

Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME VII.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY KY., NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

NUMBER 90

CHAS. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS.
ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
MORNING BY
MEACHAM & WILGUS,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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117 Jan 1885.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
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ural ones are extracted, by
**R. R. BOURNE,
DENTIST.**
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

**Campbell & Medley
DENTISTS.**
Over Jones & Co's Store,
Main St. Hopkinsville Ky.
Jan 5-85-17

The Mirror
is no flatterer. Would you
make it tell a sweeter tale?
Magnolia Balm is the charm-
er that almost cheats the
looking-glass.
All Sorts of
hurts and many sorts of ails of
man and beast need a cooling
lotion. Mustard Liniment.

A BOOS-KETAN.
An Annual Ceremony Among the Creek
Indians—Its Use.
The Creek Indians of the Hickory
Ground town or neighborhood held
their annual "boos-ke-tan" last week.
This is commonly called "book," and
is the occasion when all the Indians of
a certain section, under a local chief,
meet for the purpose of taking their
"posan," or black drink. The ground
is selected by the town chief near
some running stream, and a brush
shed is constructed in the form of a
cross, one end to the north one to the
south and the others to the east and
west. The chief occupies the west end
and his assistant on the east. The
other parts of the camp are
everything is got in readiness, a com-
mittee is appointed to go out and bring
in four round logs, which are placed
with ceremony in the center of the
shed, the other ends pointing to the
four cardinal points, but all facing
toward the center.

Fire is produced by fire, which is
then placed in the center of this cross.
It is estimated with a slow fire these
logs will last four days, the usual
length of the book. After the book
is made the women, who are
fasting, dance around the fire, and
from twelve o'clock to the amount of
the afternoon take draughts
of the medicine, which is a
powerful emetic, and also wash
their faces, hands and feet
with it. When the women
all get through the men, and
they dance all night. It is
terrible to see the amount of
terracotta stoves filled with gravel
and bound together with buckskin
things fastened to their legs or ankles,
which rattle and add in keeping time
in the dance. They sing their peculiar
songs interspersed with yells by the
men, and it is wonderful the amount of
noise that is raised during these ex-
ercises. The women are lustily and
brilliantly dressed and adorned with
their finest clothes ribbons and orna-
ments. The next day the men go
through pretty much the same cere-
monies, and take their medicine.
After this, on the third day,
the women bring the child, who are
made to drink. They are washed in
it, scratched on the arms and legs with
a scraper of many points, so the
medicine can the sooner penetrate.
These ceremonies are usually made of
grain, or in the absence of grain,
those they are made by striking
numerosous pins through a feather. After
each class get through with their
duties of drinking and dancing they are
permitted to go to the stream and
bathe when they can return to the
camp and partake of food and prepare
for the dance at night. During all
these ceremonies the women and
children occupy one camp and the men
another.

On the fourth day the ashes are all
cleaned up, and each participant
sprinkles some of it on himself, the fire
is re-lit, and then begins the final
dances. The men all come in with
sticks, in the ends of which are inserted
four white feathers. With these they
keep time in all sorts of motion during
the dance. All this is the ceremony
that has to be gone through with be-
fore any of the members are allowed to
eat green corn, and is, properly speak-
ing, the "green corn dance."
In some towns of old standing these
ceremonies are kept up eight days with
much formality and strictness. In
Tookabatcha town there now exist
brass plates that have been handed
down from one generation to another
probably for hundreds of years. They
are now in possession of old Captain
Tookabatcha Hajo, one of the finest
looking old Indians I have ever met,
and is said to be one of the best men
throughout the territory. The plates
are not altogether for the purpose
of taking medicine, but are productive
of much good. The chiefs of these
clubs take occasion to call together all
the young men and explain to them the
laws of the country and exhort them to
be obedient to these laws, to maintain
friendship among themselves and neigh-
bors, and all return thanks for the
blessings of the past year and ask the
Great Spirit to continue them for the
year to come.—*Assoc. (L. T.) Cor.*
N. O. Times-Democrat.

OLD AGE.
Some Interesting Reflections on Longevity—
Requisites for Long Life.
With every year the average dura-
tion of life is increased, and we have
more old people on our hands. Natu-
rally, the quest on becomes of increas-
ing interest: How shall we secure a
healthful old age, and how can we
prolong in comfort this old age?
Some curious information regarding
this subject, though more especially
regarding what may be called "con-
tentionarianism," has been published by
a gentleman of Syracuse, N. Y., who,
we are informed, has collected the
histories of 10,000 people that have
passed the age of 100 years. Accord-
ing to this authority, the United States
leads in contention longevity, with
Connecticut ahead among the States.
As to sex, women as to occupation,
soldiers, sailors, and farmers are
the longest lived. Among the profes-
sions, 100 ministers, 30 doctors, and
10 lawyers reached their centenary.
Of more practical and scientific
character are the statistics regarding
longevity obtained by the British Col-
lective Investigation Committee. These
are based upon over 500 returns, and
relate to persons who have reached or
passed the age of eighty.
Professor Humphrey, of Cambridge,
has given some interesting deductions
based upon the returns in an oration
recently delivered before the Medical
Society of London.

The first requisite for longevity must
be an inherent quality of endurance,
a something which is inherited and
inherited. It is noticeable that the
physical talent does not necessarily
lessen the capacity for longevity.
Among 500 aged persons, phthisis ap-
peared in fathers, mothers, brothers,
or sisters of eighty-two, that is, in
about seventeen per cent. In one case
both father and mother were phthisi-
cal.
A second requisite for long life is
freedom from exposure to casualties.
It is on this ground, in part, that more
women than men reach extreme age.
Other reasons, however, are, perhaps,
a greater nervous vitality, since even in
early life the mortality is less among
females than males. It does not seem
to be proved by the data collected that
short and small men and women have
any advantage over those who are taller
and larger. The average height of old
Englishmen is five feet six inches,
that of women five feet three inches.
Professor Humphrey would limit
out sharply the changes which nor-
mally occur in old age. They are
quantitative rather than qualitative.
There is a diminution in material and
force, with perhaps a slight increase in

the oily matter of the tissues; all other
changes are pathological.
Among the most marked of these
changes are those of the bones. These
lose in weight, but not necessarily in
size; indeed, they may even increase in
size by a sub-perosteal ossification.
The interior of the bones becomes soft-
ened and filled with marrow, the walls
become thinned. The ends of the
bones are particularly affected in this
way, and hence the liability of the
bones to fracture at these parts. The
alveolar process waste away, so that
in men above eighty the number of
teeth is only six, while in women it is
only three. The cranium generally
becomes thinner and lighter. In no
cases, however, the skull walls are ac-
tually increased in thickness, it is
only the osseous deposits on the in-
terior of the brain case.
Conary to a generally received view,
the cartilages of healthy old people do
not calcify and harden, but remain
elastic. They, however, undergo some
atrophy, which accounts for the de-
crease in height.
In the same way Professor Ham-
phrey believes that calcification of ar-
teries is not a process normal, and com-
mon in advanced age. Among 382 re-
turns relating to the pulse, it was found
increasable in only 72. In 362 re-
turns, the arteries were found knotty
in only 40. We can not, however,
place very much dependence upon such
data.
The rate of the heart beat in old age
has been said by some physiologists to
be increased, by others to be dimi-
nished. The Collective Investigation
shows that there is not much change.
From the age of fifteen to ninety it
averages 73-74 in men, 78-79 in women.
The respirations are a little increas-
ed in frequency, especially in women. Urin-
ary troubles are a well known source
of discomfort and suffering among old
people. They do not, however, neces-
sarily attend the decline of life. Among
157 males from eighty to eighty-five
years of age, only six had any disease
of the prostate or bladder. In the
next decade, however, the proportion
was greater.
In old people wounds are known
either to heal rapidly or to slough.
The reparative process is often as rapid
as in the young.
Sir Henry Thompson, in a recent ar-
ticle on "Diet in Relation to Age," has
called attention to the fact that comes
from attempts to over-feed old people.
They are injured, he truly says, by the
solicitous relatives, who think that in
feeding there is a sure help for the
waning strength. The old need a light diet
to correspond with the lessened work
and slower action and waste of their
tissues.—*Medical Record.*

NOT A GOOD DAY FOR RAWHIDES
A Horsewhipping That Didn't Pan Out
Satisfactorily.
A woman about thirty years of age,
and wearing the look of a person
loved and determined to have blood,
entered a salidory store the other day
and asked to see some horsewhips.
"I—ah—ah—for a carriage?" asked the
man.
"No, sir! I want to horsewhip a
man!"
"Indeed—ah! Then you want a
rawhide?"
"Yes, and a good one."
"Certainly, madam. Our stock of
rawhides is large and well-selected,
and each whip is fully warranted. I—
ah—ah—is—have you selected a victim
yet?"
"That's my business, sir; and how
much is the whip?"
"Seventy-five cents, madam, and I
assure you that I mean no offense. I
was going to say that a hard blow
would draw blood."
"I want it to!" she murmured, as she
cut the air two or three times and then
walked out.
She next appeared on the west side
of the Public Library, where her actions
soon gave the snap away to a dozen
people.
By and by a dapper little man turned
into Farmer street from East Grand
River, and the woman at once braced
up. He must have seen her half a
block away, but instead of showing
the white feather he boldly approached.
"Be calm with me, a few whips have
brushed the whip on high and squealed
out:
"Villain! I have you!"
"What is it?" he coolly queried.
"You have slandered me and I'm go-
ing to horsewhip you!"
"How have I slandered you?"
"You told the world at the book-
store-house that I was extravagant, self-
ish and a gossip, and that my hus-
band had threatened divorce."
"Well?"
"Well, I'm going to publicly horse-
whip you! Villain, get ready for it!"
"What is the matter?" "What I have
told your husband that you were out
riding with Mr. —; and that you had
a frog supper with Mr. —; and
that you pass half your time ching-
ing with the auctioneers, you may
have something to get up a row about."
"Good day!"
She stood there and saw him walk
out, and half an hour later a small boy
called on the sabbler and said:
"Say, mister, the lady says your
kin have the 'ere whip for fifty
cents."
"Did she use it?"
"Naw! She came home and rubbed
the point of her face and got out
of her tight shoes, and I heard her
say it wasn't a good day for us 'raw-
hides. I guess the boss wouldn't stand
it!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Monkey as a Slave.
Perhaps the only attempt which
has been made to civilize the monkey
is in Malabar, India. A fine species of
diposon in this quarter is the Neil-
giri langur. The natives here have
fanning machines called the pinks. In
other days the pink, which consists
of a movable frame covered with
canvas and suspended from the ceiling,
was kept in motion by a slave pulling
a cord. An English officer conceived
the idea of teaching the langur to do
the work. He took one of the species
and tied its hands to the cord, while by
means of another cord the machine was
kept in motion. The movement of the
cord is up and down, and of course,
the monkey is made being tied to it,
went up and down, and the animal
said the machine move. His master
patted its head and fed it with candy,
and the langur soon learned to think it
fun to work the machine. When it was
in Malabar during specimens of this
species, I saw thousands of them work-
ing the pink, the Indians having im-
mediately put the animals in captivity
when they saw their utility.—*Dr. H. A.
Ward, in N. Y. Times.*

RUSSIAN OFFICERS.
How the Youth of the Empire are Pre-
pared for Army Service.
The aristocratic youth of Russia com-
mence their military career in gymnasias
(schools), where they receive a liberal
education at the age of ten. Religion,
languages, history, mathematics, etc.,
form part of the course, which lasts for
seven years; but drill, fencing, gymnastics,
and swimming are subjects to
which considerable prominence is given,
and each school has a uniform in which
the scholars invariably appear. At the
end of the course they are medically in-
spected, and only those who are physi-
cally fit are permitted to be examined
for cadetships; those who are rejected
may be appointed to different offices
under Government. The corps d'elite
are held out as inducements to those
who pass the highest standard of ex-
amination. There are eighteen or
twenty of these at present in the differ-
ent portions of the empire. They feed
the eight cadet schools which provide
the higher class of officers. Of these
the imperial corps of pages is the
most aristocratic, and supplies most
of the officers for the guard. The
remainder are at St. Petersburg, with
the exception of the Alexander school
at Moscow, and the Finland cadet school
at Helsinki, the latter being exclusively
for natives of the duchy of Finland.
The Michael artillery and Nicholas en-
gineer cadet schools furnish, as their
titles imply, the higher class of artillery
and engineer officers. The program-
ma of which there are eight, receive
boys of any class, ten years of age, a
small percentage of whom join the
army direct as non-commissioned offi-
cers; the remainder supply the Junker
schools, after a seven years' course. The
Junker schools provide the body of offi-
cers. The course lasts for two years,
and only those cadets who obtain a cer-
tain figure of merit are appointed to
commissions. The cadets, in addition
to theoretical instruction, have a most
practical course of study in skitching
and outpost duty; they also go into
camp for four months in the year, and
take part in all drills and exercises.
Battalions, squadrons, and companies
are formed by cadets. These
schools are in the different military dis-
tricts, and the instructors are taken
from the best officers in the district.—
Contemporary Review.

Doing the Kow-Tow.
The kow-tow ceremony, as witnessed
by a reporter one day recently at a
Chinese temple on Waverly Place, will
bear description. The guardian of the
temple was just sounding a barrel-
shaped drum suspended from a wooden
framework. Having evoked a few dull,
rolling sounds, he awakened the echoes
by pulling a massive bronze bell hang-
ing underneath. Then taking the
sticks of incense, he placed a mat on
the floor before the altar, on which he
kneled, first bowing down with hands
joined, and then raising them above his
head like the priest elevating the host
as mass. He then performed the kow-
tow, which consists of knocking the
head against the floor six times before
minor deities and nine times before the
gods with great rapidity and violence.
The Mongolian devotee fulfills his re-
ligious task with no half-hearted zeal,
making the floor vibrate again as he
introduces his head to it. The thought
would naturally occur that this would
be rather trying even to an opium-
fogged Chinese, and passing
near the worshiper as he rose from
his task, it was noticed that he had on
the top of his head a bulging protuber-
ance as large as an average fist—the
result of frequent and vigorous kow-
towings. This must have become perfectly
callous, as in response to a query on
parting the custodian remarked that the
frequent bumping was the cause of no
pain or unpleasantness.—*San Francisco
Chronicle.*

A Valuable Antidote.
Already an antidote has been dis-
covered to the sting of scorpions, which
although rarely fatal, are extremely
painful, and the poison is closely allied
to that of the venomous snakes. Mr.
M. Markham, of the Indian Civil
Service, has written to one of the Indian
papers calling attention to the fact that
the root of *Achyrothes aspera*, known
popularly as *chirchira*, affords almost
instantaneous relief from the pain
caused by the sting of a scorpion. The
plant is very common everywhere in
India, and is one of those whose cling-
ing burrs are such a nuisance on one's
legs, when shooting. The root,
operated in water, is applied to the
part stung, and a small quantity is
drank in water. If this be done quickly,
there is absolutely no pain half an hour
or so after the sting, instead of the
twelve or twenty-four hours of intense
suffering which follow an untreated
sting. Three cases occurred recently in
Mr. Markham's camp, in which the
sufferers, thanks to *chirchira*, and the
presence of a khitnagar who knew how
to apply it, were going about their
work within an hour in each case, feel-
ing nothing more than numbness in the
part stung. Whether this remedy
would be equally efficacious against
snake bites is doubtful; but after such
striking proof of its efficacy against the
venom of scorpions, the matter is
assuredly worth investigation. It may
be that the *Achyrothes aspera* is the
antidote used by snake charmers.—
London Standard.

Bacteria.
Londoners, and yet more Parisians,
says the *St. James' Gazette*, must hope
that bacteria are not such dangerous
animals as they are sometimes said to
be by their enemies; for the air of large
cities is full of them. The proportion of
bacteria in a cubic metre of atmosphere
is, according to M. de Parville,
writing in the *Journal des Debats*, 0.6
in sea air, one in the air of high mount-
ains, sixty in the principal cabin of a
ship at sea, 200 on the top of the Pan-
theon, 360 in the Rue de Rivoli, 6,000
in the Paris sewers, 36,000 in old Paris
houses, 40,000 in the new hospital of the
Hotel Dieu, and 79,000 in the old
hospital of the Pite. It is gratifying to
know that in Ryder Street, St. James',
an open street, contains only 240 bacteria,
whereas in the Rue Rivoli the same
quantity of air contains 360. The
superiority of London air as compared
with the air of Paris is shown not only
by its containing fewer bacteria, but
also by the rate of mortality being
smaller. The greater purity or lesser
impurity of the air of London is ac-
counted for by the London being nearer
than Paris to the sea, by its covering a
greater extent of ground in proportion
to the population, and by its houses
being newer. Old houses are all, ac-
cording to M. de Parville, haunted by
bacteria and the ghosts of bacteria.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.
—A true soda water will relieve sick
headache caused by indigestion.—*Bos-
ton Budget.*
—The hair may be kept from falling
out after illness by a frequent applica-
tion to the scalp of sage tea.—*Exchange.*
—If you wish to keep a sharp knife
don't put it in hot grease; stir your
potatoes or turn meat with a fork or an
old case knife, or put on purpose.
—Every good pasture must contain a
luxuriant growth of tender and nutri-
tive grasses, cool shade, and a per-
manent supply of pure water.
—Doughnuts: One cup sugar, one
egg, one cup sweet milk, butter size of
an egg, one teaspoon soda, two tea-
spoons cream tartar, flour to roll well.
—*The Household.*
—Dried cherries and plums are very
nice for pies or as sauce in winter.
Stone them, and cut half of them; then
pack them in jars with sugar strewn
between the layers.—*N. Y. Examiner.*
—Cookies: One cup sugar, one half
cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk,
one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in the
milk, flour to roll well. Cut in squares
qu' to 'in. Bake oven.—*Chicago Journal.*
—One ounce oil of lavender mixed
with one quart of water or alcohol and
sprinkled about a room will rid it of
flies. One who knows, says that four
applications at intervals will be sufficient
to drive away a host.—*Indianapolis
Journal.*
—The most desirable eggs for setting
are those the freshest laid. A liberal
daily sprinkling of tepid water upon
them when incubation is near its accom-
plishment, say a week before hatching,
is an aid to free issue of the chicks
at maturity.—*Troy Times.*
—To make orange "float" take one
quart of water, the juice and pulp of
two lemons, one coffee-cup of sugar.
When boiling hot add four table-spoon-
fuls of corn starch. Let it boil fifteen
minutes, stirring all the time. When
cold pour it over four or five oranges
that have been sliced into a glass dish,
and over the whole spread the beaten
whites of three eggs, sweetened and
flavored with vanilla.—*The Caterer.*
—*Halt's Journal of Health* says that
half a teaspoonful of common table salt
dissolved in a little cold water and
drank will instantly relieve heart-burn
or dyspepsia. If taken every morning
before breakfast, increasing the quantity
gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a
tumbler of water, it will, in a few days,
cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia, if
at the same time due attention is paid
to the diet.
—A new way to make an apple
pudding is to make a batter of flour,
sweet milk and one egg, with baking
powder, in proper proportion; pare and
core six tart apples, stir them in a
very little water until they are quite
soft, then beat the apples into the
batter. This is to be baked in a buttered
earthen pie plate; it should be a deep
plate; this is to be eaten with cream
and sugar, or if it is an impossibility use
butter instead.—*Boston Globe.*
—Buttermilk Bread: Put two pounds
best flour into a bowl, one teaspoonful
of salt, two of baking powder, two of
cream of tartar, mix well; then put one
and a half teaspoonfuls baking soda into
a cup, break all lumps, add a little
buttermilk, blend; then fill up the cup,
pour this on the flour, mix very well;
add more buttermilk till it is moist
enough; work it well, put it on the
pasteboard and knead it, form into a
ball, lay the hand flat on it, and press
it into a round cake one inch thick, cut
into four, bake in a rather quick oven;
it will rise very much. About one pint
of milk will be enough for above quantity
of flour.—*Detroit Post.*

WEANING PIGS.
Some Suggestions Likely to Insure Well-
Grown and Healthy Swine.
In weaning pigs there is something
more to be considered than simply
taking them away from their mother.
They should be weaned gradually, so
as not to get any stunt or setback.
To take pigs away from their mother
and little home before they have been
taught to eat gives them a check for at
least two weeks, and this is quite a
little part of their lives if they are
designed for slaughter when they are
six to eight months old. Feeding them
in a separate place, to which they have
access, will accustom them to eating,
and when deprived of their mother's
milk they will not refuse to eat until
driven to it by hunger.
They must not be fed too much at a
time, or they will eat so much that they
will become paddy. When their food
is very sloppy, they will take so much
that the stomach will be distended be-
yond its natural size, and the result is a
pud-bellied pig, which means a pig with
an unnatural and disordered stomach,
a mean-looking pig, and one which never
makes a good animal. It makes hog
enough, for it always has an unnatural
appetite to fill the big void made by the
washy or excessive food it had when
young. A little and often should be the
rule with pigs when weaning, and at o-
afterward. A healthy hog has a very
quick digestion if the stomach is not
over-crowded. When this rule is fol-
lowed, they will grow faster and keep
their shape better. The little pigs
should never be fed more than they will
eat up clean; for if they have any
or milk left over, they will mix it in it,
and drop their exertions in it, so that
it will become very foul and unhealthful.
Five times a day is often enough to
feed pigs when they are suckling, and if
they get a good supply from their
mother, three times will do, or when
the old one is fed. When fed five
times, the first feeding should be in the
morning, the next in the middle of the
forenoon; then at noon; again in the
middle of the afternoon, and finally at
night. These are the best times to feed
all through the season; and any amount
of food fed at these intervals will make
more growth, in a given length of time,
than the same quantity of food given
three times a day. A hog will always eat
to excess if confined and fed all it can
take. It will always do the same if it
breaks into a field of grain or when first
turned into a fresh field of corn or peas.
After the first going, if left alone, it
will eat only a good meal and lie down
by the food with a complacent expres-
sion, as much as to say, "Here is
enough."
It is important that the troughs
should be low, in which the little pigs
eat. When a young pig hangs on its
stomach to eat out of a trough, it is in
just the position to hump up its back
and spoil its shape. It may be noticed
that I have not recommended corn for
pigs. This is because it is the worst
kind of food that can be given to them,
although the commonest. A little
mingled with oats, or wheat middlings,
will do no harm, but good; but an ex-
cessive feeding of corn is a violation of san-
itary law, and does not evince good
sense.—*Ipswich New Yorker.*

REMOVAL
—OF—
JNO. T. WRIGHT!
—THE—
MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!
—HE HAS REMOVED HIS—
MAMMOTH STOCK
—OF—
Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,
To the Room Occupied by
GEO. O. THOMPSON'S FURNITURE STORE,
EAST SIDE MAIN STREET,
where he will still continue to sell all goods
in his line at
Astonishingly Low Figures.
—HE KEEPS A—
Full Line Of Samples On Hand
—AND—
MAKE SUITS TO ORDER.
Don't fail to call on him in his new quarters.
[Mar 10-17.]

James Ferrier,
Formerly Auditor J. M. & I. E. Y.
**W. T. BURKS
ENOS SPENCER,**
Of Evansville, Ind., Com'l. College

BRYANT
—AND—
STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.
The course of instruction through as can be made. Strict and System-
atic training in business habits. It is the only College in this section wherein
Book-Keeping
is taught as books are kept by the best book-keepers and bankers, and a
thorough practical knowledge of accounts given.
Has the Largest and Best Arranged Rooms of any College in the West.
By a course in this College, young men and young women have in-
creased the value of their services—and their pay—from \$25
per month to \$100 and \$125 per month.
You can begin at any time, but as every day is a loss that you can never
make up, begin at the earliest practicable moment.
Graduates have no trouble in obtaining good situations.
FOR TERMS, Apply at the College, or send for Journal giving full
information. NO VACATION.
THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE,
COR. THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

The Great Blood Purifier.
Dr. Samuel Hodges' Alterative Compound Sars-
aparilla with Iodide Potash. The Compound is
purely vegetable, each article of ingredient is
perfectly harmless in itself, having been selected
from roots and herbs possessing great medicinal
properties, when combined forms a most power-
ful, efficient, and pleasant medicine for the re-
moval and permanent cure of all diseases arising
from an impure state of system, viz: Chills,
Rheumatism, Scrofula or Kings' evil, Scald-
head or Tetter, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Old or Chronic Sores of all kinds, Boils, Pimples, Syphilitic
Rheumatism, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Nervous De-
bility, Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Blad-
der, Gonorrhoea and Inflammation of the system; acts gently on the
bowels. As a sputer and for general debility, it is a most
excellent remedy.
**CAMPBELL BROTHERS, - - - Druggists
Sole Manufacturers.**
For sale by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, or 5 for \$4
Liberal discount to the trade.

Also Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
ETHIOPIAN PILE OINTMENT,
A never failing remedy for Blind, Bleeding,
Itching, Internal or Protruding Piles. Gives al-
most instantaneous relief, and will effect a per-
manent cure. Price \$1 per bottle or six for \$5.

TESTIMONIAL:
This is to certify that I was afflicted with Piles for twenty
years. I tried every remedy offered me. Finally met the
Ethiopian Pile Ointment and found it the very best prepara-
tion I ever used. It gave me almost instant relief and has
effected a permanent cure.
ED. A. HILLMAN,
Formerly of Gallatin, now of Green, Phillips & Co., Nash-
ville, Tenn.

Campbell Bros. Druggists
NASHVILLE, TENN.
**ETHIOPIAN
PILE
OINTMENT**

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JNO. T. WRIGHT!
—THE—
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