MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it.

Mother's Friend so assists nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of **Motherhood.** Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer.
HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at $1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
LINIMENT.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
AUSTIN HOTEL
F. O. AUSTIN, M'g'r.,
531 West Market Street Between 5th and 6th,
Louisville, Ky.
CLERKS: R. L. BAKER AND T. O. BAKER.

Louisville Dental Co.,

114 W. Main st.
OWENSBORO, KY.

Gold Crowns . . . . . $5 to $7
Porcelain Crowns . . . . . 3 to 5
Best set of teeth (no better made no matter how much you pay) . $8
Gold fillings . . . . . $1 up
Silver filling 75c
Extracting, per tooth 25c
Painless extracting with Vitalized Air 50c
Extracting free when Artificial Teeth are ordered. Office permanently located.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 800 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

For sale by Williams & Bell.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL LINIMENT

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VOL. IX. HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897. NO. 44.

THEN? OR NOW?

"When I am dead, Sweetheart," you say,
"Think of me always at my best:
When o'er my head tall grasses sway
And to my deep and dreamless rest
Nor sob nor call nor anger can pierce;
And laud of tongue and stab of pen,
Though love be leal and hate be fierce—
Are less than nothing to me then.

"My poor, pale lips no more can ask
Your gentle thought for fancied wrong,
Nor love devise atoning task,
And labor in it, glad and strong.
Ignore, then, faults that now you chide,
The nasty word, the careless mien,
And causeless heat and foolish pride
Forget as if they ne'er had been.

"If mem'ry from our Past evoke
One moment of divine surprise,
When all the angel in me woke
And you glimpsed Eden in my eyes;
If I, surcease of care and pain
And fullness to heart famine brought
In reverie live that time again,
And thus enshine me in your thought."

And I make answer, Love of mine,
"Think of me at my best, To-day.
This hour renew surprise divine,
Let Eden's light and fragrance play
Into our lives while they are one.
Why should I wait to be forgiven
Till follies and till faults are done,
And I am out of reach in Heaven?

"What chism has Death? the grave what art
To right all wrong? Do tears make sweet
The Marah of the human heart?
Beloved! while our pulse beat
With very joy of living—while
I lay my head upon your breast
And drink your words and feel your smiles—
Thus—now—think of me at my best!"

—HARPER'S BAZAR.

LINCOLN

AS A CRIMINAL LAWYER.

A Relative Attacks the Story.

A Piece of Sharp Practice.

Hardin H. Herr, a relative of Abraham Lincoln, writes the following for the Times:

"Much has been said and written of the life of Abraham Lincoln, but there is a falsehood about his conduct on the trial of a cause, which is stated in some magazines and by some of his biographers, and has found its way into at least one law book.

"The story, as related, is this: Lincoln was defending for murder a man named Armstrong. The evidence against the defendant was strong. The witness whose testimony bore hardest upon him swore that the crime was committed about 11 o'clock at night and he saw the blow struck by the light of the moon, nearly full. Here Lincoln handed to an officer of the court an almanac, and told him to give it back to him when he should call for it in the presence of the jury. It was an almanac of the year previous to the murder. Mr. Lincoln made the closing argument for the defense, and, in words of Mr. Lamon, "in due time he called for the almanac and easily proved by it that at the time the main witness declared the moon was shining there was in fact no moon at all, but black darkness over the whole scene. In the roar of laughter and undistinguished astonishment succeeding this apparent demonstration, court, jury and counsel forgot to examine that seemingly conclusive almanac and let it pass without question concerning its genuineness.

"Now, this story is well enough for novelists to use, as has Dr. Eggleston in his novel, 'The Graysons,' but that it should find its way into a law book is an utter absurdity.

"In the first place, Lincoln was a man of high professional honor, and would not have been so unscrupulous even to save the neck of his client. But, waiving this question, does not every lawyer know that the State's attorney would have been careful to examine the almanac before allowing Mr. Lincoln to read from it?

"Now the fact about the introduction of this almanac as related by a lawyer, who was then a law student and of course an interesting spectator at the trial was this:

"Lincoln was to prove the fact that the moon was not up at a certain hour of the night on which the murder occurred for the purpose of contradicting a witness. Lincoln produced the almanac and stated while he thoughs in all probabilities the court would take judicial notice of it, that he wished as a matter of caution to offer it as evidence. He, as is customary in all trials, handed it to the Commonwealth's Attorney and his assistant, and they, with unusual care, raised the question of its correctness, and sent for another almanac. The messenger returned with the statement that there was no almanac in the Clerk's office (the murder occurred in 1857 and the trial in 1858.) Some one then said there was an almanac of 1857 in the office of the County Judge, which was in the court house. Some person immediately brought it to the prosecuting attorneys, who examined it, compared it with the almanac introduced by Mr. Lincoln and found they substantially agreed.

"Lincoln then called the attention of the jury to the almanac, and the court remarked that any one might use in the argument. Sheriff Dick charge of the almanac, and Lincoln, to impress the jury, took it from that official and used it in his argument. This is not an unusual occurrence.

"Lincoln's forte as a lawyer was before a jury, although I have seen in the Illinois reports several cases in which he appeared as counsel before the Supreme Court of Illinois. He argued and won a case before that tribunal which Judge Burnett and myself used before Judge Edwards in a street case."

Dr. Bell's Peppermint Chill Tonic is a perfect liver laxative—anti-malaria and blood purifier. Removes biliousness without purging. Cures chills and makes the complexion good. Guaranteed by all dealers. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

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

Catarrh Cannot be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by on of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination o the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Application for a Postoffice.

About four year ago a Republican in a western town, who keeps a general store, helped his wife, who is a strong Democrat, to get the appointment as postmaster. The office was in his store, of course, and naturally stimulated trade. But, as a Republican is now likely to be appointed in her place, the husband thinks he might as well be that Republican, and so he has written a letter to his Congressman, in which he says: "I suppose there will be several applicants for the postoffice here. I think that a change should be made at once. I have nothing to say against the character of the present incumbent, no charges to make against her. But, George, as you well know, she is one of the most bitter Democrats in this country. She talked and worked for Bryan so openly and persistently that I think it would be well to have her fired at once, and I want the place. I don't send you a petition in my behalf, the folks don't seem to think it would be proper, under all circumstances. I rely on your old friendship to secure your hearty support.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. $1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."

What a Newspaper is Made for.

A newspaper is a dispenser of news and public opinion. It isn't made just to tickle everybody under the chinn with but it's made to tell the truth, promote enterprise and advertise the merchant's goods for sale. A newspaper should have opinions, but of course, everybody couldn't agreed with them and the newspaper doesn't expect them to.—[Bloomfield News.

EMERSON'S DECISION.

He Left no Room for Misunderstanding his Meaning.

Emerson was not an epicure, but he knew how to appreciate a fine dinner. Several witnesses have given their testimony in regard to his partiality for what he called "pie." In "Sketches from Concord and Appledore," the author says that Emerson was fond of pears; knew the best varieties and the order in which they ripened.

He used to say that there is only ten minutes in which a pair is fairly ripe; before that is too hard and afterwards too soft.

There are many anecdotes told of his good sense and sagacity, and the following is perhaps equal to any of them:

One summer there was a camp meeting of Spiritualists at Walden pond, and every evening they held an entertainment of speeches, singing and music, to which a small admission fee was charged. It happened, however, that the picnic pavilion was situated close to Mr. Emerson's land, and numbers of Concord people went out of curiosity, and leaning against his fence heard and saw something that went on. A committee of Spiritualists consequently called on Mr. Emerson and requested permission to collect fees from those who stole their entertainment in this manner.

At first thought this might not seem unreasonable; but Emerson replied: "No, I have always enjoyed the privilege of walking upon my neighbor's fields, and I cannot now refuse the same right to them."

Emerson was always decisive, and if one person could not induce him to change his mind, I do not believe 20,000,000 would have succeded in doing so. When he was in a law suit regarding some property, and the suggestion was made that he should compromise, he said:

"By no means. If it is mine I want the whole of it; if it is not mine I do not want any of it.—[Youth's Companion.

The Blue and the Gray.

As the years come and go our people grow in patriotism. Many years ago representatives of the two old armies were satisfied to congregate to themselves and carry out programs and ceremonies making the saddest of national holidays—known as decoration day. But to-day we see a different state of things. Time has brought the heroes of the late war closer and close until we observe them joining in celebrating the sacred day. Time's healing power is wonderful. It has welded together those patriots who stood so firmly against each other during a crisis which shall remain in the minds of all so long as history lasts. It is especially gratifying to see the boys who wore the Blue and the Gray, walking side by side to the beat of the drum to celebrate in union their sacred holidays. On next Saturday Richmond will furnish an example of brotherly devotion and true patriotism when the confederate veterans, assisted by veterans of the Union army, will decorate the graves of the confederate dead in Richmond cemetery. The boys who wore the blue have been generously and kindly invited by their confederate friends, to join in carrying out the ceremonies attending that occasion. This is right. Let them walk together in peace. They fought each other in a terrible conflict and together knew its horrors. Now they can enjoy peace in all its beauties. Year by year their numbers become fewer, year by year the locks of the survivors become whiter, their voices more feeble, their steps more faltering. Yet it shall never be truer of them that:

"Year by year their memory fade
From all the circles of the hills."

The men who fought these terrible battles are fast passing away; a few decades hence none of them will remain; a few centuries hence, the monuments, the tombs and the statuary of a grateful people so beautifully dedicated to their memory, will have crumbled. But in years to come it will be written and read that this nation produced patriots and heroes who never faltered in the duty they felt they owed to themselves and to their country. The battles have been fought and now we are in the midst of peace. Let us remain in peace and sing it with the poet:

"Peace in the quiet dales
Made rankly fertile by the blood of men;
Peace in the woodland and lowly glen,
Peace in the peopled vales.

"Peace in the crowded town,
Peace in a thousand fields of waving grain;
Peace in the highway and flowery lane,
Peace o'er the wind swept down.

"Peace in the whirling marts,
Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams:
Peace, Peace, God of Peace,
Peace in all our homes and all our hearts."

—Pautagraph.

The Local Paper.

Speaking of the value of the local paper as an advertising medium, Charles Austin Bates, in the Trade Magazine, Philadelphia, says:

"There is no printing thing which is so near the heart of the community as the local paper. The pulse of every local life beats in its every issue. An epitome of the world's news glows in its bright pages, and the business news of the local stores should be in it, too; should be there 'not to help the paper along,' not because 'the editor is a nice fellow and we want to encourage him,' not for any reason except the one great shred, business reason—that it will pay.

"If a merchant will take care of his space, change his copy, keep it fresh, and put interesting matter into it, it will be read as assiduously and regularly as the spiciest bit of gossip. As it gets readers so will the dealer get customers.

"Aggressiveness and confidence are essential in advertising. Timid men do not succeed. It's the fellow who goes straight ahead, full of self-confidence, forceful, bound to make his point, that's the man whose business thrives and flourishes. Let his advertisements breathe of honesty and truth. Let every statement be exactly a fact—no more, no less—but rather let him understate the goodness of his wares than overstate them. Above all, put news in the 'ads.'

"The publisher will probably charge the cost of setting up a new 'ad' every week, which is perfectly right. It is worth all it costs. Rates in country papers are much too low in almost every case, even for a standing card.

"Let the merchants wake up, and the publisher will meet them more than half way. It is wonderful how much good a little confidence and enthusiasm will do. I do not care what town it is, intelligent advertising in a local paper will pay.

"If you havn't time, or if you havn't the knack to write your own announcements fresh evey weeek, you had better hire some one to do it. There are a hundred or more business writers in the country now, some better than others, but every one of them capable of producing an 'ad' that would be better than the same old thing repeated everlastingly. The editor of the paper will often do it gratuitously.

"Give just as much attention to your advertising in dull times as you do when business is booming. A farmer doesn't do his planting carelessly just because harvest is a long way off.

"Advertising is a business seed, and of the most fertile fields to plant it in is the local paper. Put it in there, water it, keep down the weeds and it will bring forth fruit every time.

"Properly tended, advertising is as certain to bring forth a good crop of business as prime seed wheat to grow into good grain."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Do your eyes ever smart, burn or feel rough—Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve will banish that feeling. It will make your vision clear and distinct and will enable you to read without tiring. Put up in 25 cent tubes, convenient and nice to use. Two applications are worth ten times the price. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

The Curfew.

The curfew ordinance is one well worth trying. The hours, 8 p. m. in winter and 9 in summer, are late enough for children to be on the streets without guardianship or permission. It, like the loitering ordinance, confers a useful discretion on the police, which we do not think is liable to be abused.

The practice of ringing the curfew, or couvre feu—cover the fire—bell, prevailed in Europe generally during the Middle Ages as a measure of protection against fires. The houses were generally of wood, and the provisions for fighting conflagrations very inadequate, and to prevent them everybody was required to cover up or extinguish their household fires at sunset in summer and 8 o'clock in winter. The custom was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and is still kept up in parts of that country, though its original significance is lost, and the new one attached to modern curfew ordinances like ours does not belong to it there.

The statistics furnished by Col. Hogeland so to show that the curfew ordinance, where it has been tried, deserves to hold its old name. It has prevented the fires of iniquity from getting beyond control in many a youthful breast. One city reports that since its enforcement the number of commitments of youthful offenders to reformatories has decreased 50 per cent. That result gives ground for advocating it as a measure of economy.

Limiting the application of the ordinance to children is proper, though one town in Georgia has made it apply at certain later hours to persons of all ages and conditions. That is not practical here, and might be inconvenient, as a young lady who knows something about the railroad business remarked the other day that she knew of some men who would, in such a case, need annual passes, and annual passes generally are hard to get.—[Commercial.

EVOLUTION OF MONEY.

Unwarranted Government Interference Prevents Easy Transition from One Substance to Another.

Money is simply a commodity that is generally recognized as a universal equivalent, and its degree of goodness or efficiency consists in the unanimity of the recognition of the fitness of the commodity used as money to perform the essential functions of money. Many commodities have been used as money, and they have remained in use as long as they met the essential requirements of money among the people where used, or until some other commodity appeared the fitness of which commended itself to the intelligence as being superior to the commodity then being used.

As people have advanced in discriminating intelligence they have discarded inferior commodities and adopted in place thereof something that was superior; these changes kept taking place until finally gold and silver became the commodities that were recognized by the people of most countries as being the best for use as money. Sociological transition is constant. Change in the natural order of things, and changes come about naturally and are therefore effected easily if the natural process is allowed to go on undisturbed; troublous friction ensues only when there is obstructive governmental interference attempting to delay or defeat the natural order of things.

In our own day the stage coach has been supplanted by the steam railroad and stage coaches have practically become a thing of the past. The tallow dip was succeeded by lamps filled with burning fluid or oil, and lamps by illuminating gas, and gas by electricity. These and many other changes were accomplished with no serious disturbance whatever, and so it would be with commodities used as money in the absence of governmental obstruction. There would be no threatening money question in this country to-day, endangering the continuity and perpetuity of all business activity, if the United States was not engaged in the banking business.

Among the civilized people the days of usefulness of silver as money, except in subsidiary forms, are numbered, and silver is going out of use as surely as has the stage coach, and the tallow dip, and for exactly the same reason; civilization has outgrown the conditions which necessitated its use. No money has ever come into use at the behest of government, or because of statutory enactments, but solely because of recognized ability to perform the functions of money.—Austin W. Wright, in Sound Currency.

Good Money Is Good Anywhere.

While a government can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of contracts past and future, it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more far-reaching than any constitutions or statutes. The best money is the money of greatest purchasing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing power which is exchangeable at par, not only in the country from whose mint it is issued, but also in the markets of the world.

Can't Expert Laws.

No civilized country can confine its citizens within its own territory or prohibit all commercial intercourse with other countries. Every country, therefore, needs money which can be used in purchase from and in payment of its debts to other countries. Yet, howsoever absolute may be the power of its government, its laws can have no extra-territorial effect. No government, therefore, can prescribe the standard by which its currency shall be valued in any other country, or compel the citizens of another country to receive its currency save at the bullion value of that currency in the markets of the world.

Silver Vs. Milk.

Up in Iowa they have given up silver and have a softer snap. They make $41,500,000 in Iowa from their cows alone. That beats free silver, doesn't it—beats it all hollow? They make $41,500,000 selling milk, butter, cheese and calves, and at the end of the year they have the same old Rossy and Speck and Spot and Brindle and Bess that they had the year before. The Kansas cow is sticking her head over the pasture fence, lowing and mooing, with her bag swelling with $41,000,000 worth of milk, while the old man is downtown tearing his shirt because the plutocrats won't coin $36,000,000 worth of silver.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

"Nothing else like it."
The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.

Dr. Raub's MEDICATED GUTANEOUS SOAP. PRICE 25¢

It lasts twice as long as others.
A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.
CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

James A. Smith,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office east side of public square.

M. L. HEAVRIN. SHELBY TAYLOR.
HEAVRIN & TAYLOR,
Attorneys at Law
HARTFORD, KY.

Perry Westerfield,
Attorney at Law
BEAVER DAM, KY.

R. R. WEDDING
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Also Notary Public. Office, in Commercial Hotel.

O. M. BARNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Careful attention will be given to a business entrusted to his care. Collections a specialty. Office over Ohio County Bank. Also Notary Public.

H. P. NEAL,
(*County Attorney*)
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office in Courthouse.

JNO. B. WILSON,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
SPECIAL attention given to collections, making abstracts, &c., also Notary Public for Ohio County. Office North side of public square.

R. E. LEE SIMMERMAN,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Collections carefully and promptly attended to. Office with T. J. Smith & Co., Market Street.

J. B. VICKERS,
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.,
Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office in REPUBLICAN building.

ARMISTEAD JONES,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY..
Will practice in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office with County Attorney.

The Republican and the St. Louis Semi-weekly Globe-Democrat one year for $1.75.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 101 N. Pryor St.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co' in Effect June 1.

West bound	No. 41. daily	No. 43. daily
L. Louisville . . .	7 55 a m	6 30 p m
L. Brandenburg . .	9 22	7 55
L. Irvington . .	9 49	8 20
L. Stephensport . .	10 28	8 58
L. Cloverport . .	10 47	9 18
L. Hawesville . .	11 12	9 44
L. Owensboro . .	12 15 p m	10 48
Ar. Henderson . . .	1 15	11 55

East bound	No. 42. daily	No. 44. daily
L. Henderson . . .	7 20 a m	2 55 p m
L. Owensboro . . .	8 25	3 55
L. Hawesville . . .	9 25	4 55
L. Cloverport . . .	9 50	5 17
L. Stephensport . .	10 11	5 35
L. Irvington . . .	10 51	6 16
L. Brandenburg . .	11 18	6 39
Ar. Louisville . . .	12 45 p m	8 00

TIME TABLE L. C. R. R. BEAVER DAM.
GOING EAST.

Local Freight	No. 292	a 6 00 a. m.
Mail	No. 222	a 1 02 p. m.
Fast Mail	No. 202	a 7 25 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Fast Mail	No. 201	a 7 17 a. m.
Mail	No. 221	a 12 25 p. m.
Local Freight	No. 291	a 3 35 p. m.

H. MERRICK, Agt.

The Republican and the Courier-Journal for one year for $1.50.