My Laura's hands are smooth and soft,
I love to feel their touch;
Yet how she keeps them so I oft
Have wondered very much.
"'Tis Ivory Soap," she archly cried,
"I use no other spell,—
And as I clean all else beside,
My hands improved as well."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

18 AND 20 NINTH STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one time, $1.00; one week, $1.50; six months, $9 00; twelve months 15.00.
One column one time, $12.0 one week, $18 00; six months, $90.00; twelve months, $150.00.

OKLAHOMA'S BOOM.

(Continued from first page.)

chester. The son of an English gentleman cleans the spittoons and does like work for his board and lodging only. In the dining room a young woman, who has held an excellent government place in Washington, and has letters of commendation from two senators and one from President Cleveland, serves the guests for $15 a month.

There is but one drawback to keep the town from blossoming out in the red hues of a live frontier town of the sort of which the frontier writers tell. There is very little red paint to be had; it is unlawful to sell whisky in the Indian territory. However, there are a few cider joints of the Kansas variety, a few gambling layouts, and one dance house. With all this building, all this trade, all these evidences of material prosperity and future greatness, the town would go down like a card house in a gale of wind to-morrow could the president declare Oklahoma open to settlement today.

While Purcell is the only boomer settlement, there is not a settlement of any other kind within a day's journey of Oklahoma proper but has hosts of boomers. Their homes are easily distinguished, especially in the Kansas towns, by the frail character of the structures. It is really a modest estimate to say that 10,000 people are living in dugouts alone in the Kansas border towns waiting for Oklahoma to open. Perhaps one should say they exist rather than live. People read of the homes of the Chilkat Indians in Alaska and weep for sympathy. The Oklahoma boomer, waiting in a dugout for a home in the promised land, is about as badly off in dress and house as the Chilkat Indian. And yet they are a cheerful lot. In A. C. McCord's hotel the other day (McCord was a boomer) a lot of boomers sat about the stove when The Sun reporter entered.

"They're all boomers," said McCord, nodding toward the men, "but Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

That was true. The poverty stricken boomer does have a hard lot, but the boomers are by no means all poverty stricken. There are men worth hundreds of thousands in waiting. There are men of wealth who are even living here waiting to see what is going to be done. Of course, they are not going to locate on a quarter section of land. One man at the Clifton house is ready to invest $25,000 in a grist mill just as soon as there is a town in Oklahoma ready for the mill. Others will open stores, banks and real estate offices. The border towns of Texas, such as Gainesville and Denison, are full of boomers. It is certain that Oklahoma would have a population of 100,000 within a month were the territory to be opened today. The people here say that the population would reach that figure in two weeks, and that estimate is backed by commercial travelers who visit all of the border towns.

Such a wild time as there will be during the early days of the new territory will probably be without a parallel even in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and the mining camps of the west, for there never were so many people gathered before to make a rush.

Of the stories told about recent raids and conflicts with troops little need be said. The stories were untrue. Every day some one goes over into Oklahoma. Some days three or four wagons go over. As many return. They are exploring parties. Now and then some one finds a secluded spot, and digs a dugout and settles there. Now and then the scouts and cowboys find a settler, and make him pull his freight. This is the foundation for the raid stories.

THE PROMISED LAND.

Is Oklahoma Worth the Trouble Taken to Get It?

The question that must now be uppermost in the minds of the reader is this: Is the land worth all that trouble? The answer must be, on the whole, in the affirmative. The new Oklahoma—and Oklahoma proper, for that matter—contains a plenty of the worst land in America. The sand hills in the Adirondacks are not a circumstance. The bad lands of the northwest are the best parallel. Think of trying to make a farm where salt lies two inches and more thick over hundreds of square miles of earth! Even where the soil is good, in some parts there is no water fit to drink.

On the other hand, there are millions of acres of the richest land, the most productive land to be found anywhere in the world. Let the stranger who comes here to buy, or sends his money here to be loaned, after the land is opened, take care.

But not only will the new territory be a rich agricultural domain. Enough is known to justify the statement that it will be rich in minerals. Nor is one obliged to take the word of enthusiastic boomers for this, for government documents, printed as long ago as 1852, prove the assertions.

In the summer of 1852 Capt. R. B. Marcy and Capt. George B. McClellan explored the Red river to its sources. The report of Capt. Marcy was printed the next year. According to that report the best land in the new territory will be found in Kiowa and Comanche reservation or the Fort Sill country. Of course, the Wichita mountains are not arable. It is to the land to the east and southeast that the farmer must go. Of this country, which, watered by the Cache, the Beaver, and numerous other creeks and branches, Capt. Marcy speaks as enthusiastically as a boomer might do in these days. Thus, on page 69:

Moving from camp at half-past 3 this morning, we journeyed along the southeastern base of the mountains, passing several spring brooks of cold, delicious water flowing from the deep gorges of the mountain. These brooks are perennial, and this being the dry season, they are probably now at the lowest stage; yet there is a sufficiency of water for all purposes of farmers and for mining. The soil continues of an excellent quality and sustains a heavy vegetation. In addition to the advantages of rich soil, good timber and water, which everywhere abound near the mountains thus far upon our route, may be added that of the great salubrity of the climate.

We encamped this evening upon a swift running brook. Following up the brook I found its source in a most lovely valley. This valley, which is inclosed on three sides by lofty and rugged mountains, is mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber of a very superior quality. The trees, which are oak, are large, straight and tall, and are the best suited to the carpenter's purpose of any I have ever seen west of the cross timbers. The soil here possesses great fertility, and the whole valley teems with exuberance of vegetation.

Like descriptions are given of the greater part of the reservation named, and the area of the reservation is 2,068,680 acres.

It appears, further, that the land in the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe reservation is almost as good, if not quite. There is less timber in this reservation than in the other. The northwestern part is subject to drought, and is much better fitted for stock ranches than general farms. All of Oklahoma proper appears to be of good soil—some of it is of the best quality—save only the two eastern tiers of towns, which are simply valueless for farms.

The Cherokee outlet is on the whole not good for much besides stock. The ranges are excellent. East of the longitude of Kiowa, Kan., the soil is fertile, but the water in summer is particularly bad. Very deep wells will be needed if that is to be settled.

The Osage reservation, according to G. W. Palmer, an educated Cherokee, to whom the reporter talked, is very rocky.

West of the Kiowa's longitude the Cherokee strip has great beds of salt right on the surface and is elsewhere fit only for grazing. It is subject to the hot winds and droughts.

Of No Man's Land The Sun has already told. There is both good and bad land there, but the best of that land is not to be compared with the Comanche reservation.

The climate of the new territory is everywhere superb in fall and winter. In spring and summer the future Oklahoman who lives in the valleys of the Cimarron and Canadian rivers will carry quinine pills in his vest pocket. Fever and ague abound, as the doubting eastern reader may determine by a visit. Very few of the boomers will admit the truth of this statement, however. Elsewhere the settler will find the climate of the new territory excellent the year round, while in the Comanche reservation it is simply delightful.

The mineral wealth of the territory is scattered about irregularly. When The Sun reporter made known his mission here, an elderly boomer took him to one side, and drawing from a bag some pieces of ore, said:

"Look at that! see the gold. See this; feel the weight. How much silver in that piece?"

It was fool's gold, and the other piece was a very beautiful specimen of galena, which may or may not have had a trace of silver in it. That galena, in large quantities, is to be found in the ridges of the eastern part of Oklahoma proper need not be doubted. Coal will be found in abundance in the valley of the Canadian. G. W. Palmer told the reporter that he once washed a teaspoonful of gold from a double handful of loam scooped up in Oklahoma proper. He was not telling just where.

As to gold and silver, however, there are government reports. The late Gen. Sheridan, in a communication dated Chicago, May 8, 1879, says:

In a letter to the general of the army, Sept. 30, 1876, I notified him of the existence of deposits of gold and silver in the western end of Wichita mountains.

Capt. Marcy, in his report previously quoted, says (page 14):

The mountains at the head of the creek [Otter creek] have abrupt, rugged sides of coarse, soft, flesh colored granite inlaxed with other granulated igneous rocks. Greenstone, porphyry and agate are seen in veins running through the rocks, and in some pieces of quartz which were found by Dr. Shumard there were minute particles of gold.

In other parts of the report, not necessary to quote verbatim, the existence of large quantities of copper and iron ores is noted in the vicinity of these mountains.

And yet everybody in the west is headed for Oklahoma proper.

Of Greer county, so called, being the land lying between the forks of the Red river and east of the 100th meridian, which may be a part of the new territory in spite of the claim of Texas, and its present organization as a Texas county, it need only be said that it is some better than the Texas panhandle.

The view from Purcell is a type of the peculiarities of the western part of the Indian territory. The north bank of the Canadian rises to a bluff 300 feet above the yellow sand of the river bed. Red clay, red sandstone and red loam, layer on layer, are piled up, with a crown of faint green gray grass over all—a picturesque knob, the highest point for miles around. It is not until the traveler sees such bluffs as this that he is fully able to appreciate the term broken land which western people use. It looks as if it might have been a ridge from which one side had been cut away and the remainder had then been bent around until it split open into chasms and gulches, with precipitous blood red sides. The effect on a novice is startling.

At the foot of the cliff there is a narrow meadow land. Then comes the broad belt of yellow sand, with here and there patches and threads of water, that forms the river bed, with a fringe of scraggly trees to mark the further bank. Beyond this is another narrow grassy bottom land, and then begins the gentle slope that rises and swells in countless undulations and knolls, league on league, to the ragged line of the timber covered ridge that marks the horizon. Everywhere trees and shrubs dot the knolls and valleys, or stretch away like hedgerows, or spread out in clumps and groves that look in the hazy distance almost like cloud shadows lying on the yellowish brown prairie grass.

Even the stolid Chickasaw Indian, who sometimes goes to this bluff on the Canadian and gazes on the scene spread out before him, is compelled to express his admiration. Opening his lips, he says:

"Oklahoma"—beautiful land.

This towering bluff on the banks of the Canadian is the Mount Nebo of a mighty host of homeseekers, and Oklahoma—the Chickasaw term for a pleasing landscape—is the name of their Canaan, which lies just beyond the sands of their River Jordan.

The Santa Fe has had a line in operation directly through the heart of the country, running from Arkansas City, Kan., to Gainesville, Tex., for two years. The Rock Island has laid out and is building two extensions, one to tap Texas and the other to extend to Mexico. Both of these traverse the entire width of the proposed territory. The Union Pacific has also surveyed a line. The Santa Fe has another line in operation across the northwest corner of the territory extending into the Texas panhandle and ultimately to be built to El Paso. All these roads, existing and proposed, will be found on the map.

One of the surveyors presents this estimate of the available land: "There are 12,000,000 acres now unoccupied and 13,000,000 included by the bill, which is being occupied by less than 9,000 Indians. Allotted lands under the Indian severalty are allowed 400 acres for each family of five persons or two and one-half as much as is allowed the whites by this bill. This would give less than 1,000,000 acres to the Indians, leaving a surplus of 24,000,000. Now then this gives us 150,000 farms, or a farming population of 750,000, and taking in the city population would leave 1,500,000 people, or about the same as now live in the great state of Kansas."

A queer feature of the Oklahoma business is that all that part of the country controlled by the Cherokees, and much of the rest, is used for the herds of vast cattle syndicates, whose leases have been repeatedly declared illegal and who have been peremptorily ordered to leave, and yet they are still there. Of course they are opposed to opening the lands to settlement. Nearly all the Cherokee strip is inclosed by barbed wire fences.

It is not possible to give a complete list of the cattlemen who have ranges in the new as well as old Oklahoma fenced in, without traveling further than the information is worth. Tuttle & Co., however, fenced up the old Abilene cattle trail last fall, the trail having been abandoned since the Santa Fe line was completed across the territory. The strip thus gobbled is three miles wide and forty long down to Pond Creek from Buffalo Springs, say 76,000 acres in all.

The Cherokee Strip Cattle company is the leading concern of all, but the company owns not a hoof, but only a lease of the Cherokee strip, for which it pays the Cherokee nation $200,000 a year, or about 2½ cents a year per acre for something over 6,000,000 acres. This land it sublets to anybody with cattle, and the sum realized is estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000 per annum. The company is not telling how much it makes.

Another feature of the cattle business here is the fact that a large amount of English money is invested in it.

The life of the cattle owners when they come to the ranges at certain seasons was of a sort to arouse the indignation of the boomers to the highest pitch. Every range had somewhere a sheltered nook, and ranch buildings and corrals were erected there. One of the buildings was invariably fitted up for the owners. It was made of logs usually, but there was a large hall on the first floor with a long table in it, an ample kitchen at the rear, and a dugout cellar handy by. On the second floor were a number of bedrooms furnished in a style to suit the taste of a Parisian, or Parisienne for that matter.

The face of the country is varied, changing from sandy plains and treeless prairies in the west to hilly country and well timbered regions in the east. The whole country is a gentle slope. From the foot of the hills of the Rocky mountains the slope turns in a southeasterly direction and most of the rivers and streams run that way. As the central portion is reached there are some groups and ranges of mountains, most of them between the Red and Canadian rivers, known as the Washita, Sansboys and Poteau ranges. The northwestern section of the Cherokee strip consists of grassy plains, lacking somewhat in rainfall for agricultural purposes, but supplying excellent food for cattle. In the eastern portion there are broad and fertile valleys on each side of the rivers, frequent overflows from which keep the soil well irrigated and constantly adding to its alluvial deposits. Back of these valleys are undulating uplands, most of them valuable agricultural and timber lands.

For many years the Indian territory was considered a great hunting ground. After the buffalo retired west of the Missouri river their favorite ranges were from the northern portions of Texas, between the 103d and 99th degrees of longitude, to the British line in Montana. They were found in considerable numbers in the western portion of the territory, as were also the other large game of the prairie sections, including the wild horse. The buffalo and antelope have to a considerable extent disappeared, and they are very rarely found; but deer, black and brown bear and other game are found in the timbered regions and along the streams. Of the smaller game the wild turkey, sage hens and a great variety of birds of prey are still found in that section. There is very little fishing to be had, however, in the territory, for the reason, as stated above, that many of the rivers dry down to shallow pools during the summer season.

OKLAHOMA PROPER.

The Specific Lands Toward Which Settlers Have Always Turned.

What is known as "Oklahoma Proper" consists of three tracts of land lying mostly between the 97th and 98th degs. of longitude, and between the Cherokee strip on the north and the Chickasaw country on the south. It is considered for all practical purposes the best farming and grazing country in the Indian territory. It is not so well timbered as the eastern portion, requiring no clearing to secure farming lands, yet there is sufficient timber for the protection of stock and for building purposes.

Lying between the Cimarron or Red fork of the Arkansas river on the north and the Canadian river on the south, this little tract of country is well watered and in every way desirable.

What is known as the Cherokee strip occupies the northern and western portions of the territory, between the 97th and 100th degrees of longitude. It contains something over 6,000,000 acres, and was given the name of the Cherokee Outlet from the fact that it was secured by the Cherokees as an exit from the territory where they had settled to the hunting grounds of the northwest without encroachment upon the country to the north or south of them. It is practically unoccupied by Indians, and under the treaty of 1866 remains, of course, under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation. It is made up largely of grassy uplands, through the heart of which both the Cimarron and Salt fork of the Arkansas river flow, making it a well watered and luxuriantly grassy plain highly suitable to grazing.

The lands some years ago attracted the attention of cattlemen, and there was considerable contest among them to secure the valuable privileges of the strip. At one time it was divided up among a number of small holdings, but several years ago the Cherokee Strip Live Stock company, a corporation chartered under the laws of Kansas, obtained a lease to the entire strip from the Cherokees for $100,000 per year. The company sublet this great tract into smaller holdings, and it is said realized in the neighborhood of $500,000 per year for them. The lease expires in October next, and the live stock company has been making strong efforts to secure a renewal of its privileges, but thus far without success.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

It Is a Goodly Land, but There Are Still Many Difficulties.

Along with the move for opening the land to whites goes the long continued move to divide the land of the Indians among their families. Not only are they swindled by the government, but unscrupulous agents and even some of the shrewd Indian chiefs themselves are guilty of enriching themselves at the expense of the lower classes in the different tribes. It is urged that the lands should be given to them in severalty and everything done to break up the tribal relation.

Even among the more civilized of the state of New York, where it would seem the Indian might be free from imposition, the secretary of the interior was recently unofficially informed of abuses which showed that a common Indian had no rights touching his property which the chief is bound to respect.

The western men, those living near the border, do not conceal their earnest desire that the Indian shall go. They have no use for the Collyer and Howard class of philanthropists. Here is a specimen editorial from a Kansas paper:

"For a quarter of a century the Indian territory has been at least a broad and impenetrable obstruction to commerce between the southwest and northwest, and has prevented the arteries of steel that have so long throbbed with the commerce of the nation between parallels of latitude from sending out their branches along degrees of longitude.

"For more than a quarter of a century it has been a festering plague spot in the midst of thriving western communities strong in their observance of law, rigid in their administration of justice, healthy and vigorous from the cleansing, cauterizing power of their statute law. It has been the refuge of murderers, the trysting place of bands of horse thieves and the picnic ground of thieves, forgers, prostitutes and all the lighter scum thrown from the boiling surface of a strong and vigorous civilization.

"Its contiguity has weakened for the lawless classes the laws of the adjoining states, and it stands a constant menace to the peace of their social system. The result has been that, finding the Federal supervision a failure, the neighboring states have demanded in the interests of justice, as well as for the establishment of homes for their surplus population, the erection of a territorial government upon this Indian soil, and the opening to settlement of the lands not needed by the Indians."

Senator Plumb states his views and wishes, and the reasons therefor, with a frankness that is almost amusing, as follows:

"The opening of the territory will compel the Five Civilized Tribes to give up part of their territory. The whites will go on their lands and it will result in a general break up. The present condition of things cannot exist for a long time, and the sooner the Indians come to understand that they cannot maintain their autonomy perhaps the better it will be for them. Of course their lands will never be taken without compensation.

"The opening up of the territory will stimulate business very considerably throughout Kansas. It will have the effect, of course, to take some people out of Kansas, but in the meantime, as I said before, it will bring a much larger number in there. It will give a market to our people for their productions, and to our merchants for their goods—not only the merchants of Kansas City and Wichita, but of all the border towns especially. Just now we haven't any great amount of surplus produce to sell, but the prospect is very excellent indeed for a good crop this year, and if things should get in such shape that the people could go in the Indian territory, Kansas could supply them. As many of the people will be persons who have lived in Kansas, they will, of course, more naturally come there to deal. It is also easier to get to. It has been a part of the policy of the people of Kansas ever to promote intercourse between Kansas and the territory, with a view to its effect upon Kansas."

Marriage

is but the stepping stone to those divine institutions, the family and home, which constitute the very foundation on which our nation rests; and upon the health and strength of the wife, and mother, depends the sunshine and enjoyment of the home, and the prosperity of the family. Thousands of wives, and thousands of single ladies, drag out a weary existence in consequence of perplexing "female disorders," in total ignorance of the fact, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestions, inflammation, ulceration, and kindred ailments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. All druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

American Corn in Norway.

As the greater part of the corn and pasture land is situated on the hill and mountain sides, its cultivation is necessarily arduous and expensive; and for every five years the farmers generally count upon one bad year, sometimes two. Either too much rain spoils the crops or early frost nights destroy the corn and potatoes. But the people do not lose heart; they try again. When they have forests or fishery, they make good their losses from these sources, or they carry on more extensive sheep and cattle farming by means of their great mountain pastures than the farm otherwise could support. The Norwegian peasants live frugally, but, notwithstanding this, their farms are generally mortgaged. They can not compete with the great corn-producing countries, especially since America has begun to supply the markets of the world with its enormous production of corn and pork. Many are now trying to confine themselves to sheep and cattle farming only; but the change involves much expense, and the character of the people does not dispose them to easily relinquish the labor of tilling the soil; it is the nobleat.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in Harper's Magazine.

—Tea and coffee are well termed "luxuries of the grocer kind."—Skeeper's Bazar

—"I can tell you, my dear," said a wife of a year's standing to one just newly married, "it's one thing to manage a sweetheart and another to manage a husband." "Oh! I shan't have any trouble about that," said the happy bride. "Ma takes all that off my hands. She's had practice."—Cartoon.

—Teacher—"Who discovered New York?" Donald (whose parents are Scotch)—"Sandy Hook, sir."

LEMON ELIXIR.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.
For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.
For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.
For sleeplessness and nervousness, take Lemon Elixir.
For loss of appetite and debility, take Lemon Elixir.
For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.
Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels or blood.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.
50c. and $1 00 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man.
Rev. C. C. Davis, Mid. M. E. Church South, No 24 Tatnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Are You Going to Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, California or Any of The Western States?

If you should avail yourself of the advantages that are now offered by the Kansas City Route, the only direct route from the South to the West and Northwest. This line runs its entire trains, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, from Memphis to Kansas City, saving many hours time over any other route. If you are going you will save money by purchasing your tickets via Memphis and the Kansas City Route. Send for large map of this Short Route; mailed free

Address,
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.
H. D. Ellis, Ticket Agent,
31 Madison Street Memphis, Tenn

Do you take the Kentuckian? If not, why not?

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Charles McKee & Co., The Grocers, Hopkinsville, Ky.

PROVISIONS.

Butter—25 to 28c.
Eggs—10c.
Poultry—$2 50; chickens, $1 50 to 2 25.
Bacon—Sides, 8c.
Ham—Country, 15c; sugar cured, 14 to 15c.
Shoulders—8c.
Jowls—7c.
Lard—Refined, 9c; extra choice leaf, 10c.
Cheese—11 to 12c.
Flour—Patent, $5 75; standard, $5 25.
Meal—70c per bushel.
Dried Beef—By piece, 15c; chipped, 20c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars—Granulated, 9c; N. O., 8c; dark brown, 7½c.
Teas—Black, 60 to $1 00; Green, 50c to $ 00.
Coffees—Green Rio, 25 to 30c; Golden Rio, 32c; O. G. Java, 30 to 35c; roasted, 24 to 30c; ground, 26 to 30c.
Baking Powders—25 to 50c.
Molasses—N. O., 60 to 75c; heavy, 40 to 60c.

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes—2lb cans, $1 00 per doz; 3lb cans, $1 35 per doz.
Corn—2lb cans, $1 25 to 2 00 per doz.
Oysters—1lb cans, $1 00 to 1 20; 2lb cans, $1 65 to 1 90.
Peas—2lb cans, $1 30 to 2 00; French, $3 00 per doz.
Beans—String, 2lb cans, $1 per doz; stringless, $1 75 per doz; gold wax, 2lb cans, $2 00 per doz.
Blackberries—2lb cans, $1 25 per doz.
Strawberries—2lb cans, $2 00 to 3 00 per doz.
Raspberries (R)—2lb cans, $1 75 per doz.
Sardines—American, 75c per doz; French, 16½ to 20c per can; smoked, 25c per can

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Apples—$1 00 to 1 25 per bu; dried, 6 to 8c per pound; evaporated, 12½c per pound.
Oranges—25 to 50c per doz.
Potatoes—Irish, 75c for choice sound goods; sweet, 75c for choice sound goods.
Onions—$1 25 per bu
Cabbage—Northern 40 to 20c per head.
Turnips—40c per bu
Beans—White navy $3 to 3 50.
Peas—Split, 40c per gal; green English, 40c per gal; black eyed, 40c per gal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal Oil—20c per gal.
Starch—5 to 10c per pound.
Soap—$2 50 to 3 00 per box.
Nails—$2 75.
Clover seed—$4 25.

LOUISVILLE MARKET

FLOUR, MEAL AND MILLSTUFF.

FLOUR—Round lots sell as follows: Choice patents, $6 75@6 00; plain patents, $5 50@5 75, choice; $5.50@5 75; plain fancy, $5.25; No. 1, $4 00@4.75; extra family, $4.25@4.50; buckwheat, $6 25@6 50 for Eastern; $3.50@3.75 for Western.
CORNMEAL—Rolled, 90 ℔ 100 lb; kiln-dried $2.00.
MILL FEED—We quote on arrival; Bran, $15.50 shorts, $16.50; shipstuffs, $16.

GRAIN AND HAY.

WHEAT—We quote No. 2 wheat to arrive; 95c for red.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, to arrive, 34c; white, 35c; ear corn, @ 40c.
OATS—No. 2 new oats, 26½c.
RYE—No. 2 rye, 52
HAY—Fancy timothy, $13 50@15 choice, $12. low grades, 10@11
STRAW—$6 00 ton.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Clear rib sides, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c; shoulders, 8c.
HULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, 6½c; shoulders, 6c.
SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams, 10@c 11½ for large to small average; shoulders 7½c; breakfast bacon 10.
LARD—Choice leaf 9; in kegs and buckets, 10c.

GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Rio, ordinary, 17@18c; prime, 19@ choice, 19½@20c; fancy, 20½c; peaberry, 18c; golden Rio, 19c; Java, 27@32c; Mocha, 30@35c; Laguayra, 18; Arbuckle's Arioza, 20½c.
MOLASSES—Cornsyrup, 16c; sugar syrup, 22@ 25c. New Orleans molasses, good, 35@40c.
RICE—5@6c for good to prime.
SUGARS—Granulated, 7½@8½; confectioners' A, 7½c; C, 7c; powdered, 8c; cut-loaf, 9½c. New Orleans sugars, 5½@6½c.
CANDLES—Star, Nos. 4 to 8, 9½@10c ℔ lb.
STARCH—3½c ℔ lb.
SOAP—German, $1.80 ℔ box of 60 lbs for common, $2.40 for best; Ivory, $4@6.75 for 75-lb boxes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BUTTER—Choice country, 16@20c ℔ lb; low grades, 7@12c; dairy, 20c; Elgin creamery, 32c; oleomargarine, 15@17c.
CHEESE—Fancy full cream cheddar, 12½@ 13c; twins, 12c; Young America, 13c; prime Ohio factory, 11@12½c; skim cheese, 7@8c.
POULTRY—Hens, $3 25 ℔ dozen; ducks, live, $2.50@4 ℔ dozen; young spring chickens, $4 00 dozen.
EGGS—We quote at 9c ℔ dozen.
TALLOW—5c ℔ lb.
BEESWAX—20c ℔ lb.
BROOM-CORN—3@3½c for common to good.
GINSENG—Choice large, $2 25
APPLES—$1 50@2 00 per barrel.
ONIONS—$1 40@1.50 per barrel.
BEANS—$1.75 @ Marrow $2.00 per bushel.
DRIED APPLES—3@3½c. per lb.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER, BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by
RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES." To be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

PROGRESSIVE BARBER SHOP!

W. M. GRAY, PROPRIETOR.
Ninth Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Skillful barbers. Polite attention. Sharp razors. Clean Towels. Everything new, neat and clean. Hair cutting, shaving and shampooing done in the very latest style. mar18-tf

South Kentucky College,

The next Session will begin

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4,

This school has an enviable record for the thorough methods of teaching pursued.
Old fossilized ideas of training and discipline find no place in its management.
The Cramming process in Education is studiously avoided, as well as the machine methods of many, so called, grade schools.
To know from memory is good, but to be able to know by thought is better. Pupils are encouraged to the exercise of all their better powers.
The faculty will remain, as it has been for a year past except the place of Prof. Dabney will be supplemented by PROF. FLEMING.
It will be seen, therefore, that the faculty consists of the same number of professors and teachers and that all the advantages usually offered are still to be obtained as any former session.
Young men may board at any

Approved Boarding House,

but persons, who may wish to put their sons, or wards under the entire care of the faculty may place them with Prof. H. G. Fleming who will exercise a fatherly oversight over them.
Young ladies board only with Prof. Scobey in the College building, where every comfort of a home is provided for them.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hinderns & Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Have you Lung Disease, Asthma, Bronchitis? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all the spring troubles. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00.

ACHING Sides AND Back
Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Gastric, Sharp and Weakening Pains, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only instantaneous pain killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chappedand oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.
A SPECIFIC for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MONTHLY SICKNESS.
If taken during Change of Life great danger will be avoided. Send for book "Message to Women" mailed free.
Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Sold by Buckner Leavell, Druggist, Hopkinsville, Ky.

FIRST National Barber SHOP
IRVIN YOUNG, Prop.,
E. NINTH ST. NEAR MAIN.
SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, HAIR-CUTTING
All done in the Latest Fashion and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Nothing but clean towels used. 1-11-87.

T. C. HANBERY. M. F. SHRYER.
People's -:- Warehouse,
(Formerly Hopkinsville Warehouse,)
HANBERY & SHRYER, Prop'rs.
Railroad St., bet 10th and 11th. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Careful Attention Given to Sampling and Selling all Tobacco Consigned to us.
Liberal Advances on Tobacco in store. Good Quarters for Teams and Teamsters

Caldwell & Randle,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
GALVANIZED IRON, CORNICE, WINDOW CAPS,
CRESTING, ROOFING, GUTTERING AND OUTSIDE WORK A SPECIALTY.
—AND DEALERS IN—
Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Cutlery and Lamps.
Ninth St. Hopkinsville, Ky.

BUY THE BEST.

The Walter A. Wood Reaper

Took the First Prize at the International Exposition, Barcelona, Spain; at the Virginia Exposition, Richmond; at the Spanish Exposition, Saragossa; and also bore off the Gold Medal at the grand Government field trials in France and Tunis.

It Leads All Others & Stands Without an Equal.

Every machine is perfectly constructed and of the highest quality. Call on us before you buy a reaper or mower and satisfy yourself of the merits of this great harvester

We also handle Russell & Co's Steam Threshers and Traction Engines,

Which stand at the head in all particulars. Some one will be found at our rooms, day and night, to furnish repairs and supplies of all kinds for our machinery. Call on us before you buy.

W. B. & C. T. Mason.
Hipkins' Corner, Cor. 10th and Main Sts. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

MANY PATIENTS FOURTH TRIP.

DR. T. W. FORSHEE,
SENIOR PHYSICIAN
—OF THE—
Coffee Medical Institute
NO. 120 5th STREET,
LOUISVILLE, - - KY.,
—WILL VISIT—
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,
AT THE PHENIX HOTEL,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 89.
ONE DAY ONLY,
And return every four weeks this year.

The Coffee Medical Institute was organized March 1st, 1868, according to the laws of Kentucky, with $5,000 capital, and with a full Corps of specialists, representing every branch of Medical Surgery. They have since that time had 1,856 patients applying for treatment. Of that number 480 were turned away as incurable. Of the number left there have been 790 discharged as cured, leaving 586 patients under their treatment.

Dr. T. W. Forshee represents the Department of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Rectum and Bowels. Having many patients in this section under treatment, he has, at their solicitation decided to make these visits. He treats Diseases of Women, Fall of the Womb, performs Surgical Operations pertaining to the Womb and Ovaries, Diseases of the Rectum, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus of the Rectum and Tumors of the Rectum.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE

Cured by a New and Painless Method IN TEN DAYS, without the use of the truss or knife—guarantees a radical cure in every case.

Deformities, Club Foot, Curvature of the Spine, Paralysis, and all Brain and Nerve Troubles Cured. Resources for those the Bladder, and cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

CATARRH

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy or Fits cured. Young men and middle-aged men suffering from spermatorrhœa and impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, producing such effects as emissions, blotches, decay, nervousness, dizziness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, and sexual exhaustion, which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are permanently cured.

Dr. Forshee will say to the physicians of Hopkinsville that any case of Rupture or Piles, or any Surgical Operation they may wish performed, that he cures fully cured from the system, by means of SAFE, TIME-TESTED REMEDIES. STIFF AND SWOLLEN JOINTS AND RHEUMATISM, the result of Blood poison, positively cured.

Unnatural Discharges Promptly Cured.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and Acquired Weakness of both Sexes treated successfully; also Piles.

It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. In this oldest house in America every known help is resorted to, and the PROVED GOOD REMEDIES of all ages and countries are used. Charges are as low as can be made, using only the best. Avoid cheap promised cures—they are useless and often dangerous. Every case requires specially prepared treatment. All are treated with skill in a respectful manner; and, knowing what to do, NO EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE. On account of the great number of cases applying, the charges are kept low, often lower than is demanded by others. If you secure the best, and get a speedy and perfect life cure, it is the important matter.

DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and removed entirely from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and Scrotal Diseases treated with success.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter, free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 a. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 4 P. M.

CINCINNATI Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat INSTITUTE,
201 WEST FOURTH STREET
CROSS-EYES, Cataract, Pterygium, Granular Lids, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Discharges from Ears, Deafness, Polypus, Stammering, Rheumatism, Artificial