that a bottom to the highway exists, either by nature or artificially.

ROADBEDS NEEDED FIRST.

Only in a small part of our country has nature furnished a natural roadbed, as, for instance, among the Jersey shales or the gravel parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and other parts of the West. The artificial roadbed requires work and expense. This is precisely what our people are coming to. So far, except in small sections, we have been unwilling to settle down to the conviction that we could not mend what we never had made. The annual tinkering of the present system is totally a waste, because we have not yet made our roadbeds. A very small annual outlay of work and money will be sufficient when the preparatory work of building is done. I imagine that our wealthy and benevolent citizens who have heretofore bent their energy to the establishment of schools and churches can do more real good at present by inaugurating a new system of road-building. The first expense will be so large as to check the enthusiasm of the voter for improvement. Each town should, in the first place, own a stone crusher worked by steam. Prof. Shaler, who is excellent authority, estimates that high grade roads can be constructed with a crusher at a cost not to exceed $3,000 per mile. Of course there are sections where this expense can be greatly reduced. But it never pays to make a road at all unless it is well made. The crusher can be bought for $600 or $800.

So then we come to the pecuniary problem understandingly. It looks like a hopeless case, and yet is it so? Count up our present average expense. I think $200 a year per mile covers the average annual direct outlay on the roads of the well-settled parts of America. But this is a long way from covering the bill of expense. Count the loss in broken and worn-out wagons, and you will get another item of $200. The wear and work of washing, and the expense of painting buggies and other vehicles, will average another $200.

THE LOSS OF TIME

is an item hard to estimate, but it is very large. The damage to horses is a serious one, lessening the profit of horses one-third. There still remains the damage to fruit, and occasionally to other loads, by jolting, and we have a formidable bill of regular expense. I believe that in our thickly settled neighborhoods our roads cost us a plump $1,000 a year. The burden is not equally distributed, and occasionally falls bitterly on one person. I have in mind a friend whose carriage broke down in slough, or ruthole, and the delay in a raw, rainy day broke his health, and closed up his career of usefulness. The bill of damages against broken bridges can be collected, but that against unmade and broken-up roads can not. But a town is quite as morally responsible in one case as in the other. My figures are not imaginary or fanciful; you can easily verify them by fairly examining the statistics of your own district. But suppose a stone-crusher owned by each township, and the road-beds made as fast as the outlay can be endured; after that the expense from wear and tear, as well as direct tax, is reduced to an insignificant minimum.

So far we have not been willing to plant or even to preserve for our children. Our forests, of inestimable value to coming generations, have been burned over by millions of acres. Our streams have been ruthlessly emptied of food product, and our forest regions cleared of wild animals, with little advantage to ourselves. Whenever the question of road improvement has been pressed it has been met by the argument that we cannot afford to pay the taxes of the future. Still there is

POSITIVE PROGRESS

in the way of enlightened sentiment. Several State Legislatures have recently taken up the highway question with zeal, and have taken all pains to learn the real minds of the people. Governor Hill, of New York, recommends an entire revolution in the principle and method of having the work done. He insists that all taxes should be paid in cash, and that the work should be carried on by contract and superintended by properly educated engineers. This will be fought, tooth and nail, by all those who have been educated to shirk a reasonable tax, and cheat both themselves and their neighbors by a pretense of work. The plan of Governor Hill, or something not unlike, will have to be our final resort. The average farmer is utterly unqualified to either construct a road or wisely superintend its repair. The main difficulty in the way of reform will be that he does not know that he is unqualified. That road-making is a science is not a generally understood fact. Governor Hill knows well the drift of public sentiment in his own State, and that it is not unlike the drift elsewhere. It was slow work getting rid of the plank road and turnpike corporations, simply because they occasionally did furnish an exceptionally good driveway. The exceptionally good road is now some crossway where travel is too light to destroy it, or else a macadamized few miles near a city. But our cities have at last led the way. Cobble-stone pavements are yielding to asphalt. Good ideas and good examples spread with rapidity.

A QUESTION OF HUMANITY.

My own interest I confess in this matter is greatly that of a lover of animals. We are inured to a vast amount of brutality and brute suffering. It is not to be understood that an animal is not unmercifully treated because it is not beaten and cursed. If our horses do double work in ordinary draft it is cruelty on our part, if it be owing to our parsimony or neglect. Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine was a year of continual showering in the Eastern States, and I rarely passed a day anywhere without seeing horses strained to their utmost endurance, in order to draw even moderate loads up the hillsides. It was a hard year on horses. The roads were mud banks, or when washed were stony and rough. Such years are valuable to bring voters around to a willingness to consider a change of management. Animals and men are alike interested in such a change.

A single engineer, properly qualified, could inspect the work of half a dozen townships, or a whole county. In fact, considering the slow progress that must be made in building perfectly macadamized highways, there would be no reason why one official might not cover even a larger territory. Have we the qualified engineers? If not, all the more reason that we should act at once. Certainly such men must be competent surveyors as well as have a thorough knowledge of the art of making a lasting road-bed.

After all is done we still have the need of more common sense in our use of roads. The use of thin wagon tires, that cut almost like knives, is without excuse on any principle of either economy, utility or beauty. A 2-inch tire may be used more judiciously, except on the lightest vehicles, and then should not be furnished with those less than 1¼. Heavy draft wagons are not only safer, but move more easily with tires 2½ inches in thickness. These matters will have to be placed under the control of the State or County Commission or engineer. In a few instances cities have created municipal ordinances forbidding vehicles to enter and drive on their streets with tires of the knife-blade sort, but it has been impossible or unwise to enforce such ordinances. Laws must cover a whole territory and not a trade center alone.

MUST MEND OUR WAYS.

On the whole the improvement of our roads is more important than tariff or party; it involves the comfort, pleasure and prosperity of every person in the land. If we will but look at it, our civilization is not tested by the miles of land over which we scatter our houses and villages, but by the ease of access to each home and the free passage of productions to market. No nation has seen more wisely than ours in the matter of iron roads; but we have made the mistake of conceiving the railroad to be of the chief importance and the highway of insignificant import. The railroad is only the supplement of a true road system. The farmer to-day is losing five times as much by the wretchedness of the dirt road as he possibly can by the arrogance of the steam road. And it is his own fault. He travels three or four miles through mud to attend a farmers' club to grumble at taxation and corporations. The rusty shield said to the sun, "Illuminate me," but the sun said, "Polish yourself." We must mend our ways. Clearly that is the first obligation of American civilization. National pride must have something to say in the matter. The sneer of Goldwin Smith was that while America surpassed all other lands in terrible roads, Cornell University must be approached through the selected worst in America. Our content to let these horrors remain must be broken in upon. Here is a good chance for nationalism. Why does it not prove its ability to manage national or State property? I should like to live long enough to have a few years of comfort behind or astride my favorite horse. Selfishness? Well, then may all the people grow speedily selfish in this matter of roadways.—*E. P. P. in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

How Vienna Housekeepers Manage to Keep a Record of Their Help.

Referring to the domestic service system prevailing in Germany under which the mistress has to fill in a statement for the use of the police with information on sundry points, "Vienna Hausfrau" says: "I should like to say some words on the efficiency of this system. The police, when it registers the girl's dismissal from the old and acceptance of the new place in her 'servant's book,' copies the character given by the last mistress into the book. This character has to contain the three words 'tren, fleissig, sittsam'—that is, honest, industrious and well-conducted. The mistress, in writing the girl's character, may leave out any of these three words if she finds cause, but she would rather write half a dozen more lies than take the consequences of her truthfulness. The day after she has dismissed a servant with a 'character,' into which she had not the heart to write one of the three excellent qualities above quoted, she receives a summons to the police station, where she has to swear on the crucifix that the girl is either not honest, industrious, or virtuous. She is subjected to cross-questioning, her word is doubted, and if the girl insists with her contradictory statements, the visits to the police are repeated over and over again.

"Mistresses in Vienna, therefore, know very well that three words do not guarantee good behavior, and resort to other means of protecting themselves against the invasion of bad girls. In looking through the servants' books we can ascertain whether they have served long in one place, and generally when the changes have been from five to six in a year, the book is returned in silence, and the girl withdraws with an impertinent bow, knowing, though not a word is spoken, what the objection is. When the book is satisfactory, the next thing to do is to go to one of the girl's last places. Though the former mistress has not spoken out in the character, she will rarely refuse to speak out face to face."

A SANITARY CONVENTION

Ladies and School Teachers Asked to Meet the State Board of Health.

The Fourth State Sanitary Convention, of Pennsylvania, will be held under the auspices of the State Board of Health at Norristown on Friday and Saturday next, 9th and 10th insts. The object of the State Board of Health in holding Sanitary Conventions is to present facts and discuss methods relating to the prevention of sickness and to excite a general interest in all measures pertaining to the preservation of the public health.

The sessions are free to all, and the presence of ladies is especially desired, because upon them depends so much of the sanitary care of our homes. The occasion will be one of great interest and profit to the health officers and municipal authorities, who, it is trusted, will avail themselves of the opportunity for an interchange of views in regard to the best methods of discharging their important duties in the protection of the lives and health of the people.

The attention of school teachers is especially asked to the session of Saturday morning, which will be devoted to the discussion of topics intimately connected with their own health and that of the children under their care. Papers will be limited to 20 minutes, with the exception of the annual address. Speakers named to lead discussions will be allowed eight minutes, and all others four minutes. All papers presented will be considered the property of the State Board of Health, and will be left with the Secretary. Orders for excursion tickets on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading systems can be obtained by addressing Dr. P. Y. Eisenberg, Chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Convention, Norristown, Pa.

Horrid Torture.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady as they may easily do with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abrubtly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Horses Just Arrived.

Forty head of draught and general purpose horses just arrived, several well-mated teams among them, at the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Limited, stables, No. 52 Second avenue. They have also a lot of fine saddle, driving and family carriage horses on hand, and their mule yards are stocked with choice mules, all sizes. Any one wishing to purchase a horse or mule can save money by calling at the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Limited, stables, 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

ANOTHER big remnant sale, Friday and Saturday, 9th and 10th; one-third off wool remnants. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

For Fifteen Years

I have been subject to headaches, and have suffered such tortures that at times I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphine. I tried Krause's Headache Capsules, and they have not failed to cure or prevent all attacks. I weigh eight pounds more than ever before, and it is because I am free from those terrible headaches.

JOE SAEGER,
Traveling salesman for W. F. Youngerman's wholesale cigar house.
For sale by druggists. TTSu

89 Cents. 39 Cents.

Surah silks, all colors, including blacks, just marked down.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

LADIES' jackets and wraps in all the newest and most popular styles and colors, from the lowest to best qualities.
TTSSu HUGUS & HACKE.

20c sateens to go at 11½c Friday and Saturday. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

CABINET photos $1 per dozen, prompt delivery. Crayons, etc., at low prices.
LIES' GALLERY,
TTSu 10 and 12 Sixth st.

DON'T miss the great remnant sale Friday and Saturday.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

SILK gloves, silk mits, kid gloves, best variety, lowest prices.
WTSS ROSENBAUM & CO.

LA TOSCA black lace flouncings, with Vandyke and straight edges, new styles, opened this week. HUGUS & HACKE.
TTSSu

FRIDAY and Saturday, May 9 and 10; all silk surahs, all colors, including blacks, only 39 cts. a yard.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

Wrought Iron Piano and Banquet

Lamps. A new lot just opened by Hardy & Hayes, Jewelers, Silversmiths and Art Dealers, 529 Smithfield street. New building.

A SIMPLE SNUGGERY.

How a Handsome Home Can be Built at Moderate Cost.

ODD DESIGN AND DECORATIONS

And Useful Hints Concerning Both the Finishing and Furnishing.

CHEERFUL AND HOMELIKE EFFECTS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

THE homestead under consideration is a house of simple style and character, suitable for a city or town lot of from 26 to 30 feet frontage. The house proper occupies a frontage of 22 feet; the style is quiet and simple, yet modern enough to avoid the commonplace appearance so common in houses of this grade. In the illustration the construction is suggested as almost wholly of wood, but where necessitated by city building restrictions brick can be substituted at a moderate addition of the original cost, which is about $2,500.

There is enough of oddity in the design to

suggest a little oddity in the decorating and furnishing; oddity may suggest additional expense to many, but that need not necessarily imply, for a little care in hunting through a well stocked furniture establishment cannot but disclose many odd pieces above the average in design and moderate in price.

The hallway does not allow of much furnishing, the space being well occupied, as will be seen by a glance at the plan. The woodwork may be of oak, the grain slightly filled with ammonia to give it the peculiar antique finish, and, if allowable, the floor of the same wood, but unstained and well filled and rubbed to a high polish.

The oak dado should be finished in small square panels, and at least eight feet from the floor to cap molding. The general color of the wall space may be a rich Pompeian red, not too dark and lined off at the bottom above the dado cap with four or five one-quarter inch lines of deep peacock blue; a five inch line of the same color a few inches below the cornice will finish with good effect; this line or band should be finished on either side with gold bronze.

The ceiling should be in distemper or water colors, a soft rich old gold, with lines and quaint corner and center piece of soft peacock blue and gold. The upper hall should be carried out in the same feeling, but simple as regards ornament. On the floor of the hall, place a large rug with a liberal margin of wood work showing on all sides. There should be a balance of deep peacock blue in the coloring, all colors being low in tone.

A narrow strip of dark (plain) peacock blue or deep reddish brown carpeting covering the traveled portion of the stairway

only. Portieres may be used at the parlor doors at the hall side if desired, of some heavy material such as raw silk or Vellours, with a tendency in the coloring toward the dark peacocks, reds and deep orange yellow.

Passing through the entry door directly in front of us on entering we find ourselves in a little lobby or back hall; this door should be filled—in the upper panels—with either ground glass or stained glass in very soft colors; so as not to prevent the passage of light, otherwise the lobby would be in total darkness.

Turning sharply to the left, we find the dining room; this is a square room, or nearly so, 13x14 feet, lighted by three large windows; here the scheme of decoration should be bright and cheery. For woodwork cherry if not ruined by "mahogany" stain, in fact no stain at all, merely filled and shellacked over the natural wood preserving the natural color.

Of course care should be taken to select the stock and putting it up but the effect will be odd, and at the same time cheerful. A paneled dado of wood say six feet high will give to the room the requisite dignity. Allowing that the lower story be 12 feet high in the clear, this will leave six feet clear wall place, in plastering carry this up two-thirds of its height perfectly straight, and from this point run with a smooth unbroken surface a sharp but easy corner, projecting into the ceiling at least a foot. This will give oddity to our room, and if done when the house is built, will not necessitate added expense.

For decorating the whole of this surface may be "combined" in fairly bold wavy lines running around the room. The basis of this should be a soft yellow olive—oil color—into which is blended gold and copper bronze, over this when dry, stencil—not too thickly—plain, simple rosettes, in three sizes of dark olives, deep red and peacock blue. Divide the cone from the ceiling by a line of color only, no molding at all; this may be two inches wide of deep peacock blue, edged with gold. For the ceiling a delicate and peculiar shade (water color) made from brown, pink and white, a simple pattern of interlaced ribbons connected at corner and center, these may be in varied tones of olive, brightened by soft reds and gold.

For furniture the choice lies between two woods, either to match exactly the cherry finish of the room in style and tone, or perhaps what would be better yet, dark old oak would give brightness by its pleasing contrast, and many good as well as odd dining room pieces may be found in this popular finish in the stores. Stylish and handsome sideboards from $40 upward, chairs really handsome and well made from $4 upward, and a handsome solid dining table, ten-foot extension, may be bought in this wood for $20. A small serving table to the right of the kitchen door, in the corner will be found convenient, the sideboard of course occupying the large space to the right of the door.

Fill the group of windows with curtains of heavy material, hung on poles to match the woodwork and brass mounted. The coloring should be in olive with a band of deep red at the bottom, these may be bought at any price from $8 upward per pair. The mantel piece should be simple and in style and wood to match the other pieces of furniture.

Next for consideration comes the parlor; this is so called by courtesy, but will without doubt serve to a great extent as the living room of the family, and as such due consideration should be given to furnishing and fitting, as will be seen by a glance at the sketch, the room has a cheerful and homelike effect with no attempt at show, to the sacrifice of com-

fort. The room may be either papered or painted as taste may dictate; the wood work is cherry, but in this case finished in the regulation fashion, the bright cherry finish rubbed down to a smooth, dull surface; the silks, for brightness and color in a room there is nothing like them.

The treatment of the bay windows should be noted as it gives a coziness and finish not attainable in any other way. The whole width of the window is filled with a wide seat and back, upholstered for comfort and upholstered in some stout durable material in keeping with the color in the room; the heavy flounce is of the same material. The cushions should be made to remove, and the box made with a cover, this will be found a convenient receptable for many uses.

The furnishing of this room should be for use, comfort considered above all other things, a solid substantial bookcase and center table with chairs of varied style and covering, all comfortable, no small unnecessary spindle-leg affair for show alone. Light and delicate furniture of other kinds are allowable here, however, such as cabinets and "occasional" tables for holding odds and ends of bric-a-brac, as will be seen by the examples shown here. The cabinet is delicate and dainty and slightly Japanese in its character, especially the panels of the doors, which are of lacquer work.

The small tables—one of them shown in the interior drawing and the other in the initial—are pretty and convenient and will find their proper place in any home room. In decorating the home room, it has been taken into consideration that some one or more of the family, have a taste and aptitude for home decorative work, more especially embroidery and painting, and the suggestions have been made on that basis. There can indeed be but suggestions, as much depends upon the individuality of the occupants to inject his or her personality into the minor details of the home.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Two rioters wounded in an encounter with French police at Lille.

—Three Italians badly wounded in a battle between rival bands at New Orleans.

—German gunboats under Major Wissman bombarded and captured Kiliva, Africa.

—Municipal elections throughout Indiana Tuesday show general Democratic gains.

—Loss of Singer sewing machine fire at Elizabeth, N. J., $2,500,000. Three thousand operatives out of work.

—Fire broke out yesterday in the Abram colliery, Lehigh, England. Over 300 miners were at work. All escaped.

—Big steals discovered in Customs Department, Buenos Ayres. Government said to have lost $10,000,000 annually.

—Several cases of alleged sporadic cholera discovered in Newark, N. J. Disease due to noxious vapors from garbage and refuse.

—Thomas A. Jones, discharged from Washington navy yard for aiding John Wilkes Booth to escape, will exhibit himself throughout the South.

—The Dublin *Irish Times* says that a rich gold mine has been discovered at Dunnode, in western part of County Cork, and that a company is being formed to work it.

—Metropolitan Council, of the National League, of New York, denounces President Fitzgerald, Secretary Sutton, Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan as traitors.

—At an Allentown crossing yesterday morning a New Jersey Central express train ran into a Lehigh Valley passenger train. Emma Hall, aged 25, of Ithaca, N. Y., instantly killed. Ten others injured, some seriously.

—Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia ship builders, have forwarded to Portuguese Government at Lisbon their bids and plans for construction of four new steel cruisers for Portuguese navy. First attempts of American shipbuilder to compete with Europeans for the building of war crafts for a foreign power.

IN HIS VICTIM'S CLOTHES.

Bigamist Uler Slips Out of Jail, While Faithful Jennie Takes His Place.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 7.—Ernest Uler, a prisoner in the jail here awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of bigamy in marrying Jennie Griffis, of this city, on June 30 last in New York, was the cause of considerable commotion among the jail officials last night. Uler had a wife still living when he married Miss Griffis. Jennie, accompanied by two men, one a cousin, obtained permission from Police Captain Gould to visit the prisoner. Jennie, who was heavily veiled, remained in the cell, while the others took their departure, and with them Uler, clad in Jennie's apparel.

An officer on a round of inspection an hour later discovered Jennie in male attire, She and Uler had exchanged clothes, and the latter had passed out of the prison unrecognized. The woman's companions were soon captured, and together with herself are held for conspiracy. Uler was arrested this afternoon at Unionville.

A NOVEL DEBATE ARRANGED.

Burns Undertakes to Defeat Bradlaugh by a Vote of Nine to One.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 7.—Mr. Bradlaugh has accepted the challenge of John Burns, the noted strike organizer, to discuss the question of eight hours' work a day. This debate is to take place in the largest hall that can be secured.

Burns undertakes that in an assembly of 200,000 persons he can carry a resolution recommending a compulsory eight-hour day by a majority of 9 to 1.

ROGERS' ROYAL NERVINE

Is warranted to be PURE, HEALTHY and unadulterated by poisonous or injurious drugs.

It cures HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION and all diseases consequent upon a loss or weakening of the vital force.

Price One Dollar. For Sale by Druggists. fe6-TTh

One of the coming men who will have grown up to the idea of washing his shoes clean, and will always uphold
"THE BLACKING MOTHER USED."

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Your suit of Cherry stained furniture looks timeworn. To stain anew requires scraping off of the old finish, that is laborious and expensive. What do you think of painting it over the old finish and make it Walnut or Mahogany, if you like.

If you are interested try a chair with

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT SHE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

mh24-TTSSU

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

The Original--Most Soluble.

Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Pays the highest prices for the best obtainable matter in all its departments. It caters to the best people of our land, cultivated, intelligent, Christian families, and is in a position to command the best thoughts of the Best Writers and the services of the most distinguished American Artists and Engravers.

Edited by EDWARD W. BOK.

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The Ladies' Home Journal has a Larger Circulation than any other Periodical in the World,

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CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

THE ASHLAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

WILL ON

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1890,

SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Valuable Building and Residence Lots

IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

This is a splendid opportunity to obtain an investment that will double itself in a short time.

POINTS ABOUT ASHLAND.

Ashland is already the strongest railroad center between Cincinnati and Atlanta, with five railroads completed, and three trunk lines in process of construction. It has the Ohio river as a basis of low freight rates, navigable all the year round. It has a pushing, active population of 7,500, and is the cheapest manufacturing and distributing point south of the Ohio river. For 20 years it has been the most successful iron manufacturing center in the famous Hanging Rock Iron Region, with three prosperous furnaces, which, with factory and finishing connections, now employ 2,000 operatives.

Manufacturing Advantages: The celebrated Coalton coal, successfully used for 20 years to smelt iron without the use of coke.

Steam coal at 1 cent per bushel; grate coal, 4 to 6 cents per bushel.

Abundance of iron ore and limestone flux within three hours' haul.

Inexhaustible quantities of the finest fireclay under and all around the city.

Three railroads and two navigable rivers penetrate the largest virgin forest of fine hard and soft woods east of the Mississippi.

Ashland is near the center of the great Elkhorn coking coal region, and near the Pocahontas and New river cokes.

Immense deposits of potters' clay, glass sand, building stone, metallic ores for paints, and red brick clay surround the city.

Freights to the great consuming centers of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, are from $1 65 to $2 65 per ton cheaper than from the furnace points south of Kentucky.

Industries Already Established: Three iron furnaces, one charcoal, steel nail factory, rolling mill, machine and locomotive shops, fire brick works, furniture dimension factory, hub and spoke factory, metallic paint works, red brick factory, sawmill, planing mill, all using native material, and all prosperous. A steel plant and immense furniture factory in early prospect.

Advantages for Homes: Eleven churches, first-class public and private schools, electric lights for streets and homes, high altitude, excellent drainage, perfect healthfulness, wide streets, public parks, beautiful homes, hillsides, fruits and gardens. Street railway under construction, and water works organized for establishment.

SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL MEN

Who have large investments in Ashland, and who will answer inquiries in reference to any facts, are:

HON. S. B. BUCKNER, Governor of Kentucky.
M. E. INGALLS, President C. & O. R. R. Co.
E. H. E. HUNTINGTON, Vice President Kentucky Central R. R.
ANDREW CARNEGIE, Pittsburg, Pa.
JOHN DICKSON, 470 Washington street, N. Y.
JOHN RUSSELL, Ashland, Ky.
L. STERNBERGER, Jackson, O.
JOHN CARLISLE, Cincinnati, O.
GAZZAM GANO, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN G. PEEBLES, Portsmouth, O.
JOHN BYRNE, Columbus, O.
OWENS & BARKLEY, Maysville, Ky.
JAMES M. BAILEY, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. HERRMANN, 368 Broome street, N. Y.
D. E. STARKE and M. B. BELKNAP, Louisville, Ky.
HON. WM. M. BECKNER, Winchester, Ky.
GRANT GREEN, Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, Ky.
N. S. SIMPKINS, 37 Wall street, N. Y.
W. D. NICHOLAS, Second National Bank, Lexington, Ky.

Do not forget the date, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1890. For handsome pamphlets and information address

THE ASHLAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,

ASHLAND, Kentucky.

my2-41-TTS

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Have been made by the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line. The fare from Pittsburg to Ashland, Ky., and return has been placed at the low figure of $10, which includes meals and stateroom. Tickets good until used. This makes a delightful journey.

my8-65-TTS JAS. A. HENDERSON, Supt., Pittsburg, Pa.

REBUILDING SALE.

Owing to our continued success of the past several years we have been forced to annex the adjoining property to accommodate our large list of patrons.

Previous to our rebuilding we now offer our entire stock at an actual discount of 25 per cent.

We have an elegant line of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, etc., and our prices now and until April 1 next will be found EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

K. SMIT,

934 Liberty Street, Corner Smithfield.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIS FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Recommended Dr. Shafer, the Kidney Specialist.

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Mr. McClelland Myers, of Coraopolis, Pa., had a pain across the small of his back, which at times was dull, and at other times it would be very sharp and cutting, and when he would stoop his back would pain him terribly. He felt much tenderness over his kidneys, and often felt pain extending along his spine up into his head. His urine was high colored, the desire to void it frequent and attended with pain. He slept poorly, had headache all the time, and as the diseased condition of his kidneys, from which he suffered, grew worse, his appetite became poor, bowels costive, and he had sour eructations of gas from his stomach after eating. He had a constant tired, wornout feeling. It was while in this condition that he consulted Dr. Shafer, of the Polypathic Institute. Mr. Myers says: "I had been sick for four months and constantly grew worse. I was compelled to give up my business. My family physician finally advised me to consult Dr. Shafer, the kidney specialist at 420 Penn avenue. I consulted the doctor, who made a thorough analysis of my urine, and being convinced that he understood my case, I began treatment. I noticed an improvement from the beginning, and in four weeks every symptom had disappeared. I have been following my regular business for some time, and no trace of my disease has returned. I never felt better than I now do, and I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Shafer to all suffering from symptoms as I was. McCLELLAND MYERS."

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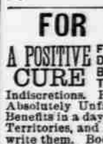

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