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HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

[1y Jan 1-'85]

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R. R. BOURNE, DENTIST.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Oct. tf

Campbell & Medley

DENTISTS.

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Jan-8-85-1y

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—BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF—

PILSENER EXPORT BEER.

Office, 214 Upp. Seventh St., EVANSVILLE, IND.

Sept.30-1.f

BETHEL

Female College.

A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

The spring session will open on Monday, Jan. 18th, 1886 and continue 20 weeks. Eight teachers. Terms as heretofore. For catalogue or information apply to

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Sept. 1-1y.

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SALE STABLE.

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Buggies, Hacks, Driving and Saddle Horses always ready. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Horses and mules bought and sold. Coach to meet all trains.

Jan18 1y

WHICH WILL IT BE?

Which will it be? As the day declines,
And two souls walk together,
They look at the spot where the sun still shines,
In the beautiful autumn weather.

They talk of their lives since love began,
And the two walk on together,
A tender woman; a robust man;
In the beautiful autumn weather.

Along they wander as night shuts down,
And held by a mystic tether,
One path they walk, as they leave the town,
In the beautiful autumn weather.

And the morning dawns on a new grave, cleft
In the sand, on the withered heather,
And one is away, and one is bereft;
In the beautiful autumn weather.

And the bright sun shines, as his face looks down,
And the cold world cares not whether
It be two, or one, that returns to town,
In the beautiful autumn weather.

But the lonely soul, that is left, well knows
Of the unseen mystic tether
That holds its gaze, where the love light glows,
In the beautiful autumn weather.

—*Augustus Carrey, in Detroit Free Press.*

THE WIFE MARKET.

Ambiguous Phraseology of Matrimonial Advertisements.

Matrimonial advertisements are becoming more and more common in the country. One would suppose that they are found to succeed, otherwise their number would not increase as it does. It is not always, however, that advertisements succeed. The following is an instance of a contrary result:

"The middle-aged widower who advertised three weeks ago is still a candidate for matrimony. Many letters are missing by not giving explicit and proper directions." How sad!—is *still* a candidate for matrimony! Did he, perhaps, confess to "incumbrances" in his previous advertisement, or is it because he is middle aged and a widower that he has not been appreciated in the course of three whole weeks? And he is evidently such an unsuspecting, simple-minded, trustful man. Some men would have thought that if no letter came no letters had been written; but not so the middle-aged widower. He, on the contrary, is full of faith. He is sure that many ladies have written; they must have used a wrong address. Is it yet too late for us to point out to the fair sex how invaluable a husband with such ready explanatory theories would be to ladies who love liberty? The middle-aged widower does not deserve to be disappointed; but we can scarcely hold the same view of a middle-aged lady's case:

"A lady of middle age, with no gentleman acquaintances, would like to form an acquaintance with a gentleman—from middle age to sixty—with a view to matrimony." Now in the first place, does this mean that the acquaintanceship is to last from middle age to sixty, with a view to eventual matrimony? That sort of arrangement would certainly not suit an eager young fellow like the middle-aged widower whom a delay of even three weeks could drive into that plaintive "still a candidate." But, further than this, the lady makes two capital blunders, which will probably prove fatal to her wishes. She should have represented herself as surrounded by troops of ardent admirers none of whom quite come to her ideal standard, and she should have chosen some less offensive phrase than from "middle age to sixty," supposing it to refer to the age of the gentleman, and not to the duration of the courtship. That phrase will infallibly offend all matrimonial men of sixty. We should imagine that the middle-aged widower is close upon sixty, else he would describe himself as "in the prime of life," and yet the wording of the advertisement implies that sixty is old. On the other hand, men from forty to fifty will not allow that they are middle-aged, they leave that for fellows of sixty. Here is a proposal whose full beauties does not come out on a mere cursory glance.

"A gentleman of medium age and a good mercantile business desires the acquaintance of a lady, from twenty-five to forty years of age, for a wife. His lady acquaintance in the city, very limited, is of a retiring, modest disposition." Observe the delicacy of the gentleman of middle age. He does not address himself to principals, but to friends of principals. He wants as a wife the acquaintance of a lady from twenty-five to forty years of age. How old the wished-for wife is to be he does not say, nor yet why her friend should be from twenty-five to forty years of age. His second sentence, too, is ambiguous: "His lady acquaintance in this city, very limited, is of a retiring, modest disposition." Possibly it embodies a complaint, and, if so, it is unwise, for it casts a reflection upon his readers. It amounts to saying that he can not get on with the retiring and modest ladies, and so seeks for a wife among that opposite class which advertises or answers advertisements.

What does a "middle-aged gentleman" mean who "desires the acquaintance of a poor young lady," and adds in parenthesis, "an orphan preferred?" Can it be that he objects to the idea of a mother-in-law? or is it that there is something wrong about him which a natural protector could find out? On the other hand, it may be that he is so deficient in personal attractions—about which very little is said in these advertisements, and as compared with income—that he thinks he will have a better chance with the "poor and helpless" class. "A bashful young" man does not look for an orphan, he confesses that "a pretty foot is his passion," in connection with "flaxen hair and blue eyes," not knowing, perhaps, in his bashfulness, that these three excellences are rare. "A young soldier" is not so bashful as the "bashful young man." He wanders through involved sentences with much confusion of first and third person, and at last, feeling that he has rather made a mess of it, bursts out in plain English:

"I am quite anxious to marry, if I can find some one suited to my mind, in about one year hence, when my term of service expires. None but those who are sincerely disposed to look this matter square in the face need reply." The military profession brings us to two advertisements, which appear next each other in the columns of a Western paper.

"Three young gentlemen, now serving in the United States Artillery, whose terms of service will shortly expire, are desirous of opening a correspondence with a few young ladies with a view to matrimony. Address in sincerity, with carte de visite, if agreeable, XXB."

"Three young ladies, interested in gallant soldiers, wish to open correspondence with any who lack lady friends at home. We have albums in which to store such photographs as we may receive."

"With carte de visite, if agreeable," is ambiguous. Is it but to say, in other words: "If you are ugly don't send your pictures?" But that little difficulty sinks into insignificance in the presence of the awful idea—what would the ladies have done if they themselves had been four or the young gentlemen two? How could they ever have decided which of the sisterhood should retire from the competition?

In connection with matrimonial questions, some papers announce the most wonderful feats of clairvoyance and astrology, one lady, however, declaring that "clairvoyance has nothing to do with astrology, and those professed astrologists who advertise as clairvoyants are arrant impostors." Here is a specimen:

"Astonishing! Madame M., seventh daughter, has foresight to tell how soon and how often you marry, and all you wish to know, even your thoughts, or no pay; twenty-five cents. Gentlemen not admitted."

Now, "gentlemen not admitted" is a libel on the fair sex. It means to say that it won't do to let men into the secrets of the future which matrimony will reveal. Madame M. has a great pull upon other astrologists in this fact that she is a seventh daughter; but even here she is cut out by Madame Z., who is "the great seventh daughter," still Madame S., who can not command such a weird pedigree, is nothing daunted by the claims of her rivals and with great courage opens fire as follows:

"Caution—Look out! Good news for all! $5,000 reward for any one who can equal Madame S!"

Let us hope that Madame S. is clearer in her predictions than in her composition, as witness the following:

"Drunkenness cured, and numbers free. Ladies, take notice, you that have been deceived by false lovers, you that have been unfortunate in life, call on this great European clairvoyant and astrologist. Mrs. B. would not object to this combination of clairvoyance and astrology for it is these facts which induce her to say that her equal is not to be found, which is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her that this is no humbug."

The frankest lady of all hails from the Bowery, Madame W., who honestly warns people what they are to expect if they go to her with valuable property on their persons.

"Madame W., clairvoyant and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen!" She is, of course, the greatest wonder in the world, and probably the greatest nuisance, for her strong point is that she restores drunken and unfaithful husbands. We should have said that the poor wives were much better without them.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A RANK FRAUD.

An Official Wire Deserves the Contempt of All Eating-House Keepers.

"Why, hello, Busby. What's the matter? You don't seem to be getting along very well."

"No, I am pretty well done up."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, you know I was keeping a railroad eating-house."

"Yes, and I thought you were making money."

"I was, but they have taken the privilege away from me."

"Why did they do that?"

"Well, you see, they appointed an eating-house inspector some time ago. His duty is to go over the line, like a detective, eat at all the places and report the poor ones. The eating-house keepers had no means of knowing when the inspector was coming or of identifying him when he did arrive. Well, a week or so ago, shortly after a train load of people had sat down to my tables, I heard one man, speaking in an undertone, ask his companion: 'How do you like your position as eating-house inspector?' That was enough for me. I approached the two gentlemen and asked them to sit over at another table. They did so and I fed them on the fat of the land. I gave them wine—gave them the best of everything. Well, the next day my bill of fare was very naturally cut down. For a time I could afford to let the guests take their chances. One day, during the drought, an old fellow came along. He turned up his nose at everything. Finally I told him that if he didn't like my house he could get out. He went out and the conductor came to me and said: 'I intended to tell you that the old fellow who just went out is the eating-house inspector, but I forgot it.'

"'You must be mistaken. The eating-house inspector passed here several days ago. I believe you were here at the time.'

"'Whom do you mean? One of those fellows that sat over there?' pointing to a small table. Those fellows that ordered so much wine?'

"'Yes. Wasn't one of them an inspector?'

"'Well, no. They keep a rawhide house about fifty miles from here.'

"I rushed out after the genuine inspector. I found him eating lunch with an immigrant. I asked him if he would not come in and get something. He replied that it would be easy enough to go in, but believed that getting something to eat was impossible. I told him that it would afford me great pleasure to give him the best meal he ever saw, but he took up a fat piece of the immigrant's pork, bit out a piece and replied: 'No, I believe not. I never could stand fasting.'

"Well, that settled me. The next day I received notification to vacate the house. I hate to be imposed on and I think that the eating-house inspecting system is a rank and poisonous fraud."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Wear and Tear of Gold.

The annual loss of gold by attrition, shipwreck, fires, etc., is very small, not quite two tons, or £280,000. According to Jevons, gold coin loses two per cent. in one hundred years—that is, £140,000 per annum on the actual amount, £736,000,000. The loss by shipwreck can not possibly be higher than one-sixth of the ratio of loss in sea borne merchandise—say £2 for every £1,000 shipped, and as the quantity of sea borne gold in 1871–80 averaged £50,400,000 per annum, the loss by shipwreck would be £101,000. If we allow £32,000 for loss by fires, we make up a total wear and tear of £280,000 or two tons, the existing stock being a trifle under 11,000 tons. McCulloch used to reckon for jewelers, loss, wear and tear, etc., about ¼ per cent, which would be nearly £4,000,000 a year of our present stock.—*Contemporary Review.*

TORNADOES.

The Result of Eight Years' Investigation By a Signal Service Officer.

Lieutenant John P. Finley, of the Signal Corps, has been studying the phenomena of tornadoes for the past eight years. Tornadoes are now so well understood that it is believed that trustworthy warning can soon be sent out to the localities threatened. In fact, experimental predictions have been made for a year, with good result. According to Lieutenant Finley, tornadoes have distinctly marked characteristics and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones or northeasters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, ometimes reaches the enormous rate of 2,000 miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northwest, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms sometimes follow them a few miles away.

There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions, the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of low barometric pressure, and at a distance of from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its lowest barometer lies and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements into the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon. Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August inclusive. It is also a frequent visitor to two other regions. These are, first, a strip along the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February and March. The second includes a portion of Southern and Central Ohio, a large portion of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York and a corner of each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is in season only during August and September.

The conditions which are favorable to the creation of tornadoes are present when a cool, dry current of air meets a warm, moist current, bringing wide extremes both of temperature and humidity into close proximity. The cool, dry currents come from the north, but such as flow over the Great Lakes pick up in their course both moisture and heat and their destructive forces are thus neutralized. Those blowing from the Northwest, down over the dry plains of Manitoba and Dakota, carry something of their Arctic characteristics far South, and if in their course they meet one of the heat and vapor, laden breezes coming up from the Gulf the war of the elements begins at the point of contact. The storm always has its birth in the upper air. Its first visible manifestation being the ominous funnel-shaped cloud, whose pendant trunk is in form not unlike that of an elephant. Within it the furies are confined, and when and where its point touches the earth the path of destruction begins. When the isotherm of the morning signal map shows the advancing columns of air, with their wide contrasts of temperature, in proximity; when the general storm center is in that relative position which seems necessary to the exercise of its mysterious influence; when the pressure is low toward the east, disclosing a vacuum into which the deflected currents may advance without obstruction—when all these conditions combine it should become but a simple problem for the experts to determine with reasonable probability from the wind velocities whether the threatening line of contact will have advanced to or beyond the tornado's accustomed haunts by the time of day when the powers of mischief shall be loosed.—*Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

PERFUNCTORY HOSPITALITY.

Invitations That Often Mean Nothing—Purely Formal Requests.

The writer had been entertained for the first time at the house of a certain hospitable old gentleman, and both were sitting, with half an hour to wait for the arrival of the carriage in which the host proposed to take the guest to the railway station, when the former said: "I want to have you be sure to come and see me again, and if you don't have any business calls this way, come without them." He then added, apologetically: "I suppose I ought to have said this when bidding you good-bye at the station, but I like to say things when I think of them." There was a charming naturalness in the old gentleman's invitation, and a whole-souled hospitality that were not to be misunderstood. They would have been almost totally lost if the invitation had been reserved for a last act of formality, as many are in the habit of doing. One may be justified in taking very little stock in "come and see me again," when accompanied with a "good-bye." Though a suitable feeling may stand behind the invitation in such case, yet it is not to be compared to the certainty that exists in the less formal mode. If one is staying at a friend's house for a portion of the day and is about to leave just before meal time, he must not think of accepting an invitation to remain for the meal when it is made at the time of departure, the guest, perhaps, with hat and cane in hand. The host could not say in plainer language: "Stop and dine with me; I do not expect that you will, and rather hope that you will not, though you have a license to force yourself upon me." Yet, how many people there are who issue their invitations in just this formal way, as if to get the credit for hospitality without conferring it upon any one.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Bears have increased greatly in numbers in Oregon since the great wind-storm of January, 1880, which threw down a large amount of timber and rendered the woods almost impassable in some parts of the State, thus preventing the hunting of bears with dogs.—*Chicago Times.*

STUDENTS' DUELS.

Disgraceful Battles Seen by an Englishman at a German University Town.

Having received an invitation to be present at a series of duels about to be fought one afternoon in July at Wurzburg, I drove with my friend, a student of former days, a distance of about three miles from the city, when we alighted and the *fiacre* was discharged. Although such meetings were an open secret, all concerned used their best endeavors to throw the police off the scent. We walked along the high road for about half a mile, and then struck into a thickish wood, proceeded some six hundred or seven hundred yards, passed one of the many student sentinels posted at certain distances on vantage ground, and one hundred yards beyond the *redette* we came to a clear level space well sheltered from the heat of the sun—it was now 2:30 p. m.—by the tall overhanging trees in full leaf, where a number of young men were assembled. I was here introduced to the senior student, a man of mature years, who, after telling me that he had fought ninety-four duels, explained the nature of the proceedings about to take place, which he was to direct, assisted by certain umpires. I was the only stranger present. On the ground were two small casks of beer, a third containing water, a diminutive camp table upon which were spread numerous bandages, some lint plasters, and sundry medicaments, and a camp stool. The students shook hands with each other in a friendly way, smoked their pipes, and conversed in an undertone until a muster roll was called, to which twenty-four replied.

The business of the meeting then commenced. The names of two students of different universities being called, they prepared for combat by removing their hats, coats, waistcoats, collars and ties, and protecting their necks, breasts, arms and thighs with stout pads, and their eyes with stout metal spectacles, which also cover the temples, their heads and faces being otherwise wholly exposed. Having shaken hands, the combatants set to slashing at each other with all the skill of which they were masters, the seconds promptly interfering at the smallest exhibition of temper or passion. The surgeon in attendance had no easy berth, blood gushing forth on both sides, three, four, five times, until one or the other gave in.

The antagonists seemed fairly matched, except in one encounter, when a lad of sixteen or seventeen years, a novice, was pitted against a man of double his age. The boy's blood flowed freely, his face and head being hacked until both were completely covered with bandages, he meanwhile refusing to lower his sword, until it at last fairly dropped out of his hand. He was then led off and seated on the grass, when he immediately called for his pipe. "That youth," whispered my friend, "will be in a state of high fever to-night; he will have to keep his bed for the next three or four weeks, and he may even succumb to the effects of his wounds." This chanced to be the third encounter, and I turned away sick at heart and would have taken my leave but I was asked not to go until the end.

Thus were fought twelve duels. I hurried away so soon as I obtained permission, and my friend and I returned to town on foot, having kept the wood the greater part of the way. There was no bantering or chaffing during the proceedings, which were conducted in a most orderly manner, beer being liberally passed to those who asked for it, some of whom, it struck me, must have been uncommonly thirsty.

One feature is worth special mention. Like most young men, many students were accompanied by their dogs, and before any swords were crossed these animals were firmly chained to the smaller trees around. Upon inquiring the reason, I was told that instances of the nose of a combatant being sliced off were sufficiently frequent to necessitate such a precaution, for that member of the face had sometimes disappeared when dogs were lose, and this to the permanent disfigurement of the wounded man; whereas, if the nasal organ were instantly picked up, it was restored to its place by the surgeon. The swords used were of the length of an ordinary foil, the blades being narrow, flexible and keen-edged.

Now, the strangest part of the story is this, that these sickening fights were not the consequence of any bona fide insult offered by one university to the other. When students were dull and diversion was needed, a student would go up to the student of some other university and call him a *Schafskopf*, or say "*Na, Du bist ein dummer Junge!*" This was at once resented by the mettle and skill of each university being put to test by recourse to the baneful encounters I have described. The same night I attended at a *Kneipe* or beer-house, where some fifty or sixty youths sat at a long table, with huge *Schopfen* in front of them filled with beer. In the chair was the senior student, but none of those who had been engaged were present. I sat from nine to eleven listening to some very pretty and inspiring songs, sung in chorus, the rapidity with which the *Schopfen* were emptied and refilled being inconceivable.—*Captain J. B. Telfer, R. N., in London Times.*

A BIG TORTOISE.

The Monster Sea-Turtle Found in Kansas, and How It Came There.

The discoverer of the gigantic extinct sea-turtle found near Fort Wallace, in Western Kansas, first observed the large bony shields projecting from a bluff near Butte Creek. They were carefully taken out and brought to Philadelphia, where the restoration was made. The fore-flippers alone were nearly five feet long, while its expanse from the tip of one extended flipper to another was about seventeen feet. The question may arise, how did this sea-turtle become buried in a bluff in the State of Kansas? A natural supposition would be that Kansas is the bed of a former ocean, and so it is. Ages ago, in what is called by geologists the Cretaceous Period, that part of the world was the bed of a great sea, in which the great turtle swam, together with other monsters of curious shape and appearance. Gradually the crust of the earth was raised, the water fell back, or became inclosed, and left the inhabitants of the Cretaceous Sea high and dry, to be covered by the earth and preserved for us to study ages afterward.

The shores of this ancient ocean are easily found and followed by geologists. Its extent has been traced on our Western plains by the bleaching and disintegrating remains that have been found, upon and beneath the surface.—*Charles Frederick Holder, in St. Nicholas.*

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

First Monday in March and September.

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

QUARTERLY COURT.

W. P. Winfree ..... Judge

Fourth Monday in April, July, October and January.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

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

HOPKINSVILLE CITY COURT.

Third Monday in November, February, March and August.

J. C. Brasher ..... Judge
H. Ferguson ..... City Attorney
A. B. Long ..... Jailor

CITY COUNCIL.

R. T. Petree ..... Chairman
W. M. Hill, Geo. O. Thompson, F. J. Brownell, E. B. Long, J. M. Starling, D. J. Hooser.

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

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST—Main St., between 10th and 11th. Rev. J. S. Prestridge, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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.

METHODIST—S. W. Corner 9th and Clay Sts. Rev. E. W. Bottomley, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—S. E. Corner 7th and Liberty Sts., Rev. Montgomery May, pastor Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

NINTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN—S. E. Corner 9th and Liberty Sts., Rev. W. L. Nourse, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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. E. P. Feehan, priest. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

VIRGINIA ST., BAPTIST, (Colored)—N. W. Corner Virginia and 14th Sts., Rev. E. Williams, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, (Colored)—S. E. Corner Liberty and 11th Sts. Rev. J. M. Mitchell pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9 A. M. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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.

COUNTY GRANGES.

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

CASKY, No. 38—Casky Ky. Thos. L. Graham, W. M.; Winston Henry, Sect'y.; Jno. C. Boxley, Business Agent. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

HOPKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.—Open on Tuesdays and Fridays, except during vacation, from 9 a. m. to 4. p. m. Free to all pupils of the Hopkinsville Public Schools above the fourth year grade. Annual fee, $1 to all others.

C. H. DIETRICH, Librarian.

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 2d 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.

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

Christian Lodge, No. 820, Knights of Honor.—Lodge meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 38, 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 dights at Postell's Hall.

Mosadora 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. 1967, 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.

Distriot Magistrates' Court.

1—HOPKINSVILLE—A. H. Anderson, 4th Tuesdays. P. F. Hodgers, 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—HANBY—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—RAINSBIDGE—H. B. Clark, last Saturdays Jas. M. P'Pool, 4th Tuesdays.

12—CASKY—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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