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RUNNING THE WEEKLY.

In the twilight, in his sanctum, sat the editor alone,
And his mighty brain was throbbing in a very lofty tone;
But he checked a deathless poem, that was fraught with fancies dim,
And he thought of Quill, his "c. c.," and contrived a bit for him.

Then he stopped right in a leader on the European war,
While he wrote a puff for Barleycorn's new family grocery store;
And just as he got started on the "Outlook of To-day,"
The foreman came to say the comps had struck for higher pay.

Then he started on a funny sketch, a fancy bright and glad,
When Stabs, the undertaker, came to order out his "ad.;"
He smiled and wrote the title: "The Reflections of a Sage,"
When the panting devil broke in with: "They've pied the second page!"

He sighed, and took his scissors, when the ever-funny bore
Said: "Ah, writing editoria—" then he weltered in his gore.
And as the scribe was feeling happy, writing up the fray,
His landlord came to know if he "could pay his rent to day?"

In deep abstraction then he plunged the paste brush in the ink,
And stammering: "Thank you, since you will insist on it, I think?"
When from the business office came the cashier: "Here's a mess!
Compositsh & Roller's put a big attachment on the pr ss."

Then broke the editorial heart: he sobbed and said: "Good-bye!"
And forth he went, to some far land, from all his woes to fly.
But ere the second mile was flown he sank in wild despair—
The Wabash line took up his pass and made him pay his fare!

—*Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

A MEXICAN STORY.

Her First Love Letter, and How it Was Answered.

In those Cuban families which have not held themselves aloof from intercourse with foreigners, the gradual influence of modern ideas has done much to soften the rigor of the old system, which debarred the maidens of a Spanish family from intercourse with the opposite sex; but in many families the old regime is still maintained, and the *amante de ventana* is still a common sight in Havana. He may pour forth to his mistress, sitting within the window, his most impassioned vows; she is the star of his life, the light of his soul, the hope of his existence; but with these abstract delights he must rest contented. Toward a favored swain a tiny hand may be extended between the bars, a ribbon or other love-token entrusted; but the barred window is always between them, and the *duena* always within earshot.

While I was in Cuba I was fortunate enough to form the acquaintance of a lady of noble Mexican family, who had been settled in the island for many years. She must have been between sixty and seventy; but except that her hair was snow white and her form somewhat bent, she showed little sign of age, while her skin still preserved its smoothness and her eyes sparkled with the vivacity of youth. She was one of the most charming talkers I have met. One evening, in conversation with her, I alluded to the passage in the 'Barbiere,' where Don Bartolo examines his niece's fingers to see if she has been writing to Almavive. "Surely," I said, "it is out of the nature of things to suppose Don Bartolo would exercise so strict a watch upon his ward."

Dona Juana smiled.

"Well, she said, after a moment's pause, "I will tell you of a case in point, which shows that, when I was a girl, such extreme vigilance was by no means uncommon. I was educated with my sisters at a convent near Mexico. I was the youngest, and when I was fifteen I returned to my father's house. My sisters had married, and I was alone with my father and *duena*. I led a very happy life; whatever I wished for was mine at once; and I was careful not to give utterance to unreasonable desires. In the morning I sat in the house or walked with my *duena;* in the afternoon we drove, my father riding by the side of the carriage. Four things only were denied me: pen, ink, pencil, paper. But I had no one to write to, and I did not feel the restriction a hard one, indeed, I never thought much about it. So you see, senor, that your Don Bartolo is not such an exaggerated character; for my father's views were but those of his countrymen."

"But tell me, senora," said I, "did the time never come when you found these restrictions burdensome?"

"You shall hear," she said; "that is, if you care to listen to the love story of an old woman like myself. I was seated one morning at the window, when I noticed a young cavalier come riding up the street. He was supurbly dressed and mounted; he wore a broad-brimmed sombrero, trimmed with silver lace; his large black riding cloak was lined with scarlet, and his heavy silver spurs jingled as he rode. I thought I never in my life had seen so handsome a cavalier. He saw me sitting at the window, and looked so fixedly at me that I drew the curtain in my embarrassment. He must have turned his horse at the head of the street, for while I was still trembling with excitement, he came riding past again, and this time as he passed he took off his sombrero and bowed. I scarcely slept that night. Next morning, I accompanied my *duena* to mass at the cathedral. As we left the church, I raised up my eyes and saw the cavalier who had bowed to me the day before standing at the entrance. Senor, I need not tell you that I had never had any experience in affairs of the heart; I was fresh from the convent, and had scarcely spoken to any man except my confessor and my father; but I felt instinctively that this handsome gentleman had come there to see me. As we passed I felt his hand touch mine, and a little note was placed between my fingers.

"When we returned to the house, I managed, not without difficulty, to open and read my letter alone. It is fifty years since I received it, and I have it still—my first love letter. Can you enter into the feelings of a Mexican girl when she is told for the first time that her eyes are brighter than the stars, more tender than the gazelle's, and that her heart surely can not be colder than her smile? But I will not weary you with the repetition of my precious little letter, every line of which I still know by heart. I read and re-read it, and then sat down to consider how I was to answer it."

"There your difficulty must have been insurmountable."

"Truly it did at first seem so. Writing materials I had none. Confide in my *duena* I dared not. She was a relative of my father's, stern and severe. Still I was determined to answer the letter. So kind a note; so handsome a cavalier; it would be cruel to leave him without reply. Besides, my heart was enlisted on his side. The letter had to be answered, that was certain; only, how was I to do it?

"I need not tell you, who know something of Spanish life, that my library was extremely select. Indeed, it consisted but of my book of offices and two large books of devotional exhortations. But I had a huge packet of saints' cards I had used at the convent—one for almost every day in the year. I do not know whether you have ever seen such—cards with a picture of the saint or martyr at the top and a prayer addressed to him underneath. Well, I was desperate, and I resolved to sacrifice the saints' cards. I cut out the words needed—and the fervid ejaculations served my purpose well—and thus I composed my letter. Then I took one of my handkerchiefs and sewed each word to it in regular order.

The next morning I was at my window betimes, and it was not long before I saw the cavalier approach on foot. I rolled my handkerchief into a ball, and when he was close to the window, I let it drop at his feet. He picked it up, pressed it to his lips, and hastened away.

"In this manner we corresponded for nearly two months, exchanging handkerchief daily, either at my window, or at the cathedral door. During all this time I had never exchanged a spoken word with this gentleman. He told me who he was, and I rejoiced to learn that his family was equal in position to our own. By this time my pile of saints' cards had been long exhausted, and the books of sermons were sadly mutilated, but they furnished me with the fairest phrases! When the second month had passed, I wrote that I thought he should speak with my father.

"The next day he came, accompanied by his uncle, and proposed formally for my hand. My father readily accepted him, for he was a man of distinction and noble. We were married soon after, and lived for ten years in Mexico. Political disturbances forced us to retire to Cuba, where my husband had estates. I have been twenty years a widow, and have never ceased to regret my loss. So you see, senor, that though I won my husband by deception, yet it was, as it were, forced upon me, and I think in my case it was pardonable. Only, the saints' cards, and those pious books! that was a grievous sin, and I have done penance for it since, I may tell you."

I have given the substance of the story, but the manner of the narration can not be reproduced. The lovely, white-haired old lady, telling her little love story of half a century ago, now with a smile and then a sigh; her soft voice and the tenderness in her eyes as she spoke of her husband and lover would have impressed the most careless listener; and by one who heard her, the story of that evening will not soon be forgotten.—*Tourist's Note Book.*

MINERAL WEALTH.

The Vast Importance of the American Mining Industries.

It will probably surprise many of our readers to know that the value of the mineral substances taken from the ground amounts, every year, to more than four hundred million dollars. This is not the selling value in market, but that of the minerals or metals on the spot where they are produced. The total value in 1884 was about four hundred and thirteen million dollars, which was less by forty millions than for that for 1883. The chief items in this enormous sum were as follows: Coal, one hundred and forty-four million dollars, the average price at the mine being only one dollar and thirty-three cents a ton; gold and silver, eighty million dollars; brick and tile, thirty millions; manufactured fertilizers, twenty-seven millions; iron ore, twenty-two millions; petroleum, twenty millions; building-stone, nineteen millions; lime, eighteen millions; copper, eighteen millions; lead, ten millions. These items make up three hundred and eighty-eight million dollars. No other substance contributed as much as ten millions to the total, which amounts to an average of seven dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. When we consider the immense addition made to the value of these products by manufacture and transportation, the vast importance of the mining industries may be realized. For example, the iron ore consumed during 1884 was valued at only twenty-two and a half millions, but the iron and steel made from it was worth, at the furnaces, one hundred and seven millions. These are figures for a very bad year. The value of mineral products in the next year of good business will probably exceed five hundred million dollars.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE EARTH'S CRUST.

The Influence of the Sun Upon the Solid Part of the Earth.

If we bury a thermometer fifty feet below the surface of the earth the mercury will remain at the same point the year round, in winter and in summer, showing that the influence of the sun does not reach below that depth. If we carry the thermometer fifty feet lower, the mercury will rise in the same ratio for every fifty feet we go down. It can be easily calculated at what depths all known substances will melt. This would not exceed fifty miles. It will be thus seen that the crust—or solid part—of the earth is exceedingly thin, in proportion to the diameter; not so thick as an egg shell, in proportion to the size of the egg. With a crust so thin, constantly cooling, and producing a pressure upon the internal masses, it is not strange that the bed of the ocean should be elevated in a single day, and whole cities have been sunk in the same space of time. The side of a volcanic mountain once broke away, and the livid masses flowed out, forming a river twelve miles wide, which, in its course, melted down six hills six hundred feet high, filling up valleys six hundred feet deep, and spreading over a surface eleven hundred square miles.—*School and Home.*

A Valuable Fresco.

The Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that a few days ago a fresco was discovered by workmen engaged in the process of repairing and restoring the Cathedral Graz, the chief town of Styria. It was simply walled up by a monument erected to a bishop who died in 1570. The fresco is in excellent preservation. It represents the crowning with thorns. The colors are almost fresh, and the figures admirably drawn. The date is assigned to about 1460. Competent judges declare that cleaning is all that will be required to allow the fresco to appear in its original beauty.

—Mushroom-hunting is the favorite diversion of King Humbert of Italy. The amusement has one great superiority over fox-hunting. A mushroom can't run.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

PEARL FISHERIES.

Description of a Peculiar Industry and the Perils That Attend It.

The overfishing of the last fifteen or twenty years is doing for pearls what it did long ago for oysters. Fashion also bears its part in raising prices, and a good set of three black pearl shirt studs can not be got wholesale much under £40. Four years ago they could be had for less than a third of that price. Mother-of-pearl has risen in the market too, and now costs nearly one shilling the pound at the fisheries, where four pounds could be obtained for the same money twelve years back. The fisheries of the Red Sea and the Bay of Bengal are still, however, as celebrated as they ever were in classic days, although the fair can no longer hope for the produce by the peck, as Varro—at second hand—said they used to do: "Altera exorat virum semodium margaritarum." For all the scarcity of pearls, we now get them from also the Sunda isles of the Malay Archipelago, the seas of China and Japan, from Panama Tahiti, the Gambier Islands and Australia. The pearl market is no longer at Rome, at the Margaritarius Porticus; but in the hands of the Amsterdam, Hamburg, London and New York dealers who buy up all this harvest of the sea.

There are numerous bivalves which give pearls, bad, indifferent or better; but the true pearl-oyster—if oyster it can be called, for it is exactly like an exaggerated cockle—is the *Mytilus Margaritiferus,* or *Pintadinaem,* which measures from four to six inches in diameter and an inch and a half in thickness. The oceanic variety differs from the East Indian, and gives a finer gem. The Tuamotu archipelago, to the east of the Society Islands, is perhaps the greatest pearl-fishery in the world. Of its eighty islands there are only some half dozen whose waters do not produce the pearl-oyster. The natives of this group know no industry but fishing. Men, women and children, they all dive like sea-fowl, and the women are the most expert. Two women especially of Faiti, and one of Anaa or Chain island, are well known in this trade—more dreadful far than sapphire gathering—for plunging into twenty-five fathoms of water, in the teeth of the sharks, and remaining as long as three whole minutes under water. A famous diver of Anaa escaped not long ago from a shark with the loss of a breast and an arm, and many of them go down never to come up again. If they make too many plunges in their day's work at the beginning of the season, which comprises the summer months, from November to February, they bring on hemorrhage or congestion; and after some years passed in the occupation paralysis is certain. Few of these divers work for themselves, but can earn four shillings a day from the pearl-traders. With a wooden tube some sixteen inches long, ten inches square, and glazed at one end, they prospect from their boats the bottom of these translucid seas; the glass end, which is put into the water, serving the purpose of suppressing the eye-puzzling surface-ripple.

The diver of the Persian Gulf or of Ceylon attaches a weight of some twenty pounds to his feet to aid in his descent, and carries seven or eight pounds more of ballast in a belt. He protects both eyes and ears with oiled cotton, bandages his mouth, and goes down forty feet with a rope. He remains down from fifty-three to eighty seconds, and helps himself up again by the rope. But the Pacific diver practices the conjurer's boast of "no preparation." Just before the plunge he or she draw a full breath rapidly three or four times running, and finally, with the lungs full of air, drops feet first to the bottom, not forty feet, but twenty-five or thirty fathoms (150 feet to 180 feet), and comes to the surface again with extraordinary swiftness, unaided in my way. Each dive generally lasts from sixty to ninety seconds; and only very occasionally the astonishing maximum of three minutes. The divers hardly ever bring up more than one oyster at a time; but this is chosen as likely to contain pearls by some fancied rule of thumb of their own, grounded on age, form and color; and they hold the shells tightly together as they mount, lest the envious oyster should shed the pearl, which the divers themselves are very quick to conceal by swallowing if the employer's eye is not fixed upon them. Diving-bells have been introduced by some houses in the trade; but the natives will no longer work in them, saying they bring on early paralysis of the legs.

Like his edible relative, the pearl-oyster also has his enemies and parasites. A flat fish called *tahereta* by the natives of this Polynesian archipelago makes great ravages among the young fry; it resembles the eagle-ray, which is so destructive in European oyster-beds. There is another, a long fish with powerful jaws for crunching the full-grown oyster, which is called the *oni* or *kotohe,* and does not seem to have been identified by naturalists. There are also two univalve shell-fish—a murex, which spends its time boring holes through the oyster, and a pholade, which scoops a nest for itself in the upper shell, just as its fellows do in the rocks of our own coasts. But the worst pest of all is probably a marine worm, locally called the needle-worm, which pierces a network of galleries, like the book-worm or the teredo, between the outer and inner surface of the shells, and so ruins the mother-of pearl; which when so damaged is known in the trade as worm-eaten. There is a small parasitical sponge, too, which stains or "spots" the mother-of-pearl. Polypi ascidiane and serpulæ all mingle in the fray; and while the older crabs remove the young oysters from their beds with their nippers to be eaten at leisure, the crab fry get inside and billet themselves at bed and board on the grown oyster until they have eaten their host out of house and home. It is very possible that some of these enemies are the irritant causes of the pearls; in the center of which there is always some foreign substance, such as a grain of sand or a fish's egg. A great number of small pearls are sometimes found in one bivalve; one with 115, from Elizabeth or Toas Island, in the Tuamotu group, was shown in Paris in 1878. Some pearls reach a great size; and one from Panama, which was presented to Philip II., of Spain, in 1579, is recorded to have been as big as a pigeon's egg.

Imitation pearls—and admirable imitation the most of them are—are not uncommon just now. They were first invented in 1656 by one Jaquin, a French enameler on glass. The little glass globules of which they consist are first lined with a mixture of isinglass and "essence of the East," and then stuffed with melted wax. This essence d'Orient is made of the pearly matter which is found at the base of the scales of the whiting, preserved in ammonia.—*St. James' Gazette.*

PETROLEUM.

The Great Success Attending Its Use as Fuel.

The use of petroleum refuse as fuel began at Baku, where enormous quantities of the crude oil has been suffered to run to waste for years before this mode of utilizing it was discovered. As the refuse, called astatka there, costs only sixty cents on the spot, and as a ton of it is equal to a ton and a half of coal for making steam, it rapidly came into favor after mechanical skill had devised proper methods of applying it. At the present time the single firm of Nobel Bros. at Baku turns out 450,000 tons a year, and all the steam marine of the Caspian, together with the locomotives of the Transcaucasian Railway system and several of the railways of Southeastern Russia burn it alone. In applying the oil it is pulverized by a jet of steam in a very simple way, and by this process the combustion is perfect. There is no smoke, no soot, no clinker, no residue whatever, and no waste. The flame is entirely under control, can be raised or lowered instantly, and as instantly extinguished. Wherever coal is scarce and dear the astatka furnishes an ideal fuel, and while the flashing test is much lower than that of refined petroleum, experience shows that it can be handled without any danger. On the Caspian large steamers fully laden with oil have burned this fuel for ten years without a single accident.

The Russian experiment has now been transferred to California, where the Central Pacific Railroad Company has recently introduced crude petroleum into nearly all its steamers, including the Oakland ferryboats. The oil is obtained in the State, some of it at Ventura and some from wells not long struck near Livermore on the line of the Western Pacific Branch. The method of application is practically identical with the Russian—namely: by a steam jet. The nozzle is flattened so that the pulverized oil is blown in a sheet of flame into the fire-box and under the boiler tubes. The San Francisco *Chronicle* states that the results so far have been most satisfactory. On the freight steamer Thoroughfare "the cost of oil as fuel was found to be 44 per cent. less for the first five months than for the corresponding period a year ago." On the great Central Pacific transfer steamer Solano, which carries a whole freight-train of cars at a load across the straits at Benecia leading into the San Francisco bay, the saving has been less hitherto; but as the oil costs four dollars for one hundred gallons as against seven dollars a ton for coal, and as one hundred gallons of oil make as much steam as one ton of coal, the general average of economy is obviously high, to say nothing of the saving in stokers' wages. It is already demonstrated, in fact, by these successful tests that no region which possesses petroleum, or can obtain it economically, need be dependent upon coal for fuel for manufacturing or transportation, and it is equally certain that eventually the refuse oil will be utilized for household fuel, as has already been done in some parts of Russia.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NAPOLEON AND LOUISIANA.

The Circumstance That Led to the Sale of a Great Territory.

In 1801 Louisiana was ceded to France by a secret treaty, which, however, did not take effect until March, 1803; and the month following Napoleon sold the newly-recovered colony to the United States for four millions sterling. He was about to rush into war with the English, and saw that it would be sure to fall into their hands. "They have twenty war-ships in the Gulf of Mexico!" he exclaimed passionately to his Ministers. "I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. The American Commissioners only require of me one town in Louisiana; but I already consider the colony as entirely lost." Walking in the garden of St. Cloud, he said to Marbois, whom he trusted more at the time than Talleyrand: "Well, you have charge of the treasury. Let them give you one hundred million francs, pay their own claims, and take the whole country." When the minister said something about the rights of the colonists: "Send your maxims to the London market," retorted the future Emperor with characteristic cynicism.

And so Louisiana became a State of the Union before France became an empire, thereby escaping many tribulations and securing a prosperity which, notwithstanding wars, foreign and civil, tornadoes, floods, epidemics, and some other vicissitudes, has gone on increasing, and, so far, shows no sign of having reached its apogee. Bienville's huts have developed into a city of 216,000 inhabitants, with 560 miles of streets, 140 miles of tramways, and property estimated at $112,000,000. Though the imports of New Orleans are light, no other American city save New York has so great an annual export. Her magnificent harbor is crowded with shipping, and in 1883 more than two million bales of cotton passed her gates for home and foreign markets.—*The Spectator.*

A Mysterious Joke.

A joke is a mystery to some people. In a certain court in this State, on a time, the proceedings were delayed by the failure of a witness named Sarah Mony to arrive. After waiting a long time for Sarah the court concluded to wait no longer, and, wishing to crack his little joke, remarked: "This court will adjourn without Sarah-Mony." Everybody laughed, except one man, who sat in solemn meditation for five minutes, and then burst into a hearty guffaw, exclaiming: "I see it! I see it!" When he went home he tried to tell the joke to his wife. "There was a witness named Marah Mony who didn't come," said he, "and so the court said: 'We'll adjourn without Mary Mony.'" "I don't see any point to that," said his wife. "I know it," said he. "I didn't at first; but you will in about five minutes."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Some time ago, Joseph Arnold, a bank cashier, died and left the town of Derby, Ct., thirty shares of the stock of his bank. Attached to the gift was the condition that the town was not to touch the money until it amounted to $5,000,000. At the time of Mr. Arnold's death the shares were worth $5,000. Local mathematicians calculated that it would take 200 years for the money to accumulate to the amount of $5,000,000. It was too long to wait, and a town meeting has voted to give up all claims to the money, which now reverts to Cashier Arnold's heirs-at-law.—*Hartford Post.*

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CIRCUIT COURT.

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Jas. B. Garnett.....Commonwealth's Att'y
R. T. Underwood.....Clerk
John Boyd.....Sheriff

QUARTERLY COURT.

W. P. Winfree.....Judge

Fourth Monday in April, July, October and January.

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First Monday in each month.

W. P. Winfree.....Presiding Judge
E. G. Sebree, Jr.....County Attorney
John W. Breathitt.....County Clerk

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Third Monday in November, February, March and August.

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H. Ferguson.....City Attorney
A. B. Long.....Jailor

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Meets first Tuesday in each month, under city court room.

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CHRISTIAN—N. W. Corner 9th and Liberty Sts. Rev. L. W. Welsh, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—Seventh St., bet., Virginia and Clay, Rev. A. C. Biddle, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

EPISCOPAL—N. W. Corner 6th and Liberty Sts., Rev. J. W. Venable, Rector. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday morning.

CATHOLIC—Ninth Street, near Belmont, Rev. R. P. Feehan, priest. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

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MAIN ST. BAPTIST, (Colored)—Corner Main and 4th Sts. Rev. E. Richey, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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CHURCH HILL, No. 109—Church Hill, Ky, Jno. W. McGaughey, W. M.; A. M. Henry Sect'y.; J. B. Walker, Business Agent.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Hopkinsville Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M.—Meets at Masonic Hall, 3d story in Thompson Block, 1st Monday night in each month.

Oriental Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.—Stated convocation 3d Monday of each month at Masonic Hall.

Commandery No. 6, K. T.—Meets 4th Monday in each month in Masonic Hall.

Royal Arcanum, Hopkinsville, Council, No. 554.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays in each month.

Mooryan Council, No. 8, Chosen Friends—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays in each month.

Christian Lodge, No. 830, Knights of Honor.—Lodge meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 28, K. of P.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Seventh and Main.

Endowment Rank, K. of P.—Meets 3d Monday in every month.

Knights of the Golden Cross.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month.

Ancient Order of United Workmen—Time of meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesdays in each month.

Green River Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday night at I. O. O. F. Hall.

Mercy Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F.—Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

G. A. R.—Chas. L. White, Post. Maj. J. W. Breathitt, Comd'r. Meets 3rd Monday night in each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

COLORED LODGES.

Union Benevolent Society.—Lodge meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings in each month at Hooser & Overshiner's Hall.

Freedom Lodge, No. 75, T. B. F.—Lodge meets on 1st and 3d Tuesday nights at Postell's Hall.

Musadora Temple, No. 38, S. of F. Lodge meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Postell's Hall.

Hopkinsville Lodge, No. 1699, G. U. O. of O. F.—Lodge meets 2d and 4th Monday nights in Hooser & Overshiner's Hall.

Mystic Tie Lodge No. 1907, G. N. O. of F.—Lodge meets 1st and 3d Wednesday nights at Hooser & Overshiner's Hall.

Evening Star, No. 26, D. of S.—Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Corner 8th and Main.

District Magistrates' Court.

1—HOPKINSVILLE—A. H. Anderson, 4th Tuesdays. P. F. Rodgers, 3rd Saturdays.

2—MT. VERNON—J. D. Steele, 4th Saturdays. M. A. Fritz, 3rd Thursdays.

3—PEMBROKE—J. R. Penick, 2nd Saturdays. B. D. Lackey, 2nd Thursdays.

4—LONGVIEW—L. O. Garrott, 2nd Saturdays. Thos. H. Major, 2nd Fridays.

5—LAFAYETTE—J. T. Coleman, 3rd Wednesdays. C. B. Fraser, 3rd Mondays.

6—UNION SCHOOL HOUSE—J. W. McGaughey, 3rd Saturdays. M. A. Littlefield, 4th Fridays.

7—HAMBY—R. D. Martin, 3rd Saturdays. Thos. Martin, 4th Saturdays.

8—FRUIT HILL—J. H. Cavanah, last Mondays, J. A. Boyd, 3rd Saturdays.

9—SCATES' MILL—J. R. Fuller, 4th Wednesdays. J. H. Durham, 4th Mondays.

10—GARRETTSBURG—Austin Peay, 3rd Thursdays. Rufus Rives, 4th Thursdays.

11—BAINBRIDGE—H. B. Clark, last Saturdays Jas. M. P'Pool, 4th Tuesdays.

12—CASEY—N. G. Brasher, 4th Saturdays. W. E. Warfield, 3rd Saturdays.

13—STUART'S—Geo. H. Myers, 4th Thursdays, Jesse Bass, 4th Wednesdays.

14—WILSON—W. D. Ferguson, 4th Tuesdays. Geo. N. Johnson, 4th Saturdays.

15—CROFTON—M. B. Brown, 4th Fridays. Jno. S. Long, 3rd Fridays.

All of the Magistrates hold their regular quarterly courts in the months of March, June, September and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The regular Court of Claims, composed of the County Judge, County Attorney and the Magistrates above named, convenes 3rd Mondays in May and October.

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