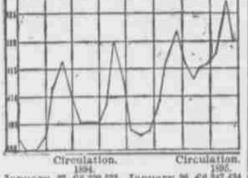


Table with 4 columns: Date, Circulation, Date, Circulation. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December for both 1894 and 1895.

CANADIAN BANKS—THIRTY-TWO BANKS.

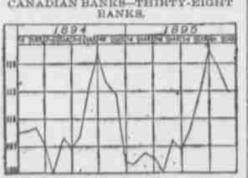


Table with 4 columns: Date, Circulation, Date, Circulation. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December for both 1894 and 1895.

EXCLUSIVE OF BANKS OWN NOTES ON HAND.

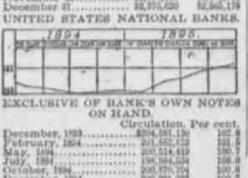


Table with 4 columns: Date, Circulation, Date, Circulation. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December for both 1894 and 1895.

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent. more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent. more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only six per cent. change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of

this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the issue of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the change in Canada and Scotland: "For instance, on comparing the circulation of Canada and Scotland, the first thing noticed is that in Scotland there are two upward movements, one culminating in May and the other in November, while in Canada the former movement is entirely absent and the other occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at those dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada."

"In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in the fall, and is due to what we have come to call 'moving the crops.' Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers as a class are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payments is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, such as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent. in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds at a high premium on which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent. of their par value, the real tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation make a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciably affecting the supply of currency."

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in any province, as in Manitoba when the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profits of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the currency is much lower in Canada than in the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition for holders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit."

There are other advantages connected with "branch banks" which it is unnecessary to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to disturb business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

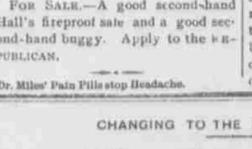
Our "greenbackers" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?" reasons Gen. Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well-developed tobacco plant on the other side. The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept them is liable to instant imprisonment in jail, where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight. Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that greenbacks are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

At this season of the year colds generally affect the lungs worse than at any other time. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey will break a cold in less time than any known remedy, and it strengthens and invigorates the lungs and bronchial tubes. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand Hall's fireproof safe and a good second-hand buggy. Apply to the REPUBLICAN.

Dr. Miller's Pain Pills stop Headache.

CHANGING TO THE MODERN SAFETY.



UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK.

EXCLUSIVE OF BANKS OWN NOTES ON HAND.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Circulation, Date, Circulation. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December for both 1894 and 1895.

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent. more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent. more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only six per cent. change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of

COL. SHEPHERD.

The second morning after the bloody contest at Shiloh Col. All Shepherd called Jim Swift, the interloper flag bearer of his regiment, to him and pointing to an eminence near the enemy's line, said: "Jim if you will draw my suit for the hand of Essie Greene."

Jim Swift, never a coward, now took on a lion's courage, when he saw a way to remove the last barrier between him and the woman he loved. In the little village of Arlington, in Northern Illinois, young Swift had bid adieu to pretty Essie Greene to follow his wealthy rival in the fortunes of war. Swift had never doubted Essie's love for him, but he was a poor boy, scarcely nineteen, without wealth or family, and Shepherd had both, which brought the parental Greens to his aid. Col. Shepherd was winning laurels on the field and Swift knew that women were not exempt from hero worship. Swift put the utmost confidence in his Colonel's promises, since he regarded military men above suspicion in personal honor. When the order came to march young Swift shouldered the flag-staff and floated the stars and stripes toward the coveted spot. He knew the strength of his rival and gladly braved the rebel hoards to remove him from his path.

Col. Shepherd, the foul hearted villain, for such he was, waited in vain for the fatal shot that would erase Jim Swift from the heart of Essie Greene. Col. Shepherd knew too well that with Jim Swift out of the game he could never win the heart of Essie Greene. When Shepherd saw the flag bearing the appointed spot he cursed the balls that shunned the flag-bearer's breast. He had deliberately planned to send the brave boy to his death in an effort to accomplish an impossible task. But young Swift unconscious of the motives of the cruel coward, trod a hero's path toward his coveted goal. The thunder of artillery, the enemy's defiant yells and the shrieks of the wounded and dying fell like music upon the hero's ears, for he was fighting for the sublime prize man ever coveted by mortal man—a woman's heart. But just before the flag was planted upon the appointed spot a shot from the enemy's gun brought the youth to the ground and the stars and stripes were trod under Confederate feet. Col. Shepherd sought shelter from the enemy's fire and gloated over his fiendish act. Next morning Col. Shepherd sent Essie the following note:

"Dear Essie—It burdens my heart with inexpressible grief to have to advise you of the unfortunate death of your dear friend, Jim Swift. He died fighting in the iron ranks of his country's army, a hero's death. My heart bleeds with yours his untimely death." SHEPHERD.

A month later Col. Shepherd returned to Arlington, his associates in the field had preceded him and he was the lion of the hour. None did him his greater honor than the elder Greens, but Essie still pining over the death of young Swift, declined the proposal of the brilliant Colonel. After some weeks of entreaties by the artful Colonel reinforced by efforts of her parents, Essie temporized and consented to march to the altar with Col. Shepherd. At the appointed hour the nuptial pair marched down the aisle of the village church at the altar. Shepherd smiled a demon's smile over his shameful contest, but tears filled the eyes of the faithful girl when she remembered her dreams of that hour when with Jim Swift, she would appear at that fateful spot. The minister had just begun the ceremony when an officer of the Union army walked leisurely down the aisle and laid his hand upon Col. Shepherd's shoulder. "Your presence is desired elsewhere," the officer commanded sternly. "What is the charge?" Col. Shepherd asked. "Do not ask me to expose you," the officer replied, rather indifferently. "Desertion," a half dozen persons whispered at once. Despite the officer's uniform and evident to disfigure himself Essie recognized the face of Jim Swift and threw her arms about him and wept like a mother weeps over a long lost child. Col. Shepherd was taken back to the army, tried and dismissed in disgrace. Swift told his sweetheart the story of his wounds, his capture, his recovery and subsequent promotion to a Captaincy, but they live on in blissful ignorance of Col. Shepherd's cruel effort to send Swift to his death. I. H. THOMAS

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man Hood's Pills

The Word "Kiss" Parsed. Kiss is a conjunction because it connects. It is a verb because it signifies to act and be acted upon. It is a preposition because it shows that the person kissed is not a relation. It is an interjection, at least it sounds like one, and is a pronoun because it always stands for a kiss. It is a noun because it is the name of the oscillatory action; both common and proper; second person necessarily, and plural number because there is always more than one; masculine and feminine gender mixed, frequently the case is governed by circumstances and light, according to rule: "If he smites you on the cheek, turn the other for another 'smite.'" "It should always begin with a capital letter, be often repeated, continued as long as possible and end with a period." "Kiss might be conjugated, but never be declined"—[Dx.

Dr. Miller's Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

Mr. Hugh Harkins, of near town, last week shipped his tobacco to Hopkinsville in hogheads. Mr. Harkins is a fine tobacco grower and has been shipping his tobacco to Hopkinsville for several years. We learn that out of the five hogheads, two brought \$8 24 per hundred, the remainder bringing \$6 75 and \$4.80.—[Madisonian Hustler.

BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM RELIEVED

For Sale A scholarship in the Lexington Business College. A scholarship in Bryant and Stratton Business College. A scholarship in King's Commercial College. A scholarship in Kenyon College. Apply at this office and we will save you big money.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

One of Geo. F. Cram's New Universal Atlas. It is the very best and finest Atlas that is made. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply at this office.

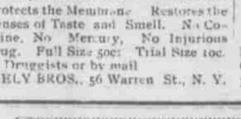
The Republican and Thrice-a-week N. Y. World for \$1.65 per year.

A desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated near Hartford, well watered, a good orchard, two hundred bearing trees, good buildings, and in good community. For further particulars call at this office at once. If

Subscribe for The Republican and get all the news.

A LOCAL CATARRH

Disease A CLIMATIC Affection Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy. City's Own Relief It quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drugs. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



WANTED—To borrow \$500.00 on property worth a times the amount. Call on or address A. B. care THE REPUBLICAN, Hartford, Ky.

Do you want any PRINTING?

If you do, we are ready to receive your orders for any thing in that line. We print

- Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Business Cards, Circulars, Visiting Cards, Dodgers, Wedding Invitations, Horse Bills, Prescription Blanks, Jack Bills.

In fact everything that you want printed. All work first-class and at lowest prices. Write or call for estimates.

THE REPUBLICAN, Hartford, Ky

Our Clubbing Rates.

- The Republican and the Louisville Commercial... \$1.25 " and Semi-Weekly Courier-Journal... 1.50 " and Semi-Weekly Globe-Democrat... 1.75 " and New York Tribune... 1.25 " and Louisville Daily Post... 2.75

General Directory.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor—William O. Bradley. Lieut. Governor—W. J. Worthington. Secretary of State—Charles Finley. Attorney General—W. S. Taylor. Auditor—Samuel H. Stone. Treasurer—Geo. W. Long. Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics—Lucas Moore. Superintendent Public Instruction—Geo. M. Davison. Register Land Office—Chas. O. Reynolds. Insurance Bureau—Commissioner—D. W. Coningsby. Adjutant General—D. R. Collier. State Librarian—Mrs. Mary Brown Day.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. Jno. C. Wood, chairman; J. F. Dempsey, H. S. Irwin, Secretary—Samuel F. Brown.

CONGRESSIONAL. Senators—Hon. William C. Lindsay, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn. Representative Fourth District—Hon. John W. Lewis.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Senator—Hon. A. D. James. Representative Ohio County—Hon. C. M. Barnett.

OHIO COUNTY. CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. W. T. Owen, Judge—Owensboro. Hon. J. Edwin Rowe, Attorney—Owensboro.

T. H. Black, Jailor—Hartford. G. B. Likens, Clerk—Hartford. B. D. Ringo, Master Commissioner—Hartford. G. B. Likens, Trustee Jury Fund—Hartford.

Cal. P. Keown, Sheriff—Hartford. Deputies—Samuel Keown—Hartford—Joe Roberts, Fordville; Thos. R. Bishop, Centertown; S. T. Stevens, Cromwell.

Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November—two weeks.

COUNTY COURT. John P. Morton, Judge—Hartford. D. M. Hoeker, Clerk—Hartford. E. P. Neal, Attorney—Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

QUARTERLY COURT. Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October. COURT OF CLAIMS. Convenes first Monday in January, and Tuesday after the second Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS. G. S. Fitzhugh, Surveyor—Sulphur Springs. S. G. Daniel, Assessor—Cromwell. Z. H. Shultz, School Supt.—Hartford. L. W. Hunt, Coroner—Sulphur Springs. C. R. Campbell, Poorhouse Keeper, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS. A. S. AULL—March 3, June 1, September 1, December 1. J. B. WILSON—March 6, June 5, September 4, December 4. C. L. WOODWARD—March 12, June 11, September 10, December 10. J. A. BOWLING—March 20, June 19, September 18, December 18. B. F. GRAVES—March 25, June 20, September 23, December 24.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of P. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. J. F. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

KING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

S. E. Cor. 5th and Market Sts., Louisville, Ky. Entrance on 5th St.

Affords the best facilities for thorough practical training in SHORTHAND TYPE WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Success assured in THREE MONTHS. Terms moderate. Pupils assisted in POSITIONS when competent. Business men furnished Stenographers FREE OF CHARGE.

JNO. L. KING, Prin.

The N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

EVERY member of EVERY family on EVERY farm, in EVERY village, in EVERY State and Territory.

FOR Education, FOR Noble Manhood, FOR True Womanhood.

It gives all important news of the Nation. It gives a full and complete news of the World. It gives the most reliable market reports. It gives brilliant and instructive editorials. It gives fascinating short stories. It gives an unexcelled agricultural department. It gives scientific and mechanical information. It gives illustrated fashion articles. It gives humorous illustrations. It gives entertainment to young and old. It gives satisfaction everywhere to everybody. We furnish THE REPUBLICAN and NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, both papers.

ONE YEAR \$1.25 in Advance

Address all orders to the HARTFORD REPUBLICAN, Hartford, Ky.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Beasly, Room 2, Tribune Building, New York City, and sample copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.

DIRECT FROM MILL TO WEARER, Which Saves you a Big Profit.

The Commission House, The Wholesaler, The Jobber and Store Keeper. E. ROSENBERGER & CO., 202-204 E. 102nd St., NEW YORK CITY.

\$5.00 Our Great Bargain SUITS FOR \$2.98. Boy's Adonis Suits, Sizes 3 to 15, with Extra Pair of Pants, \$2.98.

A CUSTOM MADE TO ORDER \$16.00 MAN'S BACK SUIT 7.50. These suits are GUARANTEED to be made from imported Wool Cheviot, in Black, Blue, Grey, and Brown, in sizes from 12 to 9 years of age. Made up absolute best, with Saker Color-Collar fancy embroidered—lined with Black Cloth. Twell Satin and Patent Waist Bands. Trimming and Workmanship the very best. Sizes for ages 10 to 15 years, without Saker Collar. See Pattern's Balance.



When ordering send Post Office Express Money Order or Registered Letters, also size of last number, and if large or small for his age. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Send in measurements, plain, tape measure, measuring, blanks, etc.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

Do You Get a CORRECT FIT? YOU RECEIVE THE BENEFITS OF 20 YEARS OF SUCCESS IN HIGH GRADE TAILORING BY ORDERING YOUR SUITS AND OVERCOATS OF M. BORN & Co. THE GREAT CHICAGO MERCHANT TAILORS. We guarantee to fit and please you, and save you money. 300 NEW SAMPLES TO SELECT FROM AT JAS. A. THOMAS'.

Money Saved. Notwithstanding our burnt-out last July we are still headquarters for all kinds of Farming Implements.

Best quality of Steel and Chilled Plows. Both Walking and Riding Braes. Corn Drill, Check-row Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators with and without tongues, Disc Harrows, Fencing Wire plain and barbed. Osborne Mowers and Binders, Huber Threshing Machine, Tractor engines. All above implements are guaranteed to be of the best quality. First class repairing of a kind done promptly. Horse-shoeing a specialty, also a full line of fertilizers for tobacco. You will find us at our old stand on First and Railroad St. Come in and see us.

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS, BEAVER DAM, KY.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY BOYS AND GIRLS TO SECURE \$100 WALTHAM "COMET" BICYCLE, MODEL A, 1897. For FIFTY CENTS

These popular wheels have the patent three-ball bearings, and carry full guarantee of the American Waltham Co., Waltham, Mass., Western Representatives, 115 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (where the wheels may be examined at any time). To the five persons selected the five largest bills of FIFTY-cent bills, forwarded from the six letters in the name of the popular magazine, "THE OWL," by MAY 15, 1897. The Owl Publishing Co. will send out three hundred and fifty names and addresses. To enter contest you must subscribe for "THE OWL," for one year. Price, in cents. Remit by P. O. Money Order, or two-cent stamps. Be sure and mention this paper. Should there be more than five persons sending the same number of words, the selection will be made according to the date that are mailed. Address, THE OWL, Union Square, New York City.

THE OWL IS FOR SALE ON ALL NEWSTANDS. PRICE 5 CENTS.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, ETC.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 408 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.