There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

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TONSORIAL -:- PARLOR.
OVER HOOSER & BALLARD'S,
Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting and Dressing, and all work in the line executed in hatest of style. Give me a call.
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Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
Ten per cent Cheaper than anybody. **Buggies!**
☞Don't buy before getting our prices and catologues.
THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO.,
Name this paper. NASHVILLE, TENN

SHERWOOD -:- HOUSE!
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T. C. BRIDWELL, PROP'R,
Large Sample Rooms. Hess System. Call Bells.
RATES - - - - $2 per Day.
Special rates by the week.
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FIRST National Barber SHOP
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E. NINTH ST., NEAR MAIN.
Shaving 10c., Shampooing 10c.,
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Nothing but first-class work and all done in the latest fashion. Satisfaction guaranteed.
1-11-ly

MR. LEE. "Why, Addie, you needn't cry about it! I only said Mrs. Allen was a very well-informed woman, and I wished you would follow her example."

MRS. LEE. "Yes, and last week you said you wished I could manage to look as stylish as Mrs. Allen,—and she makes all her own clothes. But she has what I haven't."

MR. LEE. "What is that?"

MRS. LEE. "Well, she gets all of her information from the Magazine they take. I admit that she knows all that is going on, and is bright and entertaining in conversation; but I could do as well as she does if I had the same source of information. She lent me the last number of her Magazine lately, and I learned more in one hour's reading, about various social matters and the topics of the day, than I would pick up in a month by my occasional chats with friends. It certainly covers every topic of interest, from the news of the day down to the details of housekeeping; and everything is so beautifully illustrated, too. Every time Mamie goes over to the Allens' she comes back and teases me to get you to take Demorest's Family Magazine, as the stories are so good. Even the boys watch for it every month, as a place is found for them also in its pages; and Mr. Allen swears by it. It is really wonderful how it suits every member of the family!"

MR. LEE. "Well, perhaps I had better send for a Specimen Copy; for, if it is anything like what you say it is, it will amuse and instruct the whole of us."

MRS. LEE. "I see that W. Jennings Demorest, the publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York, is offering to send a Specimen Copy for 10 cents, so we can't lose anything, as each number contains a 'Pattern Order' entitling the holder to any Pattern she may choose, and in any size—which alone makes each copy worth 30 cents; and I just want a jacket pattern like Mrs. Allen's. The subscription price is only $2.00 a year; and I must say I can't see how they can publish so elegant a Magazine for so little money."

THAT FIGHT
The Original Wins.
C. P. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop't M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1840, in the U. S. Court DEFEATS H. Zeilin, Prop'r A. Q. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zeilin 1866.
M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC.
Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose."
Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Baptist*, Memphis, Tenn. says: "I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

UNDER THE STARS.

The midnight hour is here, and silence broods
With folded wings o'er all the sleeping world;
The whippo'will within the sedgy fen
Hath hushed his querulous song, and the dull owl
Sits calm and voiceless in the darksome wood.
Impelled by sleepless care I walk abroad
Through the moist meadows, where the breathing flowers
Send forth sweet incense to the stooping hills,
Whose shadows hold the vale in loved embrace.
Softly the breeze comes from the groves afar
And gathering from the meads a thousand sweets
Bears them away in silence to the stars,
Whilst earth a'ts weeping tears of pearly dew
For the dear loss, but speaks no evil word.

Out of the moonless skies the luminous stars,
Circling in wondrous harmony and grace
'Round the great central throne of majesty,
Flash down sweet words of peace and truth and love;
Peace in the perfect motion of the spheres,
Truth in the light that streams upon the world,
And love in the dread power that holds them still
Unswerving in their way through the blue deeps.

I bow my head in silence as I walk,
And saddening cares and wearing toil forgot;
I listen to the voices of the stars;
For oh, they speak with no uncertain sound,
And in their motion sing Thy praise, O God,
Thy praise and love, Thy majesty and might.
In such a blessed hour grief flies, and leaves
The soul rejoicing, for the glory of God
Falls down in golden rays upon the earth,
And truth and beauty live in the sweet light.
—D. J. Donahoe, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

HUMBLE HEROISM.

An Incident of the Flood in the Alabama River.

Negroes frequently exhibit a wonderful degree of heroism in times of danger. An instance of this I witnessed in the spring of 1886, when a freshet in the Alabama river caused the country on each side to be overflowed by water for many miles.

The negroes on the river plantations were the greatest sufferers. Their cabins would be under water almost before they knew that danger threatened them, and hundreds of them were sometimes found huddled together upon some knoll sufficiently elevated to be above the water. There they often remained two or three days and nights without food and exposed to a soaking rain. Fortunately, the weather was not cold.

Many relief expeditions were sent out from the neighboring towns to rescue them. These consisted of one or more boats, manned by expert oarsmen and swimmers, and filled with cooked provisions, blankets, etc. One day the news came that the negroes on a certain plantation had sought refuge upon a corn crib, around which the water was rapidly rising, and so rendering their condition exceedingly precarious. Two boats started out at once to their assistance. In one of these I went, accompanied by another white man and a negro.

An amusing occurrence took place not long after our starting. In the middle of a submerged field, about one hundred yards to our right, we saw a little, woolly black head, with a frightened black face beneath it, projecting from the water. We rowed hastily towards it and drew out of the muddy water a negro boy about eight years old, perfectly naked, and held him up among us.

"Here, Moses," cried one, holding a tin cup with whisky in it to his mouth, "here, take a drink."

"Take a bite of this bread, Moses," cried another, trying to crowd the bread into his mouth.

"No; let Moses have some of this fried bacon. It'll do him the most good," said the negro oarsman.

But Moses shook his head and turned aside from all the offered food.

"I'se orbleeged to yer, marsters," he said, while his white teeth shone and his eyes rolled wildly. "I'se orbleeged ter yer, but I hain't sot down in two days, by tryin' to keep my head out'n de watah, an' all I wants, ef yer please, is to set down."

He was promptly wrapped in a blanket and set down, where for an hour he sat without moving, enjoying the perfect rest of his new position. At the end of that time he began to eat. I draw a vail over his performance in this line. We feared we had rescued him from a watery grave to kill him with corn bread and bacon, although the negro oarsman insisted that he never heard of a "niggah bein' hurt by too much to eat." Meeting a returning boat soon after, we put Moses in it and sent him to town. I never heard of him again, but presume he survived both his unusual bath and banquet.

We resumed our journey, and just before dark sighted the corn crib, upon which a mass of black humanity clustered like a swarm of bees. A heavy rain was now falling, and daylight beginning to fade away, their condition become most distressing, as they sat in perfect silence watching our approach.

But we did not appreciate their extreme peril until, as the boat struck against the frail log-house, which was in the water to the edges of the roof, it visibly shook and tottered. The poor creatures began to clamber hurriedly down to the boat.

"Stop!" I cried. "The women and children first."

The men obediently resumed their seats. We took in first the children and then the women, getting them all in safely, and were about to push off, telling the men we would hurry back for them as quickly as possible or send the first boat we met, when a very old woman (I noticed she was the last to get in the boat and had done so reluctantly) seized the corner of the house, and, looking anxiously into my face, said:

"Marster, ain't you gwine take my ole man?"

"No, auntie," I answered, "the boat is too full now. He must wait till we come back."

The words were hardly out of my mouth when with a sudden spring she was up and on the roof again. It shook as she scrambled on all fours upon it and took her seat by a little, withered old black man, whose hand she seized and held as if she was afraid we would tear her away from him.

"Come, auntie," I cried, "this won't do. We can't leave you here, and we can't wait any longer on you."

"Go on, marster," she answered. "I thanks yer, en I pray de good Lawd to fetch you all safe home; but I gwine stay hyah wid my ole man. Ef Simon got to git drownded, Lyddy gwine git drownded, too. We dun bin togedder too long to part now."

And we had to leave her, after throwing them some blankets and a lot of provisions.

As we rode off in the rain and night a high falsetto voice, tremulous with age, came across the waters from the crib, where we left the almost certainly doomed group in the blackness of darkness. They dared not have a light, for fear of setting fire to their frail support. We stopped our oars to listen to the song. It came clear and distinct. First Lyddy's trembling voice, and then a chorus of a dozen or more of the deep bass voices of the men:

"We're a clingin' to de ark,
Take us in, take us in.
Fur de watah's deep en dark,
Take us in, take us in.
Do' de flesh is po' en weak,
Take us in, take us in.
'Tis de Lawd we gwinter seek,
Take us in, take us in.
Den Lawd, hole out dy hab',
Take us in, take us in.
Draw de sinnahs to de lab',
Take us in, take us in."

We could wait and listen to the weird sounds no longer, but struck our oars into the water and hurried away.

Most fortunately we came across a boat, bent upon the same errand as ourselves, which went immediately to the crib and saved all of its living freight. The crib had, apparently, been held down by their weight, for, as the last one left it, it turned over and floated away to the gulf.

Their rescuers told us afterwards that, as they neared the crib, the first sound they heard was an old woman's voice singing:

"De Lawd is hyah'd our cry,"

Answered by the men:

"Take us in, take us in.
Es He'll save us by en by,
Take us in, take us in."

To this simple-hearted old creature divorce courts and separations were unknown. With her it was "until death do us part."—Detroit Free Press.

AS TO OVERPRODUCTION

An Impossibility Until All Human Needs Have Been Supplied.

The employment of machinery and other labor-saving inventions has increased and cheapened productions, yet they have not, nor will they ever, keep pace with the increasing wants and demands of advancing civilization. The higher the civilization, the better educated the people, the more it developes new and increasing wants and desires, and to this there is no limit. The wants of the savage can be counted on the fingers' ends, while those people in the high state of civilization have wants that are as numerous as the stars in heaven—there is no end. The way out of the dilemma is not to stop work and throw the people into idleness and crime, but to cultivate their desires by a higher civilization so they will crave for more, not less, of the good things of this world. When the people desire a certain thing they exert themselves to acquire it and not before. It is ignominious folly to talk of an overproduction of goods while half the people are suffering for those very things which they tell us have been produced in too great an abundance. There has been no overproduction of shoes as long as there is one person going barefooted or with holey shoes on, or an overproduction in cotton cloth, woolen goods, or any other article of comfort, until every person in the land has all he desires to make him comfortable and happy. As long as there is one person ill-fed or ill-clothed, who desires to be better provided for, and is willing to work to that end, there has been no overproduction, but an unjointing of the equitable laws of production and consumption is what is the matter and what causes the trouble.—Labor Standard.

The Physiological Ebb-Tide.

A tramp knows what it is to be legweary, a farm laborer to be bodyweary, a literary man to be brainweary, and a sorrowing man to be soul-weary. The sick are often weary of life itself. Weariness is generally a physiological "ebb-tide," which time and patience will convert into a "flow." It is never well to whip or spur a worn-out horse, except in the direst straits. If he mends his pace in obedience to the stimulus every step is a drop drawn from his life-blood. Idleness is not one of the faults of the present age; weariness is one of the commonest experiences. The checks that many a man draws on his physiological resources are innumerable; and, as these resources are strictly limited, like any other ordinary banking account, it is very easy to bring about a balance on the wrong side. Adequate rest is one kind of repayment to the bank, sound sleep is another, regular eating and good digestion another. One day's holiday in the week and one or two months in the year for those who work exceptionally hard usually bring the credit balance to a highly favorable condition; and thus with care and management physiological solvency is secured and maintained.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Good Things to Eat in Egypt.

In coming from India to Suez I met an English gentleman who said he supposed I would find nothing good to eat in Cairo. He looked upon the Egyptians as heathens and had no idea that there were good hotels, good markets, and all the modern conveniences at Cairo. I have made inquiries as to the cost of food in this capital of Egypt, and I find that good turkeys, which will rank in size and weight with the best of our Thanksgiving birds, are worth from $1 to $1.50 each; good fat geese bring from $2 to $4 per pair and chickens sell from 40 cents to $1. Choice cuts of beef and mutton bring 40 cents a pound, and the palate of the foreign resident of Cairo is tickled with splendid oranges at 1 cent each. All kinds of vegetables are cheap and good, and eggs bring from 8 to 20 cents a dozen.—F. G. Carpenter's Egyptian Letter.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Over 500,000 tons of Chili Salt-Petre or Nitrate of Soda was used in Europe last year for manure As yet it is little known in this country. It is admitted to be the most powerful of all fertilizers and the cheapest and best source of Nitrogen. In Harris' Rural Annual for 1890, full and reliable directions are given for its use on farm and garden crops, small fruits, greenhouse plants, roses, &c. It will be sent FREE to any of our subscribers who send their names to
JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.
Moreton Farm, Monroe Co., N. Y.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The number of Indian church members in the United States is 28,663.

—The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland has a communicant list of more than 26,000. It contributed in 1882 $237,000 and in 1888 $433,000.

—The city of New York has 600 Sunday-schools, with a total of 187,000 scholars and teachers. Philadelphia has 616 Sunday-schools, with a total of 195,802 teachers and scholars.

—Whitfield's old Tabernacle, in Tottenham Court road, London, has been declared dangerous, and is now to come down. This will remove one of the most interesting relics in the city.

—The Presbyterian Banner calls attention to the fact that of the 474 ministers who left the Established Church of Scotland at the disruption in 1843, sixty-five are still living, among whom is the venerable ex-president of Princeton College, Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D.

—Amherst College claims the honorable distinction of supplying from its graduates a larger number of ministers than any other American college; twice as many as either Yale or Oberlin, three times as many as Williams, four times as many as Dartmouth and nine times as many as Harvard.

—Methodists of Topeka, Kan., are agitating for a university, and a "University Endowment Association" has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000. It is the intention to erect a building at an outlay of $50,000 to start with, and to add other buildings as rapidly as the funds of the institution will admit.

—The native Christians of Bonny, East Africa, have built at their own expense a new church of iron, which has sitting accommodation for 1,000 people. The fact that all the chiefs of the district except two were present at the opening services by Bishop Crowther shows how generally Christianity is received in that region.

—A shrine has been erected at Auriesville, in the Mohawk valley, on the plot of ground where two missionary priests, Fathers Jacques and Goufil, were slain by the Indians in 1642. A pretty little chapel and grotto comprise the shrine, which is being visited now by hundreds of pilgrims of the Roman Catholic church.

—Methodist undergraduates at Cambridge propose the founding of a settlement in Southeast London similar to the "Toynbee Hall" mission for the purpose of bringing refined and uplifting influences to the very doors of the lowest classes of the city. Funds for starting and maintaining the work for six years have already been subscribed.

—The Advance, of Chicago, thinks that every church should have a name, which should declare as far as possible what it is and what it represents. It does not like the chronological method, followed often by the Presbyterians and some other denominations. "First Presbyterian," "Second Presbyterian," etc., but prefers names that have individuality and sacred associations, like "Bethlehem" and "Bethesda."

Sixty Dollars in Cash Prizes.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., the manufacturers of the great blood medicine, S. S. S., have just issued a nice riddle book, illustrated with pretty engravings, in which they offer sixty dollars in prizes to the boys and girls of America who will correctly give the answers. The following are the list of prizes:

For first set of correct answers	$10 00
For the second set	9 00
For the third set	8 00
For the fourth set	7 00
For the fifth set	6 00
For the sixth set	5 00
For the seventh set	4 00
For the eighth set	3 00
For the ninth set	2 00
For the tenth set	1 00
For the 11th to the 60th set each	10

These wishing a copy of this riddle book can obtain it free by sending us their address and mentioning this paper. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga.

Husband (to extravagant wife)—"You have succeeded at last in making something out of me." Wife—"I knew I would. What is it, dear?" Husband—"A pauper."

To Nervous men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Miss Caller.—"I called on purpose to see your dear little baby. Is it a boy or a girl?" Mrs. Four Hundred—"Why, it's a—a—really I shall have to ask the nurse."

A DUTY TO YOURSELF.

It is surprising that people will use a common, ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick-headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken, and do not gripe. H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

Speaker Reed is curiously enough the most rotund gentleman in the Capitol in spite of the fact that the Capitol now possesses and has always possessed a rotunda.

A CHILD KILLER.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by H. B. GARNER Druggist.

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be taken in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

POST-OFFICE NAMES.

Odd Cognomens Bestowed Upon Some Newly-Created Offices.

Naming a post-office is like naming a child—there is no accounting for the taste displayed in the name selected. Usually the post-office is named after the town, and when the town is started some enterprising citizen gets in his deadly work and the town is named after him. Others take their names from surroundings and often from incidents which happened when the site was first selected. Some are good, others bad; some long and some short, but there seems to be a general disregard of the proprieties in the selection of names. For instance, Happy Camp is the name of a newly-created post-office in California, and the probabilities are that the inhabitants are constantly fighting, and the only person who is happy is the undertaker, who is growing wealthy. Mountain View is more likely to be the name of a village at the bottom of a two-hundred-foot hill than to be near a mountain, while Marble Cliff is very remote from a marble quarry.

Passing events also help decide the names of places, and with the Johnstown horror fresh in the public mind many smaller towns will select that name to emphasize the establishment of the place.

Peace and Cain are two villages where post-offices have been established in Alabama, while Rat, Rye and Urbanity have been discontinued. Sassafras is the name of a spicy Arkansas village, while people who desire to go to a new postal station in Alaska will have to have their letters addressed to Belkofsky. California has a choice collection of new names. Bitter Water, Calabasas, Orosi and Simioplis make a splendid quartette. Tourtelotte and Bovina are Colorado offices. Dakota, as becomes a newly-admitted State, is selecting names for its new offices from among those who advocated its admission, and is getting rid of its old Territorial names, reminiscent as they were with the names bestowed by cow-punchers whose idea of the ridiculous was very keen.

The warm climate of Georgia boasts of an Arctic town, while Sinker is the name of a village in Idaho.

The people of Illinois were so glad to get new postal facilities that they did not stop to complete the names, and sent them out as Lis and Mac. Nail and Cheek are two villages in the Indian Territory. Fritz, Snyder and McBrayer represent the ruling population in three Kentucky places. China is located in Michigan, and Minnesota boasts of its short Line Park. Missouri contains Last and Clio. Rates is in Nebraska, while Redstone takes its name from the granite hills of New Hampshire. New York is provided with a Best, an Echo and a Jayville. Stem and Wharf are the names of two post-offices in North Carolina, and Scrub, Ego and Twin have Ohio written after them on envelopes.

Ale and Joy, while both are in Oregon, are not in the same county, and there is no connection between the two. Peach Tree, Early, Orphan's Home and Venus are in Texas. Exit and Joe are in the neighboring State of Virginia, and Washington has a newly-created small post-office called Nickel, while Fossil and Shell complete the list for Wyoming.—Washington Post.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at H. B. GARNER'S Pharmacy.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestions and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1,00 per bottle by H. B. GARNER'S Pharmacy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Garner.

Mr. Brownstone (of New York)—"What's become of De Curb?" Mr. Barnes (of Brooklyn)—"He's gone west to live." Mr. Brownstone—"You don't say so! What was he caught at?"

WE CAN AND DO

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution.
H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

Pastor—"Mrs. Jones, have you ever reflected that in the course of time you, too, must join the silent majority?" Mr. Jones—"That's so, parson; and I kinder wish you'd impress on her that she ought to be practicin' for it now."

A GOOD RECORD. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by
BUCKNER LEAVELL.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Four of the Bishops of the Church of England are above eighty in age; twelve are above seventy.

—The Friends' meeting-house at Woodstown, N. J., which has been built 104 years, received its first coat of paint.

—Cornell University opened a new year with 1,420 students in all, the number of lady students showing a large increase.

—Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have given in various ways to the McCormick Theological Seminary during the past year the sum of $130,000.

—William H. Smith, the first Lord of the English Treasury, anonymously paid for a church recently erected at Portsea, the cost of which was £22,000.

—A Dunkard minister at Uniontown, Pa., was put on trial for permitting the women in his congregation to wear fancy bonnets, feathers, bustles, etc.

—Mrs. Emily Fifield reported at the last meeting of the Boston School Board that there are now 24 kindergartens in the city, with 46 teachers and about 1,500 children.

—Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is the oldest Catholic prelate in the United States. He was consecrated in 1841, and at the age of eighty presides over his diocese without an assistant.

—The friends of Dr. Pusey, the noted English churchman, are appealing for an additional £15,000 to make up the £50,000, the sum asked for at the time of Dr. Pusey's death, seven years ago, to found a memorial house at Oxford bearing his name.

—Other qualities have in a measure set spirituality in the background. Intellectual brilliancy and flash, eloquence, "hustling," after the manner of the world, have too largely taken the place of the beauty of holiness as factors in our church life.—Christian Standard.

—A congregation out in Nebraska so esteemed their pastor that they picked out a wife for him "to save him that trouble." He, however, had partly engaged another life partner, and when this became known to his flock they became greatly incensed, and some of them wanted him dismissed at once. He resigned.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Methodists are greatly interested in a suggestion made recently by Bishop Mallalieu in a lecture at Harrisburg, Pa. He said that the Methodists of Pennsylvania must soon begin to think of establishing a National university, at which those who may be called to preach its doctrines can be educated and equipped for the great labor, as well as for the education of young men for all other professions.

—Few Christian people appraise their personal influence highly enough. In the matter of church attendance this is far greater than most suppose. A family planted in the house of the Lord, every Sunday, influences others not to forsake the assembling of themselves for worship. Not a few who are never seen at the second service would be constrained to attend if others were faithful to their duty.—Christian Inquirer.

An Extravagant Child.

Woman (to dog)—Has Fido lost his collar? Well, Fido shall have another collar, so he shall, and to-day, too.

Nurse (entering)—Mrs. De Courcey, little Gracie needs some new shoes very much.

Woman—For land's sake! that child will have to stay in the house. I can't buy shoes for her every six months.—Judge.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

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

PROVISIONS.

Butter—30 to 35c.
Eggs—12½c.
Poultry—$2.25; chickens, $1.50 to $2.25.
Bacon—Sides, 6c.
Hams—Country, 12 to 12½.; sugar cured, 13 to 14c.
Shoulders—8c.
Jowls—
Lard—Refined, 6c.; extra choice leaf, 10c.
Cheese—11 to 20c.
Flour—Patent, $4.50; standard, $4.00.
Meal—60c per bushel.
Dried Beef—By piece, 15c; chipped, 20c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars—Granulated, 6⅞c; N. O., 6c.; brown, 4½c.; dark brown, 6½c.
Teas—Black, 60c to $1.00; green, 60c to $1.00.
Coffees—Green Rio, 25 to 30c; Golden Rio, 30c; O. G. Java, 30 to 35c; roasted, 35 to 40c; ground, 30 to 35c.
Baking Powders—25 to 50c.
Molasses—N. O., 60 to 75c; heavy, 40 to 50c.

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes—2lb cans, $1.00 per doz; 3lb cans, $1.15 to $1.35 per doz.
Corn—2lb cans, $1.00 to $1.50 per doz.
Oysters—1lb cans, $1.00 to $1.30; 2lb cans, $1.75 to $2.00.
Peas—2lb cans, $1.35 to $2.00; French $3.00 per doz.
Beans—String, 2lb cans, $1.00 per doz; stringlless $1.75 per doz; gold wax, 2lb cans, $5.00 per doz.
Blackberries—2lb cans, $1.35 per doz.
Strawberries—2lb cans, $2.00 to $2.50 per doz.
Raspberries (R)—2lb $1.75 per doz.
Sardines—American, 7½c per doz; French, 16½c to 20c per can; smoked, 20c per can.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Apples—$1.50 per bu.; dried, 5 to 8c per pound; evaporated, 12½c per pound.
Oranges—25 to 40c per doz.
Potatoes—Irish, 60c for choice sound goods; sweet, 75c for choice sound goods.
Onions—$1.25 per bu.
Cabbage—New, 10 to 20c.
Turnips—
Beans—White navy, 40c per gal.
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 $4.00 per box.
Nails—$2.75.
Clover Seed—

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Dress the Hair
With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.
"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the
Efficacy
of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.
"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.
"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.
Ayer's Hair Vigor,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

TABLE FOR TRAINS.

L. & N. Railroad.

TRAINS SOUTH—4:42 and 5:00 a. m.; 1:07 and 3:17 p. m.
TRAINS NORTH—9:50 a. m.; 2:25 and 10:23 p. m.
Nashville Accommodation arrives at 6:47 p. m.
W. W. Alexander, Agent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

C. & P. DIVISION L. & N.

Mixed train (daily except Sunday) leaves Princeton at 2 p. m., arrive at Princeton Junction at 3:00.
Mixed train (daily except Sunday,) leave Princeton Junction at 7:35 a. m., arrive at Princeton at 11:15 a. m.
Distance from Princeton Junction to Princeton, 16 miles.

For Louisville, Chesapeake & Ohio Route,

	No. 3.	No. 1.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. & N.,	9:00 a. m.	
Arr. Nortonville, "	10:57 a. m.	
Lv. Nortonville, C. & O.,	7:37 p. m.	7:47 a. m.
Arr. Louisville, "	1:20 a. m.	3:15 p. m.

Connections at Louisville for all points East, and for the Virginias and the Southeast.

	No. 7.	No. 1.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. & N.,	10:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Arr. Nortonville, "	10:44 p. m.	11:37 a. m.
Lv. Nortonville, C. & O.,	4:50 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
Arr. Paducah, "	9:30 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Arr. Fulton, Ill. Cen. R. R.	10:20 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Arr. Rives, M. & O. R. R.	11:00 a. m.	
Arr. Memphis, "	3:55 p. m.	1:15 a. m.
Lv. Memphis, "	6:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Arr. Vicksburg, "	12:00 a. m.	4:55 p. m.
Arr. Baton Rouge "	3:34 a. m.	10:19 a. m.
Arr. New Orleans, "	9:15 a. m.	9:00 a. m.

No. 1 has Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Vicksburg and New Orleans without change, connects for all points in Texas, Arizona and California. No. 7 has Combination Parlor Reclining chairs, and Sleeping Cars to Memphis.
POST OFFICE—East Ninth Street, bet. Main and Virginia streets.
Open for letters, stamps, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.
" " money orders—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
" " delivery, Sundays—5 to 6 p. m.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE.
Seventh St., near Main, open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
H. W. Tibbs, Agent.
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Western Union—Up stairs corner Main and Sixth streets, Mrs. Randle and Miss Park operators.

O. V. TIME TABLE.

Takes effect November 10th, 1889.

TRAINS SOUTH.

	No. 1	No. 3.
Lv. Evansville	9:50 a m	5:50 p m
Ar Henderson	10:39 a m	4:34 p m
Ar Corydon	10:46 a m	4:50 p m
Ar Morganfield	11:22 a m	5:25 p m
Ar DeKoven	11:32 p m	6:50 p m
Ar Sturgis	12:16 p m	7:26 p m
Ar Marion	1:09 p m	7:55 p m
Ar Princeton	2:15 p m	9:00 p m

TRAINS NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lv Princeton	6:00 a m	2:30 p m
Ar Marion	7:01 a m	3:30 p m
Ar Sturgis	7:51 a m	4:45 p m
Ar DeKoven	8:03 a m	4:56 p m
Ar Morganfield	8:40 a m	5:30 p m
Ar Corydon	9:35 a m	5:50 p m
Ar Henderson	10:26 a m	6:31 p m
Ar Evansville	11:25 a m	7:06 p m

Trains leave Morganfield for Uniontown at 8:40 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.
Trains leave Uniontown for Morganfield at 8:55 a. m., and 5:45 p. m.
☞Trains 1, 2, 3, and 4 daily except Sunday. Trains 5 and 6 Sunday only.
Train leaving Chicago at 11:15 p. m. arrives in Evansville 8:30 a. m., making direct connection in Union Depot with Ohio Valley train No. 1 at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Henderson 10:20 a. m., Princeton 2:15 p. m., Paducah 3:30 p. m., and at Memphis 9:30 p. m., same night.
Train No. 7 on C. O. & S. W. leaving Memphis at 6:45 a. m., arriving at Paducah at 12:45 p. m., Princeton at 2:30 p. m., making direct connection with Ohio Valley train No. 4, arriving at Henderson at 6:31 p. m., where direct connection is made in union depot with E. & T. H. train at 7:05 p. m. for Vincennes, Terre Ha