Gurney Patent Refrigerators

Reasons Why the Gurney Outsells All Competitors:

First—The Gurney, having a removable galvanized ice compartment, makes it the only cleanable refrigerator, and being free from damage by the ice pick, overcomes a common fault of refrigerators. The Gurney is so constructed that the ice does not come in contact with the side walls, thus preventing all condensation or "sweating" on the inside lining, an important feature of cleanliness and durability.

Second—When the dryness is tested preference is given to the Gurney.

Third—Experimental tests have proven that a pound of ice will cold and hold at a lower and more even temperature more cubic inches of space in a Gurney than in any other known refrigerator.

Fourth—Standard authorities show by actual tests that mineral wool, with which the Gurney is packed, is the only perfect insulator or non-conductor for filling walls.

Fifth—A test will show that the Gurney has the freest circulation.

Sixth—The Gurney, by reason of its free circulation, will show, in one-third the time, from two to four degrees lower temperture than any other refrigerator on the market. Yours in improvements SHACKELFORD & GENTRY. (37-36)

Finally Settled,

The Silver Question!

To restore prosperity and contentment in this city and Madison county, call at our NEW STORE and exchange your silver for the cheapest goods in Richmond,

Cottons,	**Corsets,**	**Collars,**
Calicoes,	**Gloves,**	**Cuffs,**
Ginghams,	**Handkerchiefs,**	**Ties,**
Percales,	**Fans,**	**Socks,**
Nainsooks	**Purses,**	**Suspenders,**
Satines,	**Soaps,**	**Pants,**
Hamburgs,	**Towels,**	**Overalls,**
Laces,	**Shirts,**	**Trunks.**

Shoes and Oxfords.

Hosiery Our Hobby.

W. C. and R. T. Hays,

No. 9 First St., Richmond, Ky.

41-40

DO YOU WANT A

WAGON?

WE SELL AS LOW AS WE CAN—LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.
WE HAVE TOO MANY.
WE ARE AFTER CASH.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS. John Donelson, PROPRIETOR.

36-41

IT TICKLES YOU

THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.

CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.

SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relief, No Pay.
50c size contains two and one half times as much as 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

17
23
90
109

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

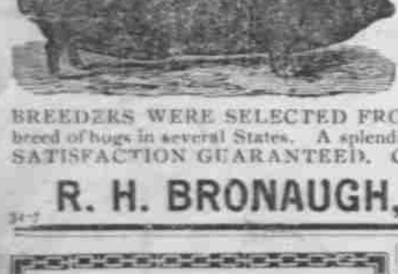
It means that the Queen and Crescent Route is 17 miles shortest between Cincinnati and Lexington; 23 miles shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham; 90 miles shortest Cincinnati to New Orleans; 109 miles shortest Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Atlanta, or Jacksonville, Florida.

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS

between all of the above points. Through Cars to Vicksburg and Shreveport. Only line running through cars Cincinnati to Knoxville and Asheville, N. C. Direct line to Texas and Mexico via New Orleans or via Shreveport. Ask agents about tours to California. From Louisville, Shelbyville and Lawrenceburg, direct connection is made at Lexington with vestibuled trains to all points South.

W. C. RINEARSON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.



THE

BLUE GRASS HERD

—OF—

DUROC-JERSEY RED SWINE!

BREEDERS WERE SELECTED FROM THE BEST HERDS of this famous breed of hogs in several States. A splendid lot of pigs for sale, from registered stock SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Correspondence solicited. Address,

R. H. BRONAUGH, Crab Orchard, Ky.

RICHMOND • STEAM

LAUNDRY!

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES!

Work done promptly and as well as any other Laundry in the Country.

PRICES NO HIGHER!

Stand by Home People and they will stand by you.

OUT OF TOWN WORK

SOLICITED!

Real Estate

FOR SALE.

(1) The house and lot in Irvine, Ky., known as the Riddell house. A lovely situation, and going at a bargain.

(2) Ten thousand acres mineral and timber lands on Station Camp and its tributaries. Contains over three feet fine cannel coal, 40 inches block coal, and immense quantities of hard wood and poplar timber.

(3) Four hundred acres coal and timber lands on the waters of Sturgeon Creek, Lee county, Ky., at a bargain.

(4) House and thirteen acres of land at Miller's Creek, Ky. The R. N. I. & B. depot will be located on this when the road is extended.

(5) Three hundred acres at King's Station, on R. N. I & B R. R. Potter's clay and clay for encaustic tiling abundant on this land. A bargain offered. Station and post-office established.

Residence on the corner of Oak and High streets. Two story frame house, 8 rooms, with basement and cellar. Lot 90 x 200 feet. Young fruit and good out buildings.

52- S. F. ROCK.

DON'T LIKE IT.

Germany Very Much Put Out Over the Fact

That France and Russia Secured the $80,000,000 Chinese Loan.

The German Syndicate Will Seek an Entente With the English Financial House in the Matter of a Good Share of the Larger Loan.

BERLIN, June 10.—The news of the Franco-Russian loan of $80,000,000 to China has proved to be a disagreeable surprise both to the government and to the leaders in financial circles who had been relying upon official action to secure a large share of the Chinese loan for Germany. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Russian coup the members of a German syndicate, Royal Seehandlung is the head, communicated with the financial department of the government upon the prospects of Germany's securing the main indemnity loan, which will amount to $150,000,000 or $200,000,000, and negotiations were also resumed by the syndicate with the London Rothschilds on the question of the co-operation of English bankers in the scheme.

The syndicate has received prompt assurance that the government will intervene to obtain for Germany a share in such further financial arrangements as China may require. As the $80,000,000 now guaranteed by Russia covers only the indemnity to Japan for the surrender of the Lia-Tong peninsula, German financial houses are confident that China must have recourse to them to float the larger loan, which Russia could not guarantee nor French financiers supply without outside assistance. The German syndicate, with the approval of the government, will, therefore, seek an entente with the English financial houses in the matter of the larger loan.

In the meantime the political importance of the Franco-Russian arrangement is keenly felt, and it is probable that that loan will not be admitted into the German and English markets. This, at least, is the feeling of the syndicate, which includes in its membership the Bleichroeders, the National bank of Germany, Behren & Sons, of Hamburg; Von der Heydt & Co., the Dresden bank, the Schaafthausen bank and other leading financial institutions.

GROVER'S VACATION.

Owing to Cabinet Changes He Will Not Be Able to Get Away Before the End of the Month.

WASHINGTON, Sune 10.—Had it not been for Secretary Gresham's death, President Cleveland would now be at Gray Gables. As it is, he will be compelled to remain in Washington until the last of this month. There are several new policies to arrange, and new details as well, and cabinet meetings will be required for their consideration. This, together with routine work that has piled up, will keep the president here.

It is expected that the new attorney general, Judson Harmon, will be here in time to be sworn in on Tuesday and attend the cabinet meeting of that date. That is what the president hopes he will be able to do, even if he has to return to Cincinnati later to arrange his business affairs.

M'CLAUGHERY'S THE MAN.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Superintendent R. W. McClaughery, of the Pontiac reformatory, has been selected as the warden for the United States penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth when that institution comes under the jurisdiction of the department of justice, July 1, 1895.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S IDEA.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Lamont is in favor of recruiting soldiers entirely at military posts and of abolishing city offices.

YANG YU CALLS ON GROVER.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, accompanied by two of his suite, was received by the president at the white house, in order to present an official communication from the Chinese government, formally thanking the president and government of the United States for their friendly offices in behalf of securing peace between China and Japan. The document containing China's expressions of gratitude was of yellow silk and ornamented by ribbons of the same color. It was about two feet wide and several feet in length.

Destructive Fire at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 10.—Fire Sunday afternoon destroyed the extensive lumber yard and sash, door and blind factory of Dewing & Sons, and several frame and brick blocks. Dewing's loss will be over $100,000, with $75,000 insurance. The total loss will be $200,000.

Col. Thompson's Birthday.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 10.—Surrounded by his sons daughters and grandchildren, Col. R. W. Thompson, the grand old man of Indiana, Sunday quietly celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. His health is better at this time than at any time for a year or more.

A Heavy Rain.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 10.—Rain began falling at an early hour Sunday morning, and continued until 6 o'clock Sunday night. It is the heaviest rainfall for years. Reports from different sections are of more or less damage to crops.

"Fritz" Emmet, Jr., in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—"Fritz" Emmet, jr., while drunk shot at his wife and then beat her with the butt of his gun. His wife was not dangerously injured. Emmet is in jail.

Democratic State Committee to Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Chairman M. A. Smalley, of the democratic state central committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Columbus, June 25.

On the Honeymoon.

Husband—Find it dull here? Why, I thought you'd like the quiet of it, darling, at such a time!

Wife—Oh, Jack dear, what's the use of being a bride without a crowd of other girls to envy one?—Demorest's Magazine.

Stocked.

The Affable Stranger—I am a dealer in plumbers' supplies, and I called to see if we couldn't do some business today.

The Polite Plumber—I'm afraid not, sir. I have all the bill-heads I can use for some time to come.—Life.

A Worthy Precedent.

Reformer—But don't you think that compulsory education is against the laws of nature?

Commissioner—Not at all. Even the fishes of the sea are always in schools, you know.—N. Y. World.

She Had Cause for Fear.

"Mamma," said the cannibal beauty to her maternal ancestor, "I am really alarmed at Mr. Kinkey's intense passion for me."

"Why, my dear?"

"Only last night he declared I was sweet enough to eat."—Life.

One or the Other.

"They say the colonel is a great mill man now."

"Rum, or cotton?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Do Not Remain So.

Mr. Manhattan—Are the divorced women in Chicago called widows?

Mrs. Wabush—Not for any length of time.—Brooklyn Life.

Necessity.

While self-made men are rare, we meet
With self-made women every day,
Since few of these a maid to make
Them up can well afford to pay.
—Washington Star.

THE BIBLE.

A Book That Survives All the Spite, Enmity, Venom

And Criticism of Earth and Hell—Yet There Are People Who Would Change This Book—Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Talmage dealt with a subject that is agitating the entire Christian Church at the present moment, viz.: "Expurgation of the Scriptures." The text chosen was: "Let God be true but every man a liar." Romans iii., 4.

The Bible needs no reconstruction, according to some inside and outside the pulpit. It is no surprise that the world bombards the Scriptures, but it is amazing to find Christian ministers picking at this in the Bible and denying that until many good people are left in the fog about what parts of the Bible they ought to believe, and what parts to reject. The heinousness of finding fault with the Bible at this time is most evident. In our day the Bible is assailed by scurrility, by misrepresentation, by infidel scientists, by all the vice of earth and all the venom of perdition, and at this particular time even preachers of the Gospel fall into line of criticism of the Word of God. Why, it makes me think of a ship in a September equinox, the waves dashing to the top of the smokestack, and the hatches fastened down, and many prophesying the foundering of the steamer, and at this time some of the crew with axes and saws go down into the hold of the ship and try to saw off some of the planks and pry out some of the timber because the timber did not come from the right forest! It does not seem to me a commendable business for the crew to be helping the wind and storms outside with their axes and saws inside. Now, this old Gospel ship, what with the roaring of earth and hell around the stem and stern, and mutiny on deck, is having a very rough voyage. But I have noticed that not one of the timbers has started, and the captain says he will see it through. And I have noticed that keelson and counter-timber knee are built out of Lebanon cedar, and she is going to weather the gale, but no credit to those who make mutiny on deck.

When I see professed Christians in this particular day finding fault with the Scriptures, it makes me think of a fortress terrifically bombarded, and the men on the ramparts, instead of swabbing out and loading the guns, and helping fetch up the ammunition from the magazine, are trying with crowbars to pry out from the wall certain blocks of stone, because they did not come from the right quarry. Oh, men on the ramparts, better fight back and fight down the common enemy, instead of trying to make breaches in the wall.

While I oppose this expurgation of the Scriptures, I shall give you my reasons for such opposition. "What!" say some of the theological evolutionists, whose brains have been addled by too long brooding over them by Darwin and Spencer, "you don't now really believe all the story of the Garden of Eden, do you?" Yes, as much as I believe there were roses in my garden last summer. "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the sun and moon stood still?" Yes, and if I had strength enough to create a sun and moon I could make them stand still or cause the refraction of the sun's rays so it would appear to stand still. "But," they say, "you don't really believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?" Yes, and if I were strong enough to make a whale I could have made very easy ingress for the refractory prophet, leaving to Evolution to eject him, if he were an unworthy tenant! "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the water was turned into wine?" Yes, just as easily as water now is often turned into wine with an admixture of strychnine and logwood! "But," say they, "you don't really believe that Samson slew a thousand with the jawbone of an ass?" Yes, and I think that the man who, in this day, assaults the Bible is wielding the same weapon!

There is nothing in the Bible that staggers me. There are many things I do not understand, I do not pretend to understand, never shall in this world understand. But that would be a very poor God who could be fully understood by the human. That would be a very small Infinite that can be measured by the finite. You must not expect to weigh the thunderbolts of Omnipotence in an apothecary's balance. Starting with the idea that God can do anything, and that He was present at the beginning, and that He is present now, there is nothing in the Holy Scriptures to arouse skepticism in my heart. Here I stand, a fossil of the ages, dug up from the tertiary formation, fallen off the shelf of an antiquarian, a man in the latter part of the glorious nineteenth century believing in a whole Bible from lid to lid!

I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures in the first place, because the Bible in its present shape has been so miraculously preserved. Fifteen hundred years after Herodotus wrote his history there was only one manuscript copy of it. Twelve hundred years after Plato wrote his book there was only one manuscript copy of it. God was so careful to have us have the Bible in just the right shape that we have fifty manuscript copies of the New Testament a thousand years old, and some of them 1,500 years old. This Book, handed down from the time of Christ, or just after the time of Christ, by the hand of such men as Origen in the second century, and Tertullian in the third century, and by men of different ages who died for their principles. The three best copies of the New Testament in manuscript in the possession of the three great churches—the Protestant church of England, the Greek church of St. Petersburg, and the Romish church of Italy.

It is a plain matter of history that Tischendorf went to a convent in the Peninsula of Sinai and was by ropes lifted over the wall into the convent, that being the only mode of admission, and that he saw there in the waste basket for kindling for the fires, a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures. That night he copied many of the passages of that Bible, but it was not until fifteen years had passed of earnest entreaty and prayer and coaxing and purchase on his part that that copy of the Holy Scriptures was put into the hands of the emperor of Russia—that one copy so marvelously protected.

Do you know that the catalogue of the books of the old and New Testaments as we have it, is the same catalogue that has been coming on down through the ages? Thirty-nine books of the Old Testament thousands of years ago. Thirty-nine now. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament sixteen hundred years ago. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament now. Marcion, for wickedness, was turned out of the church in the second century, and in his assault on the Bible and Christianity, he incidentally gives a catalogue of the books of the Bible—that catalogue corresponding exactly with ours—testimony given by the enemy of the Bible and the enemy of Christianity. The catalogue now just like the catalogue then. Assaulted and spit on and torn to pieces and burned, yet adhering. The book to-day, in three hundred languages, confronting four-fifths of the human race in their own tongue. Four hundred million copies of it in existence. Does not that look as if this book had been Divinely protected, as if God had guarded it all through the centuries?

Is is not an argument plain enough to every honest man and every honest woman, that a book divinely protected and in this shape is in the very shape, that God wants it?

It pleases God and it ought to please us. The epidemics which have swept thousands of other books into the sepulchre of forgetfulness have only brightened the fame of this. There is not one book out of a thousand that lives five years. Any publisher will tell you that. There will not be more than one book out of every 20,000 that will live a century. Yet here is a Book, much of it 1,600 years old, and much of it 4,000 years old, and with more rebound and resilience and strength in it than when the book was first put upon parchment or papyrus. This Book saw the cradle of all other books, and it will see their graves. Would you not think that an old Book like this, some of it 40 centuries old, would come along hobbling with age and crutches? Instead of that, more potent than any other book of the time. More copies of it printed in the last ten years than of any other book—Walter Scott's Waverly Novels, Macauley's "History of England," Disraeli's "Endymion," the works of Tennyson and Longfellow and all the popular books of our time having no such sale in the last ten years as this old, worn-out Book. Do you know what a struggle a book has in order to get through one century or two centuries? Some old books, during a fire in a seraglio of Constantinople, were thrown into the street. A man without any education picked up one of these books, read it, and did not see the value of it. A scholar looked over his shoulder and saw it was the first and second decades of Livy, and he offered the man a large reward if he would bring the book to his study; but in the excitement of the fire the two parted and the first and second decades of Livy were forever lost. Pliny wrote twenty books of history, all lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but twenty.

Euripides wrote a hundred dramas, all gone but nineteen. Aeschylus wrote a hundred dramas, all gone but seven. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Don Cassius wrote eighty books, only twenty remain. Berosius's history all lost.

Nearly all the old books are mummified and are lying in the tombs of old libraries, and perhaps once in twenty years some man comes along and picks up one of them and blows the dust off, and opens it and finds it the book he does not want. But this old book, much of it forty centuries old, stands to-day more discussed than any other book, and it challenges the admiration of all the good and the spite and the venom and the animosity and the hypercriticism of earth and hell. I appeal to your common sense, if a book be so divinely guarded and protected in its present state, must not be in just the way that God wants it to come to us, and if it pleases God, ought it not to please us?

Not only have all the attempts to detract from the Book failed, but all the attempts to add to it. Many attempts were made to add the apochryphal books to the Old Testament. The council of Trent, the synod of Jerusalem, the bishops of Hippo, all decided that the apochryphal books must be added to the Old Testament. "They must stay in," said those learned men, but they stayed out. There is not an intelligent Christian man that to-day will put the Book of Maccabees or the Book of Judith beside the Book of Isaiah or Romans. Then a great many said, "we must have books added to the New Testament," and there were epistles and gospels and apocalypses written and added to the New Testament, but they have all fallen out.

You can not add anything. You can not subtract anything. Divinely protected book in the present shape. Let no man dare to lay his hands on it with the intention of detracting from the book, or casting out any of these holy pages.

Besides that, I am opposed to this expurgation of the Scriptures, because, if the attempt were successful, it would be the annihilation of the Bible. Infidel geologists would say: "Out with the Book of Genesis;" infidel astronomers would say: "Out with the Book of Joshua;" people who do not believe in the atoning sacrifice would say: "Out with the Book of Leviticus;" people who do not believe in the miracles would say: "Out with all those wonderful stories in the Old and New Testament;" and some would say: "Out with the Book of Revelation;" and others would say: "Out with the entire Pentateuch," and the work would go on until there would not be enough of the Bible left to be worth as much as last year's almanac. The expurgation of the Scriptures means their annihilation.

I am also opposed to this proposed expurgation of the Scriptures for the fact that in proportion as people become self-sacrificing and good and holy and consecrated they like the book as it is. I have yet to find a man or a woman distinguished for self-sacrifice, for consecration to God, for holiness of life, who wants the Bible changed. Many of us have inherited family Bibles. Those Bibles were in use 30, 40, 50, perhaps 100 years in the generations. To-day take down those family Bibles, and find out if there are any chapters which have been erased by lead pencil or pen, and if in any margins you can find the words, "This chapter not fit to read." There has been plenty of opportunity during the last half century privately to expurgate the Bible. Do you know any case of such expurgation? Did not your grandfather give it to your father, and did not your father give it to you?

Beside that, I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures, because the so-called indelicacies and cruelties of the Bible have demonstrated no evil result. A cruel book will produce cruelty—an unclean book will produce uncleanliness. Fetch me a victim. Out of all Christendom and out of all the ages, fetch me a victim whose heart has been hardened to cruelty, or whose life has been made impure by this Book. Show me one. One of the best families I ever knew of, for 30 or 40 years, morning and evening, had all the members gathered together, and the servants of the household and the strangers that happened to be within the gates—twice a day, without leaving out a chapter or a verse, they read this Holy Book, morning by morning, night by night. Not only the older children, but the little child who could just spell her way through the verse while her mother helped her. The father beginning and reading one verse, and then all the members of the family in turn reading a verse. The father maintained his integrity, and the mother maintained her integrity, the sons grew up and entered professions and commercial life, adorning every sphere in the life in which they lived, and the daughters went into families where Christ was honored, and all that was good and pure and righteous reigned perpetually. For 30 years that family endured the Scriptures. Not one of them ruined by them.

Now, if you will tell me of a family where the Bible has been read twice a day for thirty years, and the children have been brought up in that habit, and the father went to ruin, and the mother also went to ruin, and the sons and daughters were destroyed by it—if you will tell me of one such incident, I will throw away my Bible, or I will doubt your veracity. I tell you, if a man is shocked with what he calls the indelicacies of the Word of God, he is prurient in his taste and imagination. If a man can not read Solomon's Song, without impure suggestion, he is either in his heart, or in his life, a libertine.

The Old Testament description of wickedness, uncleanliness of all sorts, is purposely and righteously a disgusting account, instead of the Byronic and the Parisian vernacular which makes sin attractive instead of appalling. When those old prophets point you to a lazaretto, you understand it is a lazaretto. When a man having begun to do right falls back into wickedness and gives up his integrity, the Bible does not say he was overcome by the fascinations of the festive board, or that he became a little fast in his habits. I will tell you what the Bible says: "The dog is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." No gliding of iniquity. No garlands on a death's head. No pounding away with a silver mallet at iniquity when it needs an iron sledge hammer.

I can easily understand how people, brooding over the description of uncleanness in the Bible, may get morbid in mind until they are as full of it as the wings and the beak and the nostrils and the claw of a buzzard is full of the odors of a carcass; but what is wanted is not that the Bible be disinfected, but that you, the critic, have your mind and heart washed with carbolic acid!

I tell you at this point in my discourse that a man who does not like this Book, and who is critical as to its contents, and who is shocked and outraged with its descriptions, has never been soundly converted. The laying on of the hands of Presbytery, or Episcopacy does not always change a man's heart, and men sometimes get into the pulpit as well as the pew, never having been changed radically by sovereign grace of God. Get your heart right and the Bible will be right! The trouble is men's natures are not brought into harmony with the word of God. Ah! my friends, expurgation of heart is what is wanted.

You can not make me believe that the Scriptures, which this moment lie on the table of the purest and best men and women of the age, and which were the dying solace of your kindred passed into the skies, have in them a taint which the strongest microscope of honest criticism could make visible. If men are uncontrollable in their indignation when the integrity of a wife or child is assailed, and judges and jurors as far as possible excuse violence under such provocation, what ought to be the overwhelming and long resounding thunders of condemnation for any man who will stand in a Christian pulpit and assail the more than virgin purity of inspiration, the well-beloved daughter of God?

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

A STRANGER was arrested at Paducah, charged with passing forged checks on Cincinnati and Chicago banks.

RICHMOND is preparing a big Fourth of July celebration.

UNIONTOWN has voted a special tax of 15 cents on $100 for school purposes.

JOE MCCOLLUM Post No. 72, G. A. R., was organized at Brooksville recently with eighteen members.

AT Nicholasville Duke Bedd, charged with the murder of Ed Williams, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

THE inmates of the poorhouse of Mercer county are much perturbed over their surroundings. A short time ago a small tract of land near the place was purchased by some parties, on which it was proposed to erect a school for Negroes. A slaughter house has been built on the land, however, and the inmates of the poorhouse are complaining loudly against the odor.

SIXTY-FOUR varieties of potatoes were grown at the Kentucky experiment station last year and Molly Stark led in productiveness, 163 bushels per acre.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, who was charged with killing James Johnson near South Union last February, was tried in the Logan circuit court and acquitted.

THE business men of Henderson are stirred up over the threat of insurance companies to place that city on a footing with fourth-class towns so far as rates are concerned unless better facilities for fighting fire are adopted.

IT is proposed at Henderson to have a marine fire engine with which to extinguish fires along the river front and to protect business houses on Main street.

SEVERAL horses belonging to G. B. Copper, who lives near Stanford, were slashed with a knife in the hands of some miscreant, and rendered practically useless.

NOVEMBER 16 has been named as Kentucky day at the big Atlanta cotton exposition. Hon. Henry Watterson has been invited to deliver an address on that day.

THERE are 288 societies of Christian Endeavors in the state with a membership of 12,250.

CITY COUNCIL, Owensboro, has advertised for bids for lighting the city.

RUGGLES camp meeting will begin July 25 and close August 8.

THE Graves county grand jury returned eighteen indictments against Bud Small for selling liquor in violation of law.

THE court of appeals has decided that a deputy clerk is amenable to the law for misappropriation of funds.

THE following dates of Kentucky fairs this year have been reported: Springfield, July 17; three days. Lebanon, July 24; three days. Danville, July 30; three days. Lawrenceburg, July 30; four days. Sharpsburg, August 6, four days. Nicholasville, August 6; three days. Versailles, August 14; three days. Columbia, August 20; four days. Winchester, August 21; four days. Shepherdsville, August 21; three days. London, August 21; three days. Lexington, August 26; six days. Bardstown, August 27; five days. Barboursville, August 27; four days. Franklin, August 28; four days. Williamsburg, September 3: four days. Bowling Green, September 4, four days. Louisville Trots, September 9; six days. Elizabethtown, September 10; four days. Horse Cave, September 17; five days. Paducah, September 24; five days; Owensboro, October 1; five days.

THE following pensions were granted a few days since: Original—Elbridge G. Evans, Nicholasville, Jessamine county; Simon H. Lindsey, Brooklyn, Butler. Increase—Samuel H. Grisham, Covington. Reissue—Levi Florence, Centerville, Bourbon; Theodore Tooley, Meshack, Monroe; Simon Carty, Germantown, Mason; Thomas W. Pratter, Bloomington, Magoffin; Marion Moore, Hopkinsville, Christian; Andrew J. Baldridge, East Point, Johnson; Taylor Hobson, Bowling Green, Warren; Charles Anderson, Mays Lick, Mason; John E. Fortune, Catlettsburg, Boyd; Patrick H. Shearer, Covington; Jesse Fuller, Salt Well, Nicholas; Wm. Cook, Rowena, Russell. Original Widows, etc., Reissue—Lucretia J. Mundmay (mother), Troy, Woodford.

JOHN BOYD and wife and three children arrived at Paducah from Bedford, Ind., penniless and hungry. The children were crying for food when the attention of an officer was directed to the family. The officer collected enough money to supply their immediate wants and to purchase tickets for Mayfield, where the man thought he could secure work.

MRS. JULIA SMITH, of Scott county, brought suit against her brother-in-law for $10,000 for "slapping her jaws." She accepted ten dollars and withdrew the case.

THE state will not be divided into the Episcopal dioceses.

MAYSLICK will organize a cemetery company.

R. S. COHEN, of Hopkinsville, has filed suit against the town of Fredonia, Caldwell county, for $2,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that he was arrested and tried for violating a town ordinance, when the ordinance was not valid.

MORGAN BLACK shot and killed Geo. Fisher in Henderson county, the other day. Black is in jail at Henderson.

THE dryhouse of the Hermitage distillery, South Frankfort, burned. Loss, $5,000; insured.

THERE are 4,212 white children and 1,133 colored children of school age in Marion county. Grant county contains 4,359 white children and 215 colored children of school age.

THOMAS MCELRATH, who killed his cousin in Marshall county, had his bond reduced from $2,000 to $500 and was released from jail, after giving bond for the latter amount.

COUNTERFEITERS have been at work in Ohio county for several months. The other day they became more bold than usual and about $25 was passed in Hartford on different people. The coin is a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece. The dealers are not known.

CONDENSED NEWS,

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

Senator Nicholson, of Indiana, thinks his temperance law will stand the test of the constitution.

John McKeough, one of the best known younger lawyers of Chicago, died suddenly of acute pneumonia.

An avalanche in the Alps threw fifteen French soldiers upon Italian territory. Six of the soldiers was seriously injured.

At Martinsville, Ind., the 3-year-old daughter of Philip Duncan was burned and scalded to death while playing about the kitchen.

An appeal for aid has been received from Medford, O. T. The citizens are in a wretched condition, so far as food and clothing are concerned.

George Noon shot and killed himself at his home in Heath township, near Corydon, Ind. He recently received a warning from the whitecaps. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. Joshua Berry, living twenty miles south of Kokomo, Ind., was burned to death. She was hoeing in the garden smoking her pipe, when her clothing took fire.

Corporal Tanner will be one the speakers at the big Fourth of July celebration at Lincoln park, Indianapolis, Ind., under the management of the Union Soldiers' Monument league.

The bodies of W. F. Kronkert, a wealthy contractor of San Antonio, Tex., and his wife were found in Saledo creek, where he owned a ranch. Wounds on the man's head indicate murder.

Sarah Jane Lester, 40 years old, of Woodstock, Ct., a teacher in the Young Woman's Christian association, was instantly killed at Brooklyn by having her head crushed while riding in an elevator.

On Tuesday the United States Brewers association will begin in Milwaukee its thirty-fifth annual convention, which will be in many respects the most important gathering of brewers ever held.

Forest fires are reported in what is known as Crawley run, near Austin, Pa. A large quantity of logs, a log loader and a number of cars, the property of the Goodyears, of Buffalo, have been destroyed. Men from Austin have left to fight the fire.

William B. Isaac, grand secretary of the grand lodge, Chapter of Masons, of Virginia, grand secretary of the Virginia Grand Commandery and grand recorder of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States, died at his residence in Richmond, Va., Sunday morning.

The British cabinet will meet Monday and will consider Turkey's answer to the demands made by Great Britain, France and Russia for a reform in the administration of Armenia. The French and Russian cabinets will also consider the reply, which practically refuses to accede to the proposals made by the three powers.

Jailbirds Escape.

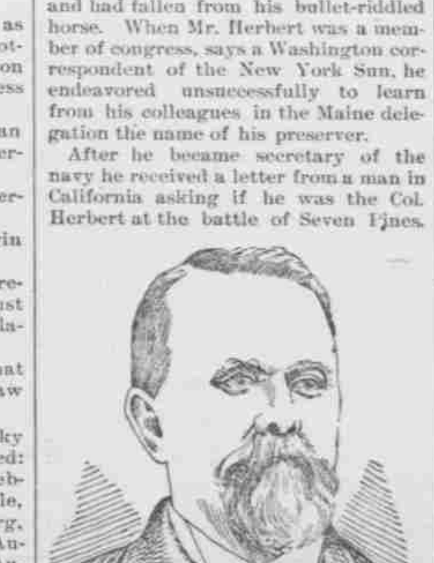
ALVA, Mo., June 10.—All the prisoners confined in the jail here escaped. There were eight of them. Ben Trott, the least notorious of them was captured by Collector John W. Singleton before he succeeded in getting out of town.

FOES AND FRIENDS.

Secretary Herbert Desired to Reward the Man Who Captured Him.

When Secretary of the Navy Herbert was a confederate colonel his life was saved at the battle of Seven Pines by a Maine soldier, who prevented a revengeful comrade from running his bayonet through the breast of the Alabama officer, who had been wounded and had fallen from his bullet-riddled horse. When Mr. Herbert was a member of congress, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, he endeavored unsuccessfully to learn from his colleagues in the Maine delegation the name of his preserver.

After he became secretary of the navy he received a letter from a man in California asking if he was the Col. Herbert at the battle of Seven Pines.



SECRETARY HERBERT.

The writer of the letter was Jonathan Newcome, and he said he was one of the Maine soldiers who participated in the capture. Secretary Herbert, in answering the letter, made an appointment to meet the man in California.

Some time after this the secretary went to California to visit the navy yard, and there met his Maine soldier. He found that the man had been at the front in the attack and had taken him to the rear as a prisoner but it was not the man who had saved his life. His preserver, the sergeant, had been killed at Gettysburg, and the search for him was ended.

Secretary Herbert was deprived of the opportunity of showing his gratitude to the principal, but he did the next best thing by extending it to one survivor of that little group, whom he found. The man was a ship calker, who had drifted from Maine to the Pacific coast, and was poor and out of employment. The order of the secretary of the navy applying the civil service rules to navy yards was in force, but it was a rule made by an order and not by law. Although it was the policy of the department, and insisted upon by the president, that there should be no exception to this rule, the secretary suspended it long enough to give this man work in the yard at his trade, and he gave directions that as long as there was a ship or a boat in the navy yard to be calked the old Maine soldier should have work.

THE CHICAGO KNOCKER.

Murderous Little Weapon Found on a Prisoner in New York.

A curious weapon was used by William Clark in his assault upon Walter Spatz, the sailor, at New York. The headquarters men said to a Sun reporter that the piece of lead which looked so innocent was a deadly weapon known as the "Chicago knocker," and much more harmful in the hands of a desperate man than brass knuckles or a lead pipe. It is much used out west, principally in Chicago, but little used by the crooks of Gotham. In fact, the one found on Clark is the first one which has ever come into the hands of the police. The "Chicago knocker" is a double conoid of solid lead about two and one-half inches in length and one inch in diameter at the center. Each end tapers to a fine point. Around the bases of the conoid run two grooves, so as to allow the fingers to

THE CHICAGO KNOCKER.

get a good grip on it. It is held in the hand with the little finger in one of the grooves and the third finger in the other. When held in this manner about half an inch of the sharp end of the lead projects, and a slight blow does a great deal of harm.

A Beetle in Iron Ore.

Z. T. White, who is now, or has very recently been, a citizen of El Paso, Tex., was once the owner of the most wonderful entomological specimen ever found since the creation of the world—a live beetle found in a solid matrix of iron ore! The curiosity was discovered a considerable depth below the surface in the Longfellow mine, at Clifton, Ariz., and fitted his iron sarcophagus as snugly as though the iron had been in a plastic state when it came in contact with the creature's body. The "bug" was of a dull, reddish-gray color, and was, of course, of a species wholly unknown to the entomologists. According to the El Paso Bullion this wonder was presented to a well-known scientific association of the Atlantic slope, about two years ago.

Why Barbers Use Lather.

It is commonly assumed that soap is used in shaving for the purpose of softening the hairs. This, however, it seems, is a mistake; it is used, on the contrary, to render them hard, dry, stiff and brittle, in which condition they best yield to the blade.

SOMETHING SUBTLE.

"I've been pondering over a very singular thing."

"What is it?"

"How putting a ring on a woman's third finger should place you under that woman's thumb."—Life.

PAT SHOULD APPEAL TO MR. EDISON.

"They say it is electricity," said Pat, as he stopped before the incandescent street light, "but I'll be hanged if I see how it is they make the hairpin burn in the botthle."—Yale Record.

Her Last Chance.

Miss Bloom (who has just become engaged)—Do you believe that marriages are made in Heaven?

Miss Leftover (with a sigh)—I hope so. They must be made somewhere.—Brooklyn Life.

Those Dear Girls.

"So you let Mr. Clinker kiss you last night!"

"Yes. How did you know?"

"He asked me to-day if I would forgive him."—Life.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

FLOUR—Winter patent is quotable at $4.30@4.50; fancy, $4.05@4.15; family, $3.50@3.75; extra, $3.15@3.40; low grade, $.60@2.85; spring patent, $4.40 4.85; fancy, $3.80@4.20; family, $3.40@3.70; rye, $3.40 3.70.

WHEAT—Offerings were very light; still there was very little demand for it. No. 2 red winter would probably sell at 87½c on track.

CORN—Sales: No. 2 white at 54c; No. 2 yellow at 54c; No. 2 mixed at 53½c; No. 3 mixed at 52c; yellow ear at 55c on track.

OATS—No. 2 mixed sold at 33c; do. at 33¼c on track; No. 2 mixed at 33c; do light color at 34c in elevator.

RYE—Is in moderate demand and barely steady, and No. 2 is nominally quoted at 65c on track.

CATTLE—Market quiet and steady; fair to good shippers', $4.50 5.10; choice, $5.15@5.25; choice butchers', $4.50@5.00; choice butchers', $4.50@5.00. extra, $5.10; medium butchers', $3.60@4.40; common $2.50 3.50.

HOGS—Market fairly active and steady; butchers', $4.40@4.50; packers', $4.25@4.40; good light, $4.10@4.25; common and rough, $4.00@4.20.

CALVES—Market firm. Fair to good, $4.75@5.50; common and large, $3.00 4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Market dull and weak. Extras, $3.60@3.65; good to choice, $2.75@3.50; common to fair, $1.50@2.50. Lambs—Market dull and lower. Extra, $5.60@5.75; good to choice, $4.75 5.50; common to fair, $2.50@4.50.

NEW YORK, June 8.

WHEAT—No. 2 red store and elevator, 83c; afloat, 83½c; f. o. b., 83¾@84¼c; ungraded red, 78@85c; No. 1 Northern, 86c.

CORN—No. 2, 57c elevator; 58c afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 34c; No. 2 white, 36¼@37c; No. 2 Chicago, 37c; No. 3, 33c; No. 3 white, 35c; mixed western, 33@35c; white state and western, 37@43c.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.

CLOVERSEED—October, $5.85.

WHEAT—No. 2 red June, 86¼c; July, 85¼c; August, 8?¼c; September, 83¼c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 53c; September, 54¼c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed July and September, 32¼c; September, 32¼c.

PITTSBURGH, June 8.

CATTLE—1,400 to 1,600 lbs. $5.25@5.50; good, $4.90@5.10; good butchers, $4.50@4.80; rough fat, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Mixed and best Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; common to fair Yorkers, $4.30 4.40.

SHEEP—Extra, $3.60@3.70; good, $3.30@3.50; fair, $2.25@2.65; common to fair, $1.00@2.00; best lambs, $4.00@4.50; good, $3.50@3.75; common to fair, $2.00 3.00.

BUFFALO, June 8.

CATTLE—Stockers, $3.00@3.25; feeders, $3.25@3.40. No good cattle here.

HOGS—Market lower. Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; light, $4.35@4.40; pigs, $4.20@4.30; mixed packers, $4.55 4.65; mediums, $4.65@4.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good yearlings, $4.00@4.50; light to fair, $3.50 3.85; common to light good spring lambs, $3.50@6.00; mixed, $3.50@4.00; choice wethers, $4.10@4.15; export sheep, $3.60 4.00; choice wethers, $4.10@4.15, culls sheep, $1.50 2.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.

CATTLE—Good to choice shipping and export steers, $4.75@5.25; medium to good shipping steers, $4.25@4.60.

HOGS—Good to choice medium and heavy, $4.45@4.60; mixed and heavy pack, $4.30@4.35.

SHEEP—There was not enough sheep and lambs offered to-day to establish a market.

CHICAGO, June 8.

CASH QUOTATIONS—Flour: Winter patents, $3.90@4.10; No. 2 spring wheat, 81½@84¼c; No. 3 spring wheat, nominal; No. 2 red, 8?@81½c; No. 2 corn, 52½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 51½c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32½@33c; No. 2 rye, 0c; No. 2 barley, 52@60c; No. 3, nominal; No. 4, nominal.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease, I had spent hundreds of dollars TRYING various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted, and decided to TRY **S.S.S.** The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking the first bottle, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S. S. S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.

WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

R. N. I. & B. R. R.

Time Table No. 24, In Effect May 12, 1895.

EAST BOUND.	1ST CLASS. No. 1. Ex Sun	1ST CLASS. No. 3. Ex Sun	2ND CLASS. No. 9. Ex Sun	2ND CLASS. No. 1. Ex Sun
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Versailles	10 27	6 40	8 55	
Nicholasville	11 10	7 35	10 12	
Valley View	11 32	7 58	10 53	
Million	11 45	8 12	11 20	
	P. M.			
Richmond	12 02	8 30	12 30 pm	
Union	12 14		12 50	
Moberly	12 17		1 00	
Brassfield	12 30		1 45	
Panola	12 35		2 00	
Irvine	1 00		3 05	
		P. M.		A. M.

WEST BOUND	No. 2. Ex Sun	No. 4. Ex Sun	No. 8. Ex Sun	No. 10. Ex Sun
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Irvine		1 15	3 30	
Panola		1 40	4 18	
Brassfield		1 45	4 30	
Moberly		1 58	5 00	
Union		1 59	5 10	
Richmond	6 05	2 40	5 30	5 00
Million	6 20	2 57		5 30
Valley View	6 34	3 10		5 55
Nicholasville	6 58	3 33		6 58
Versailles	7 45	4 20		6 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Trains between Louisville and Versailles daily.
Trains between Cincinnati and Nicholasville daily.
All trains connect with Southern Railway to and from Louisville, and with the C. N. O. & T. P. to and from Cincinnati.
You can spend five hours in Louisville, about six hours in Cincinnati or 12 hours in Lexington, and return to Richmond at 8:30 p. m.
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C. M. BROWNING,
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KENTUCKY MIDLAND RY.

ONLY DIRECT LINE

—BETWEEN—

Cincinnati and Frankfort.

Shortest and Quickest between

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris, Carlisle, Maysville, Cynthiana, Falmouth and Covington.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA KY MIDLAND.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.
In Effect May 12, 1895.

EAST.	No 1	No 3	No 7
	A M	P M	P M
Lv Frankfort...A	7 00	4 15	1 30
Lv Summit	7 06	4 21	1 40
Lv Elkhorn	7 11	4 27	1 50
Lv Switzer	7 18	4 35	2 00
Lv Stamp'g Gr'd	7 28	4 45	2 17
Lv Duvall	7 34	4 51	2 27
Lv Johnson	7 40	4 57	2 35
Lv George'wn B	7 47	5 04	2 45
Ar C S Depot	7 55	5 14	3 20
Lv Newtown	8 08	5 24	3 40
Lv Centerville	8 16	5 32	3 55
Lv Elizabeth	8 20	5 36	4 05
Ar Paris...C	8 30	5 46	4 20

WEST	No 2	No 4	No 10	No 8
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Lv Paris...C	9 3	6 00	4 50	
Lv Elizabeth	9 40	6 10	5 05	
Lv Centerville	9 44	6 14	5 30	
Lv Newtown	9 52	6 22	5 45	
Lv C S Depot	10 11	6 42		
Lv George'wn B	10 14	6 45	6 00	6 40
Lv Johnson	10 19	6 51		6 50
Lv Duvall	10 24	6 57		7 00
Lv Stamp'g Gr'd	10 30	7 03		7 18
Lv Switzer	10 40	7 13		7 45
Lv Elkhorn	10 47	7 20		7 55
Lv Summit	10 53	7 26		8 05
Ar Frankfort...A	11 00	7 35		8 15

31- C. D. BERCAW, G. P. A.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R'Y.

BLUE GRASS ROUTE:

Shortest and Quickest Route from Central Kentucky to All Points North, South, and South-west. Through daily train service between Cincinnati, Middlesborough, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn., and Points on L. & N. R. R.

Schedule in Effect May 19, 1895

SOUTH-BOUND.	No. 1 Daily Express.	No. 5 Daily	No. 3, Daily Ex Sun
Lve. Cincinnati	8:11 a m	7:55 p m	2:30 p m
Lve. Covington	8:19 a m	8:03 p m	2:36 p m
Lve. Falmouth	9:48 a m	9:08 p m	4:00 p m
Lve. Cynthiana	10:43 a m	9:50 p m	5:03 p m
Arr. Paris	11:18 a m	10:15 p m	5:34 p m
Arr. Lexington	12:10 n'n	10:55 p m	6:20 p m
Lve. Paris	11:25 a m	10:25 p m	5:37 p m
Arr. Winchester	12:10 n'n	10:55 p m	6:10 p m
Lve. Winchester	12:30 p m	10:55 p m	6:40 p m
Arr. Richmond	1:10 p m	11:43 p m	7:28 p m
Lve. Richmond	1:15 p m	11:43 p m	
Lve. Berea	1:42 p m	12:07 a m	
Arr. Livingston	2:40 p m	1:05 a m	
Lve. Livingston	3:10 p m	1:25 a m	
Lve. London	3:52 p m	2:17 a m	
Arr. Corbin	4:45 p m	3:10 a m	
Lve. Corbin	4:45 p m	3:10 a m	
Lve. Barb'rville	5:30 p m	3:52 a m	
Lve. Pineville	6:00 p m	4:30 a m	
Lve. Middlesb'h	6:40 p m	5:05 a m	
Arr. Cum'd Gap		5:25 a m	
Lv. Cum'd Gap			
Lve. Corbin	4:45 p m	3:00 a m	
Lve. Williamsb'g	5:50 p m	3:58 a m	
Arr. Jellico	6:30 p m	4:25 a m	
Arr. Knoxville	8:00 p m		
Lve. Richmond	1:25 p m		7:33 p m
Arr. Rowland	4:05 p m		9:00 p m
Arr Stanford	4:30 p m		9:05 p m

NORTH-BOUND	No. 2. Daily Ex. Sun	No. 4. Daily.	No. 10. Daily.
Lve. Rowland	This Train is daily except Sunday	7:30 a m	3:05 p m
Arr. Richmond		10:10 a m	6:05 p m
Lve. Knoxville		8:10 p m	
Lve. Jellico		11:10 p m	7 00 a m
Lve. Williamsb'g		11:58 p m	7 46 a m
Arr. Corbin		12:35 a m	9 30 a m
Lve. Cum'd Gap		10:01 p m	
Lve. Middlesb'h		10:30 p m	7 40 a m
Lve. Pineville		11:05 p m	8 19 a m
Lve. Barb'rville		11:40 p m	9 00 a m
Arr. Corbin		12:20 a m	9 45 a m
Lve. London		1:08 a m	10 23 a m
Arr. Livingston		2:00 a m	11 15 a m
Lve. Livingston		2:15 a m	11 30 a m
Lve. Berea		3:12 a m	12 28 p m
Arr. Richmond		3:39 a m	12 55 p m
Lve. Richmond	6:20 a m	3:39 a m	2 30 p m
Arr. Winchester	7:05 a m	4:25 a m	3 20 p m
Lve. Winchester	7:10 a m		3 28 p m
Arr. Paris	7:43 a m	4:55 a m	4 01 p m
Lve. Lexington	7:00 a m	4:05 a m	4 07 p m
Lve. Paris	7:52 a m	5:05 a m	4 15 p m
Lve. Cynthiana	8:22 a m	5:27 a m	4 46 p m
Lve. Falmouth	9:11 a m	6:08 a m	5 36 p m
Arr. Covington	10:24 a m	7:21 a m	6 36 p m
Arr. Cincinnati	10:30 a m	7:25 a m	6 45 p m

MAYSVILLE BRANCH.

NORTH-BOUND.	No. 10. Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 12. Daily. Ex. Sun.
Lve. Cincinnati		2:50 p m
Lve. Covington		2:56 p m
" Lexington	7:00 a m	[illegible]
" Paris	7:45 a m	5:40 p m
Arr. Millersburg	8:05 a m	6:00 p m
" Carlisle	8:27 a m	6:18 p m
" Johnson	9:11 a m	7:00 p m
" Maysville	9:45 a m	7:37 p m

SOUTH-BOUND.	No. 9. Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 11. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lve. Maysville	5:50 a m	1:45 p m
" Johnson	6:20 a m	2:24 p m
" Carlisle	7:05 a m	3:08 p m
" Millersburg	7:27 a m	3:27 p m
Arr. Paris	7:45 a m	3:50 p m
" Lexington	8:35 a m	4:37 p m
" Covington	10:24 a m	6:36 p m
" Cincinnati	10:30 a m	6:45 p m

For further information, rates on tickets or freight, address

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