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PETROLEUM WELLS.

The Selection and First Tapping of Promising Spots.

Prospectors in selecting a promising spot to test new territory are often influenced by a "belt theory", first advanced by a man named Angell. In a general way his idea has been verified by experience. It proceeded upon the hypothesis that oil lies in belts or pools having a northeast and a southwest trend, sometimes called the "forty-five degree line." In districts known to be oil-bearing the wells are frequently located near the boundary of the owner's property. The object is to drain as much of his neighbor's oil as possible, for there are no partitions in the subterranean chambers corresponding to the lines of surface ownership. The driller's motto is "first come, first served," hence there is generally a race to see who shall first tap nature's till.

When the exact spot for the well has been determined upon, a well-hole is dug about fifteen feet in depth, and if solid rock is not reached, a wrought-iron pipe eight to twelve inches in diameter is driven down to it. Above this is erected the "derrick", a pyramidal structure of heavy timbers, generally seventy-two feet in height. At each side is located a fifteen to twenty horse-power engine, which operates a walking-beam to which is attached a heavy cable and the drilling apparatus.

This consists of four parts. The upper one is called the "sinker-bar", about eighteen feet in length; next come the "jars", seven feet in length; then the "auger-stem", about thirty feet long, of three and one-quarter inch cold rolled steel; and finally, at the end of this is a "bit" three feet in length. Thus equipped, steam is turned on, and the ponderous weight of two thousand to three thousand pounds, alternately raised and dropped, as in a pile-driver, drives the bit into the rock at the average rate of sixty to one hundred feet daily. After drilling for some time the tools are hoisted and a fresh bit is inserted. Meanwhile a "sand pump" or "bailer", a cylindrical tube with valves opening inward, is dropped down the hole to remove detritus or water. A "casing" is fitted snugly to the walls of the well to keep out the water; and when it is necessary to pump the oil, the well is tubed. The tube is about two inches in diameter, around which a rubber packer is inserted just above the oil and gas bearing rock. This cuts off the escape of the gas, forcing it up through the tube, and causing the well to flow. The bore of the well varies from eight to six inches, and its depth varies with the geological formation, averaging perhaps twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet, and sometimes reaching twenty-five hundred.

The cost of a well naturally depends upon its location, depth and character of rock. The owner generally erects the derrick, engine and tank, at an average expense of fifteen hundred dollars, and then contracts with a driller to furnish the tools and sink a well. This charge will probably average sixty cents per foot. It is perhaps safe to say that wells in the larger fields average in cost from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars.

Torpedoes, which were first introduced about 1865, were received with distrust, but are now in general use, and have become a necessary part of the equipment of a well. They are cylindrical tubes, varying in size, but generally eight inches in length and four in diameter, containing fluid nitro-glycerine. These torpedoes are carefully lowered into the wells and exploded by dropping a twenty-pound cast-iron weight upon them from above. The explosion shatters the walls, giving a greater exposure of surface to draw oil from, thus stimulating the wells and increasing their production. Though this treatment hastens the exhaustion of a well it is believed by many that the amount of oil obtained exceeds what otherwise would be procured. At first only five or six quarts of nitro-glycerine were introduced, but now it is no unusual thing to employ one hundred and twenty to two hundred quarts of glycerine, equal to 3,240 to 5,400 pounds of gunpowder.—*George R. Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE FOUNDATION.

The Most Important Quality to Be Developed in a Child's Mind.

If the question were asked by any mother of thought and character: What do you consider the most important quality to be developed in your child's mind? The answer, without doubt, would be! Truth; for the cornerstone of character is truth, and there can be no true success without it. "Electricity can not follow a broken wire, nor success a lying life." Without truth there is no development. And how many ways there are of proving, without speaking, that absolute truth is essential in the first steps a baby takes toward learning! Give him a box of blocks to build a house, and you can show him that unless the first blocks laid on the floor are in line the whole structure will be crooked; that in making the lines on a slate, if the first is not straight, not true, the lines will all follow the first, or the spaces will not be very true; that in copying any work exactness is the very foundation of success, and but another name for truth.

In repeating a conversation, in telling of a scene, to watch carefully that the actual fact is related, is described as a mother's duty.

So often a grave fault is overlooked because it is a child, and it is a pleasant fiction that the child will outgrow it. Any fault that indicates a weakness of character should receive immediate and prayerful care. An exaggeration, however amusing, should be checked at once. Carelessness in giving accounts of its own or its playmates' doings should be checked by questions so put that a child will discover, if it is carelessness, that a mistake has been made, and correct it at once itself; if the trouble is a want of love of truth, the knowledge that falsehood is always recognized as falsehood, whether intended or not, will help to develop a regard for truth and exactness.

Another great requisite for teaching a child to regard truth is for the parents to set an example of perfect truthfulness. In all the intercourse of life; in the home, the social life, the business life, let truth in all purity be ever present, and the children will by instinct and principle follow the example that commands their love and respect.—*Christian Union.*

—Ex-President Hayes' farm in Dakota, which sold the other day for $21,000, was purchased in 1877 for $3,800 worth of Northern Pacific bonds. —*Cleveland Leader.*

The Warren county grand jury has returned 97 indictments.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The total amount of press telegrams sent over the Western Union lines reaches a thousand million words a year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A dog belonging to a Cincinnati shoe dealer chews tobacco, using up about a quarter of a ten-cent plug every day.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—A New York paper gravely declares that "it is now the aim and ambition of the girl of the period to make herself as conspicuous as possible."

—A Southington (Conn.) farmer unable to sell a load of apples at the cider mill dumped them into the mill stream "to float away to Long Island Sound."

—A Philadelphia "doctor" is doing a lively business among the colored people of that city by selling a liquid for the hair that takes the curl and the kink out.

—A Boston man has written an elaborate article to prove that before the close of the next century all of North America, including the British possessions, Mexico and Central America will belong to the United States.

—The spectacle of a little man under a hat too big for him is only ludicrous, but the sight of a young country like Canada laboring under a debt of nearly $300,000,000 is too serious to be amusing.—*Toronto Truth.*

—Nova Scotia has a known coal area of nearly seven hundred square miles, or nearly twice the area of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, and some of the Nova Scotia fields have a greater thickness of workable coal than probable exists anywhere else in the world.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the word "guest" as defined by the public statutes under the license law, is limited to persons who resort to an inn for food and lodging, and clearly excludes those who resort there for the purpose of procuring and drinking intoxicating liquor.

—The doctors have found that bicycle riding and tennis playing, when carried to excess, produce peculiar muscular diseases. It is to be hoped their discoveries will not tend to lessen the popularity of these sports. There is no kind of athletic exercise which is not injurious when indulged in immoderately. Breathing can be carried to any unhealthy extreme.—*Chicago Current.*

—Bread is a luxury among the peasantry in parts of Southern Austria, Italy and in Roumania. In a village not far from Vienna the staple food of the people is sterz, a kind of porridge made of ground beech nuts. A porridge made of boiled maize, called polenta, forms the chief article of food in Northern Italy. The same thing, somewhat differently prepared, under the name of mamaliga, is the common article of food in Roumania.

—The Shut-in Society is the title of a new organization in New York for the mutual benefit of the suffering. It already numbers fifteen hundred members. To be "shut in" from the outer world by suffering is the only condition of membership. It is not a charitable organization in the ordinary sense, but aims at the inter-communion and friendship of invalids who become known to each other by letter. Concerts of prayer in which invalids pray for each others' consolation and faith are a feature of it. It publishes monthly the *Open Window.*

—Miss Anna Ripley, of Buxton, Me., has, unaided, secured the necessary papers and a pension for George W. Edgerly, an old broken down soldier of her town. While engaged in this work she took the affidavit of every man in his company, from Maine to California, every physician who had treated him, and personally supplied his wants as long as she was able rather than allow him to go to the poor farm. When the pension was granted, one thousand and seventy dollars was allowed as arrearage. She asked and received no compensation for her efforts.—*Boston Journal.*

—Smith—"I never was more surprised in my life than I was last night." Jones—"Indeed! What was the cause?" S.—"As I was passing along the street two ladies came to the door of a house—one evidently the hostess, as she had only a shawl wrapped around her head—the other a visitor. As they reached the bottom of the steps the visitor said: 'Well, I've had a very pleasant time. Good-night, Mary,' and the other said, 'Good-night, Mehitable,' and they parted." J.—"What, without another word?" S.—"Without another word." J.—"H'm! I guess they were men in women's clothes."—*Boston Courier.*

—The water-boy who goes through the passenger trains in Connecticut, with his pail of water and tray of tumblers, offering free drinks to all the passengers, is a survival of the war period. During the rebellion thousands of sick and wounded soldiers passed through the State on their way home to be nursed, and many of them, their canteens being empty, longed in vain for a draught of cool water. The late John F. Trumbull, of Stonington, who was in the Legislature at the time, having ridden on a train in which were home-returning soldiers, and noticing their distress on account of their inability to get water, at once pushed a law through the Legislature providing that all railroads in the State must carry water-boys on their passenger trains. The statute still remains in force.—*Hartford Courant.*

FREEING THE SLAVES.

An Institution Which Is Passing Away from All Civilized Nations.

The Brazilian proclamation abolishing slavery has not excited the attention that it should; and it is especially noteworthy from the fact that while in Spain and Portugal every form of slavery is being abolished, Brazil's method is the most gradual and the time the longest extended. The new emancipation act of Brazil is a sequence to that of 1871, which freed slave children born after that date upon reaching the age of twenty-one years. It also provides a redemption fund for the purchase of the freedom of all slaves. The new act just passed determines the price at which masters may value their slaves, and sets aside five per cent of all the revenues of the empire, except the export taxes, as an emancipation fund. All slaves are made free at the age of sixty, although required to render three years of subsequent service when sufficiently strong to do so. The act is a wise and beneficent one. At the close of the century slavery will have passed away from all civilized nations. It may still linger in the Soudan and other parts of Africa, and Mexican peonage itself gives little signs of passing away. The work of universal emancipation is slow, but it is sure. It is but a question of time when the globe will be a world of freemen.—*Christian at Work.*

New and beautiful stock of stationery just received at this office.

ABOUT ARSON.

A Fire Inspector's Chat About Monomaniacs on Incendiarism.

"A strange thing about the crime of arson is that incendiaries seem to be wholly ignorant of the natural laws of combustion," said Fire Inspector Shay. "They do not observe the commonest scientific principles in kindling fires. I remember one case where a man tore off a patch of lath and plaster in his kitchen, piled up a lot of pine kindling wood against the hole, and set fire to the top of the pile. The fire burned a few pieces of kindling, ran up the studding and burned off the roof. The fire department put out the fire and the partly burned kindlings remained undisturbed. After another fire we found the carpets saturated with kerosene and cans of oil left near the point where the fire started. Coal oil is used in nearly all cases of arson, and the smell nearly always indicates the cause of the fire.

"Another strange thing is that it is almost impossible to convict a person who commits arson. In the first case named nearly all the furniture had been removed, the man's little child had been taken to the house of a relative, and he himself had gone to the same place shortly before the fire was discovered. He proved an alibi and was acquitted. It always takes considerable time for the fire to make its appearance, and in the meantime the incendiary is getting as far away from the scene as possible. We have to rely on circumstantial evidence, and somehow the juries nearly always let the guilty man go.

"Incendiary fires are most frequent when times are hardest. Right after New Year's, when trade is dull, they increase in number. The time of the year has no influence on their frequency.

"Most of the incendiarism is committed by men who are in failing circumstances. They burn their property for the insurance that is on it. Insurance companies are regarded as legitimate prey by men in financial straits.

"Then there is a large number of persons who seem to have no motive for committing arson—men who are monomaniacs on the subject of incendiarism. I recollect one well-to-do citizen who four times set fire to the flat he owned and in which he lived. He was not heavily insured—in fact, his insurance was light. He built a fire in his coal-bin, then in a closet, again in a chute between his kitchen and laundry, and, lastly, in some blankets that had been hung up to dry. His family was not at home, and he sent the girl away from home each time to prevent accidents.

"Another man saturated a lot of linen cloths with linseed oil, rolled them up tightly, and stored them away in a pine box near a lot of combustible material. He had no use for the oil where the stuff was found, and he had evidently counted on spontaneous combustion doing the work. A fire started in the building from some other cause and the saturated cloths were discovered afterward. No motive could be discovered for the crime. These monomaniacs sometimes burn other people's property as well as their own.

"I should say that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the fires are incendiary. Yet the difficulty of getting the proof makes it next to impossible to convict the authors of them. These fires have not increased in number to any extent, and if the times should become prosperous I think they would decrease."—*Chicago News.*

A NICKEL'S TALE.

The Joy and Sorrow, Poverty and Wealth Seen in Nine Days.

"I have only been coined nine days," said a Nickel to a Penny lying in a box beside it in a locked drawer. "A fine time of life to be hustled into the dark like this!"

"I have been in this box since the day I left the mint," replied the Penny, "but you must have traveled."

"I have," laconically answered the Nickel.

"Tell me something about it," urged the Penny; and as all the other coins locked in the box, gold, silver and copper, chinked out loudly, "Yes, tell," the Nickel began:

"A banker got me at the mint, with nineteen of my brothers, for we were wrapped in a dollar roll. In my new master's purse I lay with golden twenty-dollar pieces, some silver and two or three pennies. I was spent that night for a newspaper, and went into the dirty pocket of a ragged little boy, who kept fumbling me, with several of my relations and some coppers, with his greasy fingers. He paid me out for five sticks of candy, and I soon dropped into the clean till of a little shop in a poor part of the city. I would have been very well content to stay there, for we had light, the rest of the dimes and nickels and myself, from a crack in the drawer. But it was not to be. A tramp got me, as part payment for carrying in coal, and he spent me for a drink of rum, so I was thrown by a red-headed saloon-keeper into a beer-smelling drawer. There I remained until I was paid to a match boy for a box of matches.

"I thought I should be crushed out of shape, for the boy put me in his breeches pocket, and at once I fell down below some heavy marbles, two iron weights, a knife and a piece of brick. Grinding, in terrible friction, in the midst of this oppressive heat, I just managed to keep from crying out until the next day, when I was given in change to a fine lady, who put me in her purse with plenty of silver and gold pieces.

"This was a relief, but the lady rode home in her carriage to a great house, where a little child lay dying in a white crib. It was *her* child, and she sat by it crying, while the father and older brothers and sisters, with the physicians, crowded around the little crib, all very silent; but, alas! they could do nothing. I could see all this through the meshes of the purse, for the lady placed it on a table near the sick baby. One of the physicians, after the others spoke with him softly, wrote something on a bit of white paper. It was given to the maid servant, who took up the purse, where we all lay, and I was given for some medicine to a druggist, who put me in this dark box with the rest of you, and here I am."—*Philadelphia News.*

—"He is utterly unscrupulous," writes an Irish editor of a political opponent; "and his memory is so poor that he frequently forgets one minute what he says the next."

—The Chinese take about fifteen million dollars a year out of California and send it home.—*San Francisco Call.*

Owensboro has a flourishing Good Templar's Lodge.

UNCLE JOSIAH.

How He Got Into a Little Difficulty and Failed in Getting a Premium on His Hog.

"Well, I'll tell ye," said Uncle Josiah Windlass, "jist how it happened thet Joe Spilkins and I come to hev thet little difflkilty—like, way back yonder 'bout ten year. 'Twas a time then, ye'll probably recolec' when there was some excitement in the kentry 'bout politics, an' also, especially 'roun' yere, concernin' a new breed o' hogs. Well, Joe was a nigh neighbor o' mine then, an' was a-runnin' for Road Supe'visor, an I was a little interested in fattenin' an' preparin' a hog to compete fer er prize at the county fair. We's both pritty close occypied with our two pursuits, an' each was inclined, p'raps, to 'tach too little importance to the objec' of t'other's ambition. Drivin' home from town one day I met Joe jist a-goin. After passin' the time o' day an' sich, he says to me:

"'Josiah, air ye goin' to give me a lift fer Supe'visor, next week?'

"Now, I'd heerd a few days afore o' Joe's hevin' made some remarks kind o' agin my breed o' hog, an' in favor o' a infernal ole Chester White runt thet a neighbor was a-fussin with with intent to enter 'im at the fair agin mine. So I said:

"'Joe how's this I hear 'bout ye a-slanderin' thet hog of mine? I'm kinder of the opinion thet a man what ain't got the sense to see the pints in a fine animal like thet hain't specially fitted fer the holdin' o' any office whatever.

"Joe immejitely waxed into a rage, an' said:

"'I don't want yer danged hog to vote for me. An' ef ye yourself want to support a man 'cordin' to his good 'pinion o' your hogs, why—I ain't the man.'

"These remarks o' Joe's o' course was unfounded in the extreme, an' was p'r'aps prompted by his impetious temper, and' ginerally ornery, ungovernable disposition. But I kept perfec'ly cool an collected, an' said:

"'Joe, it's a blame good thing yer gittin grey-headed, lamo-backed an' nat'rally played out; er I'd be tempted to take ye out o' thet wagon an' bump yer head a few times onto the groun' to settle yer mind a little.'

"Et thet, Joe's violent, ugly temper got entirely the best of his weak jedgment, and he sprung oute'n the wagon, an', throwin' his coat, proposed thrashin' me there an' then—at least his words was some'nt to thet effec'.

"'Joe,' said I, still entirely cool an' immoved like, 'Ye're a ole man; at least five year older an' me, consequently what ye say 'pears to me not on'y the height of nonsense, but slightly idiotic. Ef I was to see fit, an' 's mean enough, to git down there an' take a-holt o' ye an' smash yer year, chaw yer scelp up, twis' yer neck out o' plumbendicular an' muss ye all up, I couldn't hev the heart to go back to my innocent family an' look 'em all in the face agin. 'T would be impossible. I'd feel like I'd went an' pilte onto an' paralyzed a ole, feeble man, who was not o'ny physically a wreck but a doggoned ole ijiot—'

"Just then I sorter felt thet my left year, thet was nearest to Joe as I easily reclined on the seat o' my wagon, was the scene of a violent collision. Hastenin' to git out o' my vehicle to see what 's goin' on, I ali 't once foun' I'a standin' on my brow in the middle of the road, an' my feet was gently poised like, in the air. Afore I could rightly un'erstan' how thet was, I foun' thet me an' a nother figure thet resembled Joe, was rollin' over an' over in the dust, an' thet the other figure was et the same time grad'ally knockin' my face some'at out of shape. Then I began to realize, kinder, the sitewation, an' to act 'cordin'ly. The last, an o'ny blow of importance I got in on Joe, so sorter mixed him up with a rail fence alongside the road, thet I hed to take down two panel afore I got 'im an' all his clothing fully extricated from it.

"Thet scrimmage helped to beat Joe, fer the ole feller which owned the fence, together with his sons, son-in-laws an' other wlde an' distant connection, was so put out et the damage done it, thet they would listen to no explanation, an' voted hard agin 'im. I also failed, through it, in gittin' a a premium on my hog. Ye see, Joe hed a cousin married to a Dodgerson thet lived in the immejit neighborhood o' one o' the jedges on swine, an' solely through thet influence I got left."—*Sam, the Scaramouch.*

A Parisian Novelty.

A singular competition, or show, took place at one of the principal Paris restaurants the other day. It was held under the auspices of the Paris Canary Association, and its object was the amelioration of the breed of Dutch canaries. The association in question was founded eighteen years ago, and now numbers thirty members, its meetings taking place in March, June and October, while the show is held on the first Sunday in November. The regulations of the association are that the canaries exhibited must have been bred by the exhibitor within the twelve-month, and that no birds with more than two spots can be admitted. The birds are brought to the restaurant at nine in the morning, and placed in cages of the same shape and with no ticket upon them save a number; there being seven judges for the male and as many for the female birds. This year there are thirty-two cages, each containing four birds. The "points" which the judges are instructed to go by are the strength and delicacy of the feathers and the length of the body. The feathers should form a parting down the back, and the wing-feathers should curl slightly downward. There should also be a slight ruff round the neck, and just beneath the tail, which should be long, a small bunch of feathers which the amateurs style "the olive."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

No Sabbath for Woman.

"I just tell you, Mr. Dusenberry, there's got to be a change. I'm tired of this cooking and slaving on Sunday. You read and smoke and loll around all day, while I don't get a minute's rest."

"Well, my dear, I can't do the cooking."

"No, and you wouldn't do it if you could. It's all wrong, and I'm going to rebel. The Good Book tells us that the Sabbath was made for man."

"I agree with you there, my dear. But does it say anywhere that it was made for woman?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Nearly six hundred newspapers in the United States bear the name of *News.*

Palmouth, Pendleton county, has adopted local option.

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

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Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. rooms are upstairs corner 8th and Main, and are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

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

CASKY, No. 38—Casky Ky. Thos. Green, W. M; Geo. W. Winfree, 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. 37, 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.

Moayon 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. 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 3rd Monday evenings in each month at Hooser & Overshiner's Hall.

Freedom Lodge, No. 78, T. B. F.—Lodge meets on 1st and 3d Tuesday nights at Postell's Hall.

Musadora Temple, No. 33, 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. R. D. Lackey, 2nd Thursdays.

4—LONGVIEW—L. G. Garrott, 2nd Saturdays. E. C. Griffin, 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—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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Hopkinsville, city and district. { L. A. Sypert, Chairman, Chas. M. Meacham, Sect'y, S. G. Buckner, R. W. Henry.

Casky—G. S. Brown.
Pembroke—V. A. Garnett.
Longview—C. D. Bell.
Garrettsburg—Austin Peay.
Lafayette—J. T. Coleman.
Union School House—P. J. Glass.
Bainbridge—J. M. P'Pool.
Hamby—L. R. Salmon.
Scates' Mill—T. T. McKnight.
Crofton—Jno. M. Dulin.
Fruit Hill—S. H. Myers.
Stuart—Joe Hite.
Wilson—J. A. Hale.
Mt. Vernon—Calvin G. Layne.

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