

THE MT. STERLING ADVOCAATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. 1.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

NO. 32.

COURT DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
 JUDGE JOHN B. COOPER presiding, Third Monday in May and the Fourth Monday in November.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
 JUDGE T. J. SCOTT presiding, Third Monday in September and Mt. Sterling, Ky.
MONTGOMERY QUARTERS COURT.
 JUDGE LEWIS APPERSON presiding, Tuesday after Third Monday in January, April, July and October.
COUNTY COURT.
 Third Monday of each month.
JUDICIAL OFFICE—CIVIL BRANCH.
 JUDGE JAMES W. GROVES presiding, First Saturday in each month.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. J. ARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Will practice in the Courts of Kentucky.
S. KING FORD, (of Mt. Sterling, Ky.) Represents MACK, STADLER & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, CINCINNATI, O.
G. R. ALLEN, Real Estate Agent, White Oak, Morgan Co., Ky.
A. A. HAZELRIGG, Attorney-at-Law & City Attorney, Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
JUDGE AMOS DAVIS, with BETTMAN BROS. & CO., Manufacturers of CLOTHING, 96 West Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.
M. S. TYLER, Lewis Apperson.
TYLER & APPERSON, Attorneys-at-Law, Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
JAMES B. CASSIDY, Attorney-at-Law, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
JOHN M. ELLIOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Fizer Block.
WHITE & BROOKS, Attorneys-at-Law, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Will practice in the counties of Montgomery, Bath, Menifee, Powell, Clark and Bourbon, and in the Superior and Appellate Courts. Office in Caldwell building.
W. A. DELAYEN, Attorney-at-Law, Office, Court Street. Will practice in all Courts of the Commonwealth.
H. L. STONE, W. A. SUDDETH.
STONE & SUDDETH, Attorneys-at-Law, Corner 5th and Court Place. Telephone 1285—Ring 2.
DR. D. L. PROCTOR, Dentist, Office over Mt. Sterling National Bank.
G. N. COX, M. D., Mt. Sterling, Ky. Office over Exchange Bank. Residence, corner High and Queen streets.
J. H. HAZELRIGG, Attorney-at-Law, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Collections promptly attended to.
DR. HOWARD VAN ANTWERP, Dentist, Office with Dr. Wm. Van Antwerp, Short street opposite the court house.
R. H. HAYDON, M. D., Mt. Sterling, Ky. Office over Queen's store with Dr. Guerrant.
J. S. HURT, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Fizer Block, up stairs with J. M. Elliott. Having recently removed from Owingsville and located in the city of Mt. Sterling, will practice in the courts of Montgomery, Bath and adjoining counties, and in the Superior Court, Court of Appeals and Federal Courts of Kentucky. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

GROCERIES.

M. ARMSTRONG, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Country Produce, Fresh & Cured Meats, and a general line of Staple & Fancy Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Maple Molasses, Fancy Candies and all kinds of CANNED GOODS, Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
 Fair and honest dealing is our motto.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, TYLER & APPERSON Bld'g North of National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.

PLANING MILL.

W. T. TYLER, E. F. ROBERTSON, MANAGERS

STAR Planing Mill Co. Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

Rough & Dressed LUMBER,

White Pine and Poplar Singles, Doors of all Sizes, Sash—Glazed and Unglazed, Window and Door Frames, Moulding and Brackets of all kinds, Verandas of every Description. Star Planing Mill Company, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

COAL.

Coal Coal! Coal!

CALL ON

CASSIDY & SMITH

—For all kinds of—

KENTUCKY

AND

VIRGINIA COAL.

*** Cheap! ***

Aug. 12-14

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

I. F. TABB - S. W. GAITSKILL

Tabb & Gaitskill,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

*** AND DEALERS IN ***

GRAIN, SEED and FEED.

TO THE TOBACCO GROWERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

We are prepared to prize and ship your tobaccos. Also will make liberal cash advances on same.

Honest dealings and fair prices in all we buy and sell.

TABB & GAITSKILL,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 23 S. MAYVILLE ST. WAREHOUSE, Locust & Wilson Sts

GROCERIES.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT THAT

C. F. Keesee & Co

—Handle none but the Choicest—

FRESH MEATS,

Poultry & Vegetables

They also handle a full line of Staple Groceries

All of which they will sell at the lowest living prices.

COAL.

Barnes & Trumbo

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Virginia and Kentucky Coal.

Also Blacksmith and Anthracite Coal. All Coal sold 72 lbs. per bushel. Highest cash price paid for Wheat. Also, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay, wholesale and retail.

INSURANCE.

*** J. O. MILLER * (SUCCESSOR TO) Miller & Wilson**

INSURANCE

AND

Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES, CHOICEST COMPARISON, PROMPTEST SETTLEMENTS. Of Any And All Agencies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|------|
| SPACE | FRONT | INSIDE | BACK |
| One Year 25 Insertions | 500 | 400 | 300 |
| Six Months 12 Insertions | 250 | 180 | 140 |
| Three Months—12 Insertions | 150 | 110 | 80 |
| Two Months—Eight Insertions | 100 | 70 | 50 |
| One Month—Four Insertions | 50 | 35 | 25 |
| Three Insertions | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| Two Insertions | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Single Insertion | 5 | 3 | 2 |

AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. RICE, -AUCTIONEER-

Offers his services as public officer to the people of Montgomery, Clark and neighboring counties. Will attend all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. Address at A. PROCTOR'S office, Mt. Sterling, or at Indian Fields, Clark county, Ky. 12-17.

JACK STEWART, AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KY.

Prompt attention given to all sales entrusted to his care. Leave orders at this office, or address him care of Chardon Hotel, Lexington, Ky. 12-17.

W. H. FLETCHER, AUCTIONEER, MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.

Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms Reasonable. 12-17.

J. A. RAMSEY, AUCTIONEER, Winchester, Ky.

Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Best of references given on application. Charges reasonable. Will be in Mt. Sterling on Court days. 12-17.

LUMBER, ICE, ETC.

Josiah Lindsay, -AGENT ON- C. & O. RAILROAD, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Manufacturer and dealer in Tobacco, Hops, heads, Rough Lumber and Lake Ice. We make our business, which is booming, by doing the best work and offering Rough Lumber at special prices which are never met. We also do custom sawing. 8-m

BELOW COST

my entire stock of Boots, Shoes & Clothing

FOR SALE AT PRICES—that will make them go.

Call and secure a bargain, I mean BUSINESS.

W. L. MORRIS.

MEDICAL.

A Child Killed.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing Syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poisons 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 T. G. Julian, druggist.

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. T. G. Julian, druggist.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never tried it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at W. Lloyd's drug store.

Suppepy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to 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 digestion 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 50 cents and \$1 per bottle by W. S. Lloyd, druggist.

There are some people in this world who would not be satisfied if they were perfectly contented.—[Binghampton Leader.

Mr. James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Illinois, says: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day and would insist on every one, who is afflicted with that terrible disease, to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." For sale by T. G. Julian. 30-4t.

Here's another victim of your poison," said a man to the proprietor of "Rough on Rats." A poor woman has just died from a dose of it at her home in Jersey City. "If she died at home it wasn't from my preparation; for when rats take it, they do not die in the house." Pronounced Hopeless.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally settled in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying, I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at W. S. Lloyd's drug store, regular size, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Well Answered. "Why don't you get married, Miss Jones?" You are getting to look like a "back number" will soon be an old maid." Miss Jones—"If I was as easy to please as your wife was I would have been married long ago."

Here it is, and it fills the bill much better than anything we could say: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to write you in regard to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. During the past winter I have sold more of it than any other kind, and have yet to find any one, but what was benefitted by taking it. I have never had any medicine in my store that gave such universal satisfaction." J. M. ROSEY, Druggist, Geuda Springs, Kansas. 50 cent bottles for sale by T. G. Julian. 30-4t.

Just Stop Dodging.—"Why don't you marry, Mr. Bachelor?" "Well, I have been trying for years to find a girl!" "Have you got any money?" "Enough, I guess!" "Then you just hold still awhile and the girl will find you."—[Washington Star.

The following item has been going the rounds of the press, and as our druggist, T. G. Julian, handles the goods, it may interest our readers:

Having had occasion to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it gives me pleasure to state that I found it to be the best medicine for a cough I ever used; in fact, it cured me of a cough that had baffled several other cough medicines.—N. R. BURNETT, Atalissa, Iowa. 30-4t

Try moving the hand gently but constantly for twenty-four consecutive hours, and you will gain a clearer meaning of what a task you impose upon your stomach by keeping it constantly at work. It is a muscular organ, and should receive at least the consideration given to muscles less delicate.—[Horse and Stable.

Belly rather than concentrated foods should be given to sows. The common mistake is in making them too fat. No corn should be given, as it contains too little of the nutriment to give the pigs a vigorous, healthy frame and too much of that useless fat on the dam, while bearing.

FARM AND FARMER

During the year 1889 143 sheep were imported into South Wales from Bagdad and other countries. Of these eighty-seven were American Merinos, four English Southdowns, five German Merinos, twenty Shropshire Downs and twenty-seven Lincolns.

The farmer who feeds his sheep may use his coarse fodder and straw to good advantage by feeding it liberally to them. But some grain will help matters greatly and if any sort of roots are grown on the farm the sheep will relish them and improve on them.

It is remarked that "men who make the cattle business a study, and who are in good position to judge as to the future, give it as their opinion that good beef of all classes will sell for a dollar a hundred more next June than they brought during the same period last year. Many of these men are backing their judgment with their money, and are now closing contracts through the feeding States at six cents per pound, taking them at the feed pens. This, of course, is for prime cattle."

The curious effects of cross breeding in domestic animals are very suggestive of the diverse character of men and women under circumstances. It is a fact that the blood of average Americans is more cross bred than that of any other people on the globe. To this fact American superiority is largely due; but it has made the character of our citizens more changeable than that of any other people on the globe. This is all right, so long as character is founded on a firm basis of principle.—[American Cultivator.

The Texas Live Stock Journal says: "All those now engaged in raising cattle should be able to see and know that scrubs have run their course, outlived their day and are no longer wanted. The market and the demand grows more exacting each year. The progressive and successful cattle raiser will cater to the demand for a better quality of beef and in return will receive better and more remunerative prices. On the other hand, the careless and indifferent cattleman will continue to raise scrubs, sell them to the cannery, and lose money until the Sheriff sells him out and then say the 'Big Four did it!'"

The sweetest, tenderest and most palatable mutton is raised in Ireland, says the Boston Globe. "The Irish sheep grow larger than ours, they feed on better pastures, and their meat is wholly free from that strong, 'sheepy' taste which makes ours disagreeable to many palates. No American who has eaten the mutton served in the Irish hotels will take any other kind of meat while he stays there. The English mutton though better than ours, is far inferior to the Irish. American mutton is sold in the Irish English and Scotch markets, but it brings from three to four pence less a pound than the native products, and no one who can afford the latter will take the former.

A hopeful sign for the cattle business in the near future is found in the fact that ranchmen everywhere are practically recognizing the need and importance of pure-bred bulls with which to grade up. "There is," says a Texas writer, treating of this and kindred matters, "hardly a ranchman or even a cattle raiser on a small scale who does not need to make additions to his herd in the way of other and better bulls. Even where the bulls are sufficient in number they are not as good as they should be; besides many of them have already been in the herd much longer than they ought to have been, and so should be taken out. In most instances, even where scrubs are used, there are not enough of them. Those who insist upon holding on to the scrubs ought to keep plenty of them and change them as often as every three years, while those who want to keep up with the demands of the times, and who want to get all the pleasure, respectability and profit there are in the business out of it, will also follow the above suggestions as to numbers and changes, but will of course buy the best bulls obtainable and not be content with any other kind. The roughbred bulls can be bought now for from 25 to 50 per cent. less money than will have to be paid for them one year hence. Cattle of all kinds will soon rapidly advance in price. In fact, the appreciation in value has already set in, and when once fairly begun will apply to all kinds and classes of cattle, and in no one class will a rapid advance be more noticeable than in thoroughbred bulls. For this reason now is the time to buy, and those who fail to take advantage of the present low prices will make a mistake if they regret when it is too late."—[Courier-Journal.

When sheep are being fattened for market on grain, the question should not be how much do they eat? No matter how much they eat the farmer will get his money back if the food is digestible and digested.

To prepare sheep skins, make a paste with fresh lime and water, thicker than whitewash, and spread it over the flesh side of the skin, and then fold it together so as to leave the wool out. In a day or two, or more, it will be ready to pull; try it by examining. Sometimes fresh wood-ashes are added to the lime in making the paste, and some persons use wood-ashes wholly. This is the old method.—[Country Gentlemen.

A late issue of the Farming World, published at Edinburgh, Scotland, contains an interesting article on the subject of Scotch ram sales in 1890, from which we make some extracts as follows: "Sheep breeding has always formed an important part in the agriculture of Scotland. And every ruling circumstance seems to point to an increase in this branch of farming. The Government agricultural returns, just to hand, tells us that the number of sheep north of the border has increased from 6,951,449, in 1889, to 7,361,451, in 1890—very substantial advance in a year's time. But while it is satisfactory to find the numbers having an upward tendency, the most gratifying feature is found in the generally increased value of the animals individually."

Australis furnishes a market for probably three times as many Merino rams as are yearly sold in the United States, and for these better prices are paid there than can be obtained in this country. Some headway has been made in the direction of bringing Colonial buyers to an appreciation and acceptance of the American standard for a Merino sheep, and efforts in this behalf need not be abated. Meanwhile there is a business opening too good to be lost along the line of accommodating buyers with such animals as they now demand, and this may be followed without in any wise compromising the attitude of breeders in this country of mollifying what they have so long held to be the typical Merino standard.—[Breeder & Farmer.

Specialists may make the other breeds pay, but the every-day farmers, the great masses, want the shorthorn, the grand cows of which have beaten the whole of the other breeders at the fair—did it in 1884 at one of the most famous shows in England—and their incomparable steers have taken more prizes than those of any other breed, always selling for the top of the market prices. The farmer can take a young heifer from a good milk-strain family, and get as great a quantity and as good a quality of milk as he can from any other milk-breed, and yet have the advantage that when he has done breeding and milking her he can fatten her for beef and get the first cost back; and such beef he will get—none of your tough, leathery steaks that requires a grindstone for the knife at each slice, but good, rich, marbled, juicy steaks, that being tasted once it makes you hungry even to think about them. In no other animal can you obtain in so rich a degree the beef and milk qualities, for the simple reason that no other breed has been so long or so carefully bred for these two points.—[Theos. David.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and it would take all kinds of live stock to suit them, and a great many people will not be satisfied until new breeds are invented for their own special purpose. Some people can only be satisfied with one kind, other people with other kinds, as there is a difference in tastes, in conditions and in purposes. All these have to be met, and the country is large, the lives of the people more diversified, and there is certainly room for all. There is even room for scrubs. As we ride through the country we see on every side evidences that this and that man will only be satisfied with scrub stock. All his instincts, belongings, and surroundings are of the scrub order, and he must have scrub horses and cattle to round out his necessities. If there is room for these scrubs there is room for everything else which is better; and there is no stock so good that it is best for everybody, no matter where they live or what their purpose, conditions or tastes. The effort of every true friend of live stock improvement should be to disseminate an accurate knowledge of the peculiar characteristics and capabilities of each one of the breeds under all the conditions under which it is likely to be maintained, so that any one making a selection may not err as to which kind is really the best one for him and his business.—[Journal of Agriculture.

To Prevent Potato Blight

As I have a great many inquiries in regard to potato blight and consequent rot of the potatoes and as to the prevention of the same, if any, I will state through the World my views on the subject. I will also give my ideas as to what ought to be done to insure a crop of one of our most useful articles of diet. In the first place I have observed that the blight usually shows first and mostly on land highly manured with stable manure, therefore I prefer phosphates for fertilizing; or, if possible, secure piece of land that has been used for pasture, such land generally growing good, smooth potatoes I have found by experience that there are certain potatoes that are almost if not entirely proof against blight and rot. These are our earliest varieties, such as Burbank Extra Early, Gladis, Early Puritan, Early Peruvian, Queen of the Rose, and, in fact, all of the early kind planted before the first of June. In my experience a potato that ripens before the first of August is seldom affected. I have grown all the above kinds and more besides this past year and I find that early sorts and early plants insure the best results. Now, as to late varieties, First, the People's Potato was entirely free from rot. I have also observed that where white-skinned potatoes are affected badly our red kinds, such as Dakota Red and Wisconsin No. 99, are not in the least touched by the blight. There are several so-called preventatives, but I have not yet found any that has been successful. The trouble lies in the fact that the blight comes, like a thief in the night, when we least expect it and consequently when we are not prepared.—[Milton M. Rose, in N. Y. World.

Uses for Old Papers.

Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out will keep a longer time than under other conditions, and that a pitcher of ice-water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the case of the sick at night. In freezing ice cream when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.—[Arthur's Home Magazine.

An apron exhibited by Mrs. Laura C. Holmes, and designed and executed by Mrs. Florence C. Thompkins and Miss Mattie Cooney, and awarded a prize in the National Apron Bazaar, recently at Kansas City, is thus described: The Apron was made to represent Louisiana, and very ingeniously combined six products of the State. The body of the apron was of raw cotton batting, with a bunch of sugar cane painted in the left hand corner, while in the right hand corner glued to the apron appeared to be tumbling from a pocket made of the red flowering leaf of the banana tree. Moss outlined the left edge, and orange and red cut diamond shape was sewed around the bottom and up the right side. The apron was artistically and uniquely completed by the handiwork of two New Orleans ladies.

"What is the trouble between you and your husband?" "He makes me jealous of certain ladies." "In what way?" "He mentioned having met them when I wasn't with him." "Pooh!—they are not the ones to be afraid of." "Who then?" "Those whom he doesn't mention."—[Chicago Times.

Surprise at the party.—Little Mose—"Fader! you and mudder must come home rich axay! Miss Brown has come for her plaid dress, and Mr. Snoopy wants to take out his check suit, and you have both got dose clo's on!"—[Judge.

Now the dear girls are wearing studs and buttons of white emerald gold.