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C. M. MEACHAM W. A. WILGUS.

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—BY—

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HOPKINSVILLE

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1882.

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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Russellville Street, Rev. R. H. Coulter, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning. Sunday school every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN—Nashville Street. Rev. J. C. Tate, pastor, Services 1st and 3rd Sabbath morning and evenings. Sunday school every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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CATHOLIC—Nashville Street, Rev. Father Hayes, Priest. Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

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Virginia Street, Jno. B. Gowen, P. M. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the office is also open for a short time after the arrival of the evening mails, at 9 P. M. Sundays open from 1 to 2 P. M.

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Corner Court and Virginia Streets, up stairs, over Post office. Wooldridge & Buckner, Manager.

Bethel Female College,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

The Fall session of 1882 will open on Monday, 28th of August, with increased facilities for the education of young ladies. Terms as heretofore. For information apply to or address the President.

T. W. RUST.

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GARRETTSBURG.

EDITOR SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

This entire community was very greatly saddened by the untimely death of Benny Leavell. Benny was born and raised in this neighborhood and truly can it be said that to know him was to love him. As a school mate and a friend, your correspondent knew him to be a young man of irreproachable character; he was quiet and gentle in his manners; kind and faithful to his friends; noble and generous in every relation of life. No one could truly speak aught of evil against him and his best of friends embraced all with whom he was acquainted. He is gone but the recollections of his virtues will live after him. He leaves a devoted father, three loving sisters, and a large circle of other relations, with whom we all sympathize in this our mutual bereavement.

Andrew Gill, col, who had for sometime been living with Mr. Paschal Gill, died on the 1st. inst., in the 21st. year of his age.

Mr. James A. White, of Garrettsburg, moved a few days since to Clarksville, Tenn., where he will in the future be associated with E. Glick in the dry goods business. Mr. White is a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word, and a good business man, and we cheerfully commend him to the favor and confidence of the citizens of Clarksville. The well wishes of this community go with him to his new home

Dr. E. A. Wilson has secured the services of Miss Josie Crockett, of Nashville, as governess in his family. Miss Crockett is quite an intelligent and accomplished young lady and this vicinity is to be congratulated on receiving such a valuable acquisition to its society. Camille hopes that Miss Crockett's stay in our midst may be both pleasant and profitable.

Thursday the 28th. inst. was Esquire Maries' court day in Garrettsburg, and a good many cases of minor importance were tried. Among the number of those who had business in court were Messrs. Charley Bush, Will Henry, Dick Boulware and Joe Merrid, of Hopkinsville.

Elder J. W. Higbee will begin a series of meetings at Liberty Church on the third Lord's day in this month.

The excitement over the Congressional race has at last subsided in this neighborhood. Camille, together with many others here, was greatly disappointed in the result of the district Convention, nevertheless he will cheerfully support Mr. Clay next November.

Several tobacco barns with their contents, have been burned in South Christian this season. Mr. S. J. Lowery, several weeks ago, lost his barn containing about 12,000 lbs. of tobacco. The fire was caused by the carelessness on the part of the person in charge.

All the Corn and tobacco has been cut in this community, and our farmers are now busily engaged sowing wheat. The acreage of wheat to be sown in South Christian this year will be larger than usual.

Hope to be able to report one or two marriages next time. No more at present. CAMILLE.

GARRETTSBURG.

EDITOR SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

For the benefit of your numerous readers I shall give you a meager description of a visit recently made to the monastery of Nelson county, Ky. On the morning of Sept. 13th, I in company with an agreeable party of young people from New Haven, Ky., started for the monastery, which is situated in a beautiful valley five miles from the town of New Haven, and almost surrounded by picturesque knobs, some of which are at least a hundred feethigh. After a delightful ride of an hour's duration, we reached the institution; here we were met by one of the monks who cordially invited us into the sitting room of the building and left us to ourselves, while he went to apprise the guest master of our arrival. Having spent a short while in admiring the beautiful paintings with which the walls of the room were adorned, "Father Joseph," the guest master, appeared on the scene with a kind greeting for us all and announced his willingness to show us the "sights." Just here a description of this old gentleman will not be out of place. This venerable looking old man, a Frenchman by birth, and a very highly educated and accomplished scholar, was in early life, leader of the orchestra in one of the largest London theatre's, but growing tired of this business he came to the United States a few years ago, and was engaged to give music lessons to Mrs. Sartoris, nee Nellie Grant. But finally becoming weary of the world he resolved to seek the retirement of a monastry, and so clad in a long robe of white flannel, the prescribed garments of the priests of this institution, with low heavy shoes and no covering for the head save a leathern shade over his eyes such as is used on boys' caps, he now treads the lonely walks of monastic life. However, notwithstanding the hardships that he endures and the privations that he must suffer, he was happy in his religion and seemed to desire no greater joy than that of serving God in the peculiar way of the monks.

Begging pardon for a slight digression, we will now proceed on our way through the building.

First we were shown into the congregation church—there were two churches, the monks' church and the church for the congregation—which is a magnificent structure of the latest style of architecture. It's floor is Mosaic work, and the walls are covered with costly pictures of sacred scenes, while the altar is a perfect model of architectural design. In this altar is a life size figure of Christ nailed to the cross, all of which is so thoroughly natural that you could almost imagine yourself an eye witness of the terrible tragedy that was enacted on Mount Calvary.

There was the crown of thorns, the nails piercing His feet and hands; the wound, in his side from which were apperently dripping drops of real blood, while on the face was that pure look of quiet resignation and submission, ever characteristic of our Savior, and, strange to say, no paint had been used about the figure, the different colors exhibited having been produced by putting together pieces of differently colored wood.

The next object of special interest was the representation made of stones of the grotto of "Loureds" together with various diminutive figures of people, all wending their way to the spring of healing water, contained in this grotto. According to Catholic belief, far back in the days of antiquity, the Virgin Mary appeared to a little maiden and told her to scratch in the sand of a certain grotto in some portion of Fran and she would find a spring whose waters would heal all diseases known to the human family. The maiden, acting on instructions, discovered this spring, which is, even at the present day, considered by the Catholics to be a spring capable of curing all who bathe in it. Besides the grotto and the figures above described, this representation consists of beautiful figures carved of stone, of the Virgin, and the maiden and also a church that has been erected near the spring.

Next in order of curiosities, was a crosier which was indeed the most wonderful piece of mechanism that I have ever seen. The entre staff, including the hook, was about 8 feet in length and on its surface were representations of fowls, animals, trees, flowers and human heads, all as perfectly natural as if painted by the hand of a Raphael, while in truth, they, as was the crucifix before described, was made by glueing together pieces of different shades of wood.

Having now been through the only department to which ladies are admitted, the rest of the grounds being consecrecated and forbidden to women, the masculine portion of our crowd proceeded in quest of new objects of interest. Still following the guidance of Father Joseph, we passed through the Monks Church, a very simple structure, we was not allowed to stop as they were at mass and out into the burial grounds of the Monks. Here we saw the extreme simplicity, for nothing but a plain, black wooden cross, with only the names, date of birth and time of death of the deceased, at the head of every grave served to mark the final resting place of its inmates. Hurrying from this abode of the dead we next visited the dining hall, which in all of its appointments looked like the eating room of a penitentiary. Extending the full length of the room were two or three side tables on which, for every person were placed a tin plate, stone jug for water, wooden spoon and fork,—no knife being used—and a wooden bowl. As breakfast was about ready when we visited the dining room, we were thoroughly convinced that Monks are no epicures, in so much as their diet consists of plain white bread, fruits and vegitables, no animal food of any kind being eaten. The last places visited were the gardens and orchard, all of which were in a high state of cultivation and would have delighted the eye of the most fastidious horticulturist. With a few remarks concerning the customs and habits of these Monks, we will close this already too lengthy communication. This institution is of the Franciscan order, there being only one other in the United States, and numbers about seventy Monks who are divided into two classes, viz: The priests and brown brothers, so called from their robes of common brown cloth. This latter class are the laborers. All of them are required to rise at 2 A. M and chant until 6, then they go to mass for about two hours, after which they eat breakfast about 11. This being done they proceed to their several duties, and after eating supper about 6, they have no dinner, they retire at an early hour. CAMILLE.

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

The Next Governor of Kentucky.

J Proctor Knott was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, August 29, 1882. When a young man he taught school at Big Springs, Hardin county, and afterwards studied law and removed to Missouri in May, 1850 to practice his profession, where he gained a fine reputation as a lawyer and filled several important official positions. In 1857 he was elected to the House of Representatives, of Missouri, and in 1859 resigned to accept the appointment of Attorney General of the State. After serving out the unexpired term to which he was appointed in 1862, he was unanimously nominated for the same position by the Democratic party and elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1863 he returned to his old home in Lebanon and there commenced the practice of law. Was a member of the Fortieth, Forty-First, Forty-Fourth, Forty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth Congress, and is now a member of th Forty-Seventh Congress. In National politics he has made a reputation that few men have attained. There is hardly a household in the United States where the name of Proctor Knott has not reached, and nearly everybody has read his famous Duluth speech that is pronounced the finest speech of humor ever delivered in the Halls of Congress. When the Democrats had control of the House Mr. Knot was selected from the brilliant array of legal talent and honored with the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, the most distinguished position accorded to a Kentuckian since the war. In 1876, when the Electoral Commission Bill was brought up, Mr. Knott stood by the Constitution and threw all his talent and ability against that great fraud. At that time his constituency were pouring upon him daily petitions asking him to vote for the Commission. But a few months proved his foresight and his words and judgment were verified. His Congressional carreer is certainly without a parallel, as he has never made a false step, and not the slightest imputation has ever been cast upon his character. In his own district Mr. Knott is extremely popular, and for several terms he has had no opposition in his party. Tired of National politics he has declined to go back to Congress, and the people and the press in all sections of the State are urging him to make the race for Governor. He has not given his consent as yet to stand for that office, but it is generally thought he will.

By contracting a severe Cough and Cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep in the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.

Edw. W. Clayton, Waverly, Md.

Stories of the War.

A shell burst near an Irishman in the trenches. Gazing on the fragments he exclaimed: Be jabers! them's the fellers to tickle yer ear.

ANECDOTE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

At a council of officers early in the war it was remarked that Major —— was wounded and would be unable to do the duty assigned him. Wounded, said Jackson, If it is really so it must have been by an accidental discharge of duty.

THE HERO OF THE FAMILY.

A soldier had lost an arm and was rejoicing over it. My grandfather, said he, lost a leg in the revolutionary war, and our family have been bragging over it ever since. The story is an old one, and now I am going to be the hero of the family.

HOW HE PRAYED.

When a Union gunboat was going into action one of the men who was on his knees was sneeringly asked by an officer if he was afraid.

No, I was praying, was the response.

Well, what are you praying for?

Praying, said the sailor, that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is, principally among the officers."

AN IRISHMAN'S REBUKE.

An Irishman from Battle Creek, Mich., was at Bull Runn battle, and was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left hand was knocked off by a cannon ball. A few moments after a spent ball broke the fingers of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and yelled with pain, when the Irishman rushed to him, exclaiming: Blast your soul, you 'ould woman, shtop crying; you make more noise about it than the man that losht his head.

WHY THE KETTLE WENT.

The committee appointed to collect metal for cannon for Gen. Beauregard's army applied to a planter of Adams Co., Miss., for his bell. Not having such an article he mentioned it to his wife, when she very patriotically offered her brass kettle. The little ones rather demurred to the sacrifice, and one of them with a sweet tooth said, La, pa, what will we do for preserves? My daughter, said the wag of a father, "our whole duty now is to preserve our country. The kettle was sent.

WHY THEY CLOSED UP.

Among the troops in West Virginia stories about the Phillippi affair formed a staple of conversation. Here is one of the best:

A certain Indiana company, almost worn out with marching, was straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up his men, the Captain shouted, "Close up, boys! D—n you, close up! if the enemy were to fire on you when you'r straggling along that way they couldn't hit a d—n one of you! Close up! And they closed immediately.

***"Magnificent promises sometimes end in paltry performances." A magnificent exception to this is found in Kidney-Wort which invariably performs even more cures than it promises. Here is a single instance: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her liver complaint."

Shall we Meet Again.

The following is one of the most brilliant paragraphs ever written by the lamented George D. Prentice: "The flat of death is inexorable. No appeal for relief from that great law which dooms us to death. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom, wither and fade in a day, having no frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps.

Generations of men will appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitude that throng the world today will disappear as footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death, until the shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones, whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passage may lead to Paradise; we do not want to go down into the damp graves even with Princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful dream of "Ion" the hope of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his life a sacrifice to fate, his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again: to which he responds, 'I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All are dumb. But as I gaze on thy living face, I feel that there is something in love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

A young doctor who found himself in Dakota villiage without a dollar to pay a heavy board bill concocted a plan by which a wandering tramp played the part of a small-pox patient, and the doctor vaccinated the entire population of the town with some innocuous acid at two dollars each. The swindle was discovered too late, for the enterprising physician and his bogus patient skipped out with $800 a piece.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion.

INVISIBLE POISON.

How It Works its Way Into the body and How to Counteract it.

One of the great scourages of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehensions wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial influences.

Malaria, which simply means bad air, is the common name of a class of diseases which arise from spores of decaying vegetable matter, thrown off from stagnant pools or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germinating there find a foothold, whereby the whole system is poisoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced, it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and like the bacteria in diphtheria were propagated in the blood, but they are now conceived to be of vegetable origin, like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun, send forth vapors loaded with this malarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills and fever, and such localities are never healthy, though they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, and also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, slaughter houses, etc., are a fertile source of malaria. One will often notice in coming into a neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that pass through almost every village, a most villainous smell caused by the offensive refuse which communicates its bad odor to the atmosphere, especially on hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs or taken in through water, which also absorbs it from the air, poisons the blood and deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when they become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quantity of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produce the same effluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over, the decaying vegetation is a widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning are almost infinite. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature, accompanied by symptoms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves, and life is a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unaccountable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness a coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, ordor or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitates immediate and careful attention.

But if malarial poison could not find a lodgement in the human body, it would be just as harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorbed into the system, it produces obstructions in the stomach and lungs, clogs the circulation of the blood, affects the kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on diseases of a most dangerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after they have once made their appearance, and that is by keeping the great purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver. No one whose kidneys or liver are in a perfect condition was ever afflicted by malarial poison. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit, but invite, these diseases to make their inroads into the body. It is now admitted by physicians, scientists, and the majority of the general public that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by every druggist in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the members which that poison has weakened. How well it does this can be learned from the following:

Kansas City, Mo., June 26, 1882—Moving from the state of New York to the western country, I was attacked with malarial and general debility. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help me right away, and I feel as well as I ever have in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarious country.

C. F. WILLIAM.

1412 Grand Ave., of William & Co., Hardware.

The great remedy has proven its powers in innumerable cases, and is to-day more extensively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all other remedies for the cure of the same class of disease. No one can afford to trifle with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should be taken to check it on the start before its evil influences overshadowed the life.

Why suffer with debility, prostration, etc, the result of disordered Liver, when one bottle of Thorton's English Liver medicine will relieve you, and a few bottles effect a cure.

Seals' New Grammar.

Col. John H. Seals, editor of the *Sunny South*, is an old school teacher. While teaching school in Green county, Georgia, he used a new style grammar. The following is one of the chapters.

Teacher—Parse man.

Pupil—Man is a common noun of the female gende.

What is that sir?

Man is a common noun of the feminine gender; common 'cause he can be bought cheap; and feminine gender because he's always got women on the brain, eighth person 'cause his wife and six children come first; is in the objective case and governed by a woman.

Go to your seat and put a wet cloth to your head.

Next. Parse woman.

Woman is a female noun of the masculine gender.

Mercy on us! What do you say? She's a female noun of the masculine gender; masculine because she wears the breachsloons and is determined to vote, she's compounded of cotton, whalebone, starch, sunshine, smiles, and thunder clouds; is the first person, 'cause she's always the person speaking; plural number, 'cause she makes more noise than a half dozen parrots; is in the objective case and governed by fashion.

Sit down and rinse your mouth with phylactic fluid.

Next. Parse boy.

Boy is an uncommon noun, of the goslin gender and female persuasion.

Thunder and bootjacks! What is that sir?

Boy is an uncommon noun, of the goslin gender and female persuasion; common 'cause he's hard to find now-a-days, 'cause he soon enters the threshold of goosehood; female persuasion 'cause he has always got the heart-sick about some female; first person, big like! singular number, 'cause there's nobody but himself; in the objective case, and governed by an embryo mustache, Scheidam Schnapps, and the length of his daddy's purse.

Go home, sir, and bathe your feet in mustard.

Next. Parse girl.

Girl is an angelic noun of the Grecian bend gender, and masculine tendencies.

Oh save us from sudden death? These boys will never be raised. How is that sir?

Girl is an angelic noun, 'cause she paints her cheeks and loves injuns; she's compounded of cosmetics, flowers fuss and feathers; is of masculine tendencies, 'cause she wears the shirt bosoms, paper collars, and always has her head full of boys; singular number 'cause the boys are afraid of them, and matrimony is played out; third person, 'cause she's much spoken of; in the objective case and governed by a gypsy bonnet.

Next. Parse fashon.

Fashion is a tyrannical noun 'cause it must be obeyed and laughs at a poor man's purse; common gender, 'cause all the people must bow to it; it is compounded of flounces, flimsies, ruffles, scuffles, bubbles, ruffs, snuffs, cuffs, higgies, giggles, sniggles, curls, furls, hairs, snairs, Grecian bend, fuss and feathers. It was once in the objective case, and governed by Eugene, but is now in the nominative case independent.

Go home sir, and go to bed.

Next. Parse baby.

Baby is an obstreperous noun of the neuter gender.

Moses and the prophets save us from destruction! What do you say, little imp?

Baby is a musical noun, 'cause it sings a soft tune between midnight and day, especially of a cold night; it is neuter gender, 'cause it is neither male nor female till it is big enough to wear breeches. It weighs according to size and measures according to proportion; is compounded of milk and lungs, and especially of lungs; grows at a rapid rate

Go home, sir, and tell your mother to rock you to sleep.

Next. Parse matrimony

Matrimony is an ancient noun, defunct gender.

Hear him! You little vagabond, what do you say?

Matrimony is of the defunct gender, 'cause its played out. Girls are as plentiful as blackberries, but they've got nothing. Matrimony is compounded of the words mate and money, but when there's a match now-a-days, its nothing without the money. Third person, 'cause its much spoken of by the girls. In the objective case and governed by the money of the girl's daddy.

A Beautiful Incident.

A young man who had been on a three days' debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel where he was well known, sat down and looked moodily into the street. Presently a little girl of about ten years came in and looked timidly about the room. She was dressed in rags, but had a sweet intelligent face that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each begging. One gentleman gave her a five-cent piece, and she went to the gentleman spoken of, and asked him for a penny, adding, "I haven't had any thing to eat for a whole day." The gentleman was out of humor, and he said crossly, "Don't bother me; I haven't had any thing to eat in three days." The child opened her eyes in shy wonder, and stared at him for a moment and walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then, after hesitating a few seconds, walked up to him, and gently laying the five cents on his knee, said, with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice, "If you haven't had any thing to eat for three days, you take this and go buy you some bread. Perhaps I can get more somewhere." The young man blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the child in his arms, kissed her two or three times in delight Then he took her to the persons in the room, and those in the corridor and office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over forty dollars, and sent the little one on her way rejoicing.

Why Welcome

What makes Floreston Cologne on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and flowery odor.

South Kentuckian

ADVERTISING RATE.

One square, or less, first insertion ..... $

One square, or less, second insertion .....

One square, three months .....

One square, twelve months .....

Two squares, six months .....

Two squares, one year .....

One-fourth column, per year .....

One-third column, per year .....

One-half column, per year .....

One column, per year .....

Business locals, ten cents per line.

Knights of Pythias.

The growth of the above order which has just closed its semi-annual session in the city of Detroit, Mich is doubtless unparalleled in the history of secret organizations. The following condensation from the reports of the Supreme and K. of R. & S., Supreme Master of Exchequer will give some indications of the great prosperity of the lodge, financially and in point of membership, and is of interest to all who are interested in secret and beneroleut societies:

The report submitted at this session will exhibit thirty-seaven grand lodges, with 1673 subordinate lodges, and forty subordinate lodges under the supervision of the Supreme Lodge constituting a total membership of 110,903, an increase of two grand lodges, 258 subordinate lodges and a net increase of 21,335 members.

The following shows the membership rank under the supervision of the grand lodges:

Past Supreme Chancellors	[illegible]
Past Grand Chancellors	[illegible]
Past Chancellors	29,27[illegible]
Knights	87,00[illegible]
Esquires	[illegible]
Pages	1,42[illegible]

Financially the order has shown a corresponding gain. At the last report there remained in hand in the subordinate lodges under grand jurisdiction the sum of $962,039 06, and in the subordinate lodges under the supervision of the Supreme Lodge $7,990 45, making a total of $969,939-51; while the present reports will show a balance on hand in grand jurisdictions of $1,227,167 71, and in subordinate lodges under the supervision of the Supreme Lodge $8423-90, making in all $1,235,591 61 or $265,652 10 net increase in finances.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Supreme Lodge for the two years ending July 1, 1882:

Balance in the hands of the Supreme Master of the Exchequer July 31, 1880	$12,537 69
Receipts for the fiscal ending July 31, 1882	11,860 27
	$24,398 96
Expenditures for same period	$20,822 63
Balance on hand July 31, 1881	$3,576 33
Receipts for fiscal year ending July 31, 1882	$23,922 65
	$27,498 98
Expenditures for same period	$11,743 45
Balance on hand July 31, 1882	$15,755 53

Since the last session of the Supreme Lodge grand lodges have been organized in the following jurisdictions, viz: Arkansas June 22, 1881, and Oregon, November 8, of the same year, thus placing under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge thirty-seven grand lodges.—[Pine Bluff Press Eagle.

A Premature Bequest.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

"Hellow!" howled a man standing at the state house gate. "Hellow there, I say!"

"What's the matter?" demanded the governor, looking from the window.

"Will your dogs bite?"

"Got no dogs. Come up."

"I thought you had dogs," said the man as he entered the executive chamber. "I have heard a good deal about the watch dogs of the treasury, and I didn't know but I mout git bit."

"What can I do for you?"

"I want a pardon for steelin' a wagon."

"When did you committ the theft?"

"Oh, I ain't stole the wagon yet. I thought that I'd git the pardon fust, so when the feller come for the thing I could haul out papers on him."

"I cannot grant the pardon now. The law of Arkansas says that a theft must be committed at least three days before the pardon can be granted."

"Wall, I didn't know that. Good day. I'll be in agin in a few days."

The elder Weller, of facetious memory, expressed himself strongly on the subject of widows. There be people in this land of the attorney and home of the breach of promise suit who are disposed to side with him. "Come," said a Cincinnati man, showing a Chicago friend the institutions of the city, "come, let us go and see the Widows' Home." "Not much," cried the terrified visitor. "I saw a widow home once and it cost me $16,000 for alleged breach of promise. No, sir. Send the widow home in a hack."—N. Y. Herald.

*Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite; from imperfect digestion, low spirit and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

Where he got the ice.— There was a party of gentlemen the other day on a train on one of the roads coming into Nashville, and none of the party being strictly temperance men, one of the crowd suggested a drink. Another wanted to know where to get it. All seemed willing, but the day was warm, very warm. At last the fourth man in the party said he had a bottle of fine "cock-tail," which he would furnish if anybody would get ice. A fellow passenger remarked he would do that if they would share with him. He left the car and came back with plenty, which was duly used. As a matter of course, in a short time another drink was proposed and the ice man kindly requested to furnish that necessary article to a cocktail, but with his mouth watering for a drink, every look one of longing, he said: "Gentlemen, I want the drink, and I could furnish the ice, but I am afraid if I take any more off the corpse it will spoil." To say that the