

LAST ROLL CALL.

General Winfield Scott Hancock Obeys the Final Summons.

And Goes to Join the Heroes Who Have Gone Hence Before Him.

After a Short and Painful Illness, the Brilliant Soldier Expires.

A Malignant Carbuncle the Cause of His Sudden Taking Off.

THE CAREER OF A VALIANT GENERAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Gen. Hancock died at 2:58 p. m. His death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt, however, until shortly before he expired. The news caused the profoundest sorrow in commercial and financial circles as well as among the business men generally. When the sad event was known in the exchanges at the Custom House flags were immediately ordered at half-mast. It had not been generally known that Gen. Hancock was ill, and his death was unexpected. Gen. Hancock was in Washington a week ago and was obliged to return home without paying his respects to the President. The carbuncle which caused his death made its appearance on the General's neck at the base of the brain.

The Commercial Advertiser says: "Gen. Hancock has been sitting for some time, and had been unable to actively attend to his military duties on the island. He suffered from a complication of diseases, but still fought against his ailments, until the recent development of a carbuncle while he was at Washington compelled him to remain in his home. From this attack he did not rally, and his condition had been considered precarious for a day or two past. His only son died last autumn, and since then he has not been given strength to resist the disease with the determination he had previously exhibited. When he expired his wife was beside him. Upon the announcement of his death the flag at his headquarters was displayed at half mast, and telegraphic dispatches were sent to the army stations in the harbor, the green streets, and the Navy yard, as well as at Washington and other places. Gen. Hancock's condition had been the source of much anxiety to the officers and men of his department since the beginning of the year."

In the second-story front room, furnished with soldier-like simplicity, lay the remains of the General, who, as the guards remarked, led his troops to more battles than any of his military contemporaries. While in Washington a boil developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced January 30th, and as the General was troubled much by its presence, returned to New York several days sooner than designed. During the first week in February the boil developed into a malignant carbuncle, which constantly prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway called in consultation with Dr. Sutherland, of the Medical Director's Department, and Dr. D. M. Stimson, of New York. The medical men concluded the case was assuming a very serious form on Monday. At ten o'clock Monday night, before going away, Dr. Janeway found the patient in good spirits, and could ably assist him if, and left him apparently improved. At 6:45 this morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway, as the General was sinking rapidly. The doctor came speedily, and found the General in a comatose state, with feeble pulse and all premonitory symptoms of death were present. He summoned the two physicians already named. Hypodermic injections of brandy, ether, and carbons of ammonia were administered. These remedies however only alleviated the suffering of the soldier, who gradually sank away until death was inaugurated at 2:58 p. m., as stated. In the words of Dr. Janeway, "The General went down to the close of his life like a person descending flights of stairs." When death came the three physicians and hospital steward were the only ones present, Mrs. Hancock being in an adjoining room. The General leaves his widow and three grandchildren, two girls and one boy named Mora, Ada and Gaylene, the issue of the General's son Russell, who died December 26th, 1884, and whose loss the General has ever since mourned bitterly. Major-General Winthrop will assume the command of the department, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, until the President shall appoint Gen. Hancock's successor from Generals Schofield, Terry or Howard.

Orders in relation to the funeral ceremony are expected from Washington to-morrow. In the meantime the body will be embalmed by the officers of the post. The General will probably be buried at Norris-town, Pa.

So far as could be learned, no definite arrangements for the funeral had been agreed upon up to a late hour to-night. It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs.

Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military funeral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements should be as simple and unostentatious as possible. It is also said that Mrs. Hancock is opposed to having the body embalmed and to its lying in state. In conversation with one of the officers to-night, that gentleman stated that in all probability only immediate relatives and most intimate friends would be invited to attend the obsequies, and that only eight or ten officers of his immediate staff, and a small detachment of soldiers, would accompany the remains to the grave. Telegrams came in a steady stream to the island office.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—A telegram announcing the dangerous illness of Gen. Hancock was received by the President about one o'clock to-day, and was read to the Cabinet then in session. Just after the Cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received conveying the sad intelligence of death. The flag on the White House was immediately placed at half mast, and the President soon after issued the following Executive order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, '86.
The tidings of the death of Winfield Scott Hancock, the Senior Major-General of the Army of the United States have just been received. As a patriotic and valiant defender of his country he was an able and heroic soldier, a spotless and accomplished gentleman, crowned alike with the laurels of military renown, and the highest tribute of his fellow-countrymen to his work as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that every mark of public respect should be paid to his memory. Therefore, it is now ordered by the President that the National flag be displayed at half mast upon all the buildings of the Executive departments, in this city, until after his funeral shall have taken place.

DANIEL S. LAMORE,
Private Secretary.

The President also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.
Mrs. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

Accept my heart-felt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side, in this hour of your affliction, a nation of mourners.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the news of Gen. Hancock's death, the flag on the War Department building was placed at half mast, by order of the Secretary of War, and an arrangement was made for the promulgation of a general order formally announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The Secretary of War also recalled the invitations he has issued for a reception to the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for this evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.
Mrs. W. S. Hancock: I have this moment heard of the death of Gen. Hancock and wish to express to you, my dear madam, my deep sympathy and condolence. The army has lost a very distinguished and faithful officer, and the country one of its best citizens. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

The following telegram was received from Gen. Sherman:

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1886.
Gen. W. D. Whipple:
Gen. Hancock has been here, and says Gen. Hancock is dead. Is it possible? I must go to the Burnet House, Cincinnati, to-night. Telegraph me there? Can I do anything to manifest my love for him or his widow?
W. T. SHERMAN.

AT CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The news of General Hancock's death fell with peculiar sadness on the members of the Loyal Legion who have assembled here to participate in its annual re-union to be held at the Burnet House to-morrow night. Gen. Hancock was the head of the order in the United States, and Gen. R. B. Hayes, of the Ohio Commandery, forwarded a telegram to the bereaved widow, expressing the sympathy of the order in her hour of affliction.

BIOGRAPHICAL.
Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, served mainly on frontier duty till 1846, and afterward in the war with Mexico. He was brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1858 he was again on frontier duty in various parts, and from 1859 to 1861 was quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the breaking out of the civil war he was recalled to Washington, and was made brigadier general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861. During the peninsular campaign he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazer's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. Having been made major general, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given there, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate

command of the left center, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was severely wounded. For his conduct at Gettysburg he received (May 30, 1865) the thanks of Congress. Having been disabled by his wound, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the second army corps, which was placed under his command. He took the active command of this corps at the opening of the campaign of 1864, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness (May 5, 6), Spottsylvania Courthouse (May 9-20), and North Anna (May 23, 24), the second battle of Cold Harbor (June 3), and the operations around Petersburg until June 19, when, his wound breaking out, he was for a short time on sick leave. He afterward resumed command, and took part in several actions until Nov. 26; when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans. After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the middle department (1865-'6), the department of Missouri (1866-'7), of Louisiana and Texas (1867-'8), of Dakota (1870-'72), and on the death of Gen. Meade in November, 1872, of the department of the East.

In 1868 and 1872 he was favorably spoken of for President. He was unanimously nominated the candidate of the Democratic party in the Cincinnati Convention, June 24, 1880. On the first ballot he received 171 votes, the convention containing 738 delegates, Thomas F. Bayard received 153, the remainder being scattered. On the second ballot Gen. Hancock received 320 votes, Bayard 111, and Speaker Randall 128. On the third ballot Gen. Hancock received 705 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous. The incidents of that campaign, and the defeat of Hancock and English by Garfield and Arthur, are still fresh in the memory of the American people. Since that period Gen. Hancock has remained in command of the Division of the Atlantic with headquarters on Governor's Island, N. Y., the senior Major-General of the armies of the United States.

A GIANT MONOPOLY.

The Bell Telephone Company Shown Up In All Its Colors.

The Greatest Money-Making Scheme of the Age.

25000 FOR AN OUTLAY OF \$30.

The recent articles in the World concerning the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, which seems to have obtained such wide ramifications among the statesmen at Washington, has directed public attention to telephone matters in general and especially to that giant monopoly, the American Bell Telephone Company. Never in the history of America, nor in the history of any other country, has a corporation grown to such dimensions in so short a time as the American Bell Telephone Company. Never before has an inventor so immediately grown enormously rich from the proceeds of an invention as Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Morse took out his first patent on his electric telegraph in 1840, but it was four years before the first message was passed over the first line ever laid, which was between Baltimore and Washington, and it has taken the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company all these intervening years to grow into their present great proportions. Morse himself was but indifferently rewarded, and probably died without having a conception of the extent to which his invention would be employed and the importance of it as a commercial and financial factor of the age. Robert Fulton never dreamed of how steamships would cover the sea, and Stephenson could not have foreseen the number and extent of railway tracks that now cover the earth with a steel network. We are amazed, it is true, at the sudden gigantic growth of the railroads, the steamships, the cables and the telegraph lines, but none of them came to much under a quarter of a century.

The general public never heard of such a thing as the transmission of speech over wire till ten years ago. True, some experiment has been made. Bourseille in France and Retz in Germany had worked on the idea some years before, but nothing of a practical character came from this effort, and the world went on in ignorance of their labor. Bell's application for a patent was received at the Patent Office in Washington Feb. 14, 1876, and it is a remarkable fact, which adds to the romantic interest, to say nothing of the legal phases of the story that an applicant for a patent on a speaking-telephone was received from Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, the same day, but a little later. The patent was granted to Bell on the grounds of the difference in time and not because of any difference in the merits of their claims. Thus, by what would ordinarily be considered a trifling incident was the Bell Company given at least a temporary footing, of which it has not failed to take advantage, making Bell a very rich man, and leaving Gray to nurse all his life, perhaps, the regret that he had not picked up to one day's greater haste in sending away his application.

DR. F. O. YOUNG

Is Still Persued by the Late Asylum Trouble.

PLEADS HIS SUIT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A special to the Louisville Times says: Another Kentucky political sensation has come to a rotten head and "busted." Some months ago Dr. F. O. Young, of Lexington, late of Lancaster, brother of Lieut. Lucien Young, United States Navy, was appointed on the Board of Medical Examiners by the Pension Department. Charges were filed against him recently, and in the absence of rotation Gen. Black sent out a day or two since a prompt request for his resignation. Dr. Young arrived here last night to defend himself. He says he did not know charges had been preferred until he got the demand for his resignation.

The whole matter grows out of the Lexington asylum scandal. Dr. Young was a member of the Board of Asylum Commissioners that investigated Dr. Chesnut recently. On the trial he stated that certain female employes had made charges to him against the Superintendent; also that Logan Hoeker, a member of the board, had said he had seen the Superintendent drunk. Young says this made Hoeker very mad and he wrote over to Lancaster and got some of his (Young's) enemies to swear that they would not believe him on oath. Col. William O. Bradley filed an affidavit to that effect. Thereupon Young got a statement from fifty-eight prominent citizens of Lancaster to the effect that they knew him to be sober, honest, etc.

Hoeker filed the affidavits of the parties who said they would not believe Young under oath with the Department, and the request for Young's resignation followed as a natural consequence. Young appeared before Commissioner Black, accompanied by Senator Beck and Controller Durham, both of whom stated they had known Dr. Young for twenty years, and had always regarded him as an honorable gentleman. Gen. Black gave them a full hearing, and is disposed to rescind Dr. Young from the unfortunate slough, and I believe he will come out victorious.

What do our people mean? What are departments to think of nasty attacks upon every Kentuckian that pokes his head up for office? Poor Kentucky! Between drunkenness of her applicants in the past and attacks upon others, it seems a sorry set to outsiders.

Selling to a Minor.

Milton Bonleri, a minor, was arrested a day or two since, under an ordinance imposing a fine of \$10 on minors for purchasing a drink in a saloon. The trial of the case was set for yesterday, before the Recorder. The Commonwealth claims that Bonleri was arrested at the instance of certain saloon keepers in revenge for his testimony before the grand jury in regard to the sale of liquor to minors. Thereupon the Circuit Court issued a temporary restraining order, directed to Recorder Walton, said order to be in force until the Circuit Court can pass upon the validity of the ordinance which imposes the \$10 fine. Bonleri gave bond to appear on next Tuesday, before the Recorder.

AN INTERESTING EXPENSE ACCOUNT.
On the 1st of January, 1885, the Bell Company controlled in the United States and Territories 772 exchanges, 107,440 circuits, 101,734 miles of wire, gave service to 5,193 employes and had 134,000 subscribers. Its pay-roll last year averaged about \$10,000 a month, or about \$120,000 a year. The employes are nearly all men, who receive very

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Bell took his telephone to the Centennial Exposition, where it was seen and experimented with by thousands of visitors, who never suspected that it would come to more than an ingenious plaything. It was two years after the Centennial that the first telephone exchange under the Bell patent was established through a company had been organized in 1877. It was not till 1879 that the new method of communication was firmly established as a commercial and social necessity, and from that year dates the marvellous growth and success of the Bell Company. Its capital stock on the 31st of December, 1884, was \$24,000,000, and an application was made last year to the Massachusetts Legislature for an increase to \$30,000,000, which is half the amount of the entire capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The receipts for rentals for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1885 were \$1,969,000, and the net earnings for the company for the same time were \$1,710,000. The first dividend was not declared till Jan. 1, 1881, when \$220,500 was paid to stockholders on 78,500 shares, or 3 per cent. One more dividend of the same amount was declared that year, three dividends of that amount were declared in 1882, two dividends of the same amount were paid in 1883, and two of \$288,063 each year, five dividends of \$288,063 each were paid in 1884, and one of the same amount was paid Jan. 15, 1885, and several have been paid since. Up to the 15th of January, 1885, the total dividends paid to stockholders amounted to about \$4,000,000. The original investors in Bell Telephone stock paid from \$20 to \$40 per share. Since then the stock has been increased or "watered" seven times and the shares are worth \$150 each, so that an original holder has now eight shares for ever one that he first held, and what he paid, say \$30 for, is now worth \$1,200.

Griffin's Case.
The trial of Griffin, charged with forgery, was continued by Judge Walton until Saturday.

On a Drunk.
"Isn't the pictorial department of the Commercial Gazette on a drunk?" asked an anxious citizen as he gazed at the frantic efforts which adorned the pages of that journal yesterday morning.

"No, I don't think it is," answered his companion; "that's natural. But getting on a drunk would probably be 'improving to the style.'"—Cincinnati Sun.

FOREIGN.
A gardener.
"I have for sale a fine lot of first-class land, it is across the river. It is located one-quarter of a mile outside of the town limits. I also want a first-class gardener to cultivate four or five acres of garden on the shore."

small salaries. The expenses are very light, the original cost of property small and the income sure. As a monopoly of the modern school it has no rival, and what it will attain in its progress, no one would undertake to foretell. The character of its property, when it comes to a valuation in dollars and cents, is well illustrated by the insignificant amount it has paid to the various States for taxes. Up to the beginning of 1885 its total outlay for taxes in all the United States had reached only \$129,000. The amount paid for taxes in New York for 1884 was \$24,86. The amount paid in Missouri the same year was \$54 76. In Massachusetts, where the capital stock is taxed, the amount paid in 1884 was \$24,410. The amount paid in all the United States outside of Massachusetts since 1881 up to the beginning of 1885 was less than \$25,000. A company that has a combined salary and tax expense of about \$150,000 a year, with an income of \$2,000,000 a year, is a fine illustration of the modern scheme of money-making.

MEN WHO HAVE MADE FORTUNES.
A number of men have grown very rich through small investment made in Bell Telephone stock five or six years ago. Prof. Bell, who makes his home in Washington, is supposed to be worth \$4,000,000. He was originally a Massachusetts man, and when he applied for his first patent was a teacher of languages in a school for deaf and dumb. It was through his Boston acquaintance that the first company was organized. W. H. Forbes, of Boston, is President. He is said to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, which comfortable sum has accumulated on an original investment of \$64,000. Other Massachusetts men who have made fortunes the same way are Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston, said to be worth \$3,000,000. C. P. Bowditch, of Boston and Vice-President of the company, is said to be worth fully as much. Theodore H. Vail is the manager of the company and is a millionaire two or three times over. Ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts, is another who has grown rich on an original small investment. The profits of the company have been distributed almost entirely among citizens of Massachusetts, where the stock is as much quoted and discussed as Western Union is here.

By the way, it is a curious fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company derives a large income from the Bell Telephone Company. A bitter fight arose between the two corporations when the latter was in its infancy and they grew out of it a long and bitterly contested litigation. The matter was finally settled in favor of the Bell Company, so far as right of patent was concerned, but the Western Union did not let loose till it had got an agreement by which it was to receive certain royalties or percentages on the business done. For 1884 the amount so paid reached the sum of \$383,000 and for 1885 it was over \$400,000. This is by far the heaviest expense borne by the Bell Company.

AN OPPRESSIVE MONOPOLY.
After this brief recital of a marvellous accumulation of wealth it is easy to understand the importance of the suit that Secretary Lamar recently authorized to be brought by the Government against the Bell Company. All individual suits have failed. Gray, Dolbear, Drawbaugh, Edison and others have all tried to break the Bell patent, but have all been unsuccessful, and the monopoly is absolute, though charges of fraud in the securing of the Bell patent have always found more or less of a hearing. The question brought before Mr. Lamar was whether he believed the evidence of fraud in securing the patent justified the bringing of a suit by the Government to vacate the patent. He decided there was. That brings the question up to be decided on its merits. It is somewhat of a unusual procedure for a suit to be brought in this way, but it is reasonable to suppose that where the Government has evidence that a fraud has been committed through one of its branches that it should sue for the nullification of the thing done. Whether there was collusion or not between Bell and the Patent Office officials when he got his patent in 1876, the oppression of the monopoly built up by him and his associates is keenly felt by the public. The schedule of charges of telephone service in the city of New York is outrageous. In the business part of the city as much as \$12.50 a month is charged for a single instrument, while a private line costs \$30 a month. This is believed to be out of all proportion to the cost of the service, and public sentiment cries out loudly for some competition that shall lower the charges to some rational basis. As it is now, every improvement in telephones is cut off, and Mr. Bell sits astride the element of electricity and drives away all comers.—New York World.

McCANN & HIGGINS,
—IMPORTERS OF—
CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.
CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
LEXINGTON, KY
Special inducements for Cash for Thirty Days.

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(SUCCESSORS TO)

EMMAL & SPENCER,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Sign Golden Eagle. NO. 16 EAST MAIN STREET.
TELEPHONE NO. 130. LEXINGTON, KY

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE

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APPLETON, LANCASTER & DUFF.

Now ready with a large stock of SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASINGS, TABLE DAMASKS and WHITE GOODS for housekeepers' early spring sewing.

They are selling bargains in WINTER WOOLENS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, HOSIERY and LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

The remainder of their Cloaks at about half-price.
APPLETON, LANCASTER & DUFF.

SHELBY KINKEAD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Sole Agent for the Glen Mary Coal and Coke.

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John C. Berryman,

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Prompt Delivery. Full Weights Guaranteed

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The best Veterinary Medicine, for all kinds of Stock.
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For Coughs and Croup! Spain Remedy for Frosted Parts! Special Remedy for your old chilblains.
TOILET ARTICLES
Of all kinds! Prescription filled promptly at living prices!
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