

HISTORY

OF THE

LEXINGTON POST OFFICE

FROM 1794 TO 1901

WITH ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT POSTAL INFORMATION

COMPILED BY

TOM L. WALKER

Assistant Postmaster

LEXINGTON, KY.
JUNE 15, 1901

S. H. MORGAN

...OSTEOPATH...

Office in Residence, No. 73 North Broadway

Removed from 173 West Third

Telephone 175

LEXINGTON, KY.

All diseases which are known as curable—acute as well as chronic—treated successfully. Female diseases a specialty, as well as obstetrical. Cases handled in less than half the time and with less than half the pain.

There are Three Classes of People Who Fight Osteopathy

FIRST—Those whose business it interferes with, who are ignorant of the science, but well filled with prejudice.

SECOND—Those whose bills are unpaid.

THIRD—Those who have taken a few treatments and quit, when they should have continued for some time, thus not giving us a chance.

Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri,
The Parent School, under Dr. A. T. Still, Founder
of the Drugless Science.

Consultation and Examination Free in Office

Office Hours 8 to 4 Every Day except Sunday.

Lexington References—Tom L. Walker, 169 West Third street, Assistant Postmaster; J. K. Clem, 29 Constitution street; J. R. Howard, West Second street.

Respectfully dedicated by the
Employees of the Lexington Post Office
to the
Business Men of Lexington
whose liberal patronage in the way of advertisements has
made it possible to issue this publication
of Postal Information

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A. K. LYON

47 E. Main Street

LEXINGTON, KY.

Manufacturing Jeweler

Complicated Watch Repairing

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Wholesale Grocers

Corner Mill and Water Streets

Lexington, Ky.

JOHN A. KELLER

...florist...

fine Cut flowers a Specialty

Full Line of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants always on hand.

Phone 354.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Introductory

In presenting this guide to the public, the employes of the Lexington Post Office bespeak for it a careful perusal, in order that errors in mailing may be avoided.

If you will carefully read the rules and follow them, you will save much annoyance to yourselves and your correspondents, as well as a vast amount of useless labor for

CLERKS AND CARRIERS.

OLD BARTON PURE WHISKY

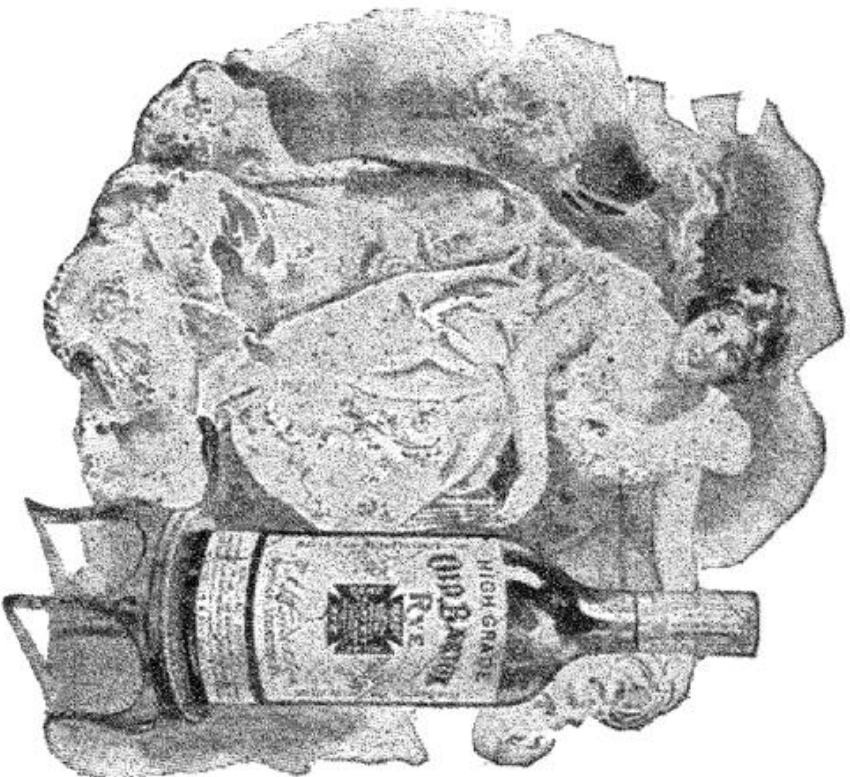
10 YEARS OLD

4 full quarts, \$3.50, express prepaid
6 full quarts, 5.00, " "
12 full quarts, 10.00, " "

Have you ever tried "Old Barton"
from the heart of the Blue Grass
Region of Kentucky?

Packed in plain cases without marks
to indicate contents.

Ask any Kentuckian. Direct from
the distillers.



KENTUCKY BELLE

REFERENCES : AGENT ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
FAYETTE NATIONAL BANK POSTMASTER

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED

R. S. STRADER & SON
DISTILLERS
LEXINGTON, KY.

Lexington Post Office Directory

STANDARD TIME.

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

Room end of Walnut Street Corridor.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

F. CLAY ELKIN, Postmaster.
TOM L. WALKER, Assistant Postmaster.
MARY E. NEALE, Record Clerk.

Requests for improvement in the service and all complaints should be made to the Postmaster's office. The entry of new publications and the regulations governing the mailing of second-class matter and deposits on account of postage on such matter, and orders for request envelopes should be made here. Accounts against the Post-office paid at this office.

CITY AND RURAL DELIVERY DIVISION.

Window on Right Side of Main Street Corridor.
Office hours from 8:45 A. M. to 6 P. M.

H. C. SWIFT, Superintendent.

DISTRIBUTORS.

JAS. C. MAHONEY, ROBERT L. BROWN.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MESSENGERS.

EMMETT POOLE, J. HARRY STAPLES.

CITY LETTER CARRIERS.

FRANK R. DIAMOND,	F. W. B. REYNOLDS,
ROBERT R. SKINNER,	HUGH A. SAXTON,
P. C. FOUSHEE,	WM. R. MONTAGUE,
SAMUEL W. MARRS,	ANDREW SCOTT,
JOHN B. IRVINE,	ROBERT OOTS,
BEN SIMCOX,	JOHN B. SNOWDEN, JR.,
	NATHAN CHISHOLM.

SUBSTITUTE LETTER CARRIERS.

GEO. B. HOLMES, CHAS. F. WARD.
WM. S. ANDERSON.

RURAL CARRIERS.

J. H. MARSHALL, W. C. HUESTON,
H. A. JONES, E. L. SIMCOX,
C. G. HELM, E. L. CUNNINGHAM,
J. K. CROGHAN.

To this division is assigned the supervision of all mail matter delivered in the city by carrier, through lock boxes or general delivery. Boxes rented and keys issued and returned. The delivery of special letters by messengers; also the supervision of the rural carrier service in Fayette County.

MAILING DIVISION.

In the rear of the General Delivery Window.
Hours from 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

GEO. R. WARREN, Chief Clerk.

DAY CLERKS.

C. FOSTER HELM, CHAS. R. STAPLES.

NIGHT CLERK.

OTTA T. JONES.

This division has charge of the classification, distribution and dispatch of mails.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Room at left end of Main Street Corridor.
Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HENRY K. MILWARD, Clerk.

Domestic and foreign money orders issued and paid in this department.

REGISTRY DIVISION.

Room at the left end of the Main Street Corridor.
Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
At night stamp window, 6:00 to 9:00 P. M.

DAY CLERK.

VAN H. DENNY.

NIGHT CLERK.

S. H. SHEHAN.

All valuable matter should be registered and mailed in this division.

STAMP AND GENERAL DELIVERY DIVISION.

Office hours from 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

CLERKS.

MARGARET S. CARROLL, EMMA S. GILROY,
S. HENRY SHEHAN.

This division has charge of the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, the collection of box rent, delivery of packages too large to be carried by carriers, the delivery of mail matter to those who call at the office for same, the registration of mail matter from 6:00 to 9:00 P. M.

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

Secretary's office room left end of Main Street Corridor.

LETCHER LUSBY, President.
H. S. FORMAN, Examiner.
T. L. WALKER, Secretary.

Application for examination for positions in the Post-office and information on Civil Service should be made to the Secretary.

POSTOFFICE MESSENGER.

CLAY ESTILL.

(At carrier's window.)

Lexington Postmasters

POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMET.
Innes B. Brent	October 1, 1794.
John W. Hunt	April 1, 1799.
John Jordan, Jr	July 1, 1802.
John Fowler	April 1, 1814.
Joseph Ficklin.	January 11, 1822.
Thomas S. Redd.	July 22, 1841.
Joseph Ficklin	March 29, 1843.
George R. Trotter	October 4, 1850.
Squire Bassett.	February 25, 1852.
Jesse Woodruff	September 4, 18 5.
Lyman B. Todd	March 23, 1861.
Samuel W. Price	April 5, 1869.
Hubbard K. Milward	March 24, 1876.
William Samuel McChesney	December 23, 1887.
James R. Howard	March 19, 1891.
William Samuel McChesney	January 17, 1894.
Fielden Clay Elkin.	May 10, 1898.

History of Lexington Post Office

LEXINGTON was first settled in 1779 by a band of sturdy pioneers, who chose this spot for the building of a frontier post, because of the great beauty and fertility of the surrounding country; the great number of big springs bursting forth here also attracted their attention and last, but not least, they chose the spot because of the natural advantages offered them, in the high bluff over-looking the valley of a branch of South Elkhorn Creek at this point and on which they builded a block house that commanded every approach and gave to them protection against an attack of savage foes.

Emigrants came flocking in from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas in such numbers that soon the section, now known as "Central Kentucky," contained a goodly population, and Lexington had the distinction of being a village of several hundred inhabitants, consisting in the main of refined and educated citizens. Schools were established and well-patronized, and the little backwoods metropolis took on the sobriquet of "Athens of the West," which term has clung to her even to this day.

It was but natural that whenever opportunity offered, the people of such an enlightened community should keep up communication with relatives and friends left behind in the old homes; but because of the unsettled condition of affairs in those days, the Government was deterred from extending the Postal Service to the West as rapidly as was intended, and the inhabitants of Lexington and surrounding country had to avail themselves of the services of traders and such people as journeyed to the Eastward to have their letters carried and delivered. This was an uncertain service at the best, but no other could be had

When the exigencies of the case demanded it, the more wealthy employed a messenger to carry correspondence for them. It was much easier to receive letters from the older States than to send them, for emigrant parties were constantly coming in—some via Cumberland Gap and the "Wilderness Road" from Virginia and the Carolinas; others from Pennsylvania and the Northern and Central part of Virginia, came by flat boat down the Ohio River to Limestone (now Maysville), and from that point to Lexington over the old "Buffalo Trace"—and to these were entrusted letters for delivery to the inhabitants of the new settlements.

Thus were letters and packages received until 1787, when John Bradford, who founded the Kentucky Gazette at Lexington, the first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains, employed men called "post-riders," to deliver his paper to subscribers in the outlying communities and to bring in matter from correspondents at different points. One of these "post-riders" made regular journeys to Limestone to carry papers and to obtain whatever mail matter there might have accumulated at that point for Mr. Bradford. This rider also brought in correspondence which came from the East down the river via Limestone to citizens of Lexington, and in 1791, Mr. Bradford, to still further accommodate the people of the community, opened a letter-box in his printing office, where all letters and papers brought to town were deposited until called for. This service was kept up until sometime in September, 1794, when the Government established a Postoffice at Lexington, then a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. The first Postmaster was Innes Baxter Brent, who was appointed to the office by President Washington, October 1st, 1794. Mr. Brent was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1771. Early in 1791 he, together with his brothers and sisters, emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Lexington. Upon his arrival here he was immediately appointed Deputy by Sheriff Eli Cleveland. Soon afterward he was made Jailor of Fayette County, which office he continued to

occupy while Postmaster. He kept the Postoffice in the public room of the Log Jail, which building was located on Main Street, near Broadway, on a lot now occupied in part by the Maguire Block, northwest corner Main and Broadway. The Postoffice consisted of a box divided into pigeon holes, in which were arranged the papers and letters in alphabetical order; this box occupied a position on the mantle above the wide fireplace, in reach of the public. Mr Brent evidently did not get down to business in the capacity of Postmaster until over a month after his appointment, for Mr. Bradford, in his paper, issued October 18, 1794, states that "Three mails from the Eastward" were then due.

On the 29th day of November, 1794, Mr. Brent advertised in the Kentucky Gazette a list of unclaimed matter remaining in the Postoffice. The advertisement was as follows:

"A list of letters remaining now in the Postoffice at Lexington on the 10th day of November, 1794."

Joseph Beatty, South Elkhorn, Woodford Co., care of Col. Robert Patterson; Newton Cannon, Scott County; William Day, near Lexington, Fayette County; John Duff, near Lexington, to the care of Mr. Samuel Conkley in Lexington; Evan Francis, in Kentucky in care of Mr Todd, Lexington; Alexander Fischer, Bourbon County, to care of Dr. Downing, Lexington; Robert See Mason, near Georgetown, care Mr. John Grant; Thos. Hedge, near Lexington; Benjamin Healy, Davids Fork Meeting House; Jeremiah Hoskinson, Brackins Creek, near Charlestown; John Hedges, care of Jas. Morrison, Lexington; John Hile, Scott County; Mr. Hitle, Breeches Maker, Lexington, to be forwarded to Jas. Ryan, Breeches Maker; Jos. Jones, near Lexington; Jane Lowry, near Blacks Station; Elizabeth Kincaid, Lexington; Jas. Lacke, near Lexington; Samuel Lowry, care of Mr. Marshall, Tavern Keeper, Lexington; Mr. Geo. Lewis, Lexington; Thos. McCarty, Fayette County, to the care of Mr. John Burnam or Mr. Thos. Lewis, near Lexington; Col. Jas. McMillan, Kentucky; John McCall, Millright, near Lexington, to the care of Mr. Ro Barr, Merchant; Robert Meeks, Washington, Ky., America; Hamilton Rogers, Kentucky; Mr. Benj. Rogers; Jos. Sterrett, near Georgetown; John Scott, to the care of Captain Scott, Lexington; Rev. Benedict Swope, Dick's River; Rev. John

Seawell, Lexington; William Scott, Woodford County, on Glenn's Creek; Arthur Stewart, Merchant, Lexington; John Smith, Fayette County, near Lexington; Jos. Stevens, Kentucky; William Thornton, Lexington; John Tapp, near Lexington; to Solomon and Lucy Walters, near Lexington; Mrs. Lucy Waters; Mr. Ozius Welch to care of Mr. Alex. McConnell, Lexington.

INNES B. BRENT, P. M.

The Postage on letters in those days was regulated by a table of distances 30 miles and under—6 cts.; over thirty and under eighty, 10 cts.; over eighty and under one hundred and fifty, 12½ cts.; over one hundred and fifty and under four hundred, 18¾ cts.; over four hundred, 25 cts.

Sometimes the sender would prepay the charges on letters, but not often, and those to whom they were addressed would have to pay the charges before taking them from the office.

During the years 1794-5-6-7 the mail was brought down the Ohio River in boats from Wheeling to Kennedy's Bottom, and from there to Lexington by post-rider. Kennedy's Bottom was situated some distance up the river from Limestone (Maysville), the road from which landing place to the interior of the State was considered less exposed to the attacks of wandering bands of Indians. During the winter time mails were very irregular, and when the river was frozen no mails were received for several weeks at a time. The contract for carrying the mail by boat down the river ended January 1st, 1798, and from that date until some time in the month of March following, no mail whatever was received by that route, and the only communication with the outside world was obtained through the meagre mail which came in from the South via Danville. As early as 1792 a Postoffice was established at Danville by the Government, and a post-route was put in operation from "Moffats in Tennessee by Col. Orrs, Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap to Danville once a week," the post-rider coming from Cumberland Gap to Danville over the "Wilderness Road." On April the 25th, 1793, the post-rider was ambushed on Laurel River (now in Laurel County) by a party of Indians and killed, along

with a companion who accompanied him. The savages stole the bridle and saddle from his horse and also the mail bag. In 1796 post-routes were established from Lexington to various points in Kentucky and mails were received and dispatched as frequently as once a week to Washington, Ky., (Mason County). Paris, Frankfort, Harrodsburg, Danville, Bardstown, Louisville and Georgetown.

The mail-carrier or "post-rider," as he was known, was quite an important person in those days. He was always mounted on a fleet steed and carried a horn, which was vigorously blown to apprise the people of his coming. When he dashed up to the Postoffice a crowd was there to meet him, and as soon as he had deposited the mail-bag with the Postmaster, he became the center of an inquisitive throng, to whom he related the news he had gathered along the route, and this each individual in the crowd went away and repeated, until everybody in the community was informed of what had transpired in the other settlements. The arrival of newspapers from Philadelphia was eagerly awaited, and the days they were expected crowds gathered about the office to hear the news, which was read aloud by some strong-lunged individual, who occupied a point of vantage on some dry goods box.

These facts but illustrate the crude and uncertain methods by which Lexington and Central Kentucky had to communicate with the rest of the world. Compare these methods with the wonderful system that obtains to-day and think what time and God have wrought.

John Wesley Hunt was the second Postmaster appointed at Lexington. He was selected for the position by President John Adams, April 1st, 1799. Mr. Hunt was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1773. His father was Abraham Hunt, who was Postmaster at Trenton in colonial days, and who was afterward continued as Postmaster there when the Postal Service was re-organized and established by the new Government of the United States.

John Wesley Hunt came to Kentucky about 1794 or

1795, and in 1797 he married Katherine Grosh, who was the great grand-daughter of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. Mr. Hunt was a very energetic business man, and had great business interests, not only in Lexington, but in Philadelphia as well. He was an extensive dealer in hemp and was interested in a line of sailing vessels from Philadelphia to China and other Eastern countries. He conducted an extensive mercantile business in the building on Main Street, opposite the Court House, now occupied by the two firms of Greenway and Purnell, stationers. This building is still in the possession of his decendants, being owned by William and Miss Clara Dudley, his great-grandchildren. Mr. Hunt was also associated with John Jacob Astor in the sulphur and saltpeter trade in 1812. He was also President of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company. He died August 22nd, 1841.

The Postoffice during Mr. Hunt's term, was moved to Postlewaith's Tavern, which stood on the present site of the Phoenix Hotel. Here it remained until July 1, 1801, when it was located in the office of the Kentucky Gazette on West Main Street, on the site now occupied by the Van Deren Hardware store. Mr. Hunt's time being occupied in his various business enterprises, he appointed Andrew McCalla his assistant, who conducted the office for him. When Mr. Hunt took possession of the office there were 132 unclaimed letters, which he advertised as "List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Lexington, which will be returned to the general postoffice as dead letters, if not taken out in three months."

In 1800 a mail route from Washington City to Lexington was established by Wyandotte, Va, Owingsville, Mt. Sterling and Winchester, mail to be carried over same once every two weeks on the following schedule: Leave Washington every other Saturday at 8:00 A. M., and arrive at Lexington on the Monday of the next week at 8:00 A. M. Returning, leave Lexington every other Thursday and arrive in Washington on the Friday of the next week at 4 P. M. Fifteen minutes were allowed for the opening

and closing of the mail at all offices along the route. In this year a mail route connecting Lexington and Nashville, Tenn., was established via Frankfort to Shelbyville, Bardstown, Elizabethtown, Russellville to Robinson's C. H., Tenn., (Nashville) once every two weeks. In this year mail connection was also established with Hopkinsville, Henderson, Greenville, Bowling Green, Glasgow, Greensburg, Stanford and Lancaster.

A census of the town taken in April, 1801, shows that the town of Lexington contained a population of 1795. There was in operation here a number of manufacturing establishments, and Lexington was the commercial center from which all of the western country procured its supplies. Such an extensive trade as carried on by the merchants and manufacturers at that time necessarily resulted in the exchange of a great deal of correspondence, and the revenues derived from postage on the same, most of which went to the Postmaster's compensation, were considerable.

About the first of the year, 1801, the Southern mail, which came in over the Wilderness route, was held up at Cheek's Cross Roads for seven weeks on account of there being no post-rider between that place and Orrville, a distance of 12 miles. The consequence was there was much complaint among the patrons of the Lexington office. Judging from the frequent non-arrival of mail on scheduled time, and the delay of weeks at a time between mails, it would seem that the mail contractors and their deputies did just as they pleased in transporting the mail from one office to another on their respective routes, and the editor of the Gazette said: "the newspapers all over the land are complaining about the inefficiency of the service."

The third Postmaster at Lexington was John Jordan, Jr., who was appointed to the office by President Thomas Jefferson, July 1st, 1802. Mr. Jordan was an Englishman by birth and was an early settler of Lexington, and during a life of active commercial enterprise, was one of its most useful citizens. It was during Mr. Jordan's term as Postmaster in 1805, that Aaron Burr came to Lexington, accompanied by his dupe, Blennerhassett. Mr. Jordan en-

tertaind them while here at his home, and this circumstance was the cause in later years, when Burr's conspiracy against the United States was uncovered, of bringing down upon Mr. Jordan's head a great deal of harsh criticism and adverse comment by his fellow-citizens. The anger of the community soon died out when it became known that that gentleman had no knowledge of Burr's intention against the Government, but entertained him solely because he was a distinguished man and a "stranger within our gates."

Mr. Jordan was Postmaster under three administrations and died September 9th, 1813, while yet in office.

The Postoffice was located for some years in Mr. Jordan's store on Upper Street, facing the Court House square. In 1808 he located the office in another of his buildings, which stood on the site of the present Odd Fellows Hall on East Main Street, between Limestone and Upper. In 1812 Mr. Jordan moved the office and located it in a little red frame building which stood on the site now occupied by the livery stable on East Main Street near the present United States Government building, and used by Crenshaw & Company. Mr. Jordan's assistant was Benjamin Keiser.

In addition to the one mail received weekly from Washington and the East via Mt. Sterling, Owingsville and Wyandotte, Va., the Government, in 1802, added an additional mail from the East to Lexington, by Chillicothe, Ohio, over the National Road, thus giving to Lexington two mails a week from that direction, scheduled to arrive at 3:00 P. M., on Monday of each week. The route from the East for this mail was as follows: From Washington, Pa., where mail routes from Philadelphia, Pa., and other Eastern points converged, by Brooks Court House, Virginia, to Wheeling, Va., Zanesville, Ohio, Hockhosing to Chillicothe, Ohio, and from Chillicothe—another distributing point—to Manchester to Maysville, Washington, Mason Co., Kentucky, Paris, Lexington and Versailles to Frankfort. Returning, the mail-carrier left Lex-

ington at 6:00 A. M. Saturdays and Tuesdays. A mail route was also established this year from Washington, Mason County, Ky., by Augusta to Cincinnati, with one mail each way once a week. And in the Fall of 1802 a mail route was established from Frankfort by Georgetown, Cynthiana, Falmouth and Alexandria to Cincinnati once a week, and mail from Lexington to Cincinnati was dispatched via Georgetown and Washington both, for Cincinnati. A weekly mail was also put on this year from Lexington to Nashville, Tenn., via Frankfort, Shelbyville, Bardstown and Russellville. Mail connections with Somerset and Monticello by Danville was established this year with mail once a week. On October 30th, 1802, the mail from Lexington and other points throughout this section for Nashville, Natchez and New Orleans was robbed near Shelbyville, Ky. Besides taking the mail from the post-rider, the robbers secured most of his clothing and assaulted him. A regular mail was established this year between Lexington and Louisville once a week both ways.

In August, 1803, stage coaches were put in operation between Lexington and Frankfort, and from Lexington via Mt. Sterling to Olympia Springs, trips being made once a week to the latter point and twice a week to Frankfort, and soon the mail to these points was transferred to the stage coach and the post-rider became an institution of the past. On November 3rd, 1803, the post-rider carrying the Eastern mail was stopped by a highwayman between Paris and Lexington and pulled from his horse at the point of a pistol. The highwayman then mounted the horse and rode away some distance into the forest, where he cut open the bag and rifled its contents. Postmaster Jordan offered a reward of \$200 for his apprehension, but no record is had that the robber was ever captured.

It would appear that Lexington was well supplied with facilities for receiving and dispatching mails, but for some reason, probably a combination of swollen streams, muddy roads and the almost trackless wilderness through which the mail routes were laid off, mails were very irregular in their arrival, and the Department came in for a good

round of abuse because of the inefficient service. The editors of Lexington's two newspapers almost weekly chronicled the fact that "no mail" had arrived at the hour of going to press. In his issue of January 2d, 1808, the editor of the Reporter says: "The Eastern mail failed both on Tuesday and Saturday last, and should one arrive even to-morrow, our dates will be thirty-one days old from Philadelphia and Washington. We ask Mr. Granger (the Postmaster-General), what has become of his improvements and four and a half days from Wheeling to Frankfort?" The mails from Limestone in 1808 were brought in by stage coach, and the owners of same, in their desire to accommodate passengers with as quick a journey as possible between that place and Lexington, often times when the mails from the north side of the river were only a few minutes late, would drive away without waiting for same, and in consequence, mail laid over at that point several days, or until the next stage left.

The act of Congress, 1810, establishing fourteen post routes in Kentucky, called for the re-arrangement of the service between this city and other points in Kentucky, giving to the people a better accommodation. In January, 1811, the Postmaster at Lexington was authorized by the Postmaster-General to furnish the different Postmasters in the Western country printed way bills and other matter needed by them in the conduct of their respective offices, and Mr. Jordan advertised that all orders forwarded to him for these supplies would be attended to by return post.

In the Fall of 1813 the Postoffice Department made arrangements whereby newspapers should be given more consideration in their dispatch, and it was announced that this class of matter from Washington and points east would reach Lexington three or four days earlier and from the South a week.

Mr. Jordan died on September 9th, 1813, and Daniel Childs was made Acting Postmaster for the sureties and continued as such until January 1st, 1814.

Lexington's fourth Postmaster was Captain John Fowler, a distinguished pioneer and a prominent figure in

the early politics of the Commonwealth. In 1787 he represented Fayette County in the Virginia Legislature as a delegate, along with Thomas Marshall. Later he and Humphrey Marshall were delegates from Fayette County, Kentucky, to the Virginia Convention which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. Captain Fowler was elected the first member of Congress, September 17th, 1796, from the Fayette District, and he served in Congress several terms. Captain Fowler for a number of years lived in a residence situated on East Main Street, on what is now part of the ground occupied by the present Government Building. He operated a corn mill for a long time on the spot where Nelson's elevator now stands. This mill was run by water from the natural lake situated several hundred yards to the east, and which body of water was the headwaters of the town branch of Elkhorn and was a considerable stream at that point. This spot for long years afterward was known as Fowler's Garden, and was a prominent place of recreation for the public.

Captain Fowler was appointed by President Madison and took possession of the Lexington Postoffice January 1st, 1814. His commission, however, dated from April 1st, 1814. Captain Fowler's assistant was Wm. F. Carty. The Postoffice was in a building adjoining the Gazette office on West Main Street, where the hardware store of Van Deren & Company now stands. The re arrangement of the routes in 1814 seemed to have made matters worse in the reception of Eastern and Southern mails, for there was great complaint about the delays occurring in the years 1814-15. In 1816 stage coaches had superceded the post-riders on most of the routes leading from Lexington. In 1817 a line of mail stages were put on from Louisville via Lexington to Wheeling, Va. where connection was made with the Eastern stages. The distance scheduled to be covered daily was sixty miles, with three trips a week between Louisville and Wheeling. The same company operated a line of stages from Frankfort, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., three times a week. Thus was Lexington enabled to secure a tri-weekly mail from the East and South. In the year

1818 the schedule of the arrivals and departures of mail from the Postoffice at Lexington was: The Eastern mails arrived on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; dispatched on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The Western mail via Louisville arrived on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; dispatched on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The Western mail was closed at 6 o'clock P. M., for dispatch; the Eastern mail was closed for dispatch upon the arrival of the Western mail. The New Orleans mail arrived on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11:00 A. M. It was closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon. A Cincinnati mail arrived on Monday and Friday at 11:00 A. M. It was closed for dispatch Tuesday and Thursday at 1:00 P. M. This mail on Saturday was sent via Dry Ridge, and on Tuesday via Cynthiana and Falmouth. The Winchester mail via Mt. Sterling, Owingsville to Flemingsburg, arrived on Sunday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, and closed for dispatch an hour later. The Richmond mail for Danville, Lancaster and Paint Lick, arrived on Wednesday at 9:00 A. M., and was dispatched on same day on its return at 10:00 A. M. The mail from South Carolina and Georgia via Crab Orchard, arrived on Tuesday and Saturday morning. It was dispatched on this route on Monday and Friday mornings. The mail via Versailles to Frankfort arrived on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. It was dispatched to these places on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

The postmaster notified the public that it was necessary that letters intended for any of the outgoing mails should be put into the office half an hour before the time specified for the closing of same. He also notified the public that letters received "must be paid for on delivery; the letter rule can in no case be dispensed with except to those who keep a regular quarterly account." The credit system evidently did not work very well, for shortly afterward Captain Fowler advertised in the Gazette, "that no person will be credited at the post office on any pretence whatever." Lexington at this time still maintained her

supremacy as the commercial center of the West, and the mails received were quite bulky, and the letters advertised by the postmaster at the end of each quarter numbered 600 and sometimes as high as 800 a quarter, which goes to prove that the mails must have been extraordinary heavy in those days.

Captain Fowler was removed as postmaster in February, 1822, and Joseph Ficklin appointed.

Captain Fowler was from Virginia and was Captain of a company in the Revolutionary war. He was a man of affluence and a most generous entertainer, but in his old age he was brought to poverty. He died August 22, 1840, aged 85 years, honored and respected by all, and was buried with great honors in the old Episcopal cemetery on East Third street. The procession following his remains to the grave was the largest ever seen in the city.

Joseph Ficklin was the fifth postmaster at Lexington. He was appointed by President Monroe January 11th, 1822, and served continuously in the capacity of postmaster until July, 1841, when he was succeeded by Thomas S. Redd. But Mr. Redd's term in office was only of short duration, when he was removed in 1854 and Ficklin re-appointed to the position. Ficklin then held the office from March 29th, 1843, to October 4th, 1850, having served all told as postmaster at Lexington twenty-seven years. Mr. Ficklin's appointment to the office was announced in the Lexington Reporter January 23d, 1822, in the following short paragraph: "Jos. Ficklin, Esq., Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has been appointed postmaster in this town in place of Capt. John Fowler, removed." John P. Fullweller was deputy postmaster under Mr. Ficklin.

There was still much complaint because of the irregularity in the arrival of the mails from the East. Three mails per week were scheduled to arrive from Washington and Philadelphia, but during the winter weather the town was fortunate to get one mail a week. Mr. Ficklin first kept the post office in a room adjoining the Kentucky Gazette office, which stood on West Main street. Shortly afterwards he removed the office just across the street

to a building which stood on the site now occupied by the Racket Store. Some years after this Mr. Ficklin bought the property on the northwest corner of Mill and Short streets, consisting of a large frame building and two small bricks adjoining. The frame was known as the Hotel La Fayette and was kept by — — Throckmorton. The post office proper was kept in the adjoining building, which was a brick structure two stories high and is now standing, being Number 5 West Short street and now occupied by Byrns & Lewis as a coal and seed office. The post office remained in this building until 1855.

In 1832 Lexington had a population of about 7,000, and in that year the place attained the dignity of a city, being incorporated as such by the State Legislature. This year also witnessed the establishment of a daily mail to Lexington over two different routes. One of these routes was from Maysville by Lexington to Louisville, daily both ways. The other route was from Lexington by Donerail, Georgetown and Great Crossings to Frankfort, daily both ways. The daily mail was carried in four-horse post coaches.

In 1838 mail was transported from Lexington to Maysville in eight and one-half hours, the stage leaving Lexington at 3 A. M. daily. In this year mail was carried to Frankfort by the railroad (horse car), leaving Lexington at 6 A. M. and arriving at Frankfort at 9 A. M., there connecting with stages to Louisville, where it arrived at 5 P. M. At this time there was great rivalry between different stage lines running from Lexington to the near-by towns. The independent lines tried to outrun the mail coaches and the result was many accidents occurred, and it was a daily occurrence for some of the stages to be upset in their mad race and the passengers and mail spilled out into the highway. In 1849 steam engines superseded the horse as motive power on the railroad between Lexington and Frankfort and better time was made in the dispatch of mail between the two points. The post office was open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. every week day and on Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M. Mail closed every evening at six o'clock. The mails in

those days arrived at almost all hours of the night, and it required the force of clerks to remain on night duty in order to work the in-coming and out-going mails. The Eastern mail arrived daily at 9 P. M. and departed daily at 2 A. M.; the Western mail arrived at 1 A. M. and departed at 10 P. M.; the Northern mail via Cincinnati departed at 4 A. M. and arrived at 5 A. M.; the Southern mail via Knoxville, Tenn., arrived every other day at 8 A. M. and departed at 3 A. M.; the Richmond mail arrived every other day at 10 P. M. and departed at 3 A. M.; the Mt. Sterling and Owingsville mail arrived three times a week at 6 P. M. and departed at 4 A. M.

The rates of postage continued the same as when the service was first established. Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, were charged a double rate; tripple letters at tripple rates. Every package weighing one ounce or more was charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce. For each newspaper not carried out of the State in which it was published, or if carried out of the State not over a hundred miles, one cent; if over one hundred miles, one cent and a half. The postage on magazines and pamphlets ranged from one and one-half cents to six cents a sheet. Postmasters were allowed then to send and receive free of postage letters and packages not exceeding a half an ounce in weight. They were also permitted to receive free of postage one daily newspaper each. Printers of newspapers were permitted to send one paper to each and every publisher of newspapers within the United States free of postage.

Thomas S. Redd, the sixth postmaster at Lexington, was appointed July 22d, 1841. He was appointed by President Tyler, through the influence of Henry Clay, who was a great friend.

Mr Redd was born in Lexington the 29th of February, 1808. He graduated at Transylvania University at the age of seventeen, in the class with Jefferson Davis, Senator Henry, of Tennessee, and several other distinguished men. He accepted the position of Deputy Sheriff under Captain William Morton, whose daughter, Elizabeth, he

married when he was nineteen. He subsequently became Sheriff of Fayette county, which office he held fourteen years. Afterward he was elected Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, and held that position many years. He also represented the county of Fayette one term in the Legislature. Mr. Redd held the position of postmaster less than two years, when he gave it up to emigrate to Mississippi, there to engage in the raising of cotton. He made that State his permanent residence and died there July 26th, 1881.

Mr. Redd was succeeded by Joseph Ficklin, who was again appointed postmaster at Lexington; this time by President Tyler, on March 29th, 1843. Mr. Ficklin was continued as postmaster until 1850, he having served in that capacity longer than any other postmaster at Lexington. The volume of business transacted continued to greatly increase with each succeeding year. It was during the latter part of Mr. Ficklin's administration that the adhesive postage stamp came into use. These stamps were printed on sheets and had to be cut apart with scissors. It was not until 1853 that the device for perforating stamp sheets was adopted. Mr. Ficklin's deputy, during his second term, was Keller Bradley, and our esteemed fellow-citizen, Squire Bassett, entered the service as clerk, in 1846. Sometimes, when they would get rushed, a third man was called in to assist them temporarily in the handling of mails.

Mr. Ficklin is remembered by a number of our older citizens, who were boys at the time he was postmaster, as a very large man who was always followed by a small dog. He owned considerable property about the city which, at his death (he having no children nor relatives), was left to his colored servants.

George R. Trotter, Lexington's eighth postmaster, was appointed to that position October 4th, 1850, by President Taylor. Mr. Trotter was born in Lexington, February 3d, 1816, and died in Lexington, January 11th, 1852. He was a lawyer of marked ability and of high standing at the Lexington bar. He was appointed Judge of the City

Court, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. Although enlisting for the Mexican war, his company was never called into service. Judge Trotter delivered the address of welcome to the Lexington troops upon their return from that conflict. It is to be regretted that, although Judge Trotter was a noted writer of essays and political papers of the day, none of these writings have been preserved in permanent form. Being the grandson of Col. James Trotter and Col. George Nicholas, he was of distinguished revolutionary ancestry and well united in his person the virtues and talents of these pioneer Kentuckians.

Mr. Trotter's deputy postmaster was Squire Bassett, who attended to the office with the assistance of two clerks, Henry Van Geison and Thomas Postelwaith. In September of 1850, a daily mail was established by stage coaches from this city to Cincinnati, the schedule being to leave here at 4 A. M., and arrive at Cincinnati at 5 P. M. The stage left Cincinnati at 6 A. M. and arrived at Lexington at 7 P. M. In 1851 the railroad between Lexington and Louisville was completed, and in the Fall of that year trains ran through twice a day. The trains from Lexington left at 6 A. M., stopping at Frankfort for breakfast, arrived at Louisville at 11:30 A. M. There was also another train leaving Lexington at 2 P. M. and arriving at Louisville at 6:30 P. M.; but as the contract for carrying the mail between Lexington and Louisville by Frankfort and Shelbyville in stage coaches did not expire until some time after, it was not until 1852 that mail was dispatched between the two cities by railroad. Judge Trotter was quite ill most of the time after his appointment as postmaster, and therefore, did not give much attention to the office, the affairs of which were conducted in an able manner by his subordinates.

Squire Bassett, head of S. Bassett & Sons, shoe merchants, and President of the Fayette National Bank, was Lexington's ninth postmaster, having been commissioned as such by President Fillmore, February 25th, 1852. Mr. Bassett entered the postal service as a clerk under Post-

master Ficklin in 1846. When Mr. George R. Trotter was appointed in 1850, he made Mr. Bassett his chief clerk or assistant, and being in delicate health and growing rapidly worse all the time, Mr. Trotter left the management of the office to Mr. Bassett. Upon his death in February, 1852, Mr. Bassett succeeded him as postmaster. The post office during Mr. Bassett's term, was continued in the building No. 5 West Short street, adjoining the present Hotel Reed block.

At the time Mr. Bassett became postmaster, there were 200 letter boxes for those who chose to rent boxes. Mr. Bassett increased the number of these boxes to about 400. Box-renters called at the general delivery window for any mail they saw to be in their boxes, and this was handed them by the clerk who also attended to the duty of selling stamps.

There was at that time an arrangement of large drawers beneath the boxes for proprietors of newspapers, as they received very bulky mail.

It was during Mr. Bassett's administration as postmaster that mails were first received and dispatched from Lexington by railway, the line being between this city and Louisville, and a mail twice daily was received and dispatched. The postmaster went in person to the old Lexington and Louisville depot, corner Mill and Water streets, to see that the sacks containing the mail were properly placed on the trains. An employe of the road carrying the same from the post office to the train on his back most of the time, and when the mail was exceedingly heavy, he would bring it up in a push cart. In 1854 the K. C. railroad was completed from Covington to this city, and the mails dispatched to Cincinnati by that route twice daily. The daily dispatch of mails by stage coach to Louisville, via Versailles, Shelbyville, etc., was continued. A daily mail was also dispatched and received by stage coach from the county seat of the surrounding counties. The schedules of mails were so arranged that most of them arrived in the city at noon and were dispatched in the morning.

In the early part of Mr. Bassett's administration, the mail from Cincinnati was received and sent by stage to Maysville, where it was transported down the river by boat. It took twenty-four hours for the mail to reach its destination by this route. The postmaster kept an account with subscribers to newspapers and would collect quarterly the postage due on newspapers received from the post-office. A large part of this postage was paid the postmaster as his commission. Instead of tying up letters in packages with wrapping twine, as the method now is, all letters then directed to a given place were placed together and wrapped about with several folds of paper, which was given the form of an envelope. On this envelope was written the name of the place of destination of the letters. A way bill of each letter was enclosed in the package. The clerks under Mr. Bassett were David Mitchell and Henry Van Geison.

Mr. Jesse Woodruff, one of our most highly respected citizens and the well-known insurance agent, was the tenth postmaster at Lexington in order of succession. He was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, September 4th, 1855. His clerks were George H. Kinnear and Charles Dobbins, and when the rush of business demanded, this force was assisted by Vic Johnson and Cornelius Hendricks, who acted as temporary clerks. Mr. Woodruff moved the office from near the corner of Mill and Short streets, where it had been located for so many years, to the northeast corner of Main and Limestone streets, directly opposite the Phoenix Hotel. The center of business in those days was much farther west than it is now, and when Mr. Woodruff moved the office the business men in that part of the town from whence it was removed, became greatly aroused, held an indignation meeting and protested against the change of location. A set of resolutions was adopted and sent to the Postmaster-General asking that the office be located at the old place on West Short street. But no attention was paid to same and the matter was allowed to drop. Mr. Woodruff said that he does not blame the people of the western part of the city for

objecting to the removal of the office to another location, for it left that section as quiet as a Sunday morning.

During Mr. Woodruff's administration the old mail route by stage coach in Summer and horseback in Winter to Wyandotte, Va., where it connected with the mail from Washington and other points, was still in operation, as was the old Wilderness route through Cumberland Gap. It was the custom to close all windows when the mail was received until it could be opened and distributed to the boxes, and during this time the crowd always collected in the lobby of the office and on the street outside, and waited patiently until the clerks were ready to hand out the mail to them. In addition to the call boxes or pigeon holes then in use, Mr. Woodruff had made a number of large lock drawers, which he rented to those receiving large mails. During Mr. Woodruff's administration the business of the office increased to such an extent that the making out of way bills became very burdensome, especially since they had to make a copy of each way bill dispatched from the office, and send it quarterly to the dead-letter office at Washington. Mr. Woodruff says that on one occasion he had several mail sacks of way bills which he forwarded to Washington and which were reported to have been lost on the way. The officials ordered him to send a copy of all the bills as early as possible. He says he was on the verge of tears from contemplating the awful task before him, when the welcome news came that sacks containing the bills had arrived at their destination all right.

During the most eventful period of the Nineteenth century in our history—the war of the Rebellion—the destiny of the Lexington post office was in the hands of Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, Lexington's best known and most esteemed citizen. Dr. Todd served two terms as postmaster at Lexington. His first commission was dated March 23, 1861, and bore the illustrious and immortal name, Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Todd was a kinsman of the President's wife, and he was present at the bedside of Mr. Lincoln when he died, being in Washington at the time to prosecute his claims for re-appointment to the post office at Lexington.

Dr. Todd's second commission as postmaster was issued March 11th, 1865, and signed by President Andrew Johnson.

Within a few weeks after Dr. Todd took possession in 1861, the office was removed to the southwest corner of Short and Mill streets, to the building at present occupied by the Kentucky Gazette. The office was located on the first floor and had an outfit of 130 lock and 300 call boxes, and the office force consisted of three clerks—one who handled the money order and registered matter; one in the mailing department, and the other who attended to the sale of stamps and to the general delivery window. For a time only the first floor of the building was used, but soon the second and third floors were called into requisition and the distributing department was removed to the second floor and a large hopper of twenty boxes was installed, but in spite of the constant increase of the business of the office, an application for an additional clerk was turned down. The mail bags were hoisted to the second story of the building by a block and tackle.

There was ample work for all the clerks and frequently outsiders had to be pressed into service in order to clear up the accumulation of mail. At one time there were fully 20,000 Union soldiers camped near the city, and the military mail, exceedingly large, added to the ordinary work of the office and required a detail of several assistants from the army. These army assistants generally handled all the mail for the soldiers, and each of the several regiments had its own carrier and post office clerk. Separate apartments were not provided for any branch of the service, and the public applied for money orders and registered letters at a small window opening into the lobby on the Short street side. The lock boxes fronted Mill street, general delivery directly at the corner, and the screen of glass boxes extended back on Short street about twenty-five feet. The front on each street was entirely open and both lobbies had a depth of about ten feet.

All Eastern Kentucky, except counties bordering on the Ohio river, was supplied by the Lexington office, and

the "dis" mail for forty counties was handled by the small force of three clerks. Mails that to-day are received and delivered by noon each day, were then two weeks or more in transit, and passing through many small offices and the messenger fording many small streams, it usually presented a condition that plainly indicated its mountain origin and rough treatment. However lax and crude the methods of that date, the mails were carried with security, if not celerity. As it is well remembered that on one occasion a bank of this city sent under registered protection a package containing \$25,000 in notes of various denominations, to an institution in the shire town of an adjacent county that was solely in need of financial aid. The following day a second package of little less than half the amount was dispatched and safely delivered to the addressee. Doubtless the driver's seat would have been an uneasy one had he known on either occasion that at his feet in the mail pouch in his care was a snug fortune for any daring and would-be robber.

During the war mails brought by railroad from Cincinnati and Louisville were frequently interrupted and delayed by bands of guerrillas attacking trains, tearing up rails, burning bridges, and when mails were late the reason commonly assigned was: "John Morgan has captured the train." When this was the case the command was: "Throw out the brass lock bag!" an order as quickly executed as given. The mail agents in those days, however were seldom otherwise interrupted. Mail stages daily except Sunday, ran to the towns of adjacent counties, generally arriving before and departing after noon.

Mails arriving at Lexington by railroad were wheeled to the post office in a small push cart by faithful Andy J. Shepherd, the veteran flagman still on duty at the L. & N. depot; and when a large consignment of public documents reached him, Andy would push, puff and sweat, though he would never swear (out loud), he would draw a long breath of relief as he would tilt and upset his precious freight inside the post office door.

During the occupation of Lexington by the Confed-

erate army, commanded by Gen Kirby Smith, from August until October, 1862, valuables of the post office were removed for safety to Louisville. The "Rebs," having free access to the building, many amusing incidents occurred. A soldier of diminutive stature discovered in the third story a large fur Russian military hat belonging to C. H. Dobbins, one of the clerks, and putting it on, leaving exposed only a small portion of his face, rode through the streets, an exceedingly amusing figure. Dobbins, running across him later at the Old Broadway Hotel, said: "You have on my hat, sir." "Suppose I have, what the h—l are you goin' to do about it?" said the little fellow, bristling up. "Nothing," said Dobbins, moving away.

On entering his office one morning, Postmaster Todd found written across a page of a private memorandum book in bold, running hand, "Dia the one who penned these lines ever dream of Gen. Kirby Smith ever coming to Lexington, Kentucky?" "No! !"

During Dr. Todd's second term as postmaster the Money Order System was introduced at the Lexington post office. This service proved popular from the first, and has proven such a convenience that it has developed to large proportions. During Dr. Todd's entire administration seven clerks were employed, never more than three at any one time, however. They were Charles Henry Swift, Charles H. Dobbins, George H. Kinnear, George Robinson Bell and John A. Ramsey. The first-named three have crossed over the river. Mr. Bell resides in Bourbon county, Ky., and Mr. Ramsey at Owingsville. Last, but not least, Mr. Harry Clay Swift, who entered the office in October, 1864, is there to-day hard-working, cheerful, faithful, universally popular, having remained through all intervening administrations.

Samuel Woodson Price was appointed postmaster on April 5, 1869, by President Grant. General Price attained fame as an artist as well as a soldier. When only a boy he spent his time in drawing and modeling in clay. His father, Major Price, of Nicholasville, Ky., opposed his son's ambition in this line, but young Price kept hard at

work at his chosen profession, and the results of his patient struggles and study are shown in a number of famous paintings and portraits which occupy places of prominence in famous collections of art. After attending the Kentucky Military Institute, where he occupied a position as professor of drawing, with the rank of Lieutenant, Price came to Lexington to live. He was captain of the old infantry company in 1859, and when Dr. E. L. Dudley was authorized to recruit a regiment for the United States Army in the Civil War, Captain Price and all of his men, except two, joined the regiment. After Colonel Dudley's death Captain Price was made Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, Kentucky Volunteers, on February 26, 1862. He was wounded in the battle at Kensaw Mountain. Recovering he served through the war, and by special act of Congress March 13, 1865, was complimented with the title of Brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he returned to Lexington and was nominated by the Republican party to make the race for the Senate from the counties of Fayette and Scott. He was defeated, however, by William A. Dudley, his Democratic opponent. Soon after General Grant's inauguration, General Price applied to him for the position of postmaster at Lexington, and secured the appointment without delay. He did not disappoint the expectation of the people, for his executive ability and ingenuity enabled him to make advantageous changes in the distribution of the mails. With the incoming of General Price, the question of the removal of the post office from the cramped quarters, corner Mill and Short streets, was agitated and arrangements were affected with the consent of the department with the view of obtaining larger quarters with more modern equipment. Mr. R. de Roode, a gentleman yet well known for his public spirit and shrewd foresight, offered his services in securing accommodations in the building then in course of erection on the corner of Broadway and Short, where formerly stood the old Broadway Hotel, now occupied by Vogt & Foley as a grocery store. Through his suggestions and aid the interested parties changed somewhat their plans and consented to enlarge and adopt

the smaller rooms for the use of the post office at a stipulated rental for a term of four years. The merchants in the immediate locality also agreed to give a certain sum in addition to affect the change. In the course of the construction of the building and just previous to its completion by some means it caught fire and was almost totally destroyed, necessarily delaying the removal of the office for several months. The entire outfit of this larger and finer office was entirely the property of the owners of the building, and the rent received included a fair charge for the use of the equipments.

During the last year of his administration of the office an event occurred which caused him much disfavor with his Democratic friends. The colored mail agent, by name of Gibson, employed in the railway mail service between Louisville and Lexington, while en route from the former city, was attacked in his car at Benson Station, a few miles from Frankfort, by masked men, supposed to be kuklux, which organization flourished in those days. Before they could do the messenger any great harm the conductor started the train and the ruffians became frightened and jumped from the moving train. This outrage was at once reported to the Postoffice Department and the Postmaster-General had a guard composed of soldiers detailed to accompany the agent while en route. This was kept up for several weeks, but proving too expensive the Postmaster-General addressed a letter to Postmaster Price asking him of the propriety of removing the guard, and to know of him if the route agent would be safe, and if such was decided on, what advice would he give in the premises. The Postmaster, on the receipt of the letter, made the following endorsement on the back:

Postoffice, Lexington,

1872.

Respectfully returned with the opinion expressed that Gibson would not be safe if the guard were removed, and if such is done he would advise that the mails between the two cities be suspended. This measure, if adopted by the Department, will bring the people along the line and the Legislature, now in session at Frankfort, to their senses

sooner than any other method. The dignity of the Government must be maintained at all hazards.

S. W. PRICE, P. M.

Almost upon the receipt of the advice containing the endorsement, the Postmaster-General directed by telegram that the mail between Louisville and Lexington be suspended.

This extreme measure caused much indignation on the part of Democrats in the two cities and along the route. The Legislature, in session in Frankfort at the time, took decisive steps to suppress the kuklux, which had given much trouble to all parts of the State, and at the expiration of ten or twelve days the colored route agent was ordered to return to his duties on his own route, but for fear of again being raided, requested to be assigned to some road north of the Ohio river. This request was granted and a white agent was put in his place on the Louisville and Lexington road. Hon James B. Beck, then Representative from the Ashland District, when Congress convened, offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for his reason for the suppression of mails between Louisville and Lexington. In response to the resolution, the Postmaster-General accompanied his report with his letter to the postmaster at Lexington and the latter's endorsement thereon. The very same day Beck wired a copy to the Lexington papers, and the publication of the same brought upon the head of Price great abuse from the Democratic press in Lexington.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, in a speech delivered in the Courthouse at Lexington, and in the hearing of General Price, denounced him. When the Colonel had finished, voices were heard from different parts of the house asking: "Where is he? let us see him." The Postmaster promptly responded by rising to his feet, and with his arms folded in front of him, remarked, "Here he is, and look at him to your heart's content. I have no apologies to make, and if like circumstances should occur again I would act in the same way." After the Postmaster had re-

sumed his seat the speaker complimented the General both as a soldier and a gentleman.

At the end of his first term and without any solicitation on his part, he was re-appointed postmaster, but near the close of the third year of his second term, he was requested to resign by the President, who wanted to appoint to the position Col. H. K. Milward. The President assured him that the change was not made on account of any indifference to his past services, but solely for the reason that he wished to give the office to another person. After other correspondence with the President, General Price declined to resign, and the President removed him. While postmaster, General Price's brush was not idle, and he produced a number of portraits of distinguished men and famous paintings. Notable among them were "Caught Napping," and "Gone Up," both of which took prizes in the Cincinnati Exposition in 1882. Both these pictures have long been recognized as first among the greatest works of American art. General Price moved to Louisville in 1878 and opened a studio where he applied his brush until his sight gave out. This misfortune was the direct cause of a gun-shot wound received while successfully leading his command on the enemy's works at Kensaw Mountain.

George H. Kinnear was assistant postmaster under General Price for some years, and when he resigned ——— Thompson succeeded him. Messrs. Dobbys and Swift continued as clerks throughout General Price's administration.

Col. Hubbard K. Milward was Lexington's thirteenth postmaster. He was appointed to office by President Grant on the 24th of March, 1876, and served until January 1st, 1888. Colonel Milward's assistant was Robert Bosworth, and the clerks were H. C. Swift and C. H. Dobbys. Colonel Milward served with distinction in the Civil War. Mr. Milward entered the service as a private soldier at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, August, 1861, being one of the first men to enlist in Central Kentucky. He erected the first tent at Camp Dick Robinson, which was the first Federal camp in the State; was promoted and served as

Lieutenant and Adjutant, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed Colonel of the Eighteenth Volunteer Infantry, December 19th, 1863. He was mustered out of service July 18th, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He was in active service in Central Kentucky in 1861-'62, and afterwards participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's March to the Sea. Upon his return from the war Colonel Milward established and conducted in this city a newspaper called the Standard, and in it vigorously advocated the principles of the Republican party. For eleven years he held the office of postmaster at Lexington, the affairs of which he administered in a systematic and business manner. He continued the office in the building at the corner of Broadway and Short streets, and from time to time made such changes as the service demanded. The department then required that repairs of all kinds pertaining to the lock boxes, the furnishing of additional keys and replacing those lost be paid by the renter. The number of drawers in the outfit was then 440 and besides there were 300 call boxes. The second year after occupying the new quarters, which were expected to be ample, additional lock boxes to the amount of one hundred were provided on the Short-street side and quickly rented. The price of call boxes was fifty cents per quarter and the drawers one dollar each, the Government deriving a revenue of about \$2,500 a year from the aggregate number rented. The building was found, after a period of three or four years, inadequate to accommodate the several departments, and was remodeled at the owner's expense, and such changes made as to make it much more convenient for the public and the employes of the office. The large room immediately in the rear, on Short street, now used as a job printing office, was added, in which the mails were made up and distributed. The money order department was then changed to the Short-street side and entrance had direct from the street. An additional number of lockdrawers were also erected.

When Colonel Milward was first inducted into office the salary attached to the position of postmaster was \$4,000.

Congress, however, in a few years after passed a law readjusting the salaries of postmasters on a different basis. By this act the salary at the Lexington office was cut to \$2,800 and the office reduced to the second class. It was during the administration of Colonel Milward that the free delivery service was inaugurated in the city of Lexington, and the event was one long to be remembered by the citizens. The free delivery system of the postal service was first inaugurated in 1863 in forty-five of the principal cities. In 1873, ten years afterward, it was introduced into forty-two other cities throughout the country. In 1883, when the service was still further extended, Lexington was included in the list. This service was put into effect with five carriers, who made three deliveries to the business section and two to the residential portions of the city. Soon two additional carriers were appointed and the service extended. The first month of this service the carriers handled 65,000 pieces of mail matter. Up to the time of the carrier service the office consisted of three clerks. An additional clerk was allowed, who was assigned to the general delivery division, and Mr. H. C. Swift, the clerk who previously served in that capacity, was transferred to the city distributing department and placed in charge of the free delivery service, in which department he has continued to this day. George A. Joplin was the name of the new clerk, and he served several years at the general delivery window, when he resigned, and was succeeded by L. C. Collins, who held the office for some years when he resigned, and Charles R. Sharp was appointed. He was succeeded by Charles L. Reynolds, who in turn was succeeded by A. M. Joplin, and he by E. G. Spink.

In 1883, C. H. Dobbys, who had served in the office so long and faithfully, was stricken with paralysis, and soon afterward died, and George R. Warren was appointed to succeed him in the mailing and dispatching department, in which he has served to this day, with the exception of four years of McChesney's first administration. The work in the mailing and dispatching department was performed by one man, while it required two general delivery clerks, the

clerks also selling stamps and delivering the mail from the call boxes. The postmaster himself attended to the money order business and also to the issuing of receipts to postmasters who deposited surplus funds at this office. The completion of the E. L. & B. S. railroad during this administration gave to Lexington daily mails by railroad to eastern points, and to points in Eastern Kentucky a better service from this city. The mail at that time was carried to and from depots by the bus company on baggage wagons or in omnibuses.

W. S. McChesney, the fourteenth Postmaster at Lexington, was appointed by President Cleveland December 23d, 1887. He received his commission March the 8th, 1887, and took possession of the office March the 23d following. As he was appointed during the recess of Congress he was re-appointed and confirmed by the Senate January 10th, 1888. Mr. McChesney was born in Louisville in 1826, and at an early age went with his mother to Cynthiana, where he lived until he reached man's estate. Mr. McChesney served in the Mexican War in Captain Shawhan's company of Humphrey Marshall's Command. This company was recruited at Cynthiana on the first call for volunteers. Mr. McChesney saw active service in Mexico. He was in the thick of the battle of Buena Vista, and it was his company along with two others, which made a determined stand upon that eventful day and turned the fortunes of war in favor of the American arms. Mr. McChesney's assistant postmaster was J. Curry McChesney, his youngest son. During the first part of Mr. McChesney's administration the post office was located in the building at the corner of Broadway and Short street. When Mr. McChesney took possession of the office several of the clerks and five carriers walked out, as they expected to be superceded at once by some of Mr. McChesney's own political faith, there being no Civil Service then to protect them in their positions. This state of affairs greatly disorganized the service, but with the aid of two clerks and two carriers who remained to learn the new force the duties of the office a half-way service was given the people. For over a week the only mail delivered was

that of the first class, the newspapers being laid aside for the time being. In a few weeks, however, the new force was able to go ahead and render good service. Mr. McChesney had as clerks Messrs. H. C. Swift, who was continued at the head of the free delivery system, Jack Warfield and George L. Robinson.

Mr. McChesney secured the appointment of one additional letter carrier, which made the total number of the force eight men, and enabled him to greatly extend and improve the free delivery system in the city. It was during this administration that the beautiful new Government Building on the corner of Main and Walnut streets was completed and the post office was moved to its present location on the first floor of this building. As the Government Building was supplied with new furniture throughout, the moving of the effects of the post office was comparatively a small undertaking. Everything being carried at one load in a large transfer wagon on Sunday afternoon, February 4, 1889. The force of clerks and carriers adapted themselves to the new surroundings immediately and work was begun in every department in the new office the next morning and moved along without a hitch of any kind. Mr. McChesney was succeeded by Captain Howard, as postmaster. April 1, 1891.

Lexington's fifteenth postmaster was Capt. James R. Howard, the well-known wholesale groceryman. He was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison on March 19, 1891. Captain Howard served in the Civil War on the Union side, and was Captain of Company F., Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry. His assistant in the post office was Mr. F. P. Jenkins. Captain Howard was postmaster under the practical Wannamaker administration of postal affairs, and during his term of office many useful improvements in the service were introduced. He secured for the office a registry clerk, a night dispatching clerk, and an additional clerk for the stamp and general delivery department. He increased the letter carrier force three men, two of whom were mounted, and he was thus enabled to extend the delivery of mail to the uttermost limits of the city. It was dur-

ing this administration that the carrier window was opened for the delivery of mail on Sunday.

During the first year of Captain Howard's administration the Lexington office again attained the position of first class, as the receipts reached the point that permitted the advance in classification. One of the duties of Captain Howard as postmaster was a semi-annual visitation to all the other post offices in Fayette county for the purpose of instructing the postmasters about the service, and to see that they kept their office up to the standard required. The last of the Long Star Routes emanating from the Lexington post office was under Captain Howard discontinued. This was the route to Richmond, Ky., via. Spears, over which mail was transported in a stage coach. The route was rearranged to end at Spears, Ky, President Harrison, on January 5, 1893, extended the classification of post offices to all free delivery offices, and the Lexington office, in the last year of Captain Howard's term, passed under the Civil Service regulation. The class of applicants for the first examination which was held May 20, 1893, numbered twenty-two, six of whom passed.

The election of Cleveland in 1892 brought about a change of postmasters at Lexington again in 1894, when Mr. McChesney was appointed to succeed Captain Howard on January 17, 1894. Mr. McChesney held the office for a second term until May 31, 1898. Soon after Mr. McChesney began his second term as postmaster about seventy-two applicants came forward to stand the Civil Service examination, but of this number only thirty-seven passed, and about six of these were given appointments in the service. During the second term of Mr. McChesney's administration the filing system used in the Money Order Department was put into effect, and the Bundy Clock Recorder for recording the hours of work performed by the employes of the office was installed. A number of minor improvements were put into effect under Mr. McChesney's administration, which resulted in bringing the service to a point of great efficiency.

Mr. F. Clay Elkin, Lexington's twenty-seventh post-

master in point of succession, and the seventeenth in line of service, was appointed to the office by President Wm. McKin'ey, May 10th, 1898. He took possession of the office June 1st, 1898, with Mr. Tom L. Walker as assistant postmaster.

Mr. Elkin, at the time of his appointment, was but twenty-seven years old, and was perhaps the youngest postmaster ever entrusted with the care of a first-class office.

With the induction of Mr. Elkin into office, came the mobilization of the Kentucky militia in the city of Lexington for the purpose of mustering the regiments into service in the Spanish-American war. The sudden and enormous increase in mail matter, because of the presence of such an additional population within the city, resulted in almost swamping every department of the postoffice, already crowded to the limit with regular business. Then it was Mr. Elkin began to make changes in the conduct of the service, and to ask the Department for more clerks and carriers. His requests to the Department did not meet with immediate results and in about a month's time the State troops were transferred to Chickamauga Park camp and the strain upon the postoffice employees was materially relieved.

But hardly had the State volunteers gone, and scarcely before the postmaster and assistant postmaster became familiar with the duties of their respective offices, and learned the intricacies of the service than a great additional duty devolved upon them in the establishment and supervision of a postal station in the postoffice building, in which to handle mail matter for the soldiers at Camp Hamilton, a military encampment of nearly 12,000 troops, near the city of Lexington, established when the great camp ground at Chickamauga Park was abandoned. The station was known as Military Station No. 1, Lexington, Ky., and was in operation from August until December, 1898. The Department, recognizing that the handling by the local force of mail matter received and sent by such a body of men, was absolutely out of the question, detailed

three well-trained railway mail clerks for work at the station, whose duty it was to handle the ordinary mail received and sent by the soldiers. In a room in the post-office building, set aside for that purpose, these three clerks handled mail matter aggregating daily from 20,000 to 25,000 pieces and sometimes a great deal more. The clerks worked up the mail received by regiments and delivered it in locked pouches to regimental mail messengers, who came to the office twice daily for same, bringing with them each trip the mail collected in camp for dispatch. The outgoing mail was worked by the clerks into packages for cities and States before dispatch, so as to facilitate the handling of same by clerks on trains. With the coming of the troops to the city the second time in augmented numbers, the Department granted the postmaster permission to appoint two additional clerks. One of these was assigned to the money order department, and one to the mailing division. He was also authorized to appoint an additional letter-carrier for the city free delivery mounted service. While the encampment of soldiers was continued business in all departments was crowded to the limit, and every employee worked over-time day by day in order to keep up with the work. Especially was this true in the money order and registry departments, which were patronized most liberally by the soldiers. The receipts from the sale of stamps, etc., in the registry and money order division were swelled far beyond what they had ever been, and this, in a measure, compensated for the extra work that had to be performed.

The work of improving the service was continued after the discontinuance of the Military Postal Station and with the assistance of the department Mr. Elkin has added new and important features, resulting in the best service and the most prosperous business of the post office in its history. The force has been augmented by the appointment of five new clerks and two additional letter carriers of the free delivery service in the city; the introduction of Rural Free Delivery, with seven carriers; package boxes have been placed in the business districts on the most prominent

corners, and many additional letter boxes have been put up throughout the residential districts; additional deliveries have been arranged in the business districts and a night collection, beginning at 6 o'clock, is made from mail boxes all over the city. In the main office the various departments have been separated by a series of woven wire partitions, a swing room; constructed for the carriers in the basement, where they spend their time between trips. A private office for the postmaster has been fitted up and much new furniture has been placed in the different departments to meet the needs of the service. Of the labor-saving devices installed in the office under Postmaster Elkin may be mentioned a typewriter, an automatic paying machine in the Money Order Department, an automatic money changer in the Stamp Department, two electric cancelling machines which cancel stamps and postmark letters at the rate of four hundred per minute each and a large safe in the Stamp Department for the stamp clerk's stock.

On July 1, 1900, a night clerk was assigned to duty at the stamp and general delivery windows from 6 o'clock P. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. daily to wait on the public in the sale of stamps and to accept for registration any matter that is offered him. The stamp and general delivery windows are now kept open continuously from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. The down-town delivery service has been a subject of special attention and more deliveries and collections have been added. The general equipment of the post office has been greatly improved and every means has been sought to facilitate the prompt handling of mails.

The more recent improvement was the establishment of the rural delivery routes radiating from the Lexington post office as a center and extending from twelve to fifteen miles in the country. The development of the free delivery over these routes has been most extraordinary. The rural carriers leave the Lexington post office at 7 A. M. daily and make a trip of about twenty-five miles each. Each wagon is an itinerant post office. The carriers deliver mail, register letters, sell stamps and cancel postage on mail matter collected. These carriers carry a supply of postage

stamps, postal cards and money order applications, and if patrons so desire the carrier will purchase a money order at the post office, mail it in the envelope furnished by the patron and deliver the receipt to the sender on the next trip. Mail collected by the carriers which can be delivered on their routes before completing their trips is not brought to the post office, but the stamps on same are canceled by the carrier who delivers the letter. The routes of the rural carriers were so divided by the special agent to whom the preliminary investigation of the service in Fayette county was committed that the carrier does not pass over the same ground twice on the same day. The seven routes in Fayette county cover an area of about 175 square miles and the population served is about 5,800

The rural free delivery service in Fayette county was established in August 1899, with four carriers. In August, 1900, three additional carriers were appointed and new routes laid out.

On the first month of the service, August, 1899, the carriers handled 9,046 pieces of mail matter. Following show the number of pieces of mail matter handled each month since then.

September, 1899...	12,134	July, 1900	28,563
October, 1899	12,424	August, 1900	35,049
November, 1899...	17,150	September, 1900	45,843
December, 1899...	18,114	October, 1900	51,845
January, 1900 ..	18,942	November, 1900	54,382
February, 1900...	19,034	December, 1900	58,679
March, 1900....	22,853	January, 1901..	62,315
April, 1900	22,477	February 1901...	55,416
May, 1900	23,618	March, 1901..	63,450
June, 1900.....	26,477	April, 1901 ..	63,827

Mr. Elkin has been untiring in his efforts to improve the service, and at the same time he has looked after the interests of his employees. In 1900 he recommended an increase in salary of nine of the clerks, which was granted by the Department. Again in 1901, he recommended an increase in the salaries of the same number of clerks, and the Department generously allowed that increase also.

The railroad mail service now in operation all over

the country, wherever there is a railroad, was inaugurated in 1865. And now in well-arranged postal cars, fitted up with every convenience, the postal clerk receives, assorts and dispatches mail to points along the route, as the train rapidly wends its way over the country. This branch of the postal service is kept up to the highest point of efficiency, and it is due to the untiring efforts of the well-equipped clerk that the country enjoys the finest mail service in the world. And now, the Lexington office receives mail daily from twenty-two trains and dispatches daily twenty-two mails by outgoing trains and three by star routes.

In the last year the postal service was extended by the establishment of railroad postoffices with clerks in charge between Lexington and Cincinnati over the L. & N. road and between Lexington and Maysville. Previous to this, mails for points between these cities were dispatched by a system known as "pouching."

The money order business, since Mr. Elkin's induction in the office, shows a marvellous growth, and no branch of the postal service has grown so rapidly as the money order service. For the year ending December 31st, 1900, the money order receipts amounted to \$247,200.89, while there were paid 18,652 domestic money orders, amounting to \$135,940.73, and 203 international orders, amounting to \$3,633.67. The domestic orders issued numbered 10,163. The international orders issued numbered 203, amounting to \$5,057.34. Other postmasters deposited at the Lexington postoffice money order funds to the amount of \$170,705.41, and the Lexington postmaster deposited at Chicago surplus funds to the amount of \$106,700. The hours for transaction of business in this division were extended to 5 P. M.

Postal receipts in the last three years have wonderfully increased, each year showing a gain over the previous one. The gross receipts in 1900 were \$63,858.50; the receipts for 1899 were \$52,191.72; the receipts from other postmasters in 1900 were \$16,263.54; the receipts in 1899 from the same source were \$15,433.87. The subjoined table

shows the expenses of conducting the office during the year 1899 and 1900:

	1899.	1900.
Clerks.	\$ 8,560 25	\$ 9,550 30
Postmaster.....	3,000 00	3,100 00
Special Delivery	499 28	630 24
Free Delivery	10,199 45	11,164 80
Railway Mail Clerks	2,800 00	3,543 20
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	389 20	304 15

The net receipts (this means a net profit to the Government) for 1899 amounted to \$26,693.54, and for 1900, \$35,565.81.

Special delivery letters mailed at the Lexington post-office in 1899, numbered 5,705, and in 1900, 7,323. Special letters delivered by messengers in 1899 numbered 8,014, and in 1900, 8,092. This feature of the service has shown a great increase in the number of pieces dispatched and delivered, and according to the report of the Honorable Third Assistant Postmaster-General for 1900, there were received and delivered in Lexington more special delivery letters than in many cities of larger population.

The business of the registry department has increased to a wonderful extent. During the year 1900, letters and packages to the number of 6,361, were registered at the Lexington office. And the registered pieces received for delivery amounted to 14,172. Transient matter to the number of 13,018 was handled in 1900. On January 1st, a through register pouch was put on between Lexington and Cincinnati, over the L. & N., which affords a quick dispatch of registered mail to the North and East, and recently a similar pouch was put on between Lexington and Louisville for the dispatch of mail for Western points. This additional service enables the Lexington office to receive registered mail from these sections of the country in many cases twelve hours earlier than heretofore.

The amount of second-class matter mailed at the Lexington office is a considerable item in itself. In 1899 there were 157,581 pounds of newspapers mailed, and in 1900 the

number of pounds of such mailing amounted to 198,200 pounds.

At present the postmasters in thirty-two counties to the number of about 750 post offices, deposit their surplus revenue with the postmaster at Lexington. The amount of money deposited during the year 1900 was \$16,263.54. The postmasters of offices at the following counties make the Lexington post office their depository: Bath, Bourbon, Breathitt, Clark, Clay, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Floyd, Jackson, Jessamine, Johnson, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Rockcastle, Rowan, Scott, Wayne, Wolfe and Woodford.

Concluding the historical sketch of the Lexington post office, the author desires to offer an apology for its length. He feels, however, that on some day it may furnish some other writer with important data of a "concern" without which the business and social world (not to mention those who use its portals as a medium of exchange for sentimentalities) would suffer much inconvenience.

Clerks in Lexington Post Office.

Name.	Appointed.
Harry C. Swift.....	October 1, 1864
George R. Warren	April 1, 1891
Jas. C. Mahoney.	May 1, 1891
Margaret S Carroll.....	August 1, 1894
Emma S. Gilroy.....	September 1, 1894
C. Foster Helm	December 1, 1894
Otta T. Jones	October 8, 1895.
Van H. Denny	August 1, 1898.
Chas. R. Staples.....	February 1, 1899
S. Henry Sheehan	February 24, 1899
Mary E. Neale.. . . .	July 1, 1899
Henry K. Milward.....	May 1, 1900
Robert L. Brown	October 1, 1900

Carrier Districts and Schedules.

The Schedule of Carriers' Deliveries is necessarily a fixed one, and the trips are so arranged as to secure the closest possible connection with mail arrivals. The routes are so served as to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of the majority of those residing or doing business thereon; but simultaneous delivery to all is not practicable, and those located on the more distant points of a route can not reasonably expect deliveries as early as those made nearer to the starting point.

To facilitate the collection and delivery of mail, the Postmaster-General has authorized the use of house-to-house collection and delivery boxes to be supplied by residents without expense to the Postoffice Department. The collection of mail from private residences is made only from the boxes approved by the Postoffice Department.

A supplemental delivery is made each morning, the carriers leaving the post office at 10:45 o'clock, and serving the following streets:

East Main, both sides, from Walnut street to No. 285.

South on Rose to C. & O. R. R.; down C. & O. yards to Limestone.

Vine and Water streets, south to Broadway; South Limestone. South Upper, South Mill, South Broadway, from Main to Limestone; Walnut street to Nottagle's Mill; Barr street, Church street, Limestone, Upper, Mill, Market and Broadway, between Short and Second.

An extended delivery is made at 11:35 a.m., west on Main from Broadway to Spring and west on Short from Broadway to Spring.

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

Patterson street from C. S. freight track to High.

High, from C. S. freight track to city limits.

Jane street, DeRoode street. Byas street, Merino street, from C. S. freight track south.

Patterson street, from C. S. freight track south.

South Broadway, from C. S. freight track to Virginia avenue, Chair avenue, Hayman avenue, Hayman place, Bowyer street, Foreman avenue, South Broadway Park, Lottie street, Winnie street.

South Limestone, from Winslow to limits.

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large stock of

California Table Wines

at very low prices, can be found
at the

Sunny Side Saloon

SHORT AND BROADWAY

ANDREW HAGAN

Dunloose avenue, Washington avenue, Graham avenue, Prall street, Montmullen street, Colfax street, State College.

Winslow, from Limestone to Rose.

Rose, from Maxwell street south to limits.

Maxwell, from Rose to High: High, from Maxwell to Ashland avenue.

Clay avenue, Ashland avenue, Central avenue, from Ashland to Clay.

Deliveries on this route are made twice daily, beginning at 7 a.m., and 10 a.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, C. S. R. R. and High street—7:20 a.m.; 1:20 p.m.

Box, C. S. depot—7:35 a.m.; 1:36 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Forman streets—7:50 a.m.; 1:45 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Lottie—8:20 a.m.; 2:10 p.m.

Box, Limestone and Lottie—8:40 a.m.; 2:25 p.m.

Box, Prall and Winnie—9:00 a.m.; 2:40 p.m.

Box, Montmullen and Limestone—9:05 a.m.; 2:55 p.m.

Box, Rose and Maxwell—9:25 a.m.; 3:15 p.m.

Box, Woodland and High—9:35 a.m.; 3:20 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.

Bounded on the north by Sixth, on the east by Limestone, on the South by Short and on the west by Broadway, from Third to Sixth streets.

The carrier of this route gets all streets within these boundaries, except that he gets no part of Sixth, no part of Limestone, no part of Short, and no part of Broadway between Short and Third streets. He will deliver, however, Fayette Park.

Deliveries on this route are made twice daily, beginning at 7 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes on this route are made as follows:

Box, corner market and Mechanic—7:50 a.m.; 1:25, 6:04 p.m.

Box, Mill and Second—8:20 a.m.; 1:50, 6:07 p.m.

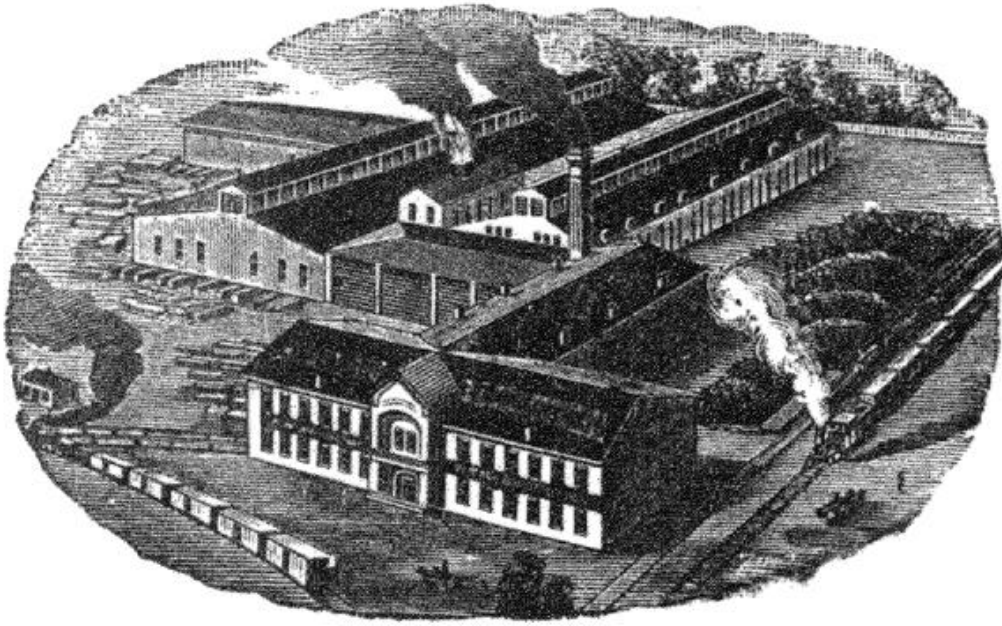
Box, corner Broadway and Fourth—8:45 a.m.; 2:10, 5:57 p.m.

Box, corner Broadway and Fifth—9:00 a.m.; 2:30, 5:55 p.m.

Box, Fayette Park—9:15 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.

Box, Upper and Fourth—10:10 a.m.; 3:15, 5:59 p.m.

Box, corner Upper and Third—10:30 a.m.; 3:25, 6:03 p.m.

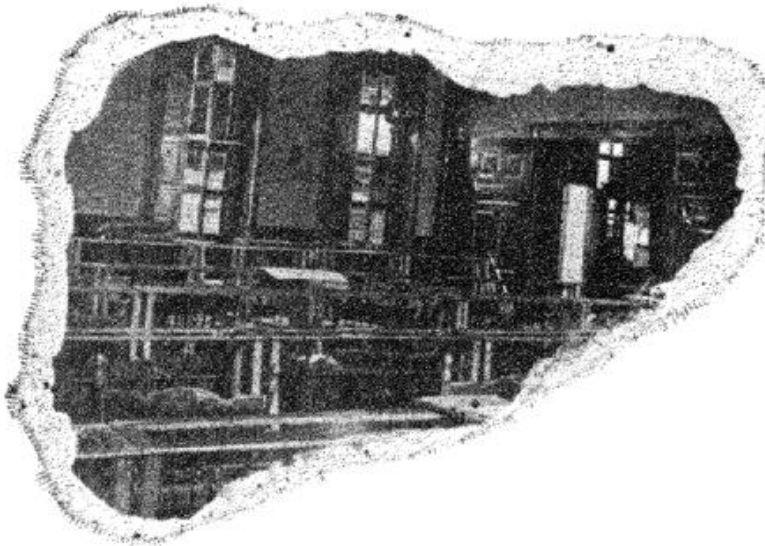


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Works and office Seventh St., East End., near city limits. Fayette telephone 431. We have no retail store.

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Shorter courses for those wishing to learn Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc.

 DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.

North side of Main street, from Cheapside to Broadway.

Courthouse.

Short, from Walnut to Broadway.

Limestone, from Main to Short.

Upper, from Main to Short.

Cheapside.

Mill, from Main to Short.

Broadway, from Main to Short.

Deliveries on this route are made six times daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 6:45, 10:00, 11:30 a.m.; 12:50, 3:35 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, LeLand Hotel—7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:10 a.m.; 1:05, 1:35, 5:35, 7:04 p.m.

Box, McClelland Building—7:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:15 a.m.; 1:10, 3:37, 5:34, 7:05 p.m.

Box, Upper, between Main and Short—7:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:20 a.m.; 1:15, 3:40, 5:54, 7:22 p.m.

Box, Main and Cheapside—7:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:25 a.m.; 1:20, 3:43, 5:51, 7:18 p.m.

Box, Main, between Mill and Broadway—7:25, 9:23, 10:23, 11:30 a.m.; 1:25, 3:45, 5:49, 7:15 p.m.

Box, Main and Broadway—7:30, 9:25, 10:25, 11:35 a.m.; 1:30, 3:47, 5:47, 7:14 p.m.

Box, Short and Broadway—7:35, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 a.m.; 1:35, 3:50, 5:45, 7:12 p.m.

Box, Reed Hotel—7:40, 9:32, 10:35, 11:45 a.m.; 1:40, 3:53, 5:43, 7:10 p.m.

Box, Short and Mill—7:45, 9:35, 10:40, 11:50 a.m.; 1:45, 3:55, 5:42, 7:09 p.m.

Box, Short and Market—7:50, 9:37, 10:45, 11:55 a.m.; 1:50, 4:00, 5:40, 7:08 p.m.

Box, Short and Upper—7:55, 9:40, 10:50 a.m.; 12:05, 1:55, 4:05, 5:37, 7:06 p.m.

Box, Short and Limestone—7:57, 9:42, 10:55 a.m.; 12:10, 2:00, 4:10, 5:33, 7:03 p.m.

 DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.

Bounded on the north by Main, between Broadway and Merino streets, on the east by Broadway between Vine and Christy streets, on the south by Christy, between Broadway and Merino, on the west by Merino, between Main and Christy streets.

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Undertakers and Liverymen

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Business Men's Lunch, 15 Cents

Including 5c Drink

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Lexington Beer always on Tap.

SHOUSE & LOONEY

Proprietors

The carrier of this district delivers mail within all the territory in these boundaries east of Merino street. That part of Main mentioned herein, and all of Merino street, from Main to Christy, being a part of District No. 13.

Deliveries on this route are made twice daily, the carriers leaving the post office at 6:45 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, corner High and Patterson—7:45 a.m.; 1:50, 6:35 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Maxwell—8:15 a.m.; 2:15, 6:46 p.m.

Box, Broadway and C. S. freight depot—8:30 a.m.; 2:30, 6:44 p.m.

Box, Patterson and Pine—8:50 a.m.; 2:40, 6:40 p.m.

Box, Spring and Pine—9:10 a.m.; 3:00, 6:41 p.m.

Box, Spring and Maxwell—9:20 a.m.; 3:05, 6:33 p.m.

Box, Broadway and High—9:40 a.m.; 3:15, 6:31 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Vine—9:45, 11, 11:30 a.m.; 1:30, 3:25, 3:55, 6:30 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.

Beginning at East Main and Eastin avenue, Forrest avenue, Kentucky avenue, East Main from Woodland avenue, to limits; Park Avenue, Fayette avenue, Walton avenue, East End avenue, North Ashland avenue, Ellerslie and Owens avenue, East Third street, from Owens avenue to limits, and all that part of the city east of and including Warnock, Race, Pemberton avenue, to Sixth street north of Constitution, and all that part of the city north of Sixth street and including Sixth, Loudon Park, Bruce town, Stove Foundry and Elsmere Park to Broadway.

Two deliveries daily are made in this district, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes on this route are made as follows:

Box, Main and Park avenue—7:15 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.

Box, Main and East End avenue—7:40 a.m.; 1:45 p.m.

Box, 345 East Third—8:20 a.m.; 2:05 p.m.

Box, Seventh and Jackson—8:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.

Box, 135 East Sixth—9:10 a.m.; 2:55 p.m.

Box, 444 Forth Limestone—9:30 a.m.; 3:10 p.m.

Box, 155 East Seventh—9:35 a.m.; 3:20 p.m.

Box, Seventh and Upper—9:40 a.m.; 3:30 p.m.

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Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks

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The height of culinary art combined with excellent service and consistent prices makes this place the resort of epicures. Bond & Lillard's 10-year old Whisky. Imported Wines, Cigars and Liquors. 11 South Limestone.

 DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.

The north and south side of Main street from the post-office to Upper street.

South side of Main street, from Upper to Broadway.

Limestone street, from Main to Vine.

Upper street, from Main to Vine.

Mill street, from Main to Vine.

Broadway. from Main to Vine.

Six deliveries are made in this district daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 6:45, 9, 10, 11:15 a.m.; 12:50, 3:35 p.m.

Collections from boxes on this route are made as follows:

Box, Mill and Main—7:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.; 1:30, 3:50, 5: 6, 7:13 p.m.

Box, on Main, south side, between Broadway and Mill—7:33, 9:32, 10:32, 11:32 a.m.; 1:32, 3:52, 5:48, 7:16 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Main—7:35, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 a.m.; 1:35, 3:54, 5:46, 7:17 p.m.

Box, Water and Mill—7:38, 9:37, 10:37, 11:37 a.m.; 1:37, 3:56, 7:18 p.m.

Box, between Mill and Upper—7:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a.m.; 1:40, 3:58, 5:52, 7:19 p.m.

Box, Upper and Main—7:43, 9:42, 10:52, 11:42 a.m.; 1:42, 4:00, 5:53, 7:21 p.m.

Box, Main, between Upper and Limestone—7:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a.m.; 1:45, 4:02, 5:55, 7:24 p.m.

Box, Limestone and Main—7:47, 9:47, 10:47, 11:50 a.m.; 1:50, 4:03, 5:57, 7:26 p.m.

Box, C. & O. passenger depot—7:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:55, a. m.; 1:55, 4:04 p.m.

Box, Pheonix Hotel—7:52, 9:52, 10:53, 11.56 a.m.; 2:00, 4:06, 5:58, 7:27 p.m.

Box, Post office—7:55, 9:55, 10:55 a.m.; 12 m.; 2:05, 4:08, 6:10, 7:28 p m.

 DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.

Both sides of Broadway, from Church to Fifth street.

Both sides of Second street, from Broadway to Georgetown street.

Both sides of Third street, from Broadway to Georgetown street.

Summer Goods

Cork Filled Refrigerators and Ice Chests—best on the market
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers
Gasoline and Oil Stoves
Screen Doors and Windows
Sensation Cook Stoves and Economist Ranges—best in use

W. J. Houlihan & Bro.

26 West Main Street

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST STORE, BUT
WE ARE THE MOST RELIABLE AS WELL
THE CHEAPEST PLACE FOR


CLOTHING

For the best \$10 suit and \$2.50 pants that money can buy, call on

Greeble & Lang

Star Clothing House

34 E. Main, Lexington, Ky.

If you want the best 
patronize the

Lexington Steam Laundry

109 and 111 East Main Street

Turkish and Plain Baths

Both sides of Fourth street, from Broadway to Henry street.

Both sides of Fifth street, from Broadway to Smith street.

Both sides of Short street, from Spring to Jefferson street.

The above boundary includes Hamilton College, Hanson street, from Fourth to Fifth streets; Smith street, from Fourth to Fifth streets; Scott's Alley, Jefferson street, from Main to Fourth streets; Blackburn avenue, Maryland avenue, and Sycamore street and Henry street.

Two deliveries are made in this district daily, the carrier leaving the post office 7 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, corner Broadway and Second—7:15 a.m.; 1:15 6:09 p.m.

Box, Jefferson and Second—7:40 a.m.; 1:45, 6:15 p.m.

Box, Jefferson and Third—7:50 a.m.; 1:50, 6:13 p.m.

Box, Broadway and Third—8:00 a.m.; 2:00, 6:11 p.m.

Box, Jefferson and Fourth—8:40 a.m.; 2:40 p.m.

Box, Georgetown and Second—9:15 a.m.; 3:15, 6:17 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

Both sides of Limestone to Winslow from Water.

Both sides of Water, from Limestone to Broadway.

Vine street, both sides, from Broadway to Limestone.

High, both sides, from Limestone to Broadway.

Mill, both sides, from Water to Bolivar.

Upper, both sides, from Water to Bolivar.

Maxwell and Pine and Cedar, both sides, from Broadway to Limestone.

Vertner street, Lawrence street, Plunkett and Mack's Alley.

Bolivar, from Upper to Broadway.

Deliveries are made in this district twice daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m.; 1 pm.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, Upper and Vine—7:10, 10:55 a.m.; 1:15, 7:01 p.m.

Box, Limestone and Maxwell—7:35 a.m.; 1:35, 6:53 p.m.

Box, Limestone and Winslow—8:00 a.m.; 2:00 p.m.

Box, Upper and Pine—8:20 a.m.; 2:20, 6:50 p.m.

Box, Upper and High—8:45 a.m.; 2:30, 7:00 p.m.

Box, Mill and Maxwell—9:05 a.m., 2:40, 6:48 p.m.

Box, Mill and Cedar—9:35 a.m.; 2:50, 7:02 p.m.

LEXINGTON STEAM CLEANING AND DYE WORKS,

A. B. HAWKINS, Manager

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Portiers, Curtains, White and Silk Goods a Specialty.

CUSTOM TAILORING AND REMODELING

61 East Main Street

Fayette Telephone 991

Lexington, Ky.

Rhodes-Burford furniture Co.

57-59 West Main St.

Easy to Buy

Easy to Pay

Anderson & White FLORISTS

Dealers in

Cut Flowers, Pot Plants, Seed Plants

Funeral Designs, Wedding and Home Decorations

Cemetery Work a Specialty

Residence and Greenhouses 53 Georgetown street.

Phone 517.

 DISTRICT NUMBER NINE.

Both sides of Main street, from Walnut to Kentucky avenue.

Woodland avenue, both sides, from Main to High streets.

High street, both sides, from Woodland avenue to Limestone street.

East Maxwell, both sides, from Limestone to Rose streets.

East Water, from Limestone to Drake streets.

Drake, from Main to High streets.

Arlington avenue.

Lexington avenue.

Ayres Alley.

Rose street, from Main to Maxwell streets.

Deliveries are made in this district twice daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, Main and Rose—7:15, 10:55 a.m.; 1:15, 5:34 p.m.

Box, 335 East Main—7:45 a.m.; 1:45, 5:36 p.m.

Box, Drake and High—8:30 a.m.; 2:00 p.m.

Box, 142 East High—8:45 a.m.; 2:30, 6:57 p.m.

Box, Lexington avenue and Maxwell—9:20 a.m.; 2:50, 6:55 p.m.

 DISTRICT NUMBER TEN.

Walnut, from Main to Short streets.

Short, from Walnut to Wilson streets.

Wilson street.

Megowan, from Main to Constitution streets.

Corrall, from C. & O. Railroad to Deweese street.

Constitution, from Deweese to Walnut streets.

Race street, from beginning to Third street.

Third from Race to Deweese streets.

Chestnut, from Third to Sixth streets.

Hawkins avenue.

Edmunds avenue.

Fourth, from Race to Ohio streets.

Fifth, from Race to Elm Tree Lane.

Clay, from Fifth to Sixth streets.

Ohio, from Fifth to Third streets.

Deweese, from Third to Main streets.

W. A. CANNON

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Notions

Specialties in Black Goods, Wool Goods,
Wash Goods, Hosiery, Underwear

We cater to wide awake trade and keep all the New
Things.

14-16 North Upper.

V. L. West

Real Estate

and Insurance

17 East Short St.

Lexington, Ky.

☛ Harting's Drug Store ☛

Corner Mill and Short

A Family Drug Store

Prescriptions a Specialty

Gunn street.

Locust avenue.

Foley's Alley.

Morton's Alley.

Vertner avenue.

Goodloe, from Race to Walnut streets.

Powell street.

There are two deliveries in this district daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, Megowan, between Main and Wilson—7:30 a.m.; 1:30, 5:37 p.m.

Box, Megowan and Constitution—8:20 a.m.; 1:50, 5:38 p.m.

Box, Chestnut and Third—8:40 a.m.; 2:10, 5:40 p.m.

Box, Chestnut and Fifth—9:15 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.

Box, Third and Deweese—10:00 a.m.; 3:10, 5:41 p.m.

Box, Short and Deweese—10:15 a.m.; 3:25, 5:33 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER ELEVEN.

Both sides of Limestone, from Short to Sixth streets.

Both sides of Walnut, from Short to Fifth streets.

Barr street.

Constitution, from Limestone to Deweese streets.

Third, from Limestone to Deweese streets.

East Fourth, from Limestone to No. 212 East Fourth street.

East Fifth, from Limestone to No. 218 East Fifth street.

Rand avenue.

Engman avenue.

Elm Tree Lane.

Woodward avenue.

Kinkead street.

Moseby, Price, Lock, Wade streets.

Deweese, from Third to Fourth streets.

Coleman street.

Spruce street.

Wickliffe street.

Bradley street.

Clark street.

Barkley avenue.

There are two deliveries in this district daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m.; 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

McGURK & SPEARS
RESTAURANT
Ice Cream, Fruits, Confections
Lowney's Chocolates

46 EAST MAIN STREET

Phone 479

Lexington, Ky.

J. N. WILLIAMS
WATCHMAKER
AND OPTICIAN

ESTABLISHED 1868

FORMERLY WITH T. G. CALVERT

SOLICITS A CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC
PATRONAGE

W. H. GORMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Woven Wire Mattresses
Cots and Cribs

The Famous New Idea Spring

GUARANTEED NOT TO SAG

Factory No. 11 Bolivar street

Box, Limestone and Second—7:30 a.m.; 1:30, 6:05 p.m.
 Box, Walnut and Third—8:05 a.m.; 2:00, 5:43 p.m.
 Box, Limestone and Third 8:15 a.m.; 2:10, 6:02 p.m.
 Box, Limestone and Fourth—8:25 a.m.; 2:20, 6:00 p.m.
 Box, Walnut and Fourth—8:40 a.m.; 2:35, 5:45 p.m.
 Box, Limestone and Fifth—9:00 a.m.; 2:55, 5:52 p.m.
 Woodard avenue and Fifth 10:10 a.m.; 3:35, 6:48 p.m.
 Barr and Walnut—10:40 a.m.; 3:55, 5:31 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE.

Both sides of Broadway, from Sixth street north to the limits.

Headley avenue.

Hamilton College.

Both sides of Jefferson, from Sixth to Fourth street.

Both sides of Fourth west from Jefferson to the limits.

Henry, the territory in and around the Asylum, Georgetown, north from Third, and all west of same; Payne. and all west of Georgetown, from Third to Main, getting none of this part of Georgetown. Main, west to Cox. Both sides of Cox, continued to High.

West High, from the first railroad crossing to the limits. is excepted from District No. 12 and added to District No. 1.

Two deliveries daily are made in this district, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m: 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

Box, Broadway and Sixth—7:40 a.m.; 1:50 p.m.

Box, 205 Georgetown—8:10 a.m.; 1:50 p.m.

Box, Third and Georgetown—8:30 a.m.; 2:05 p.m.

Box, Manchester---9:05 a.m.; 2:40 p.m.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Both sides of Main, from Broadway to Cox street.

Both sides of Short, from Broadway to L. & N. railroad.

Merino, from Main to Southern freight railroad tracks.

West Maxwell, West Pine, West High, from Merino to Southern freight tracks.

Park Place; Cross street.

Spring, from Main to Short street.

West High, from Merino to Southern freight tracks.

Jefferson, from Main to Short street.

A. F. WHEELER

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves

34 North Limestone

Phone 481

Lexington, Ky.

Palace Hotel

J. F. Jolly & Bro., Props.

Best \$1.25 Hotel in the State

New Management

Opposite C. and O. Depot

Lexington, Ky.

J. T. JACKSON

Lumber, Laths, Shingles,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding

Steel Roofing, Builders' Hardware

95 West Short Street. Phone 57

Georgetown, from Main to Short street.
L. & N. avenue.

There are two deliveries in this district daily, the carrier leaving the post office at 7 a.m.: 1 p.m.

Collections from boxes situated on this route are made as follows:

- Box, Patterson and Main—7:30 a.m.: 1:30, 6:23 p.m.
- Box, Jefferson and Short—8:00 a. m.: 2:00, 6:21 p.m.
- Box, Georgetown and Main—8:30 a.m.: 2:20, 6:19 p.m.
- Box, Merino, between High and Maxwell—9:10 a.m.; 2:40, 6:36 p.m.
- Box, Park Place and Maxwell—9:20 a.m.: 2:45, 6:38 p.m.

PACKAGE BOXES

for the reception of third and fourth class matter are located on the prominent corners in the business district and collections from same are made three times daily. The public is cautioned against dropping first class mail matter in these package boxes, as the collections from the same are not as frequent as from the regular letter boxes.

The hours for collections from these boxes are as follows:

- Box, Vine and Broadway—9:15 a.m: 2:48, 6:28 p.m.
- Box, Main and Broadway—9:16 a.m.; 2:49, 6:26 p.m.
- Box, Main and Cheapside—9:17 a.m.: 2:50, 7:10 p.m.
- Box, Main, between Mill and Upper—9:18 a.m.; 2:51, 7:09 p.m.
- Box, Main and Upper—9:20 a.m.; 2:52, 7:06 p.m.
- Box, Main and Limestone—9:21 a.m.; 2:53, 7:05 p.m.
- Box, at Post Office—9:22 a.m.; 2:55, 7:15 p.m.
- Box, Broadway and Short—10:20 a.m.; 3:25, 6:25 p. m.
- Box, Short and Market—10:23 a.m.; 3:28, 7:11 p.m.
- Box, Courthouse, in Courthouse—1 :30 a. m.; 3:30 p.m.
- Box, Upper, between Main and Short—10:35 a.m.; 3:35, 7:07 p.m.
- Box, Short and Upper—10:32 a.m.; 3:32, 7:12 p.m.
- Box, Short and Limestone—10:37 a.m.; 3:38, 7:13 p.m.

Fine Roses

If you have never been thoroughly satisfied with your Floral Purchases, it must be that you have not dealt with

Honaker's Flower Store

Phones 280

49 East Main Street

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING AND BRASS POLISHING

Bicycles SUNDRIES REPAIRS

Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle

Blue Grass Cycle Company

THOS. B. DEWHURST

100 East Main Street

Lexington Wine and Liquor Co.

J. SHUBINSKI, Proprietor

18 N. Limestone, Lexington, Ky.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated Foss-Schneider Beer

Rural Routes in Fayette County.

ROUTE NUMBER ONE.

PIKES SERVED—Richmond, Jack's Creek, Walnut Hill, DeLong, Armstrong Mill, Tate's Creek.

ROUTE NUMBER TWO.

PIKES SERVED—Versailles, Van Meter Lane, Bosworth Lane, Yarnallton Extension, Frankfort Pike.

ROUTE NUMBER THREE.

PIKES SERVED—Russell Cave, Iron Works, Greenwich, New Cut Road, Maysville Pike.

ROUTE NUMBER FOUR.

PIKES SERVED—Winchester, Cleveland, Bryant Station, Chilesburg, Briar Hill.

ROUTE NUMBER FIVE.

PIKES SERVED—Nicholasville, Bryant's Lane, Clay's Mill, Harrodsburg, Phelps's Road, Parker's Mill.

ROUTE NUMBER SIX.

PIKES SERVED—Georgetown Pike, Sandersville Lane, Spurr Pike, Yarnallton, Bethel Pike, Leestown.

ROUTE NUMBER SEVEN.

PIKES SERVED—Newtown, Iron Works, between Newtown and Russell Cave; Mount Horeb, Lemon's Mill, Huffman Mill.

HORSEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

102 EAST MAIN STREET

LEXINGTON, KY.

**Finest and Best Equipped
Stable in the World**

First Class Livery. Fine Horses on hand for sale at all times
I run two private horse cars between Lexington, Philadelphia,
New York and Boston for the transportation of fine horses

Also Agent for the Arms Palace Horse Car Company.

Stable adjoining C. and O. Railway Passenger Depot in Lexington.

GARRET D. WILSON

**WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST
EASE AND ELEGANCE**

Are combined in the

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND PHAETONS

Made and sold by

J. V. UPINGTON

100-102 East Short Street

Manufacturer of the Famous

Upington Break-Cart

Time of Transit of Mail Between Lexington and Larger Cities of the United States,

	Hrs.	Min.
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	10
Louisville, Kentucky	2	40
Indianapolis, Indiana	6	10
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	10	..
Detroit, Michigan	10	30
Chicago, Illinois	12	20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	30
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	12	40
St. Louis, Missouri.	13	40
Atlanta, Georgia	14	55
Milwaukee Wisconsin	17	..
Washington, District Columbia	18	..
Buffalo, New York	18	10
Baltimore, Maryland.	19	40
Kansas City, Missouri.....	22	30
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	23	..
St. Paul, Minnesota	23	30
Mobile, Alabama.....	23	30
Minneapolis, Minnesota	24	10
New York City, New York.....	26	..
Richmond, Virginia	27	..
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	27	..
Omaha, Nebraska	29	55
Jacksonville, Florida.	29	30
Hartford, Connecticut	32	45
Charleston, South Carolina	34	30
Boston, Massachusetts	33	..
Augusta, Maine	35	10
Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	35	20
Denver, Colorado.	44	10
Galveston, Texas.....	53	40
Helena, Montana	72	30
Portland, Oregon.	102	30
Tacoma, Washington.....	111	30
San Francisco, California.....	118	..

If you contemplate

Building a



It will pay you to consult

Hendricks Bros.

**Contractors
and Builders**

All kinds of Architectural Work

Expert Fire Adjusters

Office 327 E. Main, Long Distance Phone 1027

J. W. Hendricks—Residence Phone 923

P. H. Hendricks—Residence Phone 837

Arrivals of Mails From Principal Cities in Kentucky.

From Louisville, Bowling Green, Paducah, Owensboro, Henderson, Elizabethtown at 10:45, 11:52 a.m.; 5:40, 6:45, 10:35 p.m.

From Frankfort at 10:50 a.m.: 5:10, 8:40 p.m.

From Covington, Newport, Williamstown, Georgetown at 10:00, 10:45 a.m.: 6:10, 10:30 p.m.

From Falmouth, Cynthiana, Paris at 11:45 a.m.: 6:20 p.m.

From Maysville at 8:35 a.m.: 6:20 p.m.

From Somerset at 5:00 a.m.: 5:00 p.m.

From Junction City, Danville at 5:00, 7:30 a.m.; 5:00 p.m.

From Nicholasville at 5:00, 7:30 a.m.: 3:45 p.m.

From Harrodsburg at 5:00 a.m.: 2:50, 5:00, 6:45 p.m.

From Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles at 10:45 a.m.: 6:45 p.m.

From Ashland at 8:00 a.m.: 5:10 p.m.

From Mt. Sterling, Morehead at 8:00 a.m.: 3:45, 5:10 p.m.

From Winchester at 8:00, 10:15 a.m.: 3:45, 5:10 p.m.

From Richmond at 5:00, 8:00 a.m.: 3:45 p.m.

From Middlesborough, Stanford, Lancaster at 5:00 a.m.: 2:50 p.m.

From Jackson, Beattyville, Clay City, Stanton at 10:15 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

FOREIGN MAILS.—Trans-Pacific mails forwarded daily to San Francisco, Tacoma, Vancouver, and all points via Pacific Ocean.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.—London, Africa and all ocean mails East. Mail is forwarded to New York at each closing for that office. (See Schedule of Closings.)

Regular steamer sailings: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays for Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

Correspondence should be mailed at the post office not later than Sunday, Monday and Thursday evenings to insure connection with above sailings.

For special information call on Chief Mailing Clerk.

Dispatch of Registered Mail.

Registered mail is dispatched from the Lexington post office as follows:

Stenographer's Office

Shorthand and Typewriting ↪

Promptly and accurately done. Correctly spelled, punctuated and arranged in proper style.

We Write Circular Letters ↪

Specifications for Builders, Manuscripts for Publishers, Speeches, Commencement Essays, etc.

We will Address Your Invitations ↪

or your Circular Letters, seal, stamp and mail them.

We Take Care to Have all Work Absolutely Perfect

Give us one order and you will come again.

M. E. MILLIKAN

Room 30 Northern Bank Building

TELEPHONE 846

To Cincinnati, and North, East and West, 6:30 a.m.
 To Louisville and Western Kentucky points, 7:30 a.m.
 To points in Eastern Kentucky on C. & O. railroad,
 7:30 a.m.
 To points in Eastern Kentucky on C. & O. railroad,
 11:15 a.m.
 To points in Southern States, 10:30 a.m.
 To points in Eastern Kentucky on L. & E. railroad,
 1:15 p.m.
 To Louisville and Western Kentucky and Western
 States, 1:15 p.m.
 To Louisville and Western Kentucky, 3:00 p.m.
 To Cincinnati, North, East and West, 5:00 p.m.
 To Athens, Spears, East Hickman, South Elkhorn,
 Shannondale, via Star Routes, 1:00 p.m.

Schedule of Dispatch of Mails.

The time given is the time mails are dispatched from the Lexington post office.

A reasonable length of time must be allowed for distribution.

The exceptions in Sunday service are not shown in this schedule.

Alabama—10:30 a.m.: 10:10 p.m.
 Alaska—4:40, 7:00 a.m.: 2:30, 4:45 p.m.
 Arizona—4:40, 8:00 a.m.: 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Arkansas 4:40, 8:00, 10:30 a.m.: 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 California—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Colorado—4:40, 8:00 a.m.: 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Connecticut—4:40, 7:30, 11:00 a.m.: 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 District of Columbia—Washington—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30,
 8:20 p.m.
 Delaware—4:40, 7:30, 11:00 a.m.: 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Florida—11:30 a.m.; 11:10 p.m.
 Georgia—10:30 a.m.: 10:10 p.m.
 Idaho—4:40, 7:10 a.m.: 2:30, 5:00.
 Illinois—4:40, 7:10 a.m.: 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Indiana—4:40, 7:10 a.m.: 2:30, 5:00 p.m. Southern Indiana
 via Louisville, 4:40, 8:00, 10:30 a.m.; 1:45, 5:00 p.m.
 Indian Territory—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Iowa—4:40, 7:10 a.m.: 5:00 p.m.
 Kansas—4:40, 8:00 a.m.: 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 KENTUCKY—
 Ashland—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 8:20 p.m.

L. P. YOUNG

HOUSE PAINTER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

Estimates Furnished for Painting and Glazing
and Painters' Materials of all Kinds

17 West Short Street

Scully & Yates' old stand

BUY YOUR

Drugs, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Cigars

And have your prescriptions
filled at

J. I. CHILDS' DRUG STORE

ADJOINING POST OFFICE

Go
to **L. L. SMITH**

When you want

High Grade, Up-to-date

Footwear

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Lowest Prices for Cash

16 East Main

Barboursville—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Bardstown—8:00, 10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Beattyville—7:10 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Bloomfield—8:00 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Bowling Green—8:00, 10:30 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Carlisle—6:30 a.m.; 5:20 p.m.
 Catlettsburg—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Chilesburg—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.
 Clay City—7:10 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Covington—4:30, 6:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00, 8:20 p.m.
 Cynthiana—6:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Danville—10:30 a.m.; 6:20, 10:10 p.m.
 East Bernstadt—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Eddyville—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Elizabethtown—8:00, 10:30 a.m.; 5:00 p.m.
 Eminence—8:15 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Flemingsburg—6:30 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.
 Frankfort—8:00, 8:15 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Georgetown—7:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Grayson—7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Harrodsburg—10:30 a.m.; 4:00, 6:20 p.m.
 Henderson—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Hopkinsville—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Hustonville—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Jackson—7:10 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Jeffersontown—4:00, 10:10 p.m.
 Junction City—10:30 a.m.; 6:20, 10:10 p.m.
 Lancaster—10:30 a.m.; 8:20 p.m.
 Latoria—6:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Lawrenceburg—7:00 a.m.; 4:00 p.m.
 Lebanon—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Litchfield—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 London—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Louisville—4:40, 8:00, 8:15, 10:30 a.m.; 1:40, 4:00, 5:00
 p.m.
 Madisonville—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Manchester—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Mayfield—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Maysville—6:00 a.m.; 5:00, 8:20 p.m.
 Middlesborough—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Midway—8:00, 8:15 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Millersburg—6:30 a.m.; 5:00 p.m.
 Mt. Sterling—7:30 a.m.; 5:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Nazareth—8:00 a.m.; 10:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Newport—4:40, 6:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Nicholasville—10:30 a.m.; 6:20, 10:10 p.m.
 Owensboro—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:10 p.m.
 Owingsville—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 8:20 p.m.

A decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns surrounds the entire text.

Miss
Anna Seymour

Fine Millinery



**Graduate of Armour's Technical
Institute**



**Building of Hats to Match Suits
a Specialty**



Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable.

468 N. Broadway

Paducah—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Paris—6:30 a.m.; 7:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Pineville—10:30 a.m.; 1:10 p.m.
 Richmond—1:00 a.m.; 5:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Russellville—8:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00 p.m.
 Sharpsburg—6:30, 1:00 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.
 Somerset—10:30 a.m.; 1:10 p.m.
 Springfield—1:30 a.m.; 5:00, 10:10 p.m.
 Stanford—10:30 a.m.; 1:10 p.m.
 Taylorsville—8:00 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Torrent—7:10 a.m.; 1:40 p.m.
 Vanceburg—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Versailles—7:00 a.m.; 4:00 p.m.
 Winchester—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 1:40, 5:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Louisiana—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Maine—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:30 p.m.
 Maryland—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Massachusetts—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Michigan—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Minnesota—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Mississippi—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 Missouri—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Montana—4:40, 7:10 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Nebraska—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Nevada—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 New Hampshire—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 New Jersey—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 New Mexico—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 New York—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 North Carolina—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 North Dakota—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Ohio—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Oklahoma—4:40, 8:00 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Oregon—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Pennsylvania—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m. Philadelphia
 as above also 11:00 a.m.; 8:20 p.m.
 Rhode Island—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 South Carolina—10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m.
 South Dakota—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Tennessee—Eastern part, 10:30 a.m.; 10:10 p.m. Western
 part, 10:30 a.m.; 1:50, 5:00, 10:10 p.m.
 Texas—4:40, 8:00, 10:30 a.m.; 4:00, 5:00 p.m.
 Utah—4:40 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Vermont—7:30, 11:00 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20.
 Washington—4:40, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 West Virginia—4:40 a.m.; 2:30, 8:20 p.m.
 Wisconsin—4:40 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.
 Wyoming—4:40 a.m.; 2:30, 5:00 p.m.

C. A. Johns

Post Office Pharmacy

Corner Main and Walnut Sts.

Up to Date in Every Particular

Purest Drugs and Medicines, Correct Business Methods. Personal Attention to Prescription Work. Full stock

Toilet and Fancy Goods, Stationery

Surgical Apparatus, Bath Goods, &c.

Finest Soda Water with Pure Ice Cream 5c.
Syrups kept in bottles, free from dirt and flies.

BEFORE YOU SLIP, SEE ALEXANDER

ÆTNA

**Largest Life and Accident Company in
the World**

EDGAR H. ALEXANDER. Dist Agent

17 East Short Street, Phone 604

Lexington, Ky.

SURETY BONDS

LIABILITY INSURANCE

Seasonable Suggestions.

Always write addresses in the plainest possible manner, beginning as near the middle of the envelope as possible.

Don't lick the gum all off the stamp and then wonder why it doesn't stick.

Ordinary letters or circulars should have the stamp at upper right-hand corner. This facilitates the process of the canceling of stamps by machines and will help to get the mail out on time.

Don't fail to write or print your name and address upon every piece of mail. In case of error in postage the article can be immediately returned for correction. Scores of newspapers are destroyed daily because of a lack of sufficient postage.

Don't attempt to mail forbidden matter and then "kick" because it is not forwarded.

Second, third and fourth-class matter in one package subjects such package to the fourth-class rate—one cent per ounce.

The law requires full prepayment on all matter of the second, third or fourth-class, and such matter cannot be forwarded without additional postage every time it is ordered forwarded.

Don't try to save a few cents by sending valuables or money in an ordinary letter. Money order and registry fees are low and you run no risk.

Always insist upon your correspondents addressing you at your street number, box or general delivery. It will save time and annoyance to you.

Letters addressed to you at "Lexington, Ky.," must be looked up in the Post Office Directory. If there are others of your name you may never receive your letter.

Don't deposit valuable letters in street letter boxes; better take them direct to the post office.

A special delivery stamp, in addition to the regular postage, will secure the speedy delivery of any mailable package anywhere in the carrier limits.

Don't mail your letter in a street box after the last collection for the day and expect it to be delivered the next morning.

Because no mistakes were ever made in your mail in your native village is no reason why you should be just as "well known" in a big city.

Don't change your residence (where your mail is delivered by carrier) without immediately notifying the post office, either through the carrier or direct. Better give notice the day before rather than the day after.

Don't address your invitation "Miss Brown, McDowell Boulevard," or "Miss Smith, Broadway." They may be well known in your set, but "there are others!" and invitations bearing a one-cent stamp will not be looked up in the city directory.

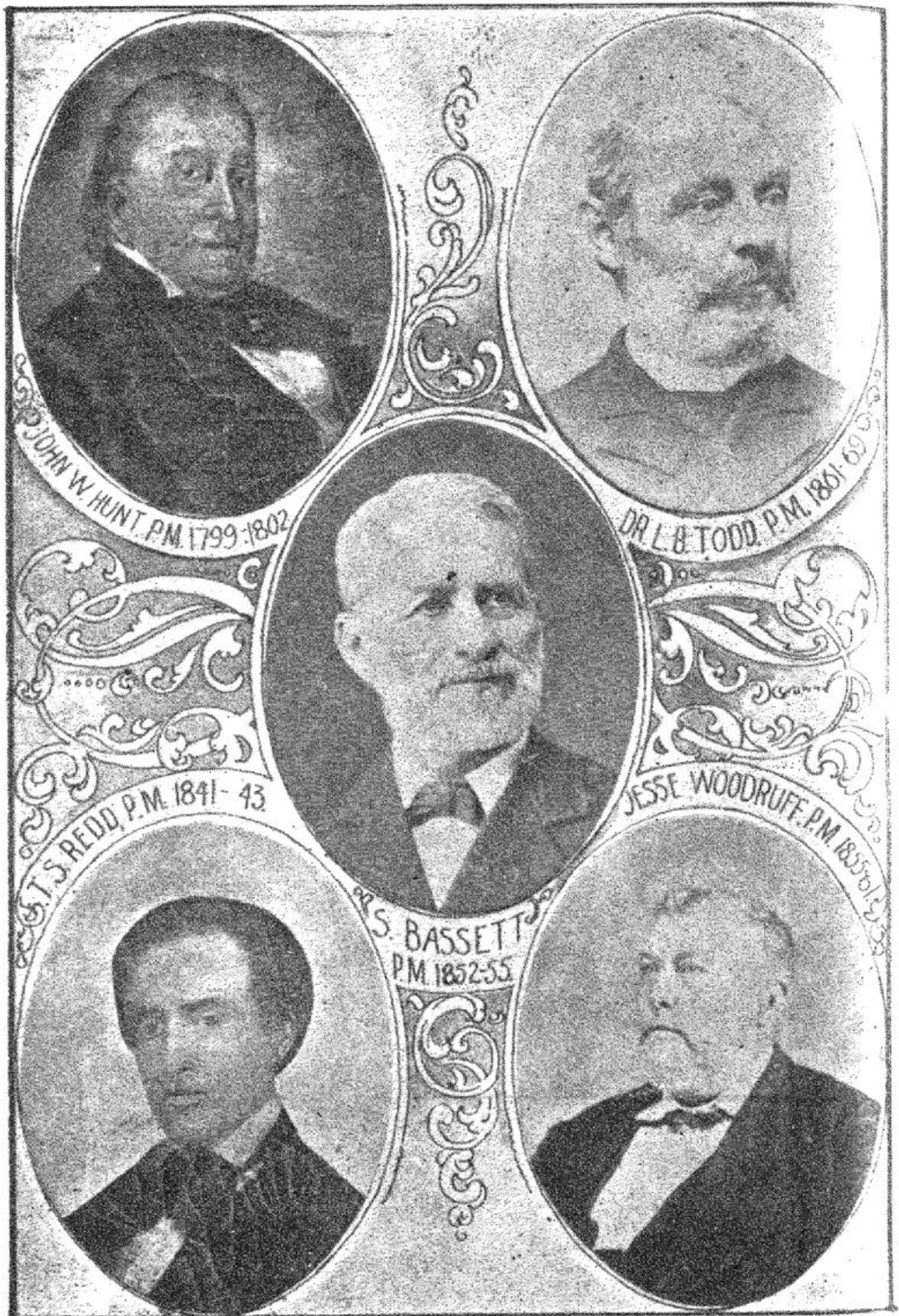
If you wish your letter to catch the ten o'clock train, don't wait until half-past nine to deposit it in the office. It takes time to cancel stamps, sort letters and tie them out for their destination. Better be an hour ahead than a minute late.

Stamps are not redeemable, nor can they be exchanged for those of other denominations. A spoiled stamped envelope may be exchanged for a stamp of the same denomination, provided such envelope has not been used.

It is wonderful how many people violate the law by writing in newspapers. Such matter is constantly examined and always detained. The addressee usually has to send five times the amount of letter postage in order to receive such "letters" (?)

Blue envelopes and white ink may be very swell, but mailed at night they can scarcely be deciphered by the clerks. Plain black ink and white envelopes are always the best.

Persons mailing packages or parcels should not depend upon the scales in the corner grocery or nearest drug store to determine the proper amount of postage required, as only the scales in the post office are relied upon to ascertain the correct weight.



GROUP OF POSTMASTERS OF LEYINGTON

A Sketch of the National and State Association of Letter Carriers and of Blue Grass Branch No. 361.

[BY A MEMBER.]

The N. A. L. C. was organized in the year 1889. It has for its object a two-fold purpose, viz.: The betterment of the letter carrier's condition and improvement in the postal service. This Association meets annually in some city selected by a majority vote of the carriers in attendance as delegates at said conventions. The Association has a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Board and a Legislative Committee, all of which are elected for one year. Mr. John N. Parsons of New York City, an ex-letter carrier, is now serving his fifth term as President of the Association. A more capable and efficient officer could not be found. The efficient Secretary of the Association, Mr. Ed J. Cantwell, for a number of years a letter carrier in the Brooklyn, N. Y., office, has proven himself to be a man of ability and good judgment. The Treasurer of the Association, Alex. McDonald, "the old veteran" of Grand Rapids, Mich., has proven the wisdom of the convention in selecting able and efficient officers. The legislative members are a representative class of men—men in whom the committee have the utmost confidence and who are known to be men of character and ability.

In addition to the above named officers and committees the Association has a State Vice President for each State whose duty it is to look into and have an oversight of all association work in his State. The Government has now about eighteen thousand (18,000) carriers constantly employed in the capacity of delivering mail, and at no time in the history of our country has the mail service reached the magnitude or importance that it now maintains. No one can dispute the fact that the mail service is the "Right Arm" of the country's progress and enterprise. No branch of the Government service comes so near the interest or the heart of the people as does the mail service. To be an employee or a trusted servant of the Postal Department is

a compliment no one should feel ashamed of. From the vast army of letter carriers now employed in the mail service sixteen thousand (16,000) are members of the N. A. L. C. organization, and they are proud to record the fact that the organization has the approval of the Post Office Department.

The National Association of Letter Carriers has in every way endeavored to get the several branches in the various States to organize themselves into a State Association, thereby coming into closer touch one with the other, promoting and fostering that fraternal spirit that exists between all good letter carriers; and also by reason of better facilities for discussing and understanding the benefits and blessings of such an organization, they can then materially help the National Association by sending to the annual National conventions as their delegates those men who have the interests of the Association at heart. For several years the branches in the larger cities of Kentucky have sent delegates to the annual conventions who have returned full of enthusiasm over the possibilities of the National Association; but it seemed almost impossible to get the various branches in this State to follow the example set by many other States, especially in the North and East, and organize themselves into a State Association.

At the National Convention held at Scranton, Pa., in 1899, Mr. Henry Rauch, of Myrtle Branch No. 402, Covington, Ky., was elected Kentucky State Vice President, and immediately upon his return home began to use every effort to organize a State Association in Kentucky. In this work he was ably assisted by the members of his branch and by several members of the Newport, Ky., Branch No. 374, and by Blue Grass Branch No. 361, of Lexington.

It would be but just to add here that to Henry Rauch, of Covington; Wm. N. Newton, of Newport, and Robert R. Skinner, of Lexington, belong the credit of organizing the Kentucky State Association of Letter Carriers. These three men worked faithfully to get the various branches in the State in line for the good work, and on August 19, 1900, the Association was organized in Covington, Kentucky, several branches being represented. At this meeting much business was transacted. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Officers were elected and the Association was so established as to be a credit to the grand old State. Mr. Al. K. Young, a member of the National Executive Committee, was present at this meeting and assisted in many ways in perfecting the details of the organization. Several members of Queen City Branch No.



OFFICERS STATE ASSOCIATION LETTER CARRIERS

R. R. Skinner, Lexington
Vice-President

Ben R. Simcox, Lexington,
Treasurer

Henry Rauch, Covington
President

Wm. K. Newton, Newport
Secretary

C. A. Willie, Covington
Sergt.-at-Arms

43 (Cincinnati, Ohio) were present, among them being the "tireless" Harry Knight, known throughout the United States as the man who has done more for the benefit of substitute letter carriers than any other man, be he letter carrier or Congressman. The Kentuckians, to a man, appreciate the kindness of their brethren of Queen City Branch No. 43.

"What a pity it is that Cincinnati is not a Kentucky city," many of them say.

The officers of the Kentucky State Association elected at the first annual meeting, are shown in a cut on another page, they being

Henry Rauch, (Covington), President.

Robert R. Skinner, (Lexington), Vice President.

William N. Newton, (Newport), Secretary.

Ben R. Simcox, (Lexington), Treasurer.

C. A. Willis, (Covington), Sargeant-at-Arms.

Under the provisions of the constitution the elective officers of the Association comprise the State Executive Committee, and it is needless to say here that these gentlemen have already made an enviable record in that capacity.

In the year 1893, Blue Grass Branch No. 361, National Association of Letter Carriers was organized in this city with seven (7) charter members. Much interest has been manifested in association work, until now we have the entire carrier force of sixteen (16) as members of our branch. We also have four (4) honorary members, viz: F. Clay Elkin, Postmaster; Thomas L. Walker, Assistant Postmaster; H. C. Swift, Superintendent of Carriers, and James C. Mahoney, Assistant Superintendent. The postmaster and Assistant postmaster frequently attend our meetings and take an active part in the branch proceedings. This action on the part of the officials is encouraging to the carriers and stimulates them to renewed efforts to bring the service at this office to a higher standard of efficiency.

In 1893 Blue Grass Branch elected and sent as its representative to the National Association of Letter Carriers' Convention, which convened in Kansas City, Mo., S. W. Marrs. During the session of this convention Mr. Marrs was unanimously elected State Vice President of the Association. During his term of office (one year), he organized "Park City" Branch at Bowling Green, Ky., thus completing the entire list of free delivery offices in Kentucky into the protecting folds of the National Association of Letter Carriers. At the close of Mr. Marrs' term of office, Mr. Frank Smith, President of the National As-

sociation of Letter Carriers, in a letter published in the "Postal Record," complimented Mr. Marrs for his efficient work in Kentucky, and for his promptness in making his monthly returns. Mr. Marrs has the distinction of being the only carrier from this city thus honored by the National Association of Letter Carriers.

At the convention of 1894, which was held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, Blue Grass Branch was represented by proxy. Mr. Saxton, the delegate elected, being unable at the the last moment to attend.

At the convention of 1895, which was held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., the branch was again represented by proxy.

At the Convention of 1896, Blue Grass Branch was represented by Mr. P. C. Foushee. While attending said convention, he was elected an honorary member of the famous "White Pigeon Club." On his return home, Mr. Foushee immediately succeeded in organizing a branch of the "Letter Carrier Mutual Benefit Association," of which Robert Skinner, carrier No. 3, is the efficient Secretary and Collector. The convention of 1896 was held in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was noted for the great amount of Association work done, and the advanced progress advocated by the representative of Blue Grass Branch.

In 1897 the National Convention convened in "yon far off city" of San Francisco, Cal. Six hundred and twenty-six letter carriers as delegates crossed the continent to this convention. No convention in the history of the organization has a brighter page than the California convention. The entire population of San Francisco extended the hand of welcome to "Uncle Sam's Boys" in such a manner as to merit the unstinted praise of the convention. No one received a warmer welcome than did the delegate from Blue Grass Branch, who at this memorable gathering was Mr. H. A. Saxton. Ask Mr. Saxton how far he walked to meet and overtake the trains on the U. P. R. R.

The annual convention for the year of 1898 was held in the city of Toledo, Ohio. Much important business was transacted at this convention, not only important to the carriers, but also to the Postal Department. At all of these conventions subjects are discussed which go to prove that the carriers, as an organization, are not working solely for a selfish purpose, but for the improvement of the service as well. These conventions are becoming more valuable every year to the department. At this convention the carriers had as their guest of honor Mr. A. W. Machem, of Washington, D. C., Superintendent of the Free Delivery

service: and at the public reception given in honor of the carriers Mr. Machem made this statement: "The Letter Carriers' Association is a commendable one, and as an organization gives valuable aid to the Post Office Department. We also notice that the carriers who take an active part and an interest in your conventions are the most efficient carriers. The more efficient your organization becomes the more efficient becomes the service." The members of the Letter Carriers' Association are proud of such compliments, coming as they do from their superior officers. These words are to them as "bright jewels." Mr. Robert Oots was the representative from Blue Grass Branch in this memorable convention.

The carriers met in annual convention for the year 1899 in the city of Scranton, Pa. Mr. Ben Simcox, the present President of Blue Grass Branch, was the able representative of the local branch in the convention.

It was at this convention that a memorial was drafted to Congress asking for an increase of salary to the amount of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per annum. The carriers, as an organization, believe the time has come when the letter carrier of this country should receive a better compensation for his duties. They know they have the community in sympathy with them, and if they can only convince the law-makers of the land of the fairness of their claim, they will then soon realize that the responsibility of their position is in some measure reasonably recognized. They believe that the time is near at hand when the carriers will realize their ardent wish.

Detroit, Mich., one of the most beautiful cities on the American continent, a city noted for its elegant parks, beautiful homes, elegant streets, magnificent public buildings, cultured and refined people, whose hospitality has no limit, among such scenes and amid these pleasant surroundings, the Letter Carriers' Convention assembled in the year 1900. It has been quoted as the "Model" of conventions. The carriers of the Lexington post office did their organization and themselves a credit when they elected as their representative Mr. Robert Skinner, the efficient Secretary of Blue Grass Branch and wide-awake N. A. L. C. member.

The carrier force in the Lexington office only consists of sixteen members. Though few in number, still they are a set of live, active workers, ever on the alert for something to improve the efficiency of the postal service or "boom" the local office.

The labor to raise funds to publish this book has fallen to the lot of the carriers, which goes to prove that the

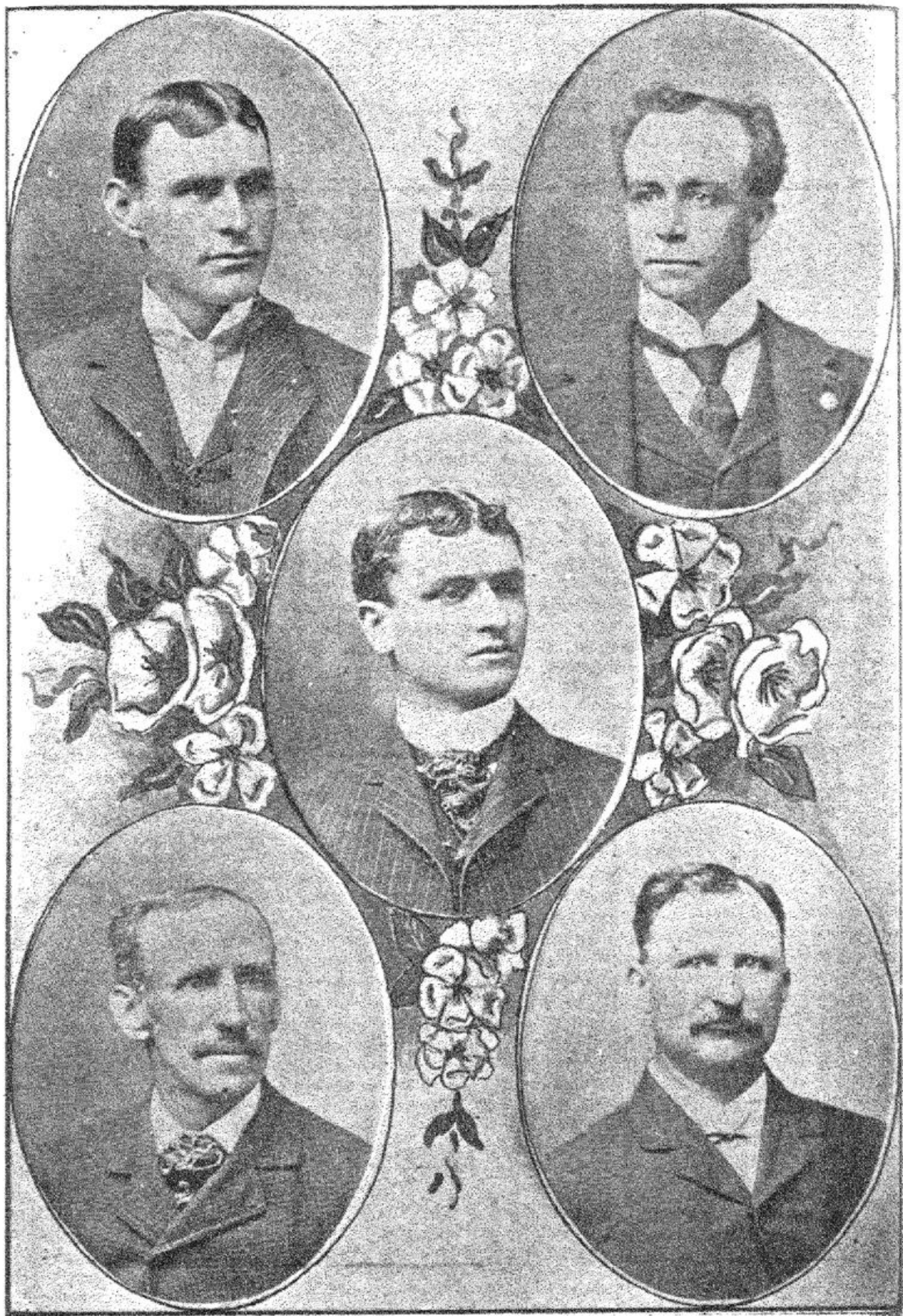
delivery of mail is not the carriers' only qualification. A letter carrier's delight is to know that he has done his duty faithfully and that his efforts are approved by his postmaster and the public he serves.

The present postmaster has done more for the improvement of the service in Lexington during his three years of incumbancy, than has been done by all his predecessors since the free delivery was established here: and in all this improvement of the service, he has at all times looked to the interest of his carriers. The forty-eight hour law, as passed by Congress, is strictly adhered to in this office, and the carriers are benefitted thereby. Under the present administration the carriers receive the advantages of legal holidays. If any carrier has a grievance he may file the same with the postmaster and it will be impartially investigated. No carrier is in any manner imposed upon.

Since the establishment of free mail delivery in this city in April, 1883, the department has lost by death only two carriers: Wilgus Thornton, a young man of unimpeachable character, who had a kind word for everybody, died of heart disease in September, 1893. He died while in the performance of his duties, having left the office only a few minutes before his death, with his sachel filled with mail. In one of the summer months of 1897, U. S. Cornelison died with consumption, after many months of illness. With sorrow and amid tears, their companions followed them to the "Beautiful White City" and committed their bodies back to old Mother earth. On their new-made graves were placed sweet flowers, dripping with the dew of love and sweet remembrance these comrades have finished their labors, their last "trip" has been recorded. May their rest be sweet and undisturbed until all meet again in the Great Beyond where angel voices are never hushed.

NAMES OF CARRIERS WITH DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

- F. R. Diamond, carrier No. 1, appointed April, 1891.
- F. W. B. Reynolds, carrier No. 2, appointed July, 1891.
- Robert R. Skinner, carrier No. 3, appointed June, 1896.
- H. A. Saxton, carrier No. 4, appointed April, 1891.
- P. C. Foushee, carrier No. 5, appointed February, 1894.
- W. R. Montague, carrier No. 6, appointed November, 1890.



OFFICERS BLUE GRASS BRANCH, N. A. L. C.

Robt R. Skinner, Secretary

H. A. Saxton, Vice President

S. W. Marrs, Treasurer

Ben Simcox, President

Robt. Oots, Sergeant-at-Arms

S. W. Marrs, carrier No. 7, appointed April, 1891.
 Andrew Scott, carrier No. 8, appointed November, 1891.
 J. B. Irvine, carrier No. 9, appointed April, 1891.
 Robert Oots, carrier No. 10, appointed January, 1894.
 Ben Simcox, carrier No. 11, appointed August, 1892.
 John Snowden, carrier No. 12, appointed June, 1898.
 Nathan Chisholm, carrier No. 13, appointed February, 1899.

SUBSTITUTES.

George B. Holmes, appointed October, 1899.
 C. F. Ward, appointed October, 1900.
 W. S. Anderson, appointed October, 1900.

The officers of Blue Grass Branch 361 of the N. A. L. C. are elected annually. The following named members are the officers for the year 1901:

Ben Simcox, President.
 H. A. Saxton, Vice President.
 Robert R. Skinner, Secretary.
 S. W. Marrs, Treasurer.
 Robert Oots, Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Legislation consists of S. W. Marrs, Robert Skinner, P. C. Foushee.

Auditing Committee consists of John B. Irvine, W. R. Montague, George B. Holmes.

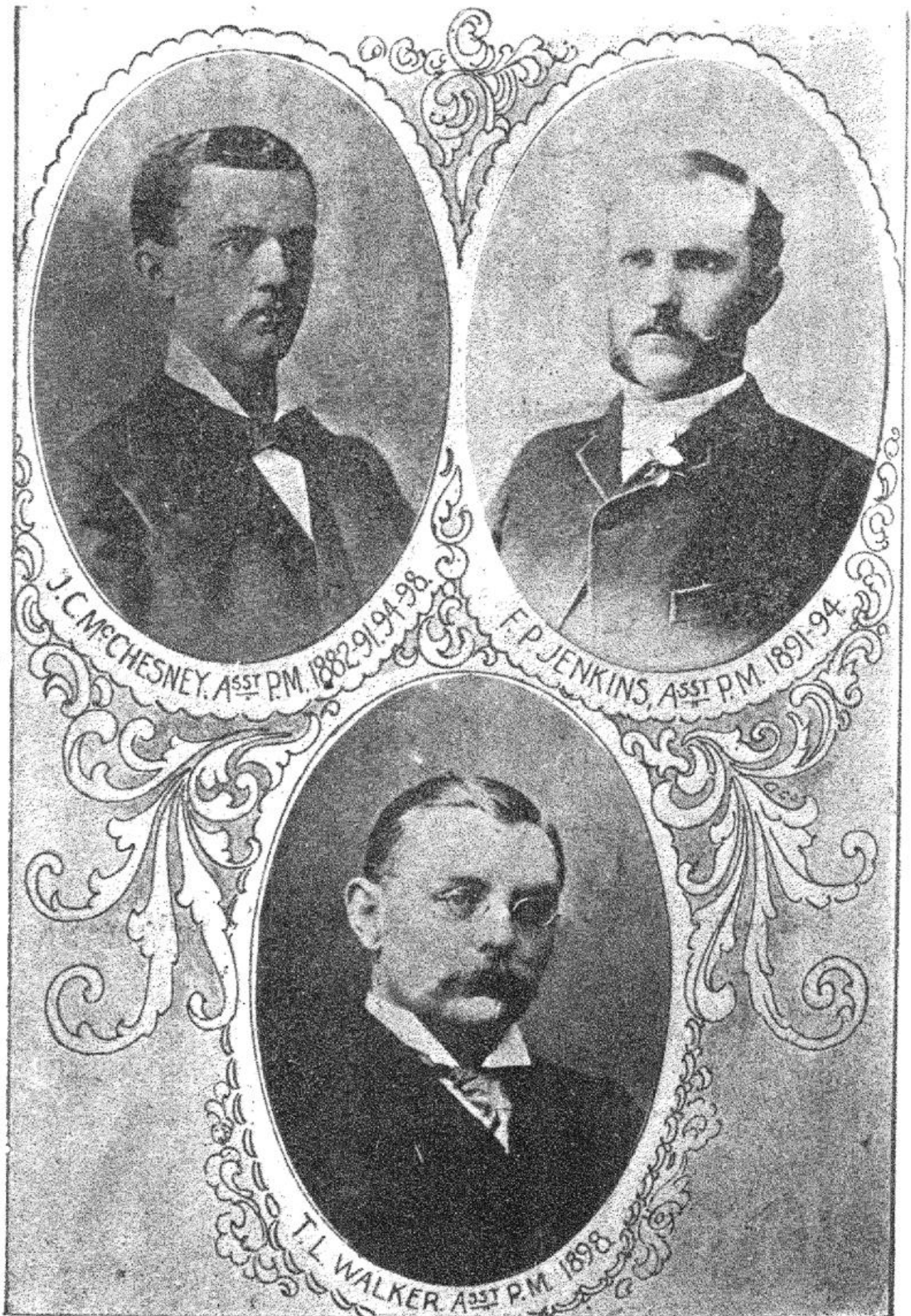
Penalties Prescribed.

For submitting false evidence by publisher as to character of a publication, \$100 to \$500.

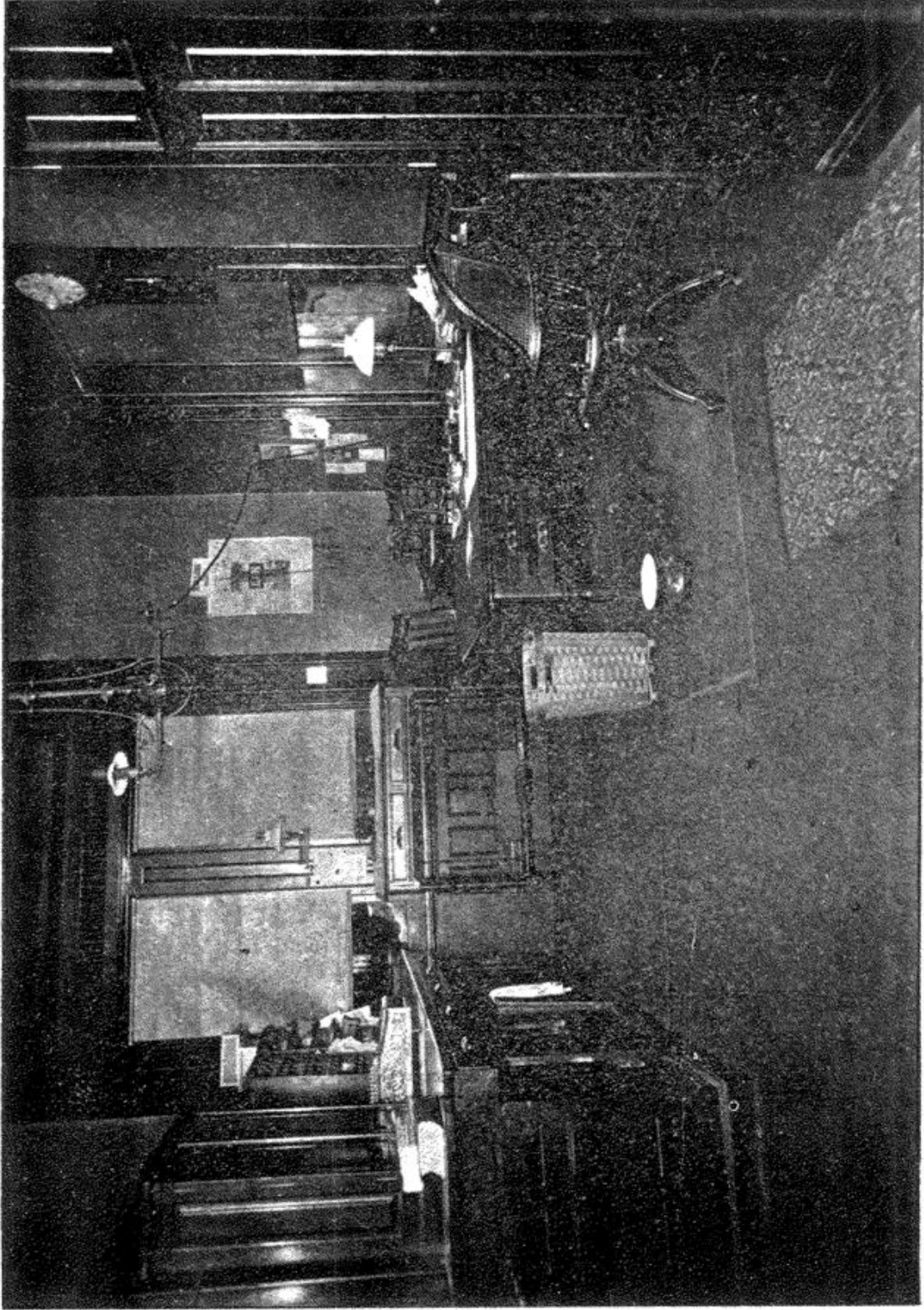
For depositing in, or receiving in the mails, obscene, lewd or lascivious books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, writings, prints, or indecent publications, \$100 to \$5,000, or one to five years' imprisonment, or both.

For depositing in, or receiving by mail, any article intended to prevent conception or procure abortion, or any written or printed card, book, or notice of any kind, giving information where or how such books, etc., may be obtained, \$200 to \$5,000, and one to five years' imprisonment.

For depositing in, or receiving by mail, any letter or package, upon the envelope or postal card upon which in-



GROUP OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS OF LEXINGTON



MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT, LEXINGTON POST-OFFICE



Carriages

Depot Wagons

Surries

Phaetons

Buggies

Road Wagons

Farm Wagons

Bikes

Plows

Harrows, Binders

Mowers

AND ALL KINDS OF

Implements and Field Seeds

FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE

FOR FARM PRODUCE

W. BUSH NELSON

12 Northern Bank Bldg.

decent language is written or printed, \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

For receiving articles stolen from the mails, \$2,000 or five years' imprisonment.

For forgery or counterfeiting money orders, \$5,000 or imprisonment two to five years.

For forgery or counterfeiting postage stamps, dies, etc., \$500 or five years' imprisonment.

For injuring street mailing boxes, \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment one to three years.

For injuring mail matter in street mailing box, \$500 or imprisonment three years.

For embezzlement of letters containing enclosures by postal employes, imprisonment one to five years.

For opening or destroying letters by postal employes, \$500 or imprisonment one year.

For intercepting or secreting letters with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or to pry into the business secrets of another, \$500 or imprisonment one year.

For stealing or fraudulently obtaining mail from the post office, imprisonment one to five years.

For stealing or destroying newspapers from any post office, imprisonment three months.

For robbing carrier, imprisonment five to ten years.

For putting the life of a carrier in jeopardy by use of dangerous weapons, imprisonment for life.

For stealing post office property, \$200 or imprisonment one year.

For injuring mail bags, \$500 or imprisonment three years.

For stealing or forging mail locks or keys, imprisonment ten years.

For breaking into or forcibly entering a post office, \$1,000 or imprisonment five years.

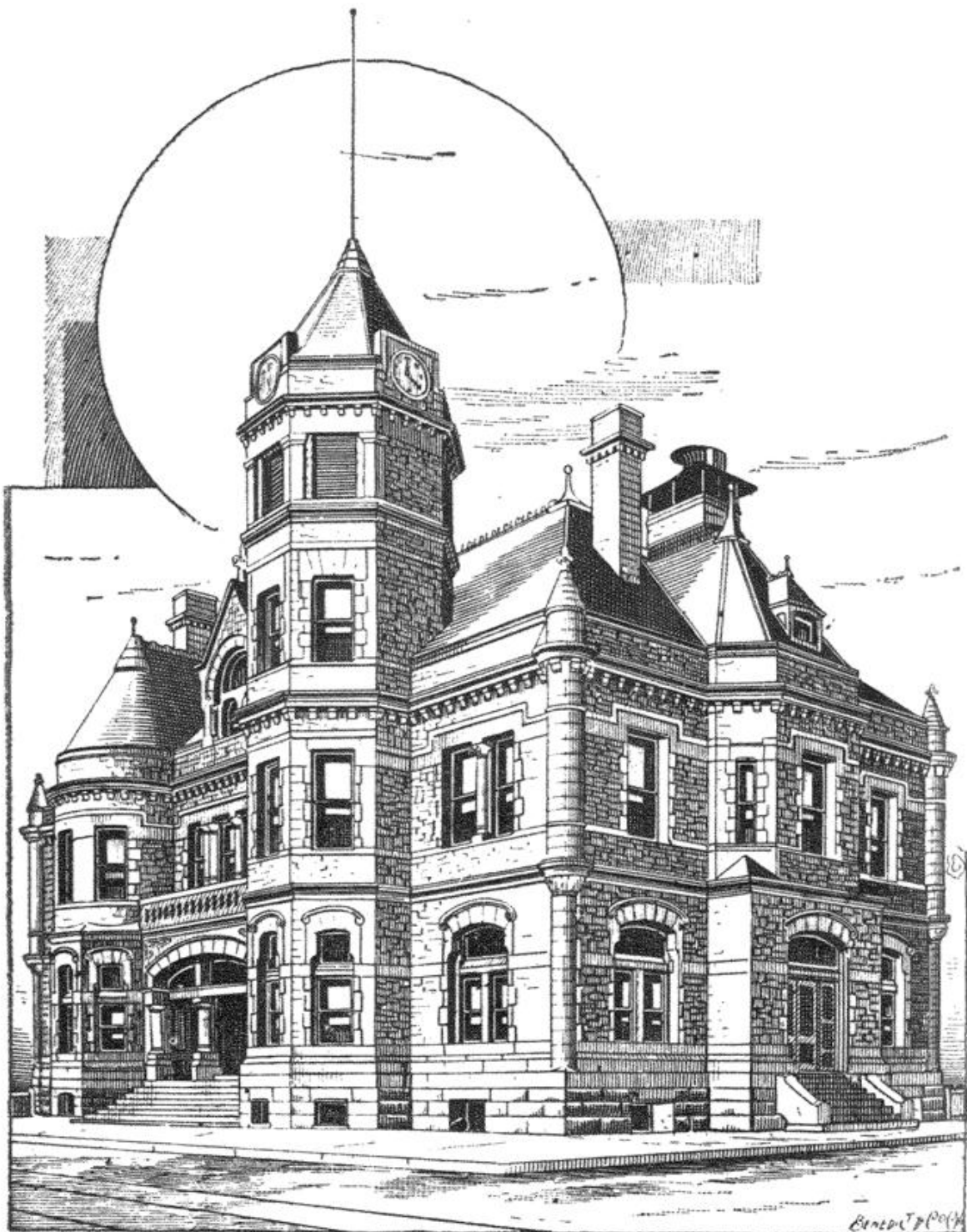
For sending letters through the mails with intent to defraud, \$500 or imprisonment eighteen months.

For unlawfully removing postage stamps from mail matter by employes, \$100 or imprisonment six months.

For using postage stamps which have already been once used in payment of postage, imprisonment three years.

For removing or attempting to remove the cancellation marks from a postage stamp, \$500 or imprisonment one year.

For sending through the mails proposals to furnish counterfeit money, etc., \$500 or imprisonment eighteen months.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, LEXINGTON POST OFFICE

COAL

LIME

BUFORD GRAVES

Sewer Pipe

Fire Clay Goods

Concrete Paving

222 EAST MAIN

BOTH PHONES 975

SAND

CEMENT

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

Chinn & Todd

10 and 12 North Upper Sts.

Largest Dry Goods Store in
Lexington

We Don't Carry
the Mail

But we do carry a Large Line of

Ready-made Garments

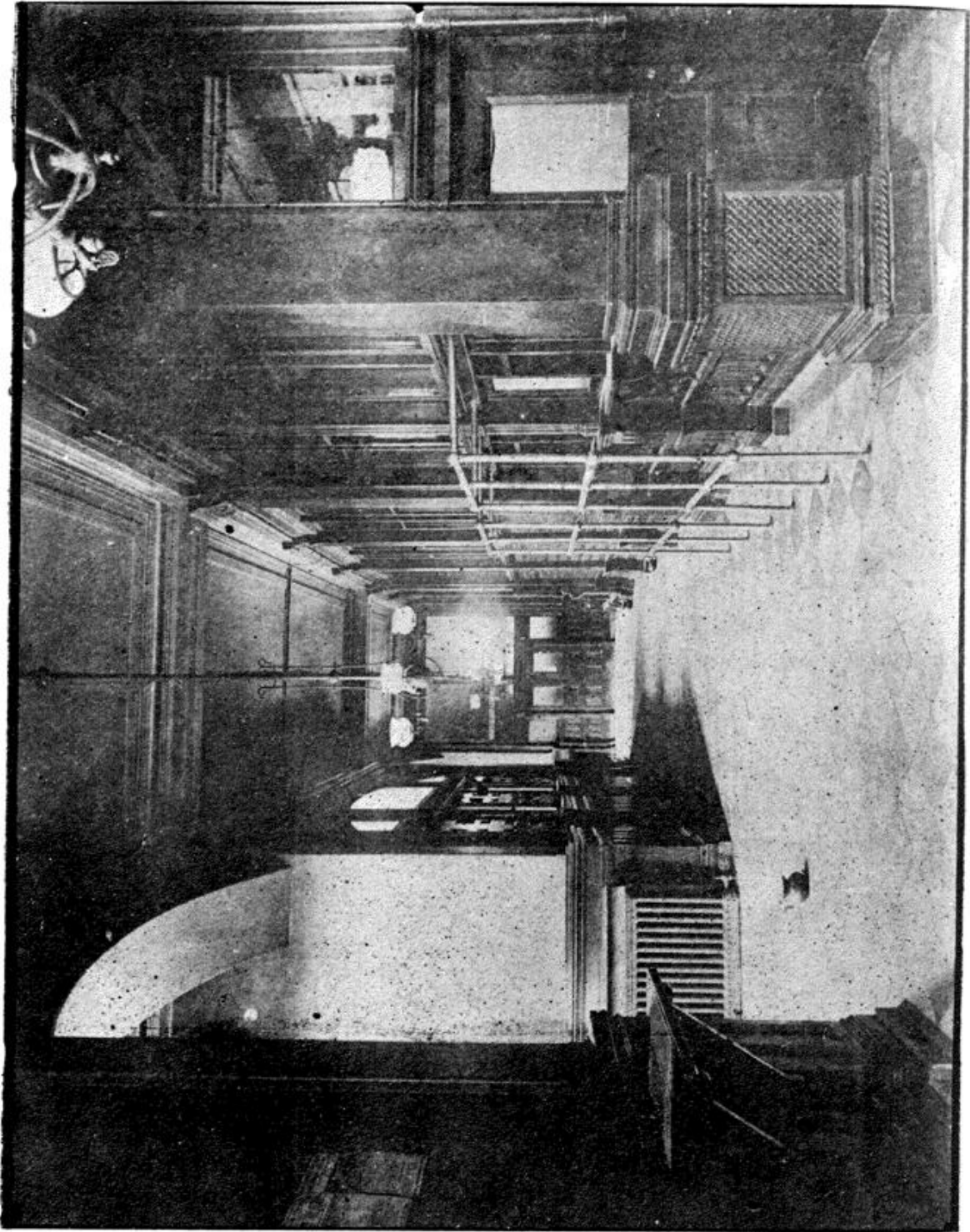
Cloaks, Dry Goods, etc.

And our prices are like our Uncle Samuel's'
—the same to everybody.

A look will cost you nothing at

T. J. PILCHER & CO.'S

7 WEST MAIN STREET



CORRIDOR—POST OFFICE

The United States Mutual Investment Co.

Incorporated



Offers a Safe and Profitable Investment

Total business written in 28 months \$13,850,650.20.

Total amount paid to coupon holders in 28 months

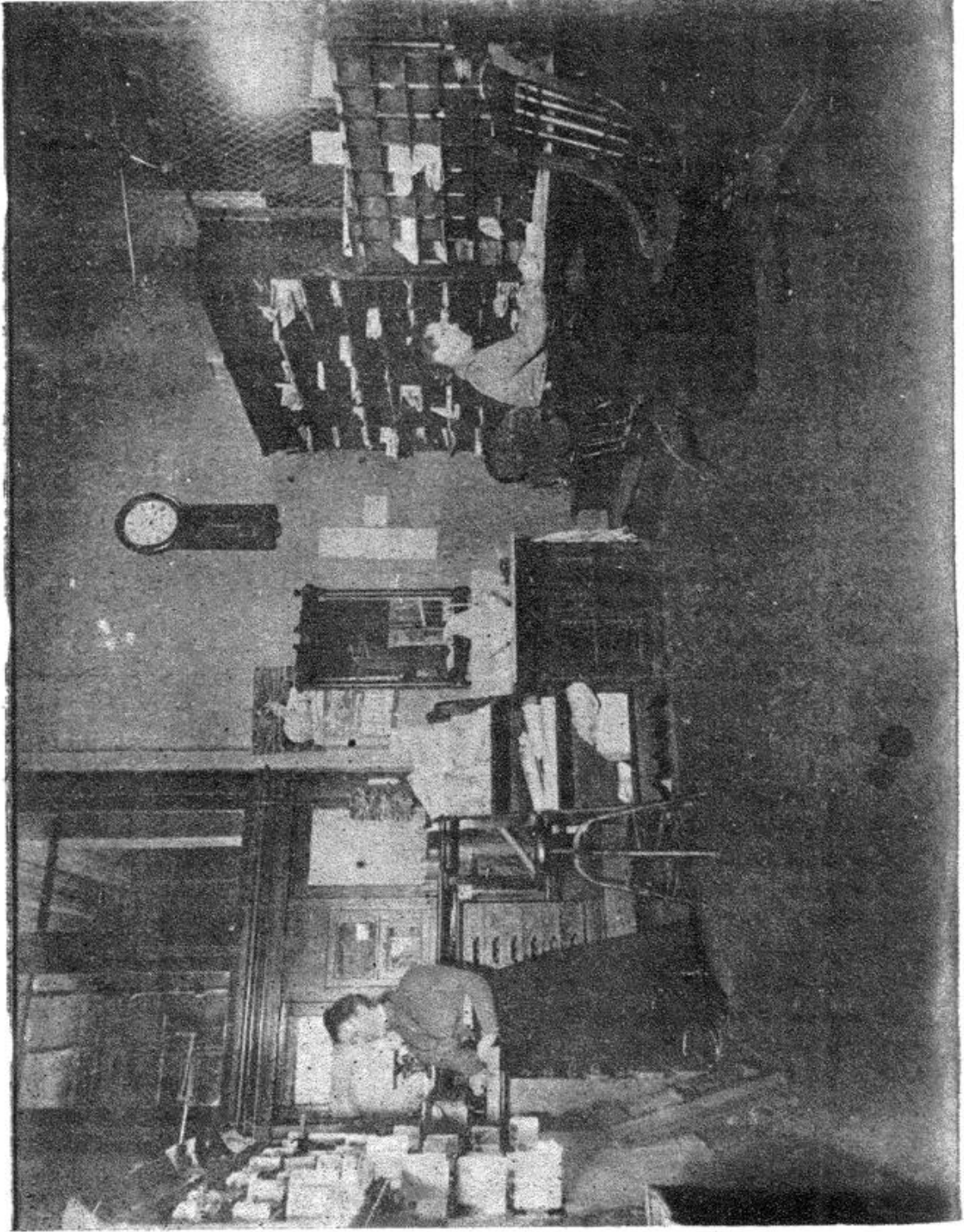
\$231,272.20.

Reserve Fund to April 30, 1901 \$122,029.81.

Our Plan has been Approved by the Postal
Authorities.

For further information address

GEORGE COPLAND, Secretary,
W. S. LYNE, Assistant Secretary,
Northern Bank Building.



stamp and general delivery department

A. T. THOMPSON

**Livery, Sale
and Feed Stable**

Phone 149

53 N. Broadway

Nice Carriages and Single Rigs

Always on Hand at Reasonable Rates

THOS. H. CLAY REAL ESTATE BROKER

23 EAST SHORT STREET

LEXINGTON, KY.

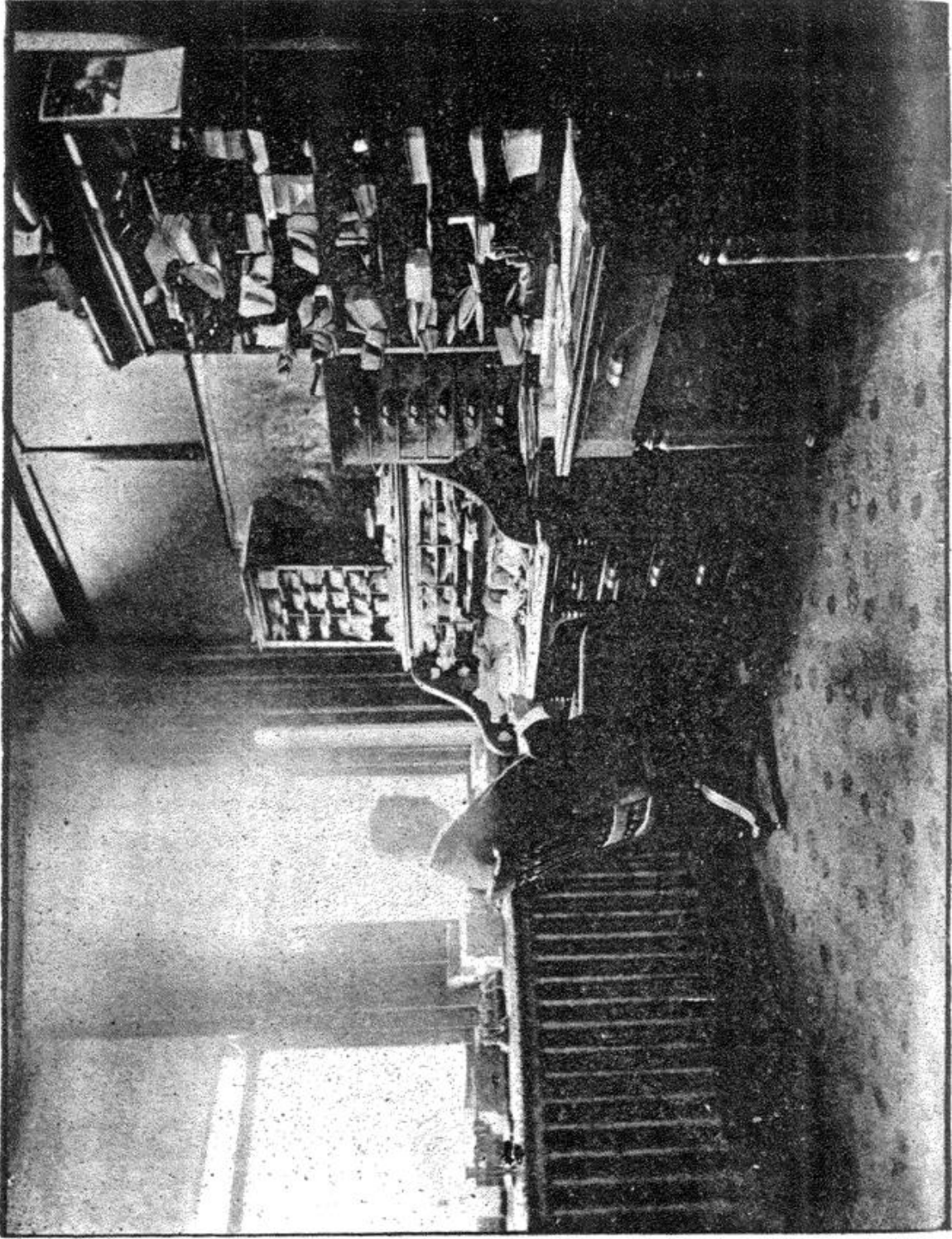
Has listed upon his books excellent properties of all kinds; business houses in the city; city and suburban residences; and blue grass farms of small and of great acreage.

W. R. MILWARD

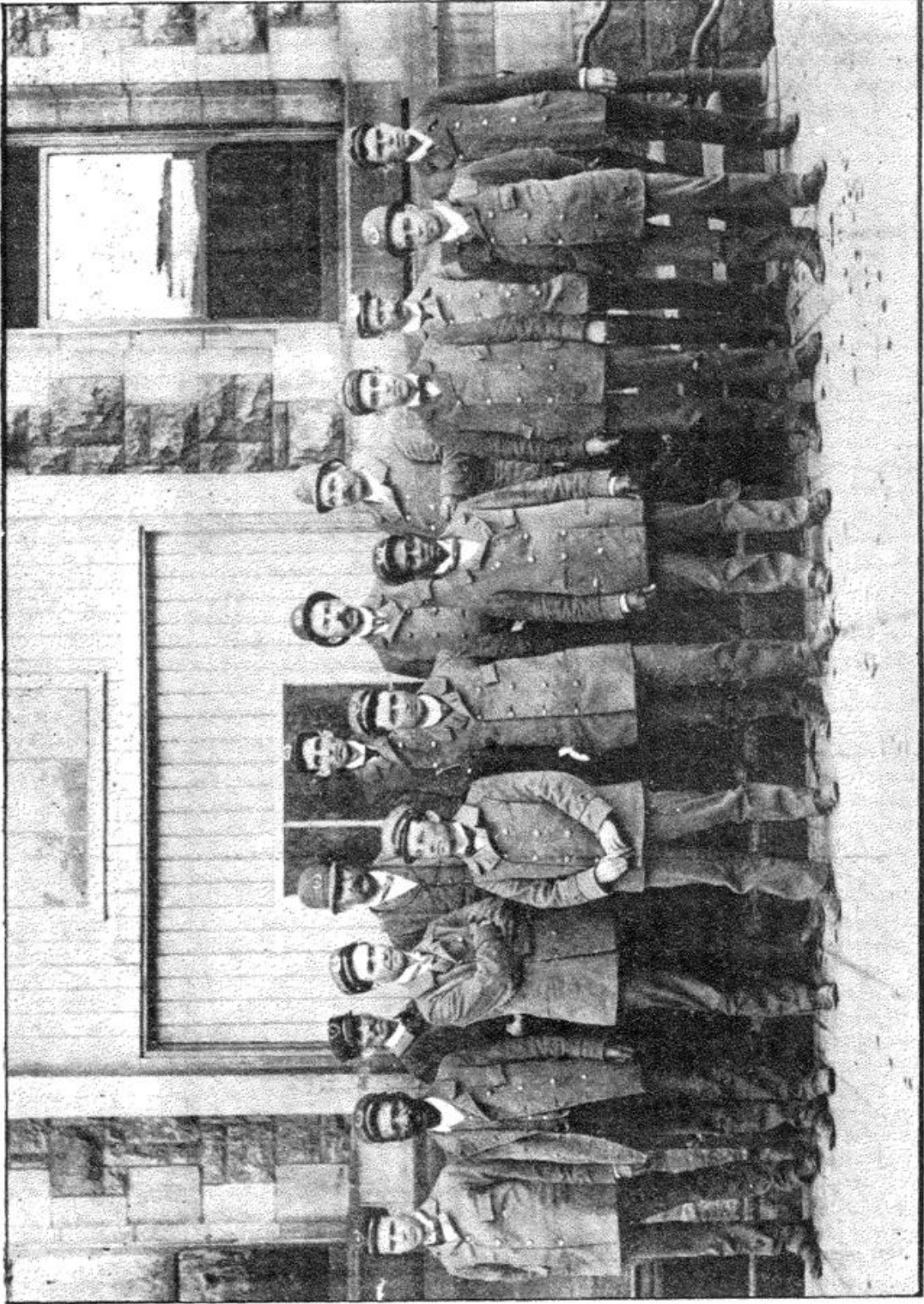
9 EAST SHORT STREET

Household Goods 


 Moved and Stored



Office Superintendent of Carriers H. C. Swift



LETTER CARRIERS, LEXINGTON POST OFFICE



R. A. DOWNING, Prest.
C. W. MAY, Vice Prest.

L. E. PEARCE, Secretary
THOS A. COMBS, Treas.

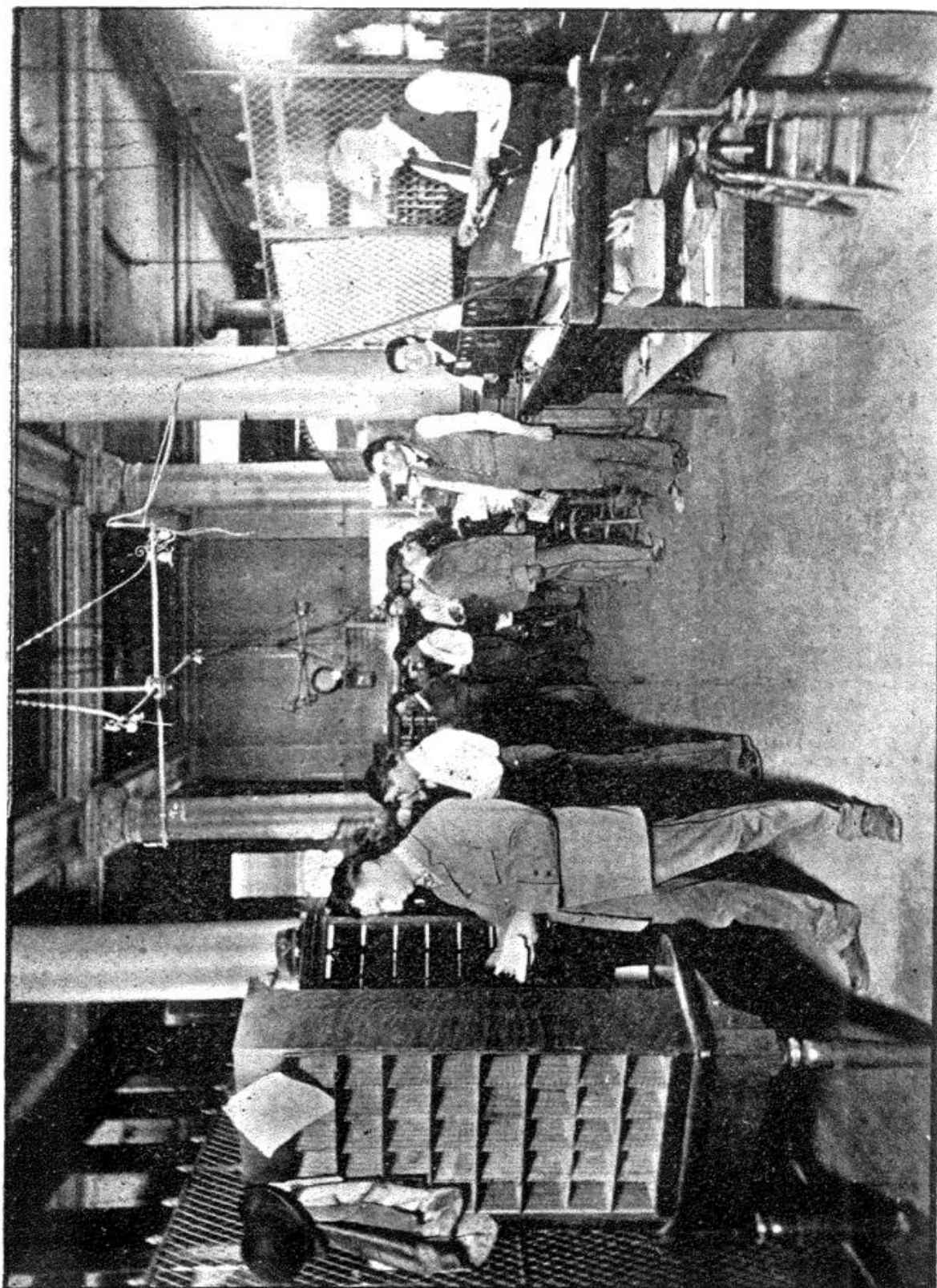
The Home Investment Company

We make by business invest-
ments the profit we agree to
pay to investors.

Call for particulars.

28½ EAST MAIN





LETTER CARRIERS ASSORTING MAIL FOR DELIVERY ON THE ROUTES

Williamson & Son,

Lumber

Contractors and Builders

Phone 110

ROBERTSON & WEITZEL

DRUGGISTS

Physicians' and Surgeons' Supplies

Corner Main and Limestone Sts.,

LEXINGTON, KY.

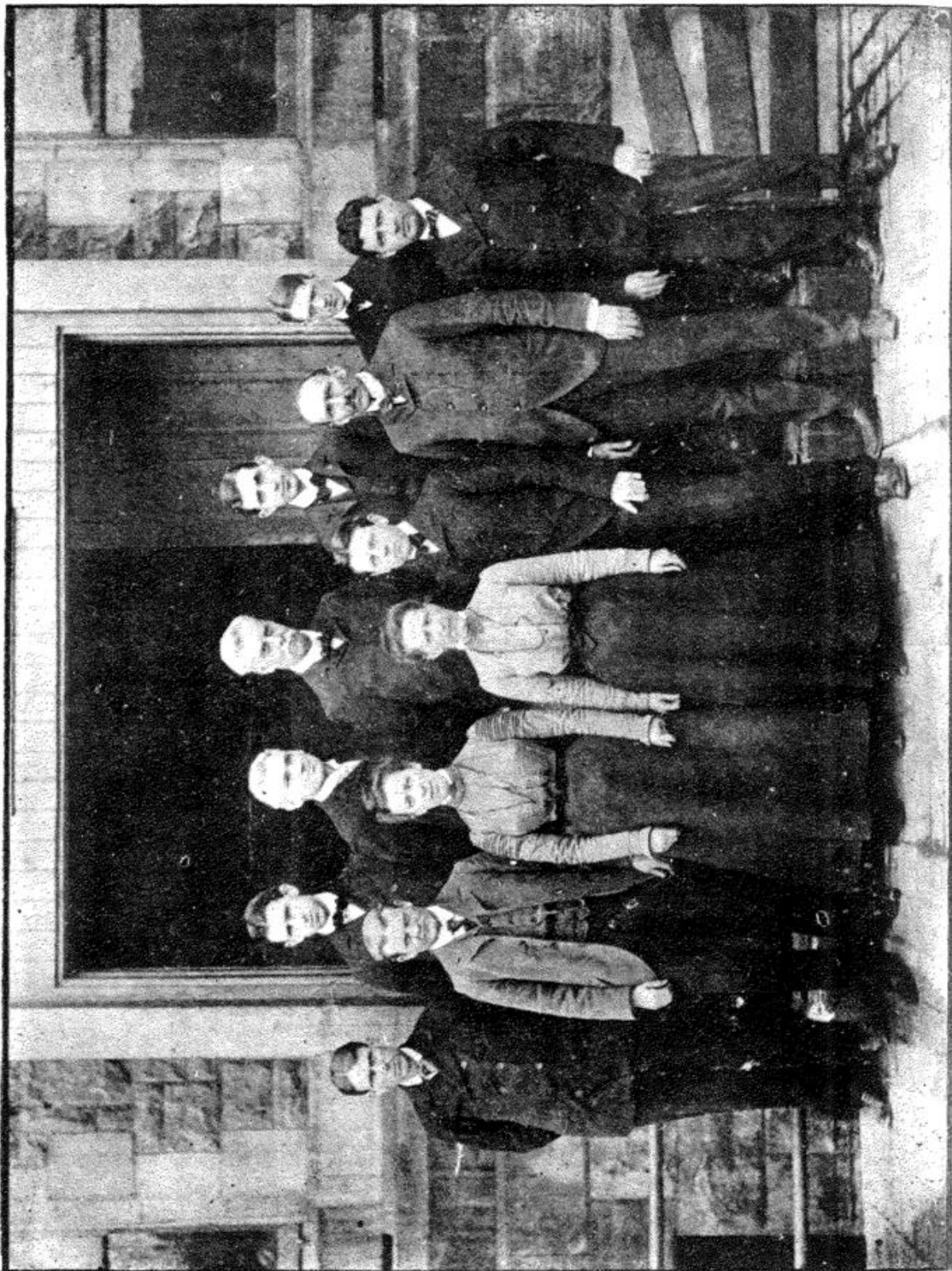
GEORGE LAND

Coal, Lime

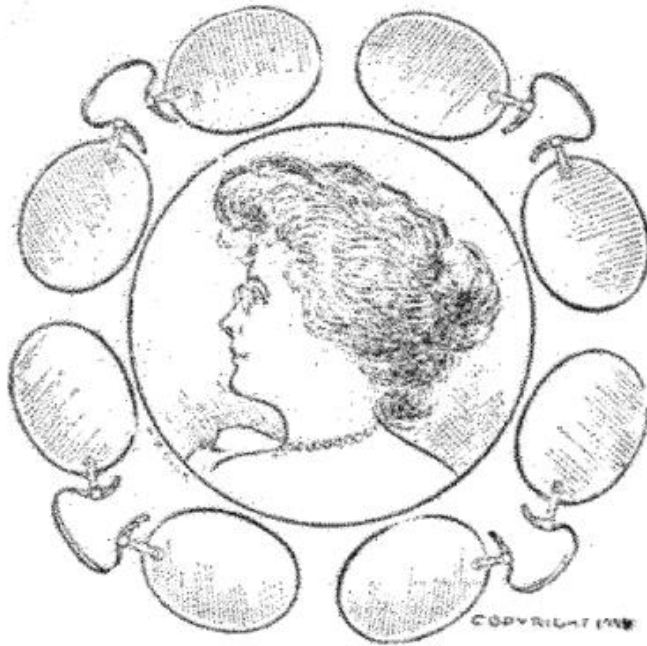
Sand, Cement

154 East Main

Get his prices before you buy.



CLERKS, LEXINGTON POST OFFICE



Are You Troubled

With the Least
Impairment of the
Eyesight

As you value your well being, don't neglect it. We are in position to supply aids for weak eyes, to follow your oculist's ad-

vice, to fill your oculist's prescription. Briefly put, we help weak and defective eyes to fulfill their normal functions at moderate cost.

KING & METZGER

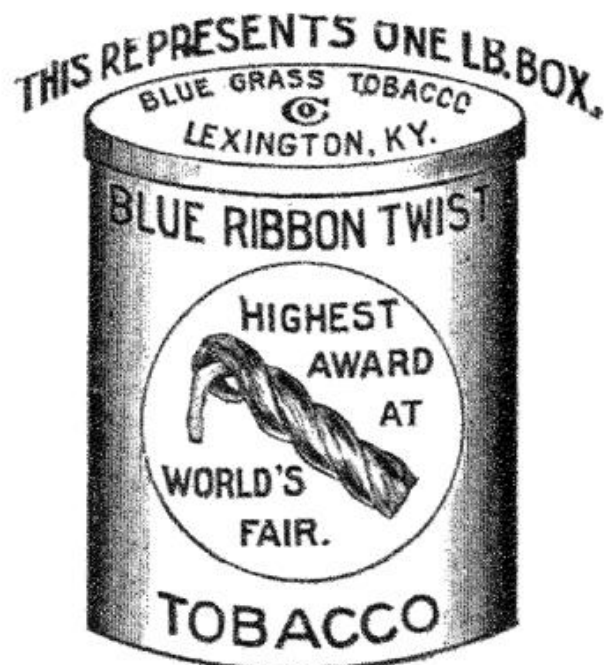
63 EAST MAIN STREET

The Mail Carriers

Employes and Managers
of the post office that chew
tobacco chew

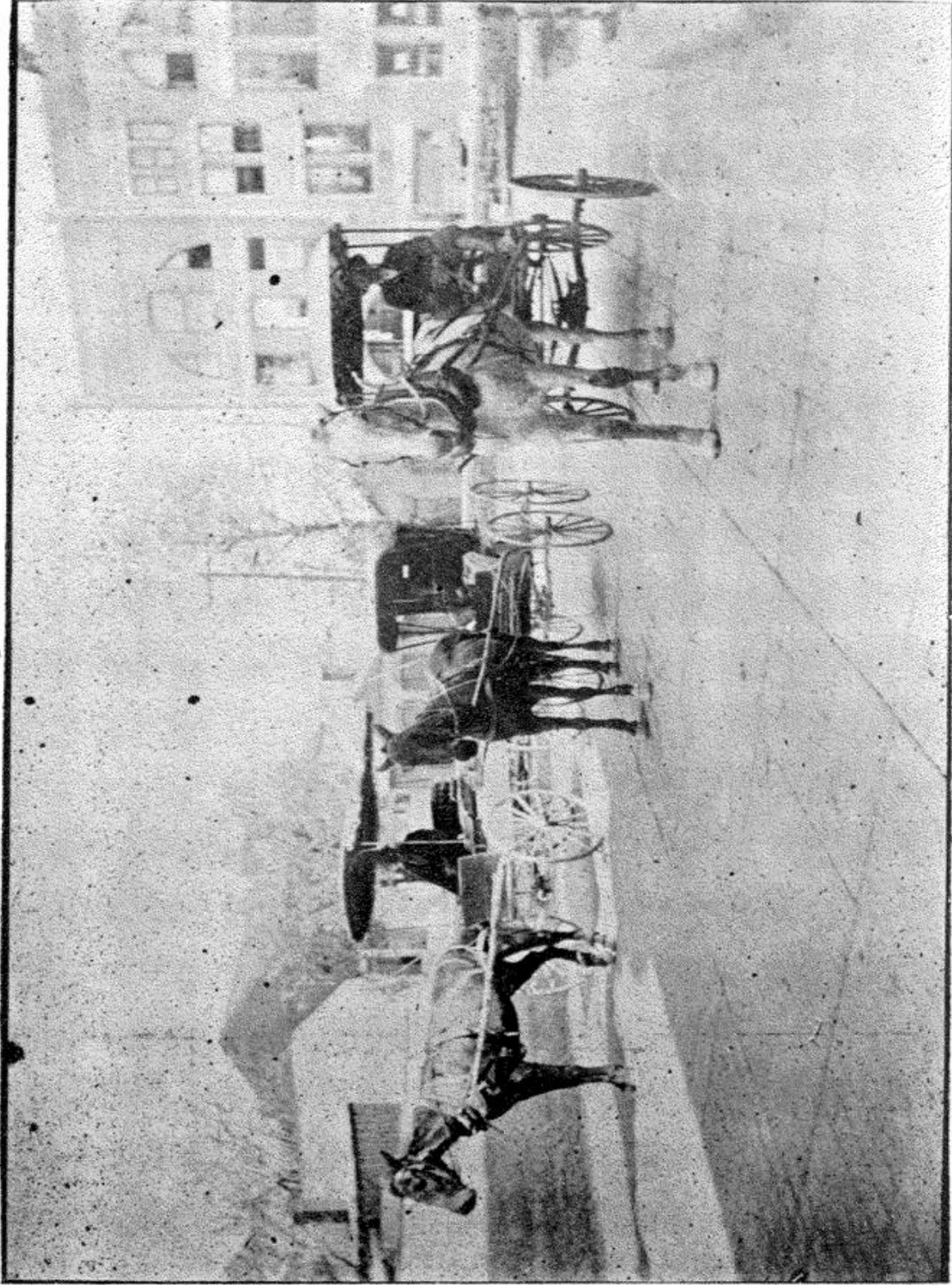
Blue Ribben Twist

and each one of them wears
suspended to his watch
chain one of our gold
watch charms, which we
furnish to them free upon
application.



BLUE GRASS TOBACCO COMPANY

JNO. D. WALKER, President



THE PASSING OF THE MAIL MESSENGERS ON THE STAR ROUTES—THE LAST OF THEIR KIND

Fechheimer Bros. Co

HIGH GRADE

Uniforms

Of Every Description

CINCINNATI, O.

C. F. BROWER

MARKHAM MILLER

C. F. BROWER & CO.

Carpets, Furniture

Wall Papers ↪

Draperies, Wood Mantels

Art Goods



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Postmaster at Lexington twenty-seven years

[Cut made from a photograph of an old portrait in oil]

G. C. LOGAN

R. S. LOGAN

J. M. HAGGIN

LOGAN BROS. & HAGGIN

DEALERS IN

Grain and Hemp

Office 21 Cheapside Telephone 237

Elevator East Third St. 150,000 capacity Phone 199

We have the largest Elevator in Central Kentucky, and will buy your Wheat or store it on reasonable terms.

Call and see us at our office on Cheapside or at Elevator on East Third street, where we pay market price for Wheat, Corn, Hemp, etc.

R. J. McMICHAEL

W. H. McCORKLE

CASH HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 1855

McMichael & McCorkle

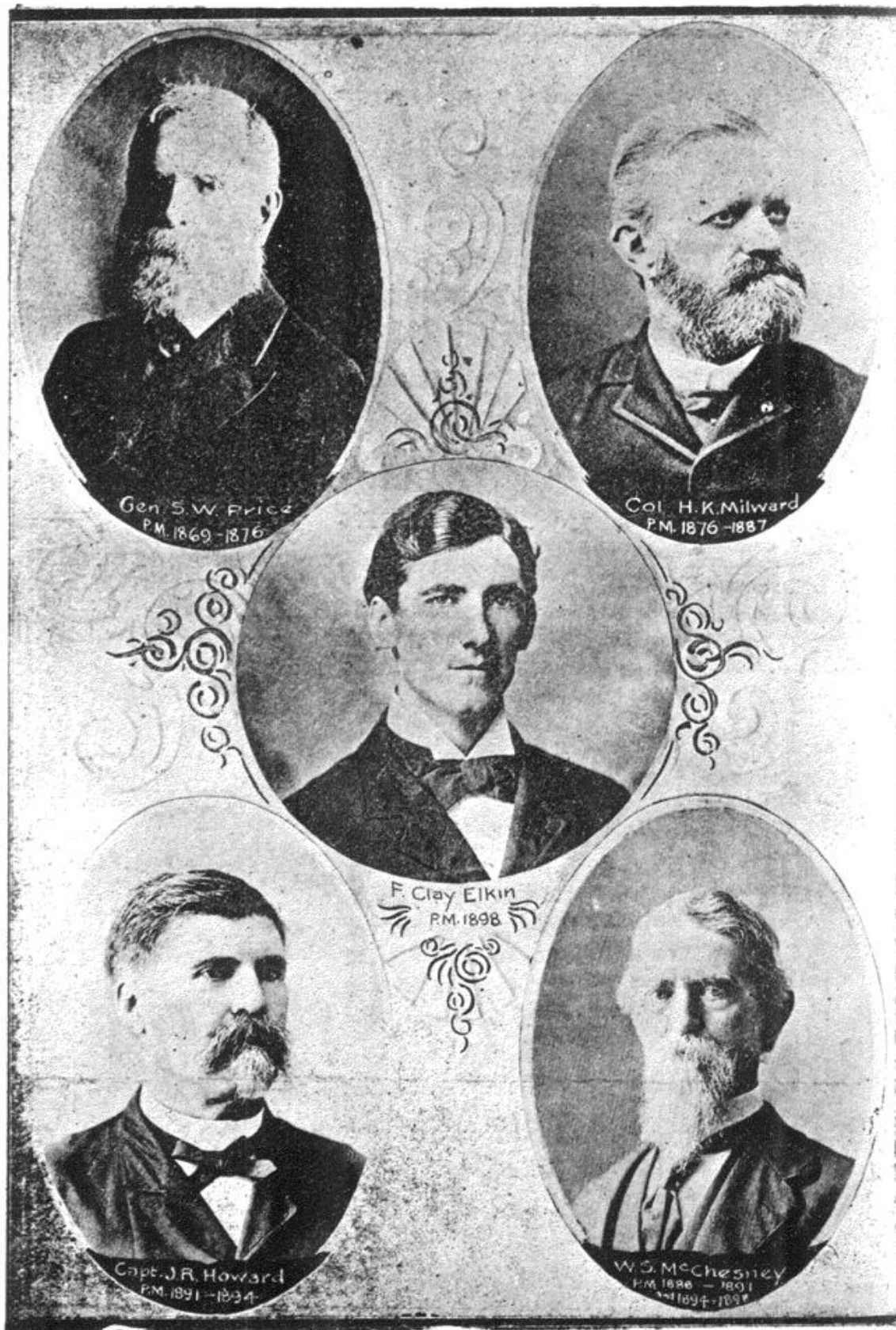
Wholesale and Retail

Dry Goods and Notions

17 West Main Street

Telephone 182

Lexington, Ky.



Gen. S.W. Price
P.M. 1869-1876

Col. H.K. Milward
P.M. 1876-1887

F. Clay Elkin
P.M. 1898

Capt. J.R. Howard
P.M. 1891-1894

W.S. Mcchesney
P.M. 1886-1891
and 1894-1897

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Equitable Redemption

COMPANY

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E. L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President
THOS. F. KELLY, Treasurer
A. P. GOODING, JR., Secretary and Manager

Contract Approved by Post Office
Department at Washington

Office 59 East Short St.

Lexington, Ky.

Shouse & Looney

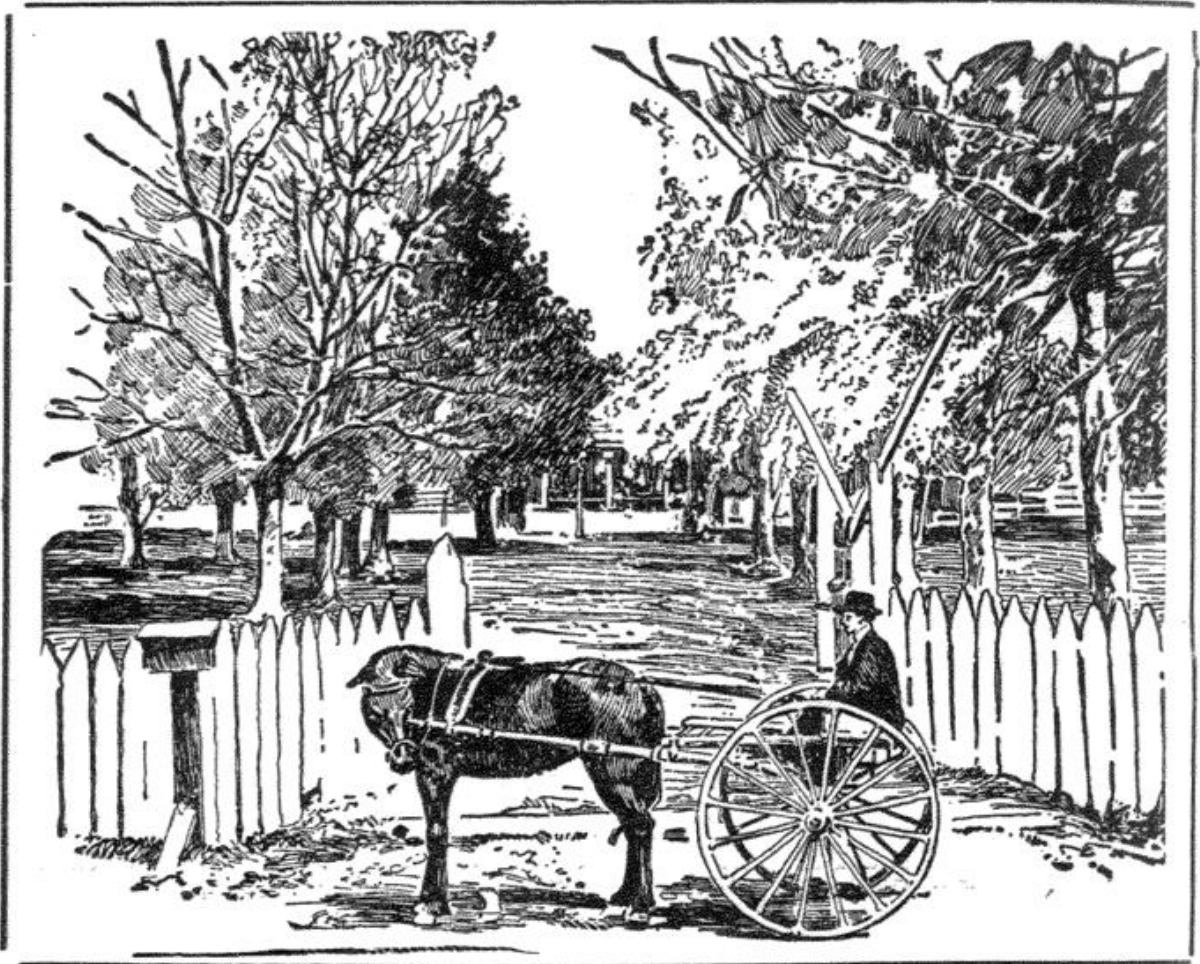
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Vegetables

Main and Deweese Sts.

Lexington, Ky.

Telephone 456



RURAL CARRIER DELIVERING MAIL ON HIS ROUTE

Dr. W. O. SWEENY

T. N. McCLELLAND

SWEENY & M'CLELLAND

Coal and Kindling

**OLD LEE ANTHRACITE, JELICO, VIRGINIA
and KENTUCKY COALS**

268 EAST MAIN STREET

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BEST QUALITY

LOWEST PRICES

OLD RELIABLE

Lumber Yard

**BUILDING LUMBER, SHINGLES
FENCING, ETC.**

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

WM. CURRAN

Cor Barr and Limestone
Phones 103



**BUILDING NORTH-EAST CORNER MAIN AND LIMESTONE, IN WHICH
POST OFFICE WAS LOCATED 1855 TO 1861**

DODGE & SLADE
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
BROKERS...

29 EAST SHORT

DR. J. H. WOOD

DENTIST

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LEXINGTON, KY.

HOURS 8.30 TO 5.30

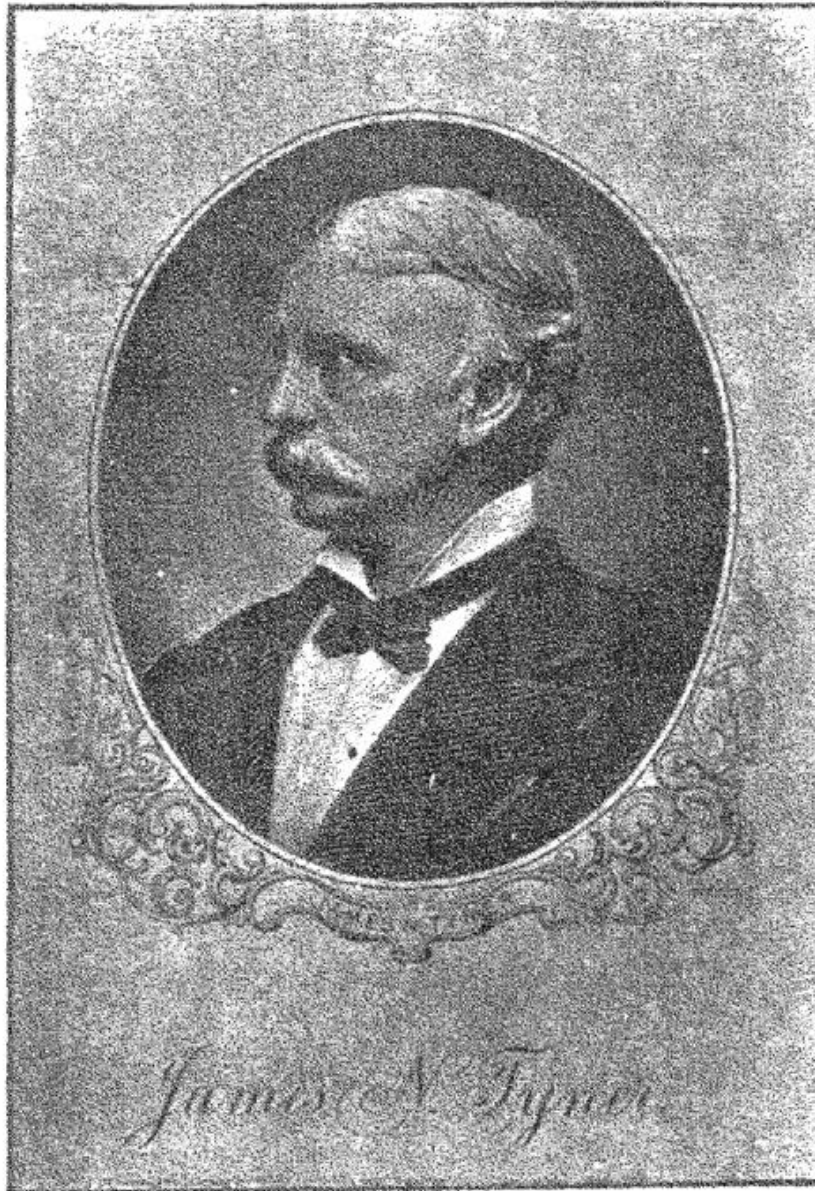
A. C. Conway

fashionable Dressmaking

134 West Second St.

Lexington, Ky.

Your Patronage Solicited



JAMES N. TYNER

Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department

Among the financial institutions of the city of Lexington are a number of investment companies operating what is known as the bond investment scheme. The Post Office Department, through the office of Assistant Attorney General, James M. Tyner, investigated the plans of these companies recently and passed upon the legality of the same, and admitted their literature to the mails, as it was decided that they were not conducting lottery schemes.

Lexington Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

LEXINGTON, FAYETTE CO. KY 4 25-01.

The National Weekly Invest Co .

Lexington, Kentucky.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the authority on this day received by me from the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, I am instructed to advise you that this office will accept for mailing all matter relating to your new plan of business submitted to the Department by you in your communication of the 9th of April.

Very respectfully,

J. Clayton
POSTMASTER.



O. T. HOLLOWAY
Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Fifth Division
Headquarters Cincinnati, O.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.

AGENTS FOR LADIES'

"Royal" Shirt Waists

12 East Main Street

Opposite Street Car Centre

JAMES RUMSEY WAGON MAKER AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Oldest and best equipped shop in central Kentucky. Once a customer always a customer.

126 East Short Street

Lexington, Ky.

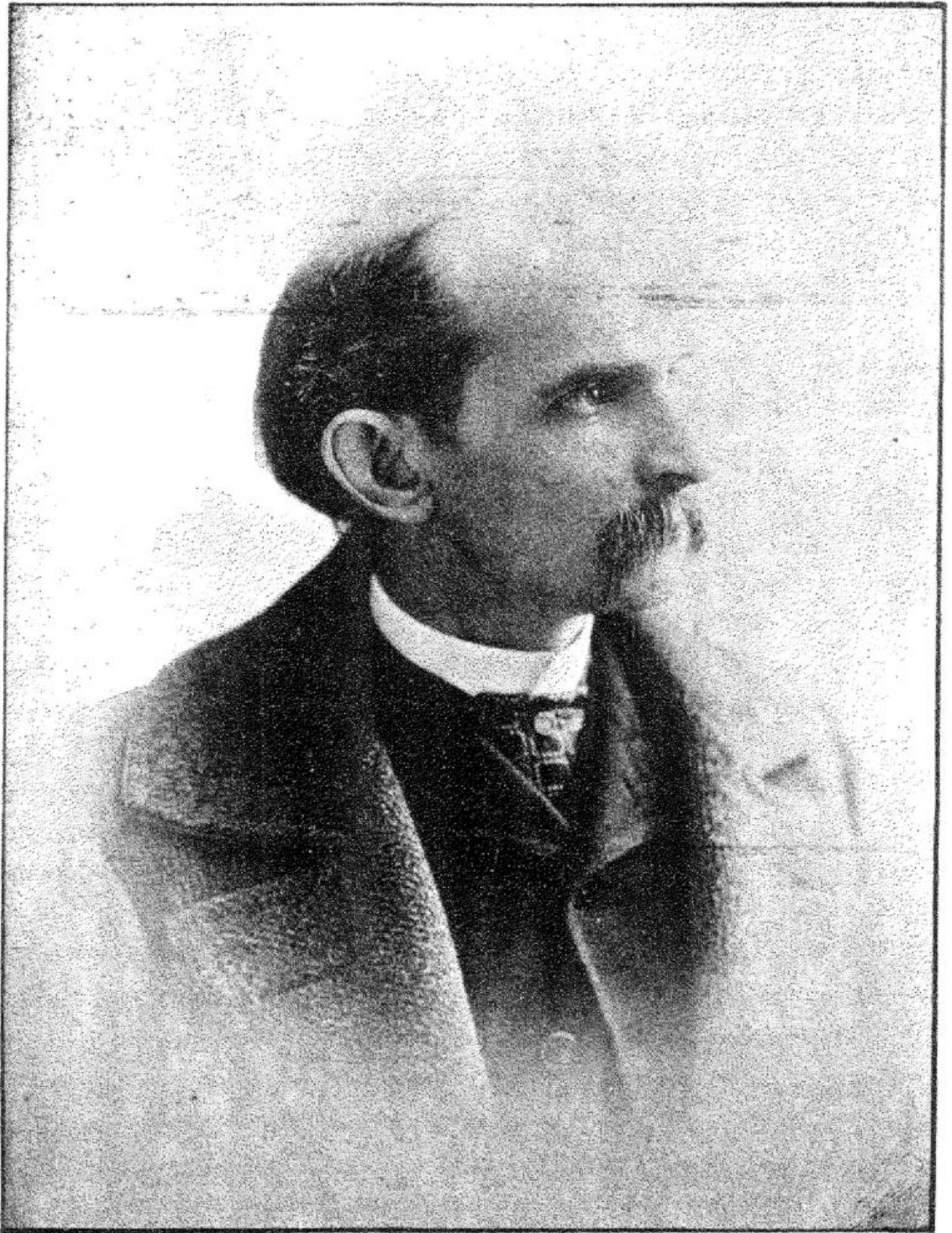
T. B. WOOD

Druggist

Prescriptions a Specialty

Proprietor of the Great Dyspepsia Remedy SANSPEP

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HARRY B. JENKS
Clerk Railway Mail Service for Kentucky. Headquarters at Louisville

The Racket Store

3 Big Stores in 1

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes

J. D. PURCELL

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**The Largest
and Most Complete**

Drug Store

In Central Kentucky

McADAMS & MORFORD

Corner Main and Upper

E. BITTERMAN & SON

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Sheet Metal Work Slate and Tin Roofing

Ornamental Galvanized Iron Work

A SPECIALTY

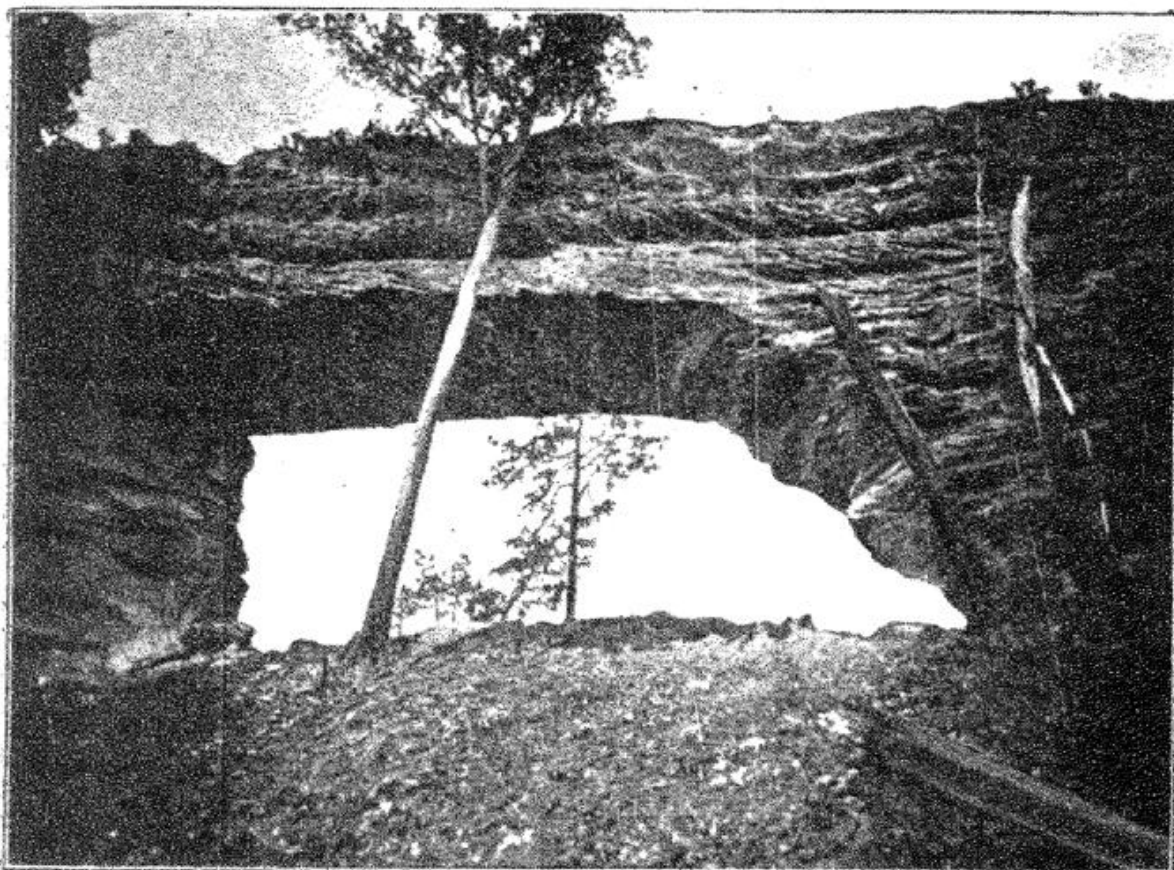
Estimates furnished upon application

80 West Main Street

Lexington, Ky.



W. J. VICKERY, POST OFFICE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
Headquarters Cincinnati, O.



Lexington & Eastern RAILWAY

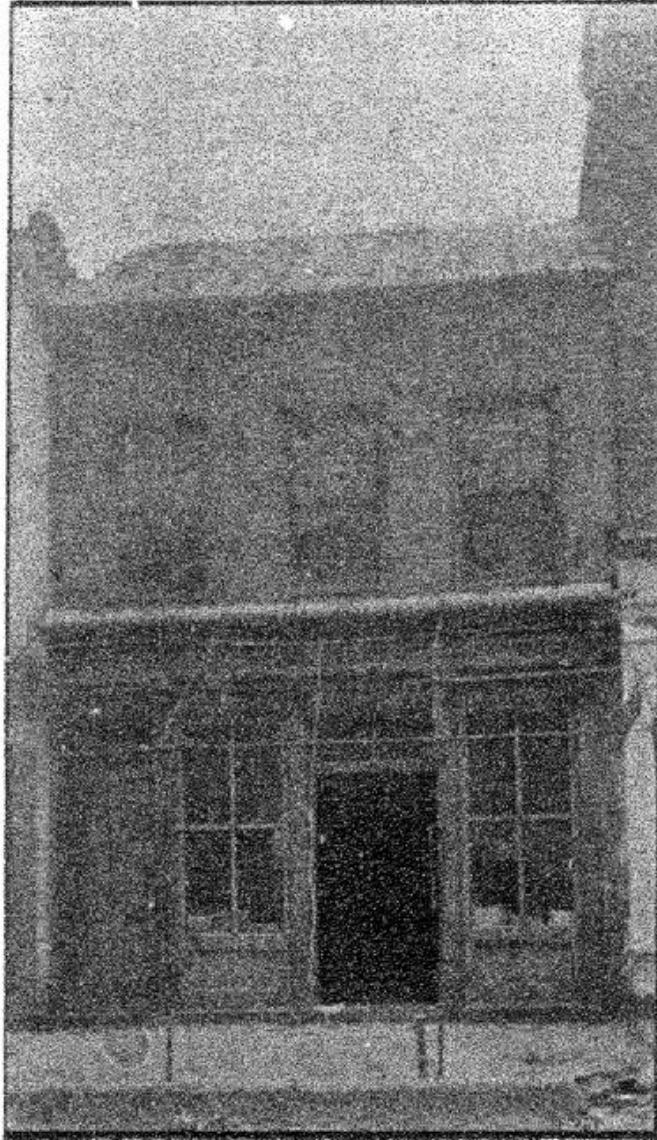
The scenic route and gateway to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Famous for their rich mineral deposits and valuable timber supply.

Double daily service between Lexington, Jackson, Winchester, L. and E. Junction, Clay City, Stanton, Natural Bridge, famous for its rugged cliffs, picturesque scenery, Torrent, the beautiful summer resort and home of hay fever sufferers, Beattyville Junction, connection with L. and A. Ry. for Beattyville.

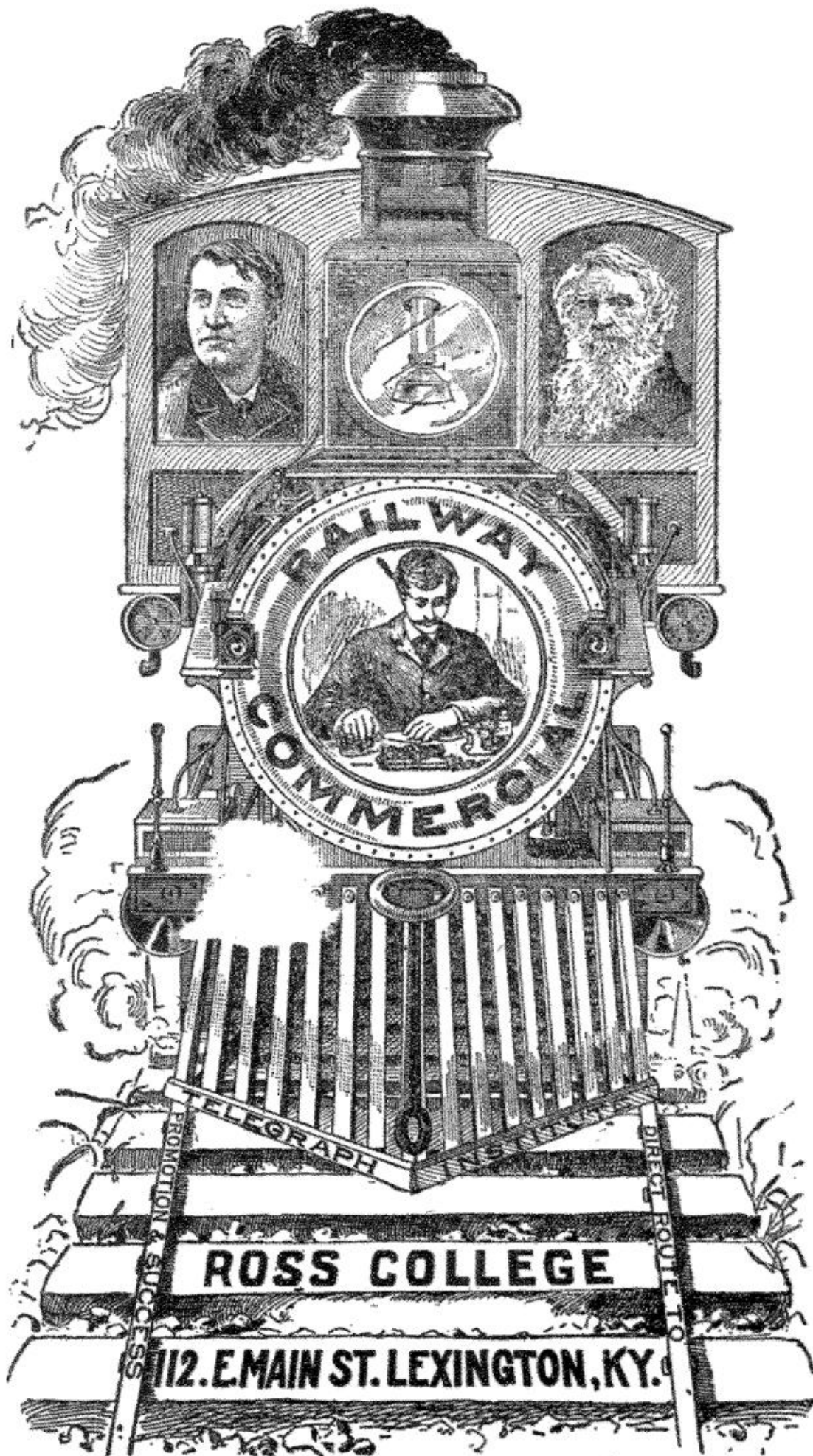
Illustrated literature to be had by applying to

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Soliciting Agent.

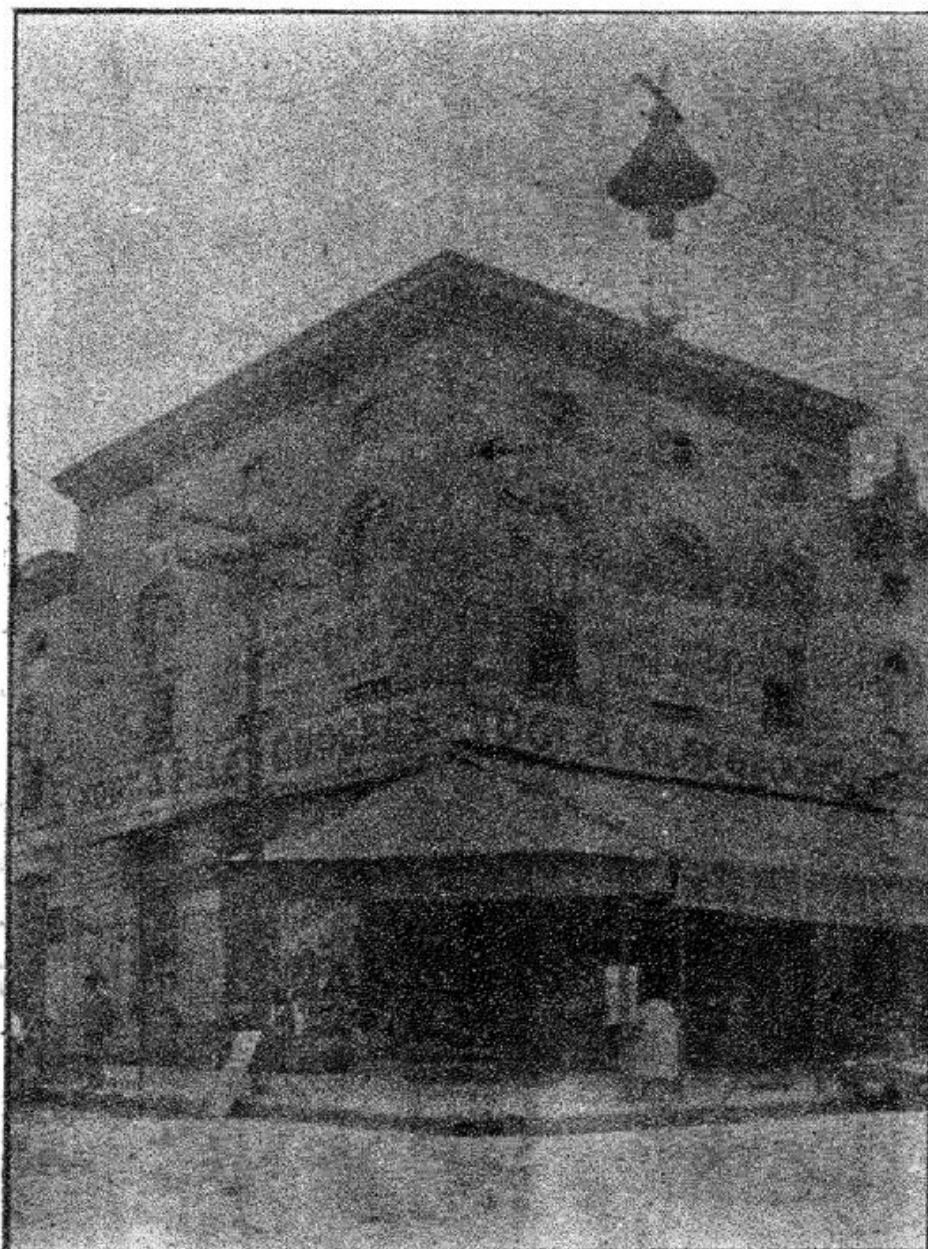
CHAS. SCOTT,
General Passenger Agent.



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In which the Post Office was located from 1828 to 1855



The only Telegraph School in the South. Write for Catalogue.



BUILDING CORNER BROADWAY AND SHORT STREETS

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The School of Phonography

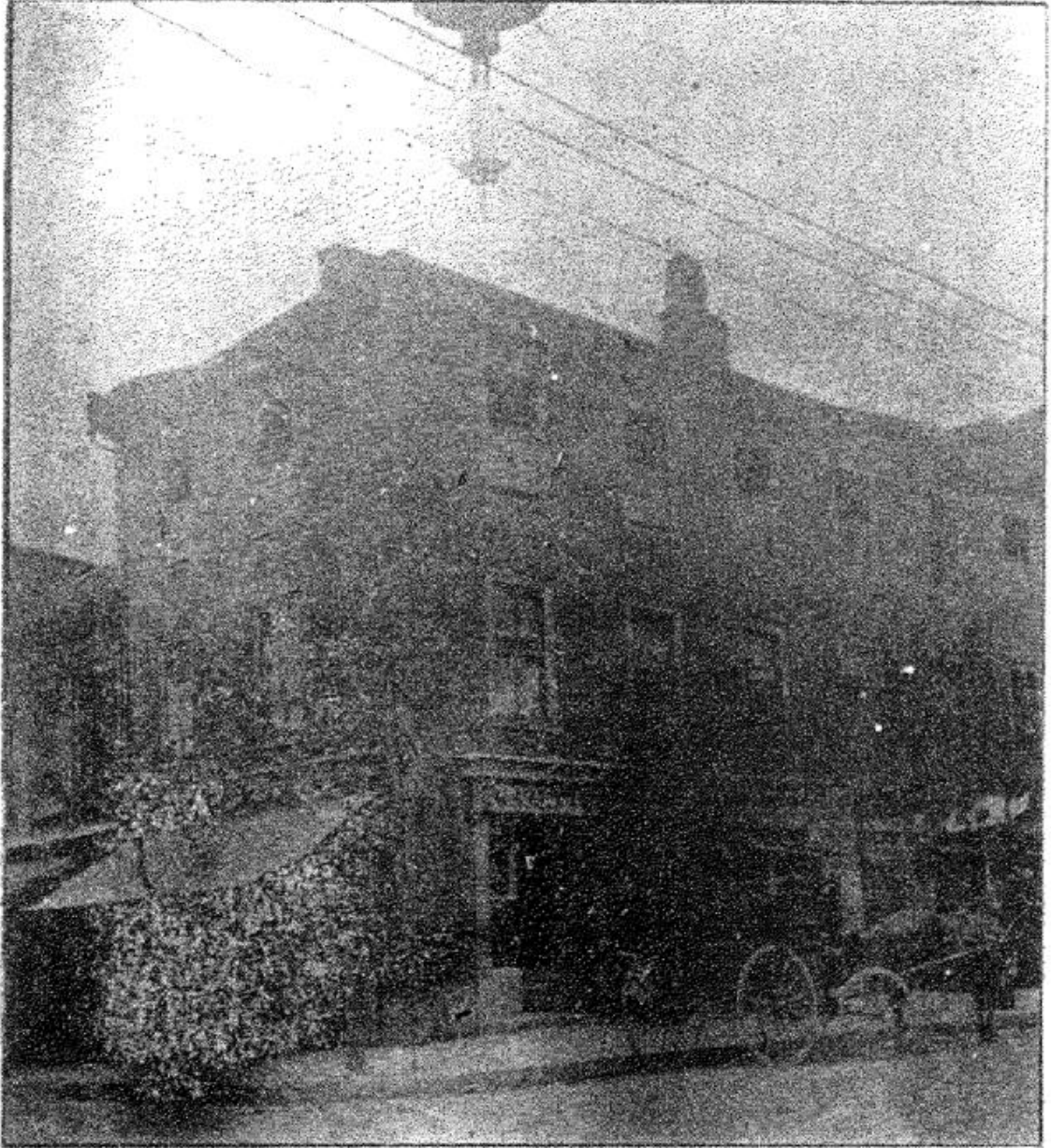
M. E. MILLIKAN

Principal

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Telephone 846

Northern Bank Building, Lexington, Ky.



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In which the Post Office was located from 1861 to 1874

"WE FIT THE HARD TO FIT"

For Economy in
Buying Clothes 

COME TO

Walby & Slade

Popular Price
Merchant Tailors

There is style, service and satisfaction in every garment. They embody the maximum of quality with the minimum of price.

Swell Tailoring

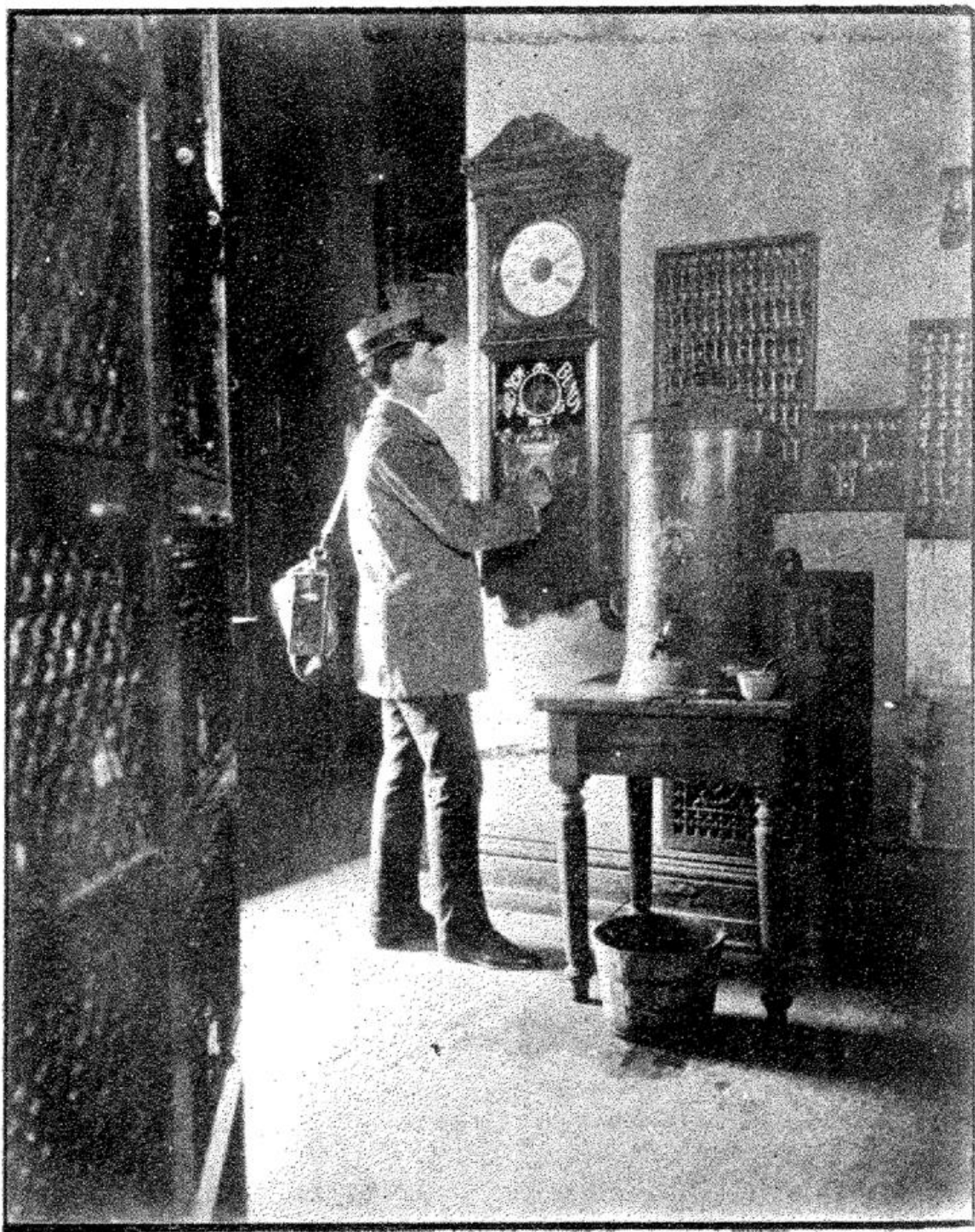
Perfect in Fit, Correct in Style, Durable in Wear,
Faultlessly Tailored and Guaranteed.

Once a customer, always a customer

Prices that defy competition

69 EAST MAIN STREET

Lexington, Ky.



LETTER CARRIER "RINGING BUNDY"



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
CREAM FLOUR

**AND ENCOURAGE A HOME
INDUSTRY**

EVERY SACK GUARANTEED TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

If you are not using our Flour, buy a sack of

Lexington Roller Mills Co.'s Flour

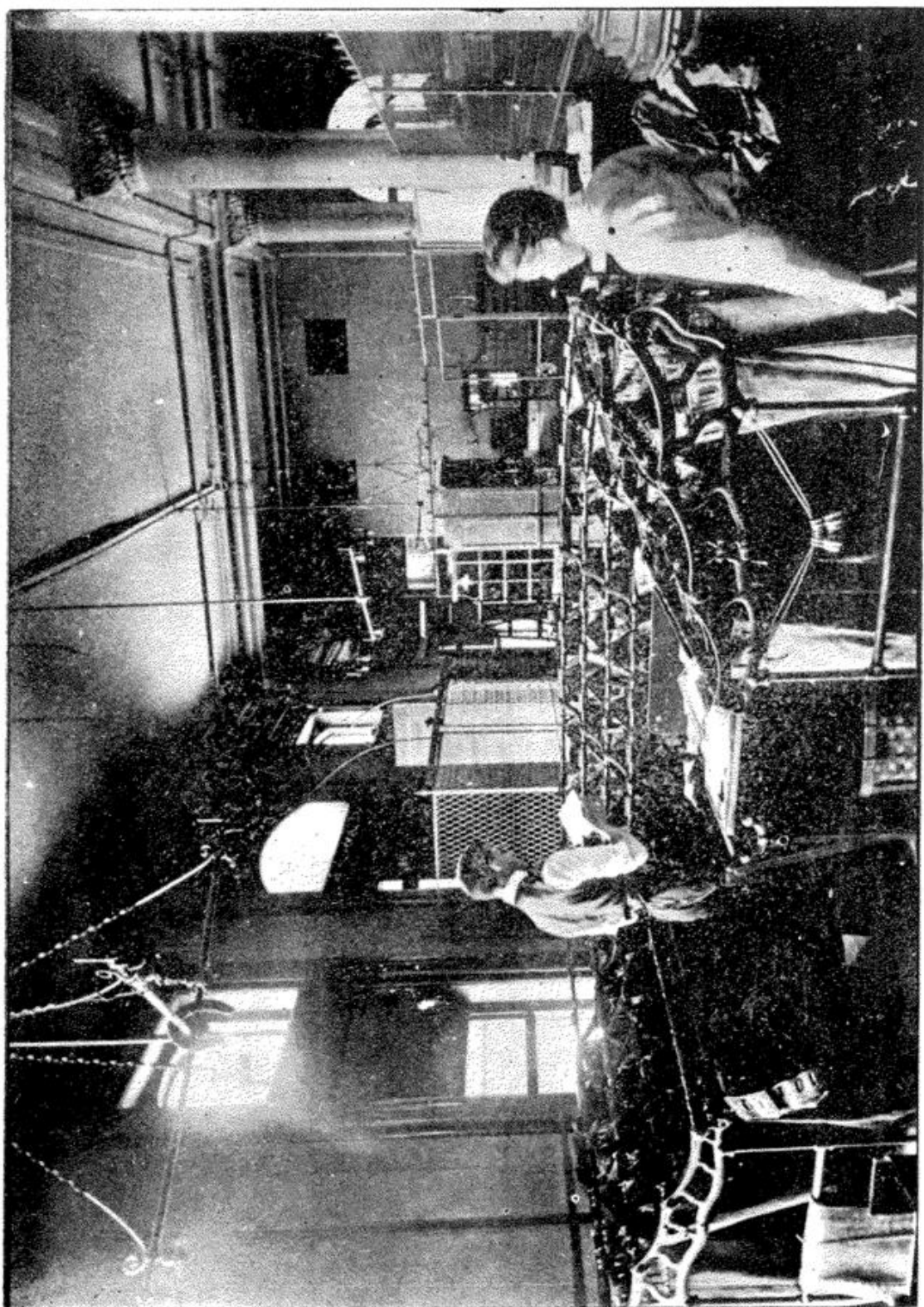
this week and try it. Cream Flour is our best brand, but we make also FAVORITE, IDOL and GOLD MEDAL.

Over one hundred persons depend upon our mill for a living. When you buy our Flour, you help every man who is employed and his family.

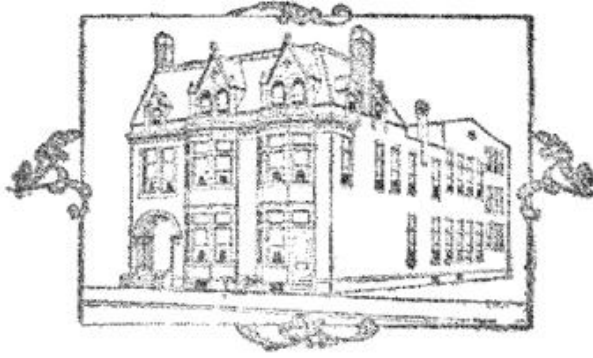
THE LEXINGTON ROLLER MILLS COMPANY

JOS. LECOMPTE, Secretary and Manager





THE MAILING RACK—THROWING MAIL TO FOUCHES.



A Business Training

AT THE

Lexington Business College

gives capitalized results by preparing for business life and insuring employment to the ambitious and worthy.

\$100 INVESTED in this school has been the means of helping thousands to positions of honor and trust. WHY NOT YOU?

GETTING A START in the world is everything. WE START YOU.

WITH A CASH CAPITAL a Business Education is necessary: without it, such a training is indispensable.

OUR CATALOGUE, outlining our several courses, and circulars showing you what others are doing and how you could do likewise should be in your hands. A postal will bring it.

IF YOUR MEANS are limited, ask for Special Circular "A," telling you how you can be instructed at home.

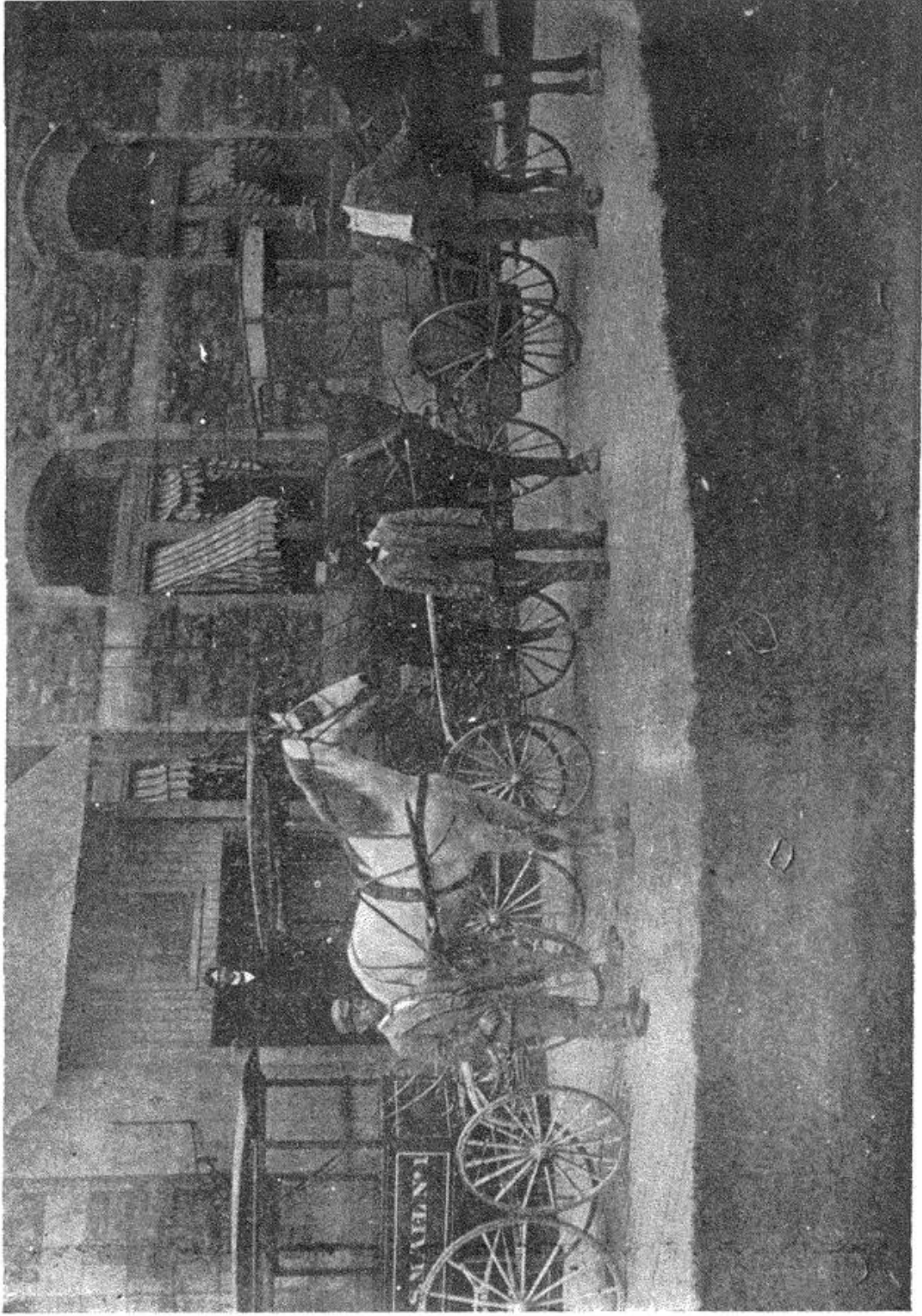
WE PREPARE for civil service positions under Government Selections; prepare public school teachers to teach our branches in other Business Colleges, and prepare stenographers and book-keepers for the best positions with the best business firms.

FREE—First Lessons in Shorthand, with complete instructions for the beginner, mailed free upon application.

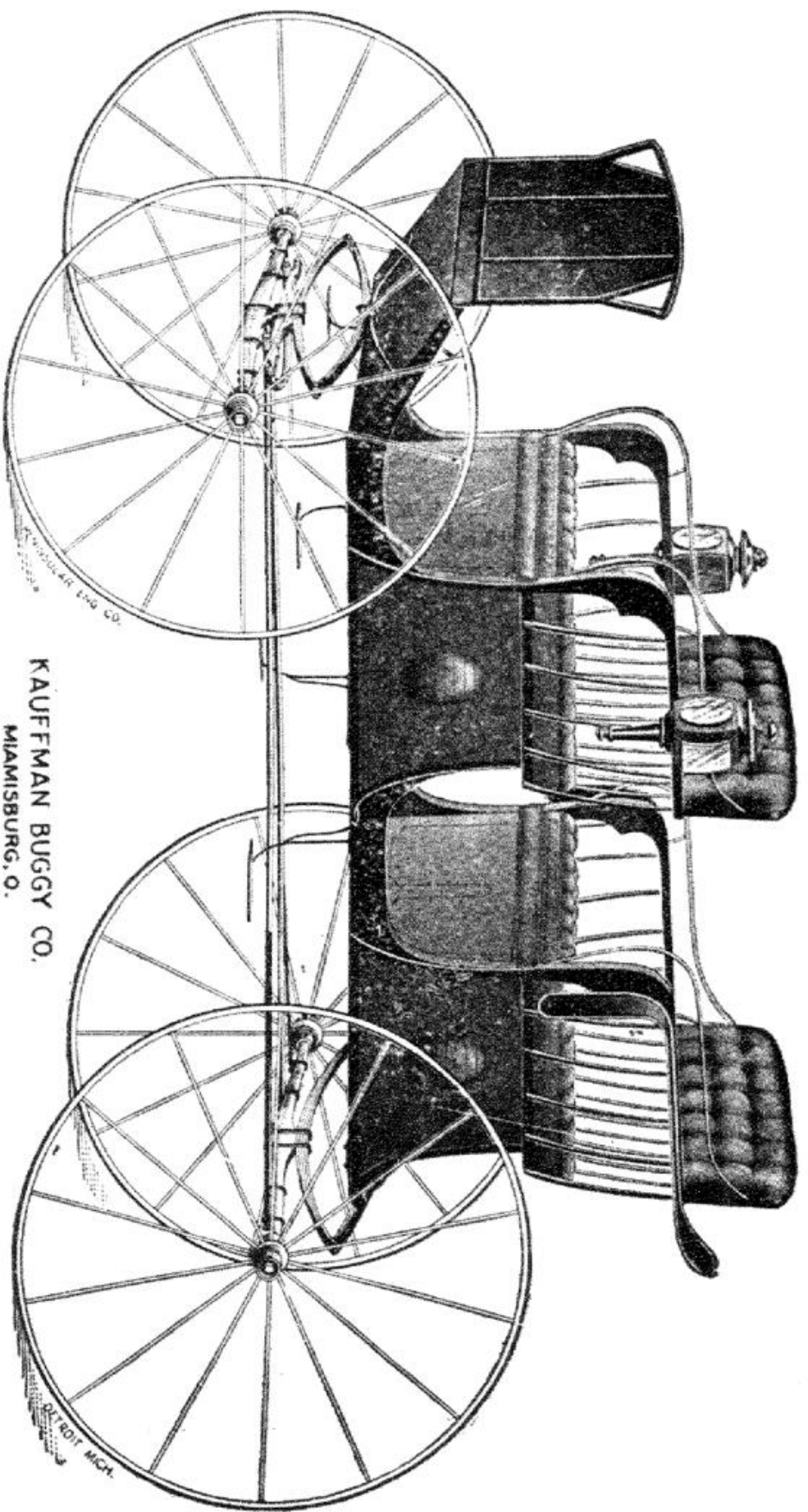
EARN A SCHOLARSHIP by working for us at your home during spare hours. Circular "B" explains.

Write today, naming course desired. In writing be sure to say that you saw our "ad" in this publication.

Address **BENJAMIN B. JONES, President,**
Lexington, Ky.



THE MOUNTED CARRIER SERVICE



KAUFFMAN BUGGY CO.
MIAMISBURG, O.

STEELE & PATRICK

High Class Vehicles and Harness

Frazer Road Carts

Standard Farm Implements

Plow Gear

23 East Short Street, opposite Court House Door

Do you want the Best
Paints, Varnishes, Brushes

AND THE

BEST PAINTING

If so, go to

C. D. CUNNINGHAM

The Reliable Dealer and Painter

21 West Short Street.

or call up phone 70, either phone

The Oldest and Best Known

Corner in Lexington

Is the corner of Short and Broadway

We are there with a full line of

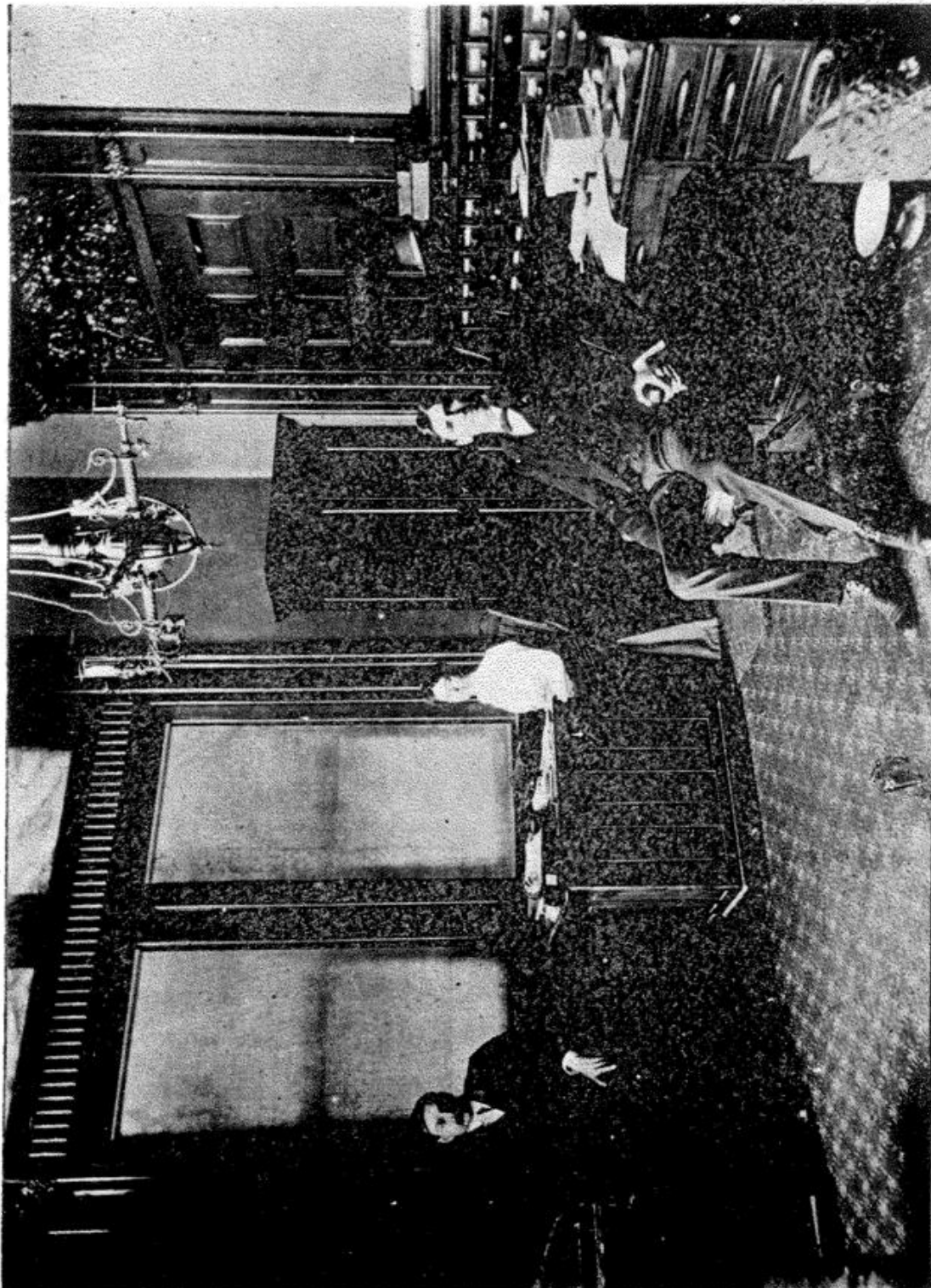
Wines, Whiskies and Cigars

FURLONG BROS.,

S. E. Cor. Short and Broadway

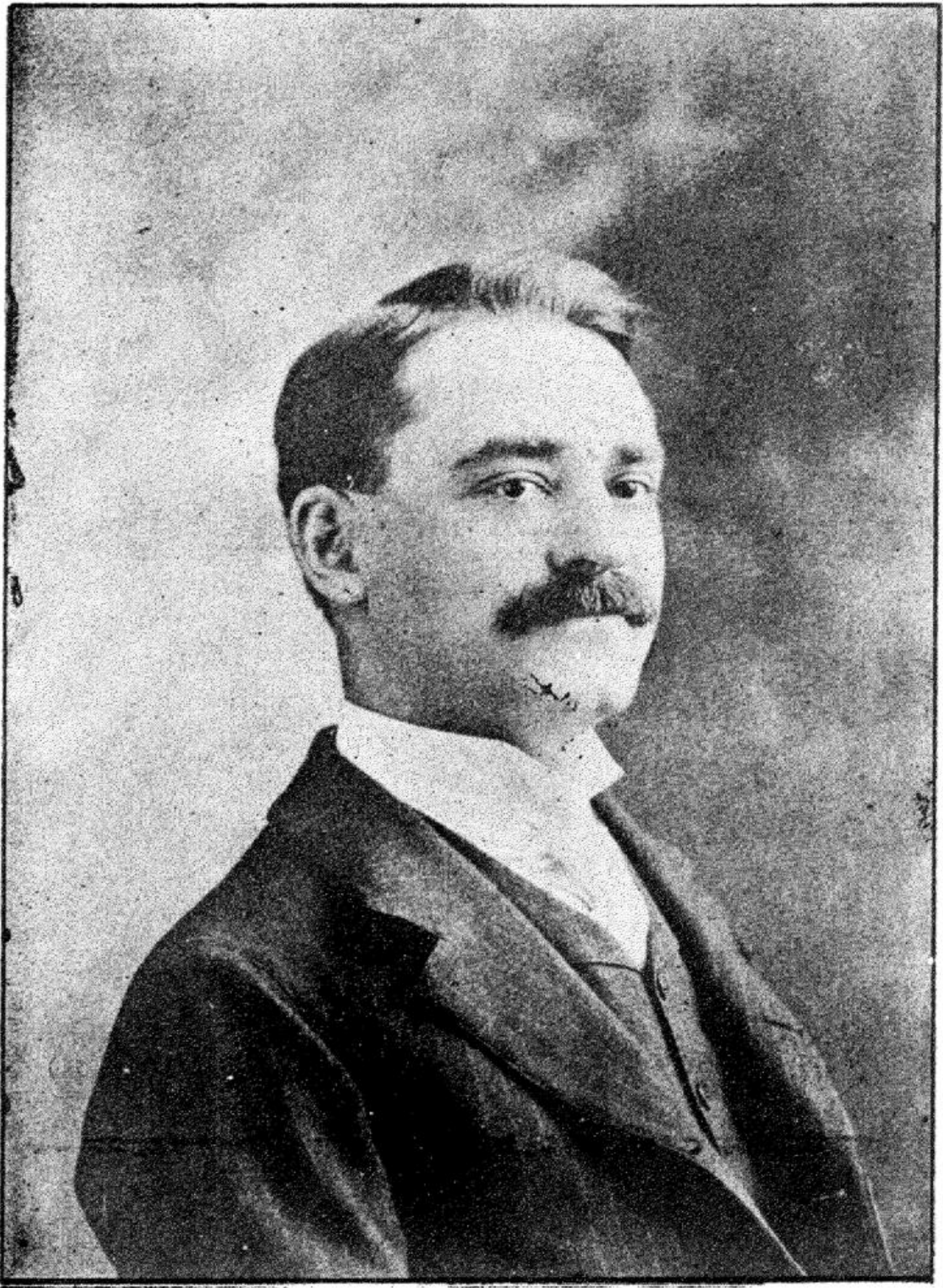
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Lexington Beer always on tap



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Miss N. alc, Record Clerk Postmaster Elkin

Assistant Postmaster Walker



POST OFFICE INSPECTOR F. M. BLTZ—HEADQUARTERS LEXINGTON

MRS. M. E. CLARK

MILLINERY

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BISHOP CLAY

REAL ESTATE BROKER

95 EAST MAIN STREET

LEXINGTON, KY.

SELLS BLUE GRASS FARMS
AND CITY PROPERTY



**THE VETERAN CLERKS OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE
LEXINGTON DIVISION**

DO YOU NEED AN 

**Electric Bell
Buzzer or
Battery?**

IF YOU DO, CALL ON 

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32 North Limestone Street

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES AND REPAIRING

Lexington, Ky

PHONES 556

Barnes & Hall

Prescription Druggists

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Lexington, Ky.

Both Telephones No. 200



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If you are not using Electric Lights or Electric Power, you are putting yourselves at a disadvantage with those of your competitors who have availed themselves of this most potent force.

You cannot expect to succeed nowadays, unless you are just as good as other people in your own line of business.

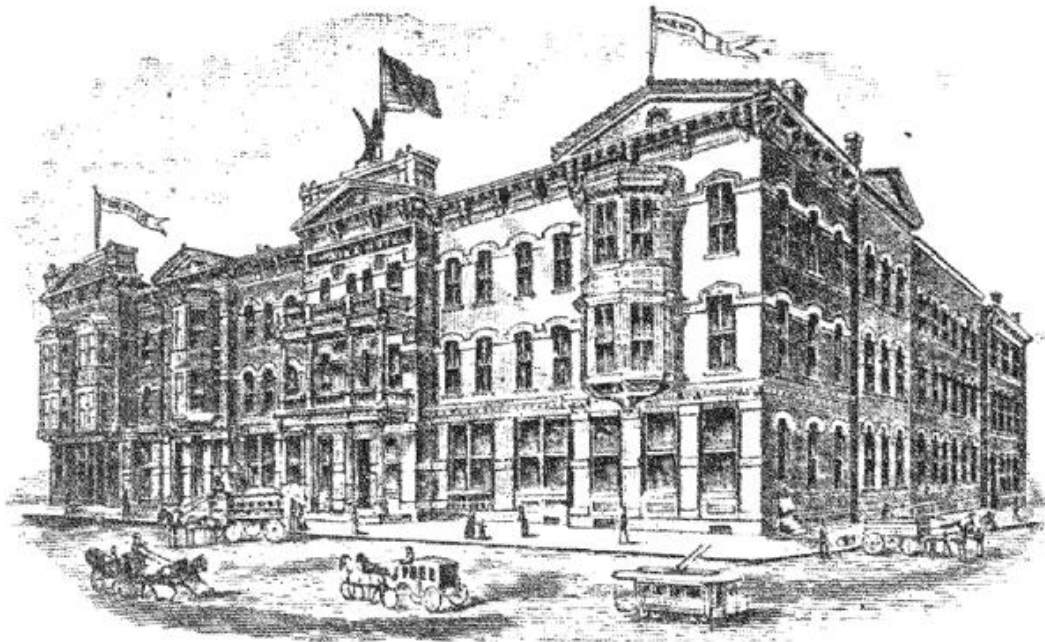
In fact you ought to try and be a little better.

Excellent Street Railway Service

LEXINGTON RAILWAY CO.



THE SPECIAL DELIVERY MESSENGERS



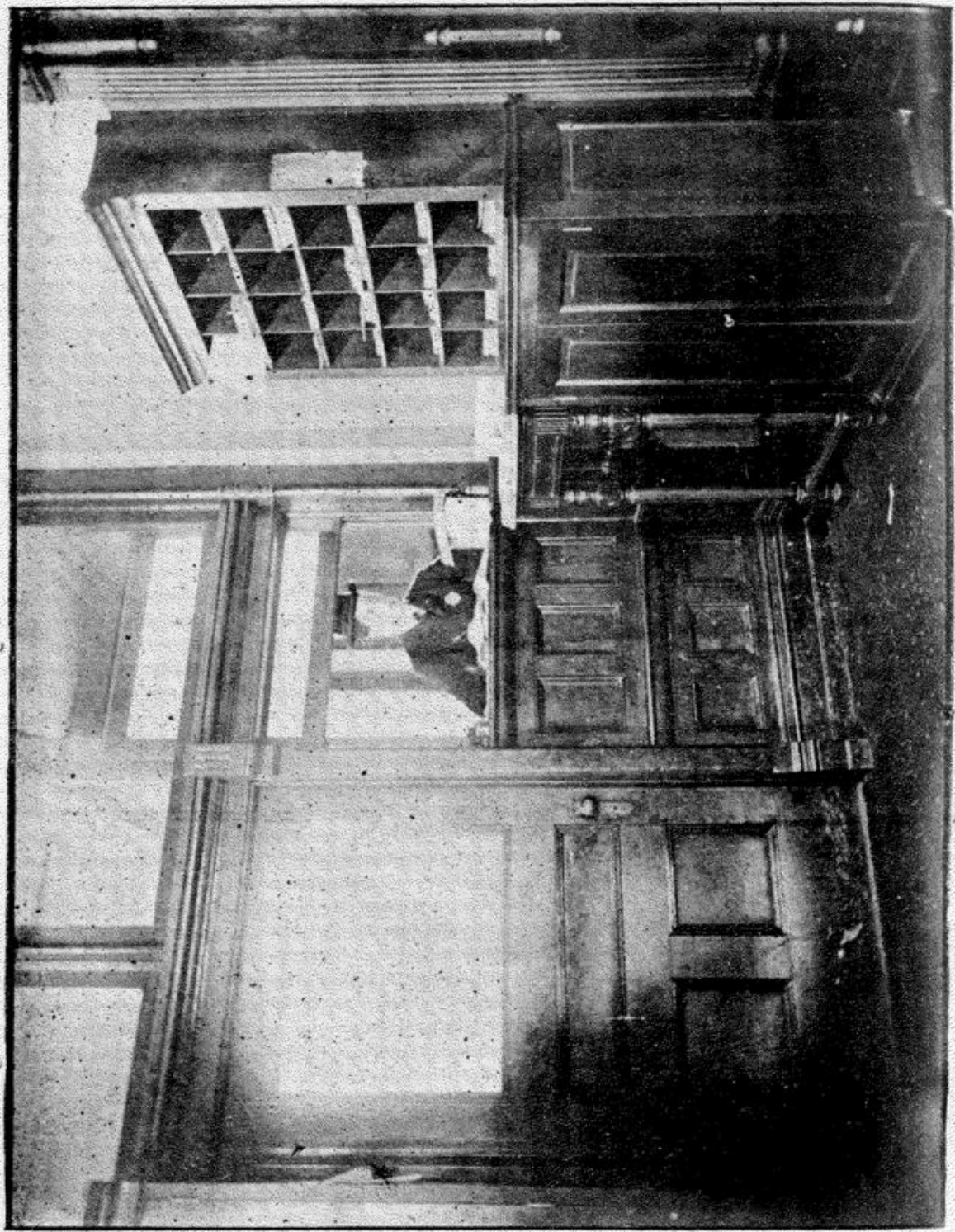
PHOENIX HOTEL

LEXINGTON, KY.

CHAS. SEELBACH, Manager

The only first class Hotel in the city, and has the only first Re-aurant in the city connected with it.





Railway Postal clerk Robb signing for registers

ROGERS

SHOE COMPANY

Popular Prices all the Way Through
New Styles, New Lasts, New Patterns

Men's Shoes

Women's Shoes

Misses' Shoes

Children's Shoes

Infants' Shoes

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Anything You Want in Shoes

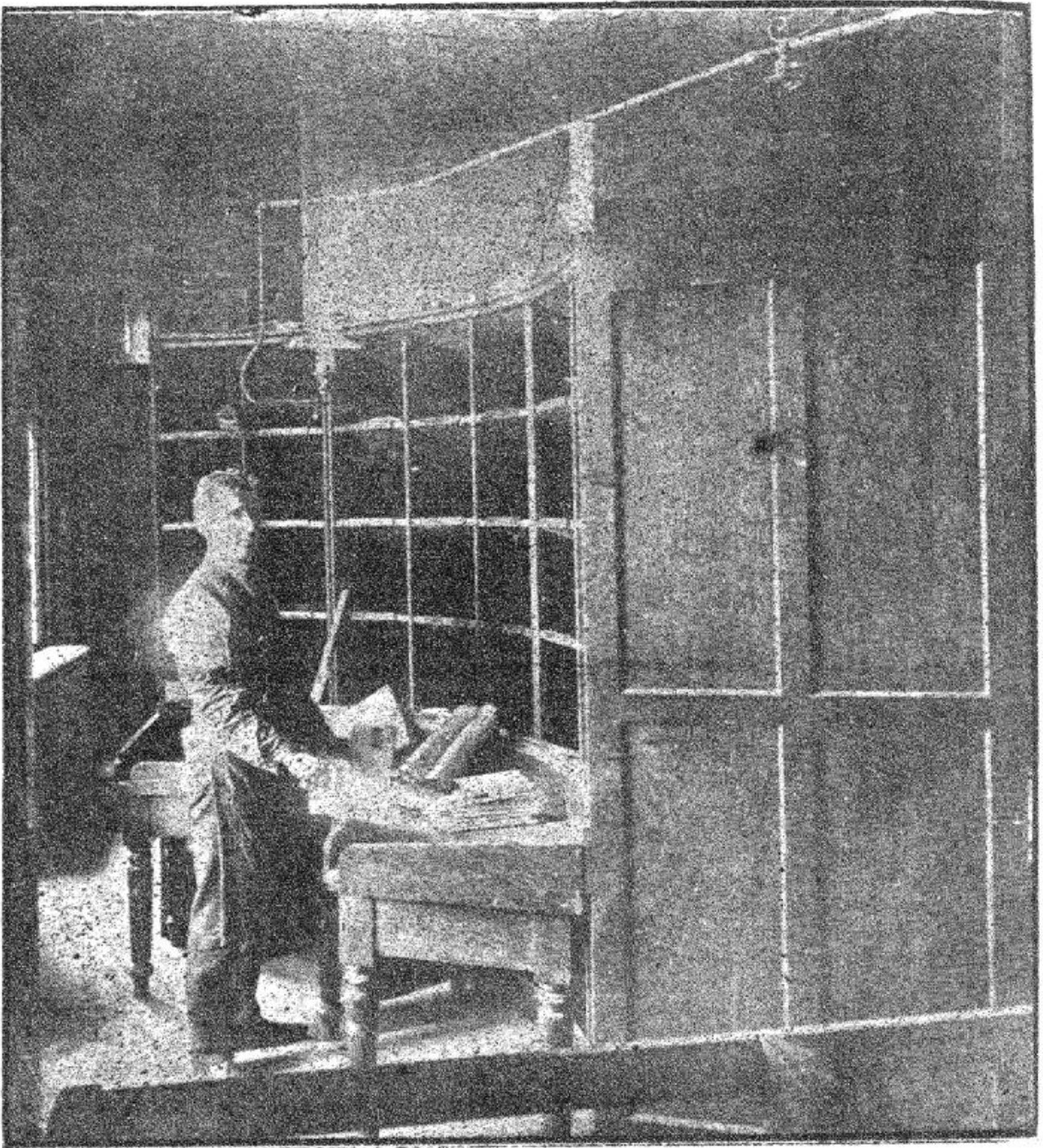
••••

Call and see our Line of Shoes
It Means Money to You

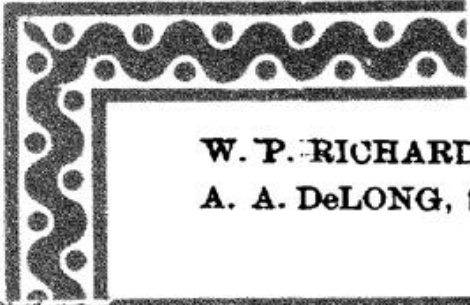
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BY CARRIERS**



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A Conservative Contract

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Quick Returns



Marble Front Office

CORNER SHORT AND MILL STREETS

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Than Does Any Other Company



SOLDIER MAIL CARRIERS, MILITARY STATION NO. 1, LEXINGTON, 1864

THEY ARE ALL ALIKE
EXCEPT THE
Kentucky
Savings
Co.

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See our letter from the postal authorities.

Contracts Non-forfeitable after Twelve Months.

It is the Contract We Want You to See.

THE BEST ON THE MARKET

"NO FAVORITES"
AGENTS WANTED

W. R. BECKLEY, Secretary

Room 35 Northern Bank Bldg.

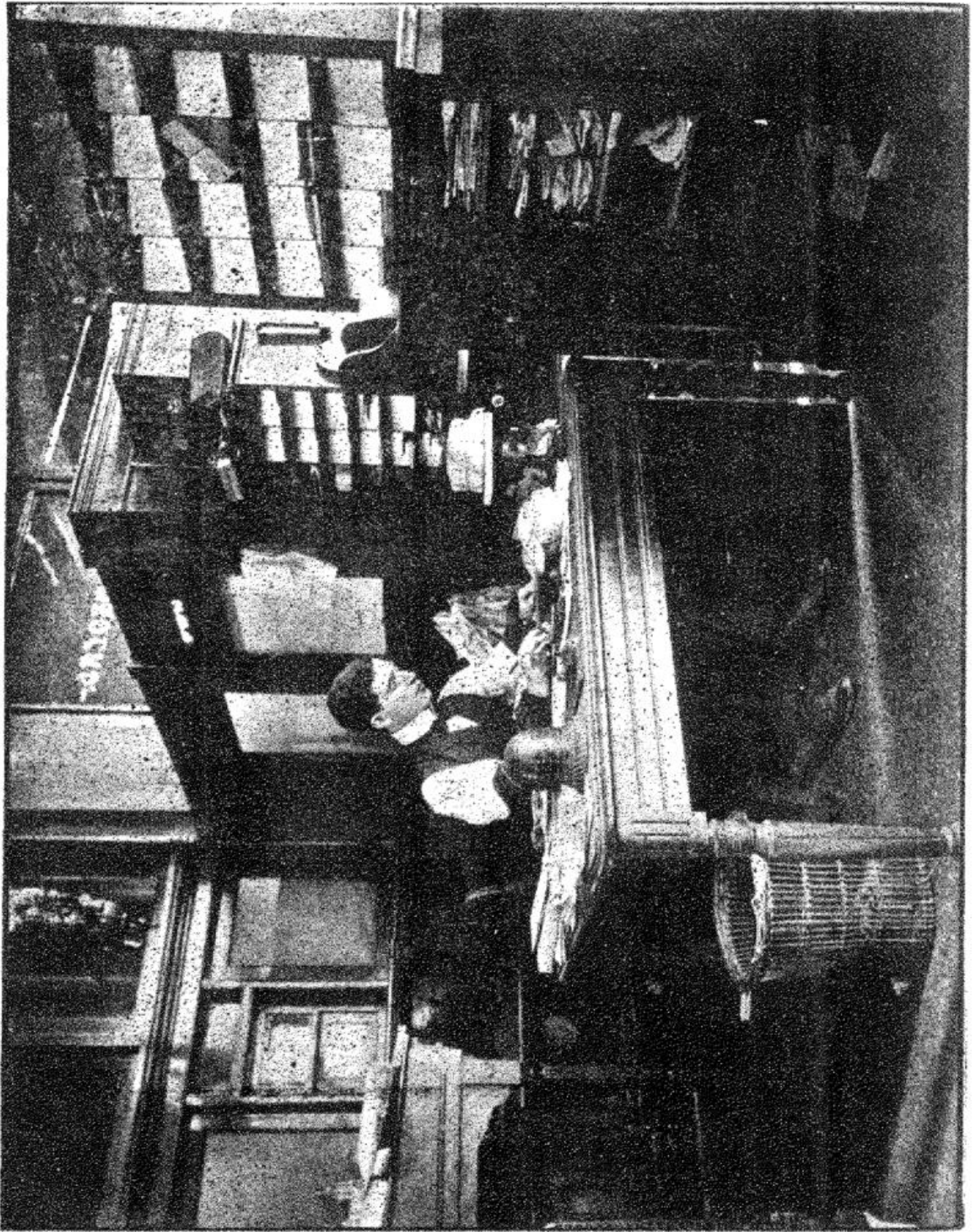
PHOENIX MUTUAL EMPLOYMENT COMPANY

OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

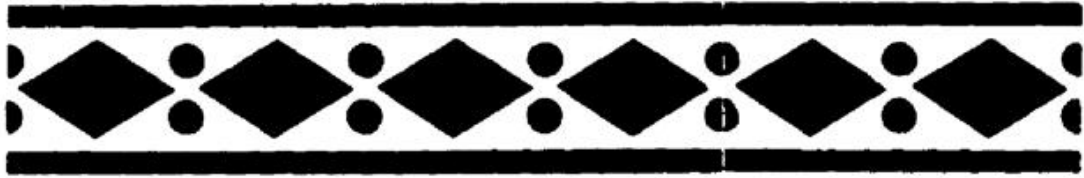
Employer We can furnish you first class employes, with high references, without cost or time.

Employee Be a member of this company and we will find you employment quicker than you can. Our certificate of membership will assist you. — Address

W. R. BECKLEY, Secretary



CORNER OF REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

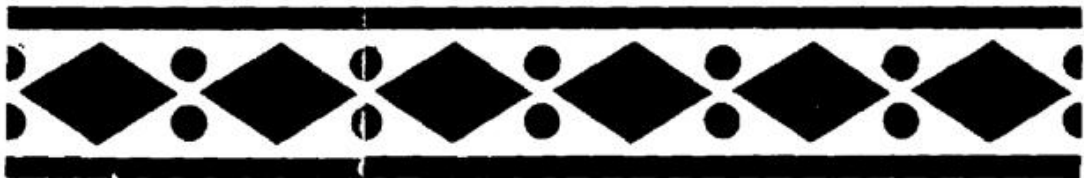


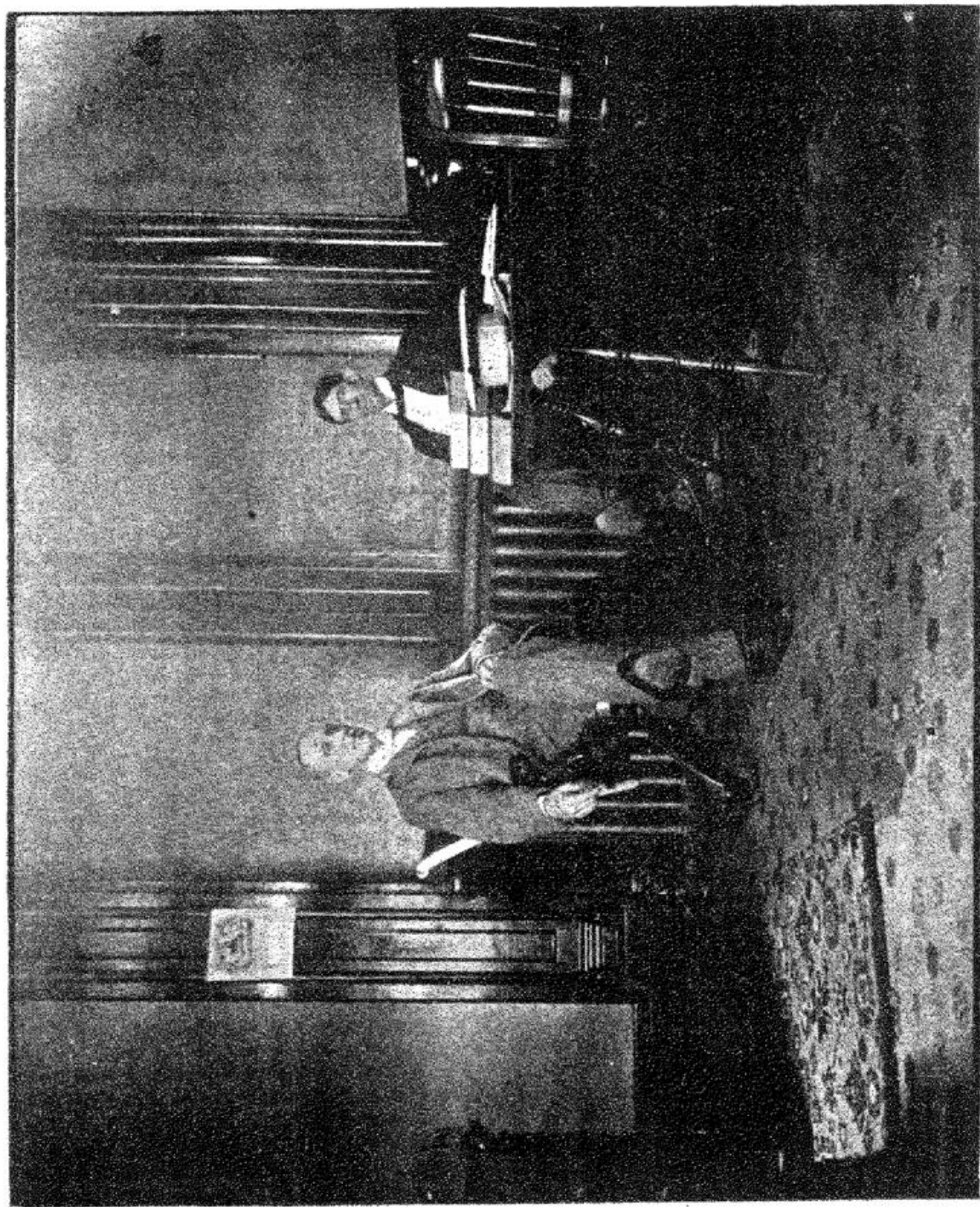
Nectar for the Gods

was never sipped with such gusto as the epicure feels when a glass of our delicious, sparkling and invigorating famous Beer trickles past his palate.

When run down in health, or when you have that "all gone" feeling, try a bottle of our famous beer. You will think it is the long sought for fountain of youth and renewed vigor.

Lexington Brewing Co





HON. PERRY S. HEATH AND POSTMASTER ELKIN—IN THE LATTER'S OFFICE, JUNE, 1899

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

WM. ADAMS & SON
MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS
AND HEADSTONES

Satisfaction and Lowest Prices Guaranteed
Largest Stock in Central Kentucky

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Lexington, Ky.

The Mutual Life
Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK

JOHN D. FREMD, Manager

Office Room No. 1 Merrick Lodge Building

Lexington, Ky.

ROSZELL & JONES

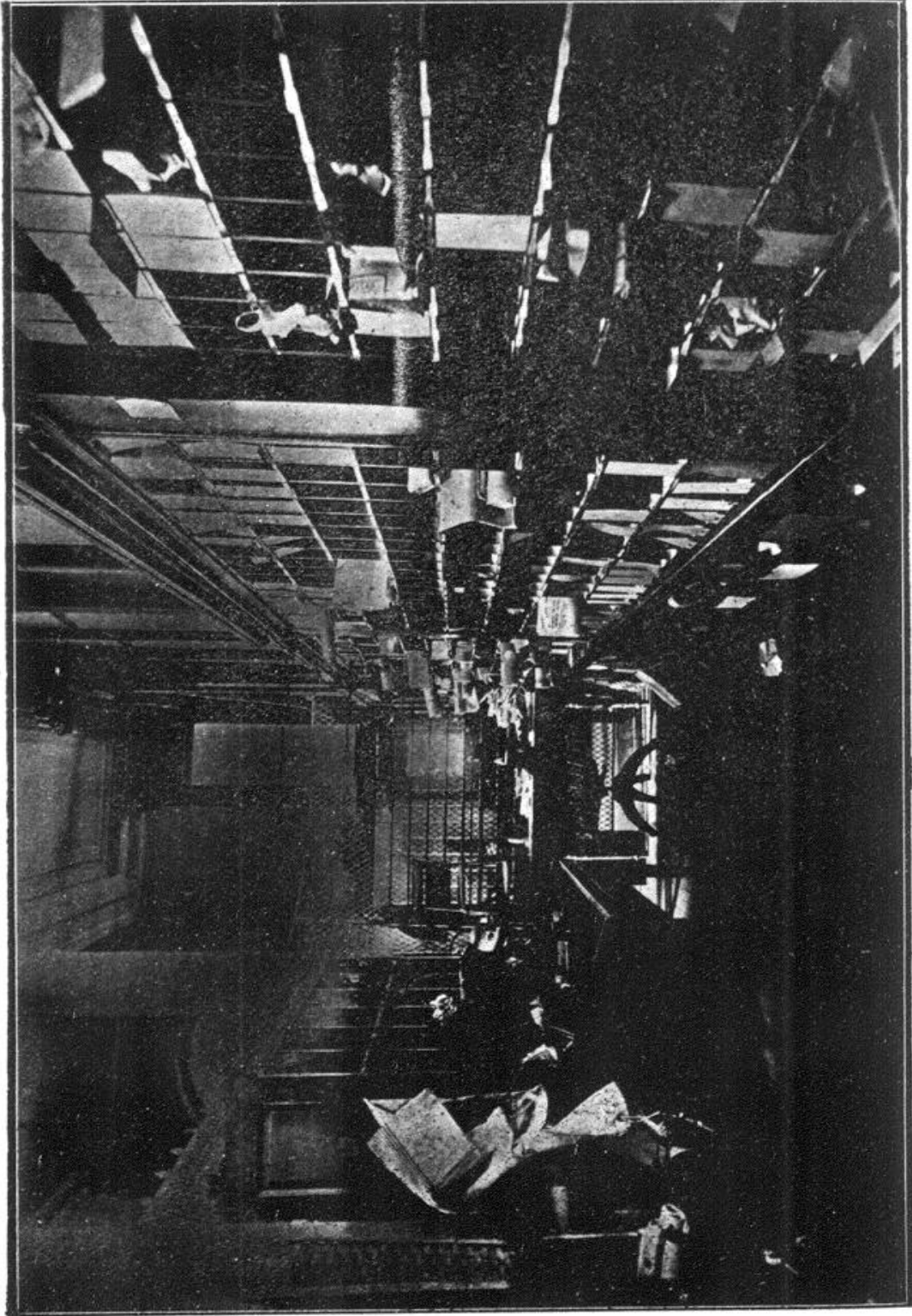
Successors to W. T. Jones

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Straw

Kanawha, Jellico and Kentucky Coals

Office 188 Race Street

Telephone 289



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Coal and feed

John B. Payne

South Broadway Yard

Phone 365

B. E. King & Co.

Books, Stationery, Kodaks

Photographic Supplies

Pocket Books, Picture framing

Art Printing and Engraving

The only really up to date printing office in the city with D. N. Zimmerman & Sons in charge. Their reputation needs no comment from us. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Phones 580. Call us up.

40 East Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

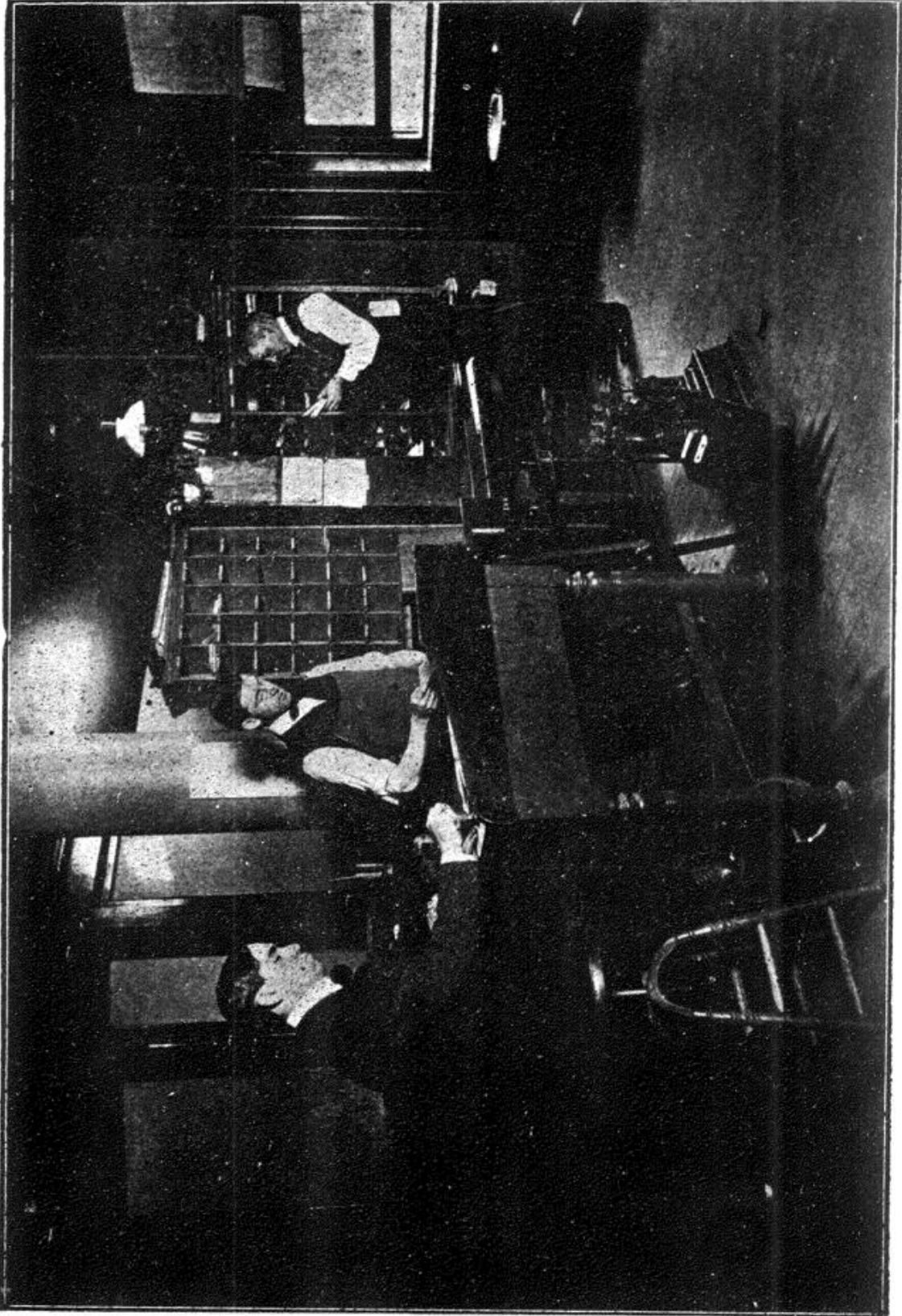
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Contractor for
All Kinds of

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Satisfaction guaranteed
Your patronage solicited

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GROCERIES, MEATS

VEGETABLES

COUNTRY PRODUCE A SPECIALTY

Corner Fourth and Chestnut

James M. Byrnes

Wholesale Paper Dealer

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Book Binder 

Lexington, Ky.

A. F. HARTING

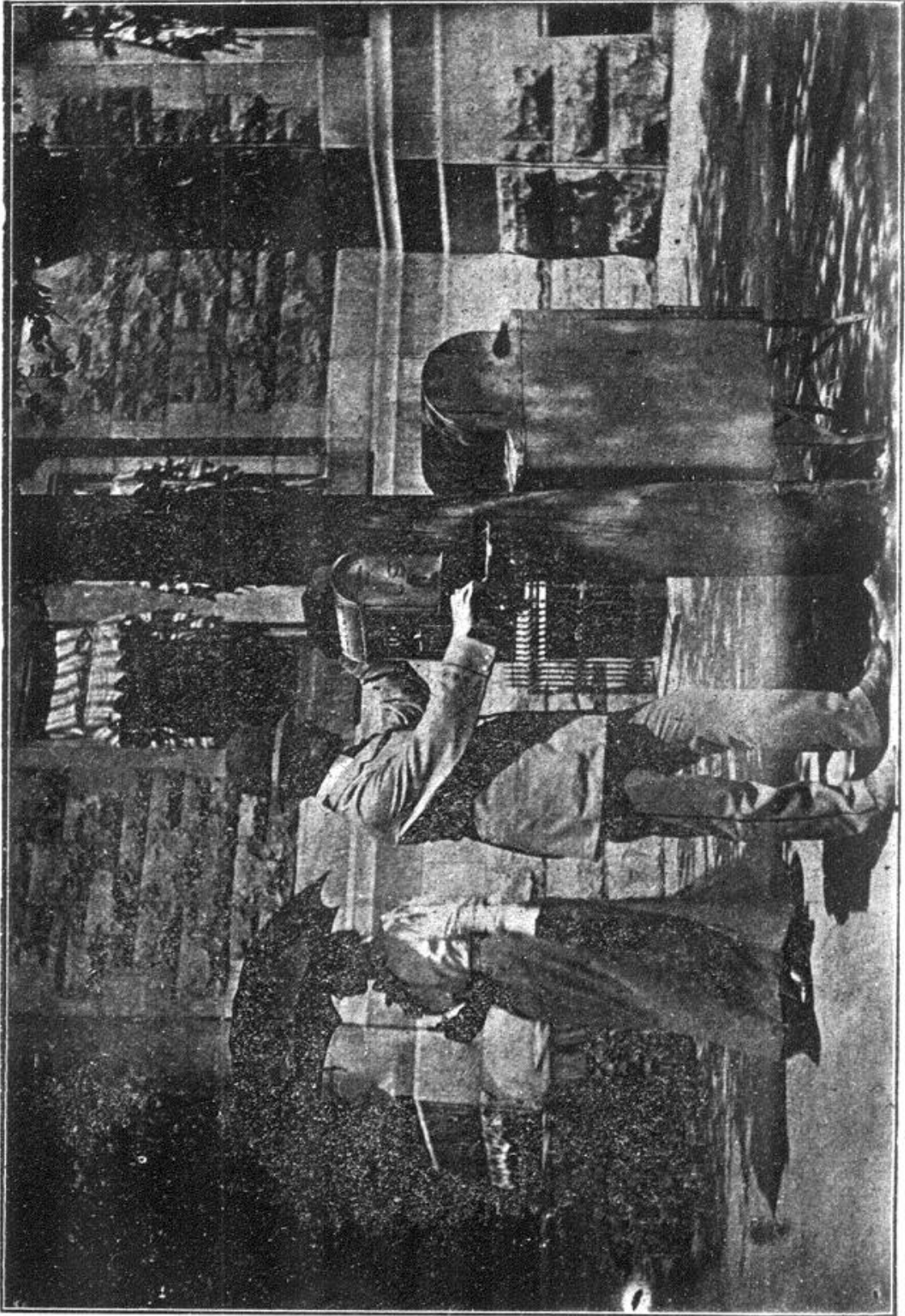
...Manufacturing Jeweler

Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry

22 East Main
Lexington, Ky.

Watch Work, Optics and Repairing

A SPECIALTY



LETTER CARRIERS COLLECTING MAIL FROM BOXES

We Sell It

Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
Umbrellas from 39c to \$5 each
Cloaks and Tailor Suits from \$3 to \$35
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Other good things at money-saving prices

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Telephone 768

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DENNIS J. HICKEY, Proprietor

Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOND & LILLARD, EIGHT-YEAR-
OLD VAN HOOK MY SPECIALTIES

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Fayette Phone 986

Lexington, Ky.

HENRY SCHAEFFER

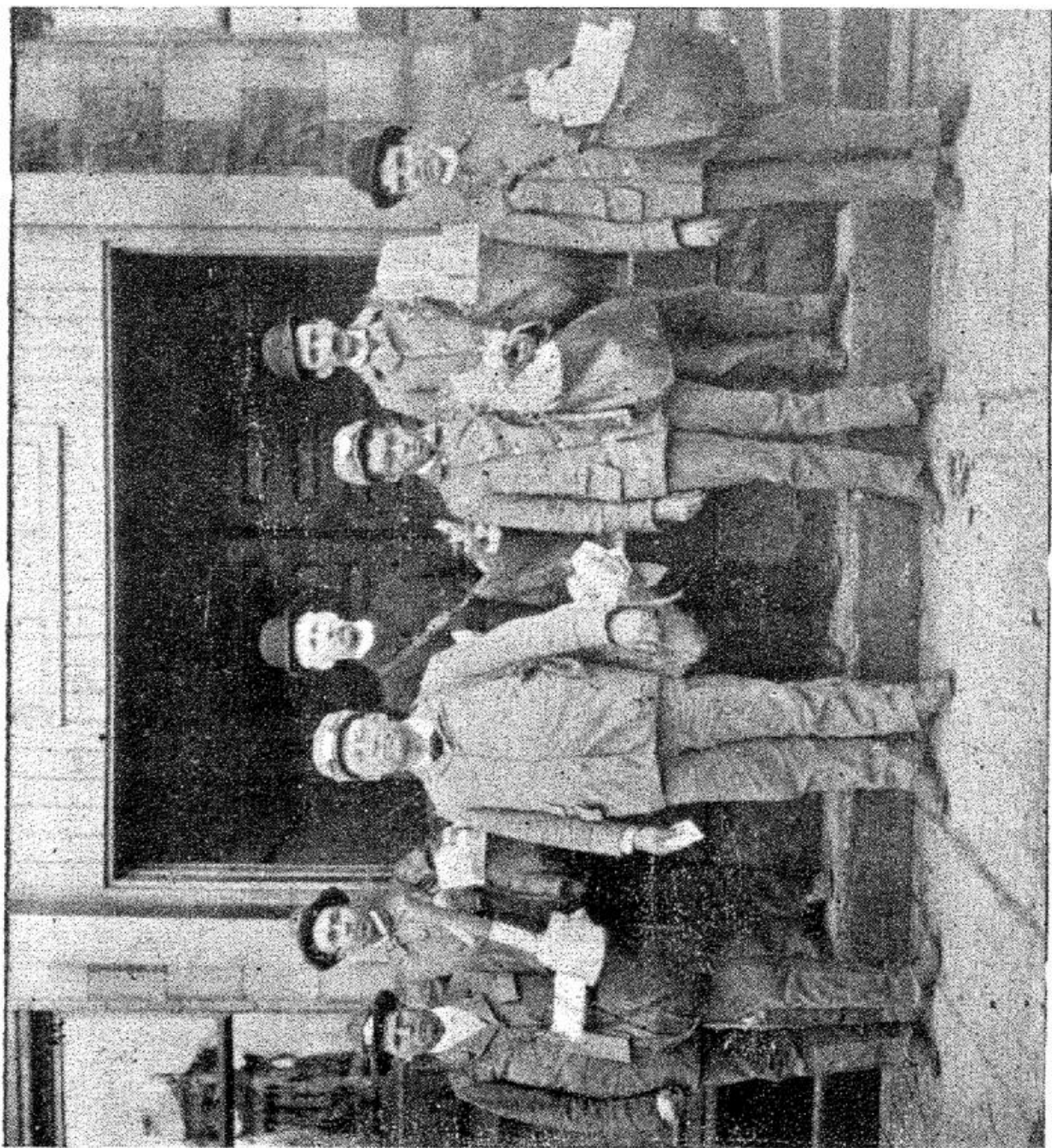
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Music Instruments

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107 East Main Street

LEXINGTON, KY,

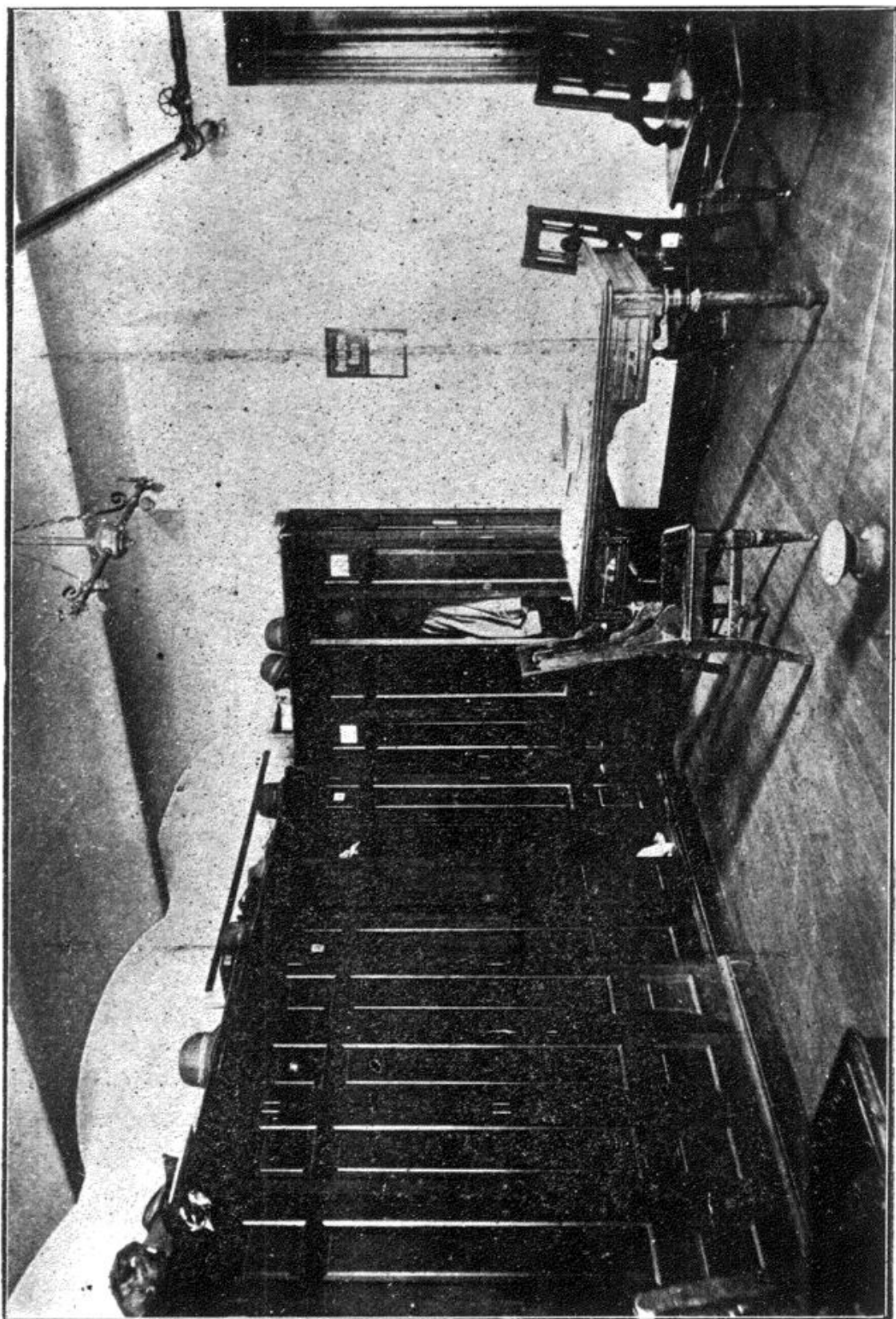
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High Grade Caterers

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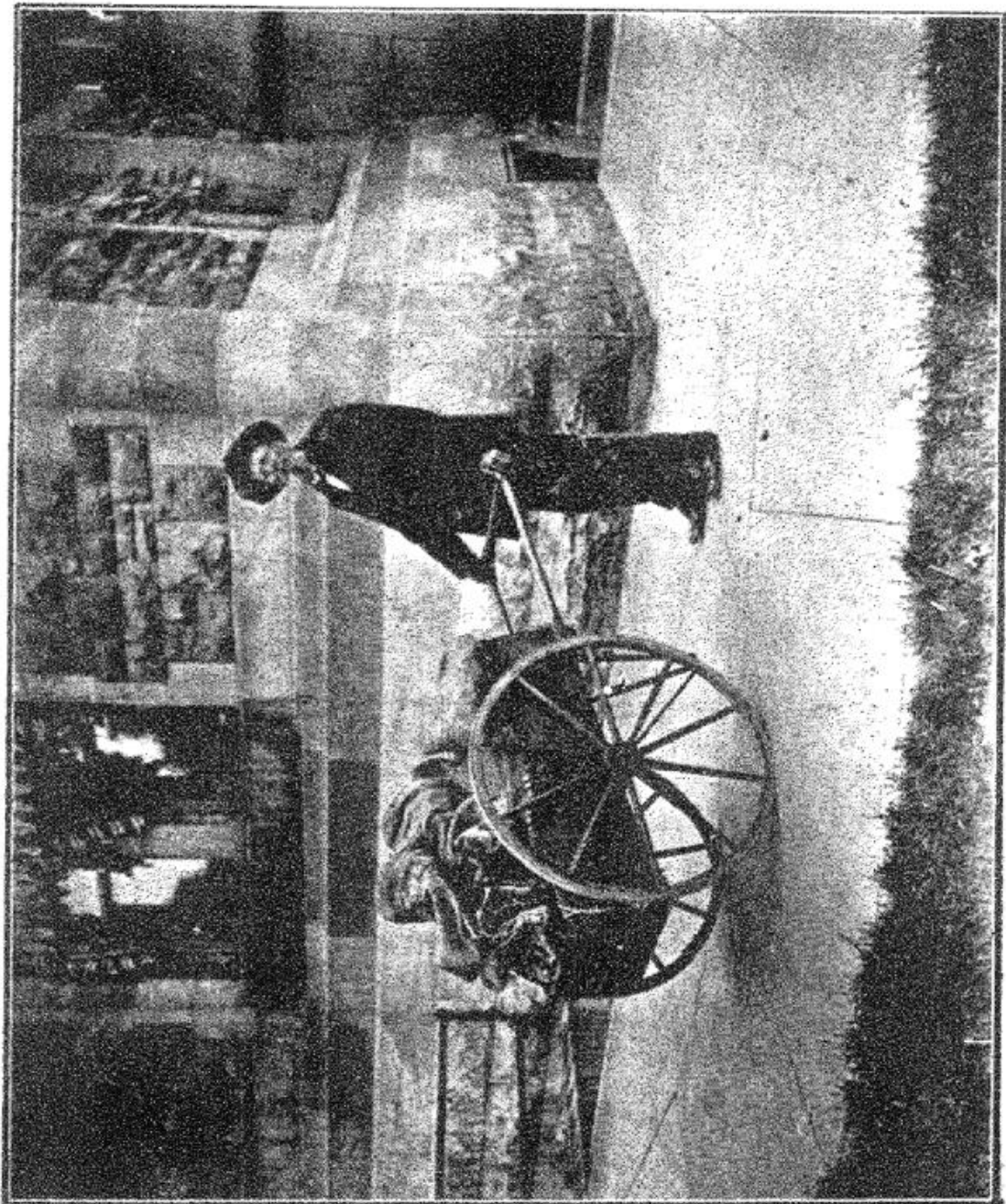


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS

UPPER AND SHORT STS.

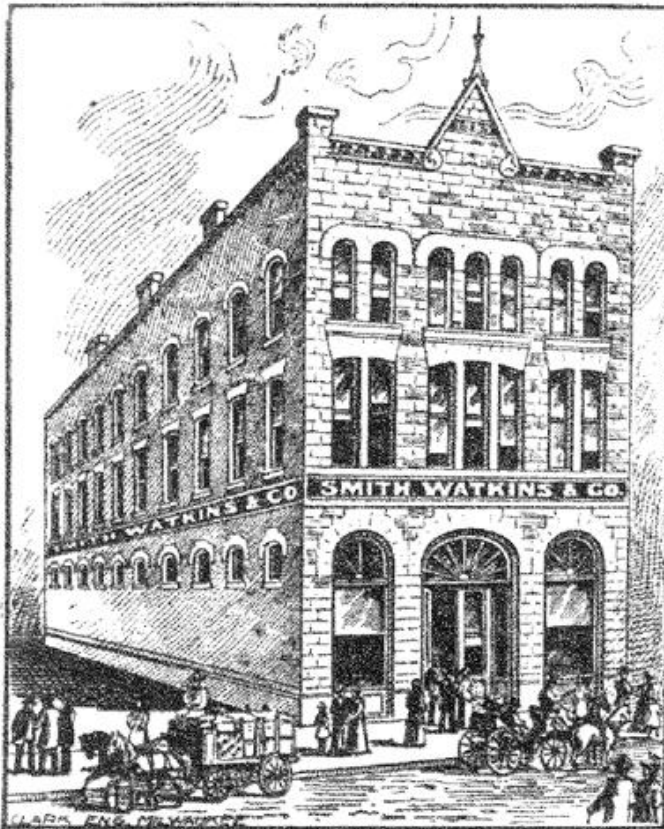
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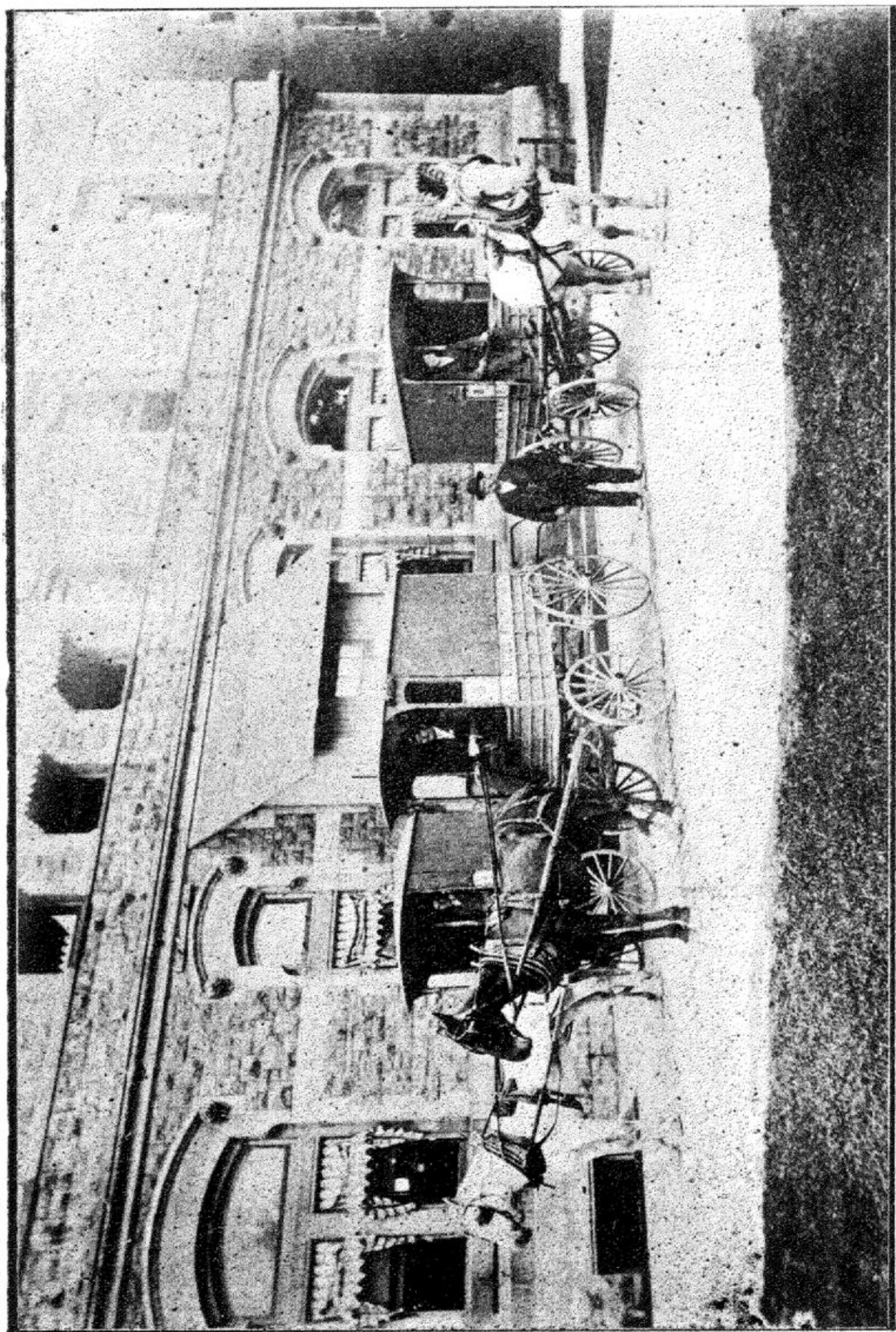
Guns, Ammunition, Etc., Etc.

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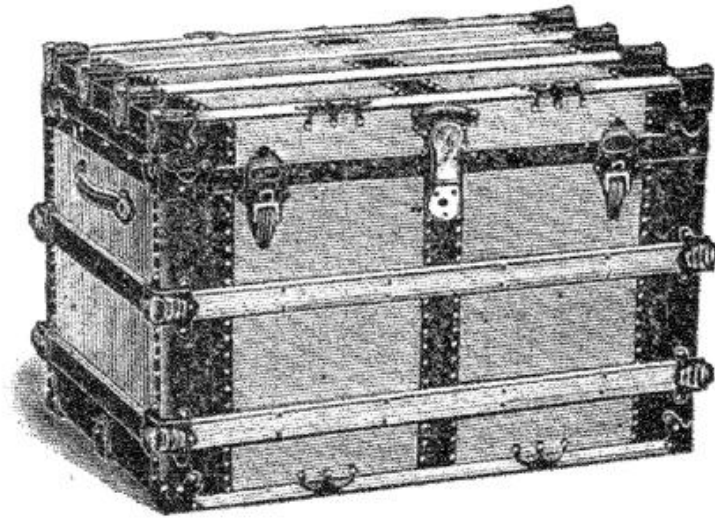
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Trunks and Traveling Bags

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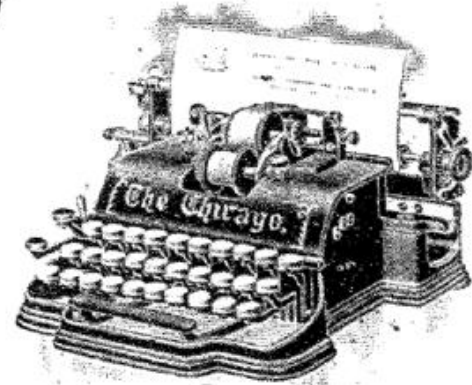
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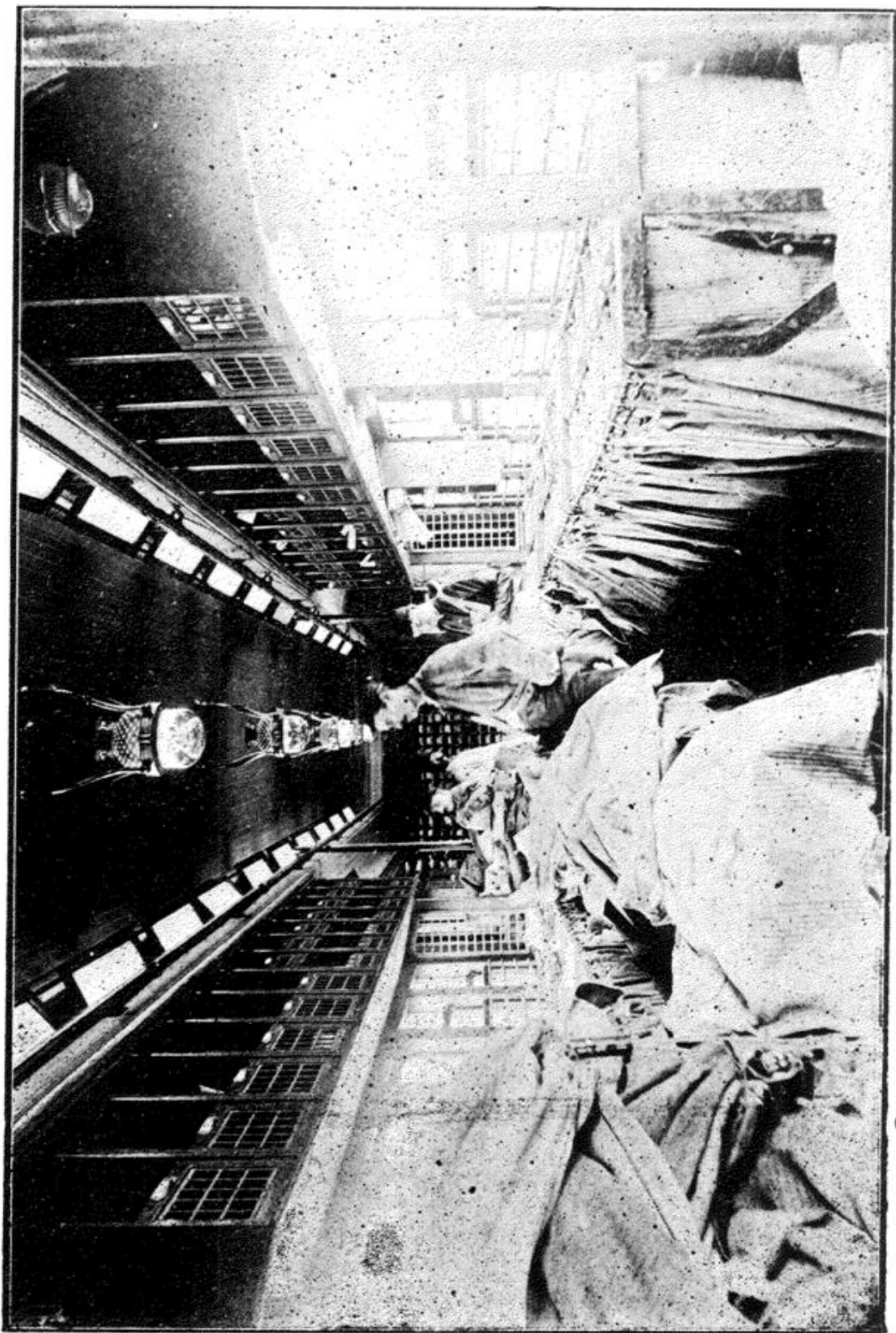
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☛ Send for letters from those who have secured good positions through this course. For full information address

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LIVERY, FEED
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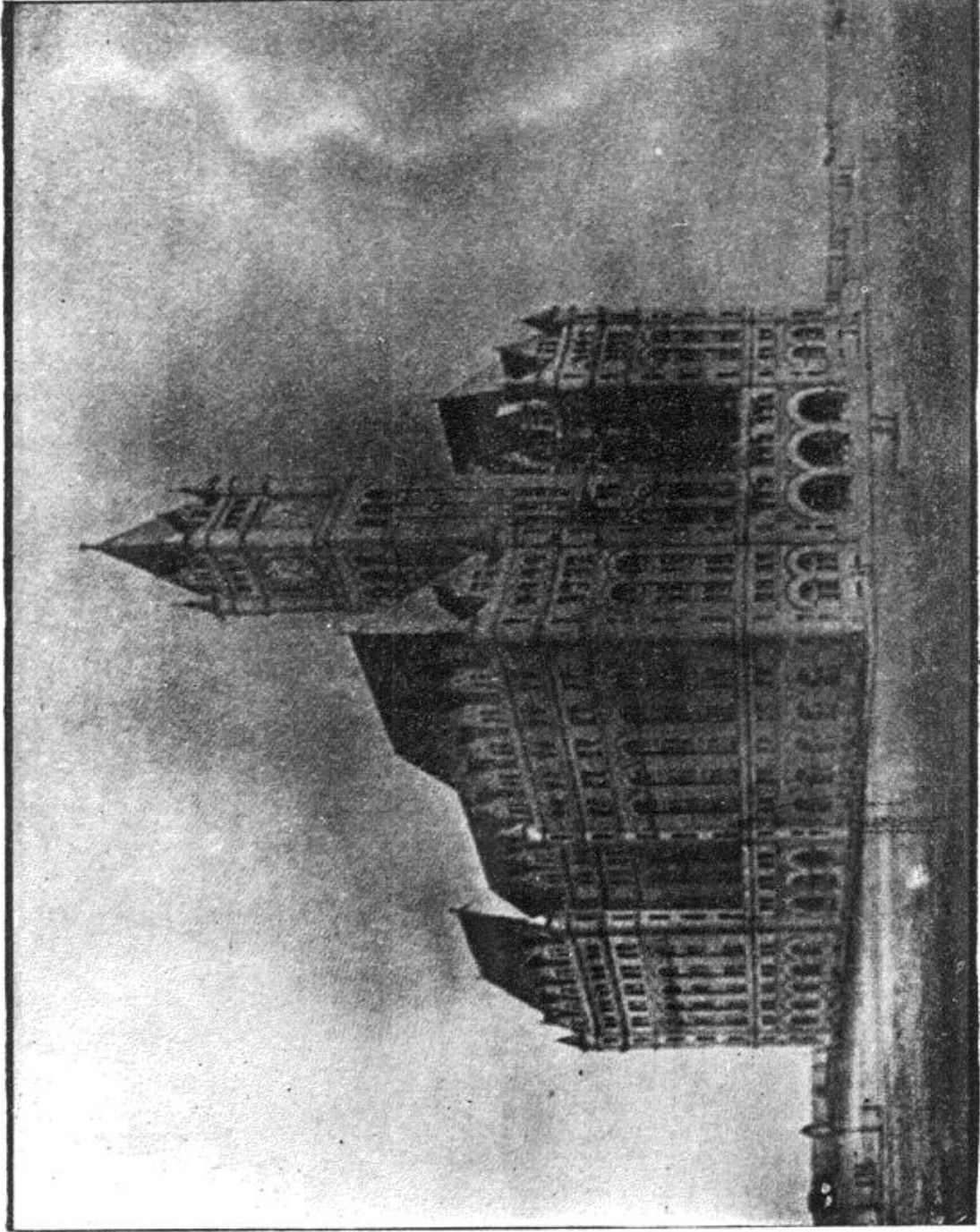
24 North Limestone

Telephone 79

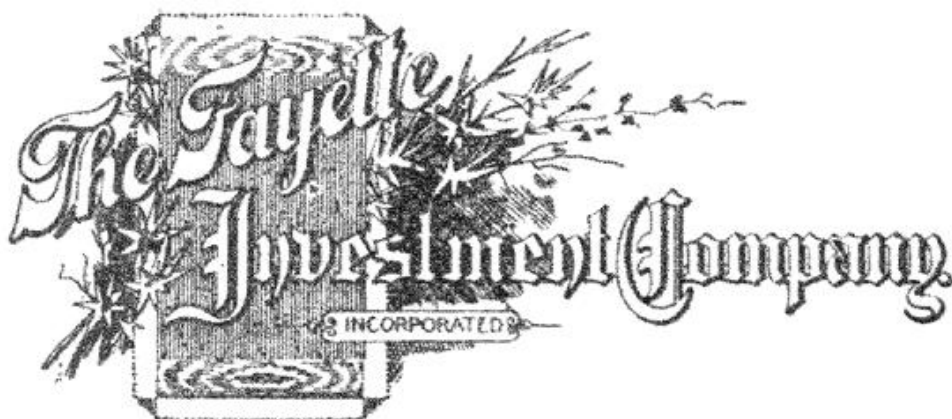
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Have you seen any of our coupons? If not, it is because you have not investigated our plans and seen what your neighbor has done.

We issue two contracts, one payable on the first and fifteenth of each month, and one payable on each Monday.

Both contracts have passed the Post Office Department at Washington.

Come in, see our books and you will be welcomed at any time.

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SKAIN BROS., Props.

Every Room Steam Heated

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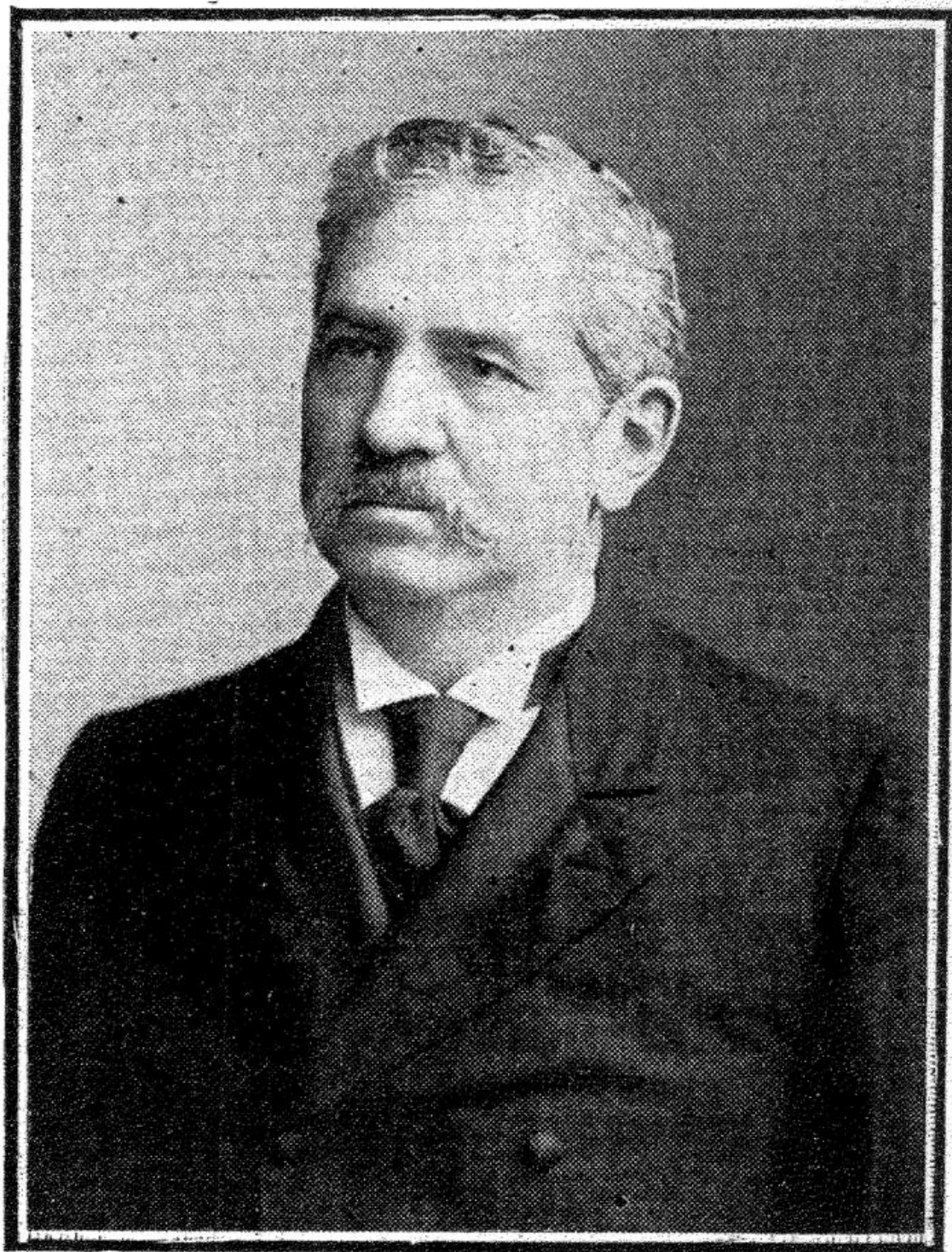
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EAST END GROCERY STORE

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PAT MOONEY, Proprietor

Groceries, Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Etc

Game, Fish and Oysters in Season

All orders promptly filled and delivered.

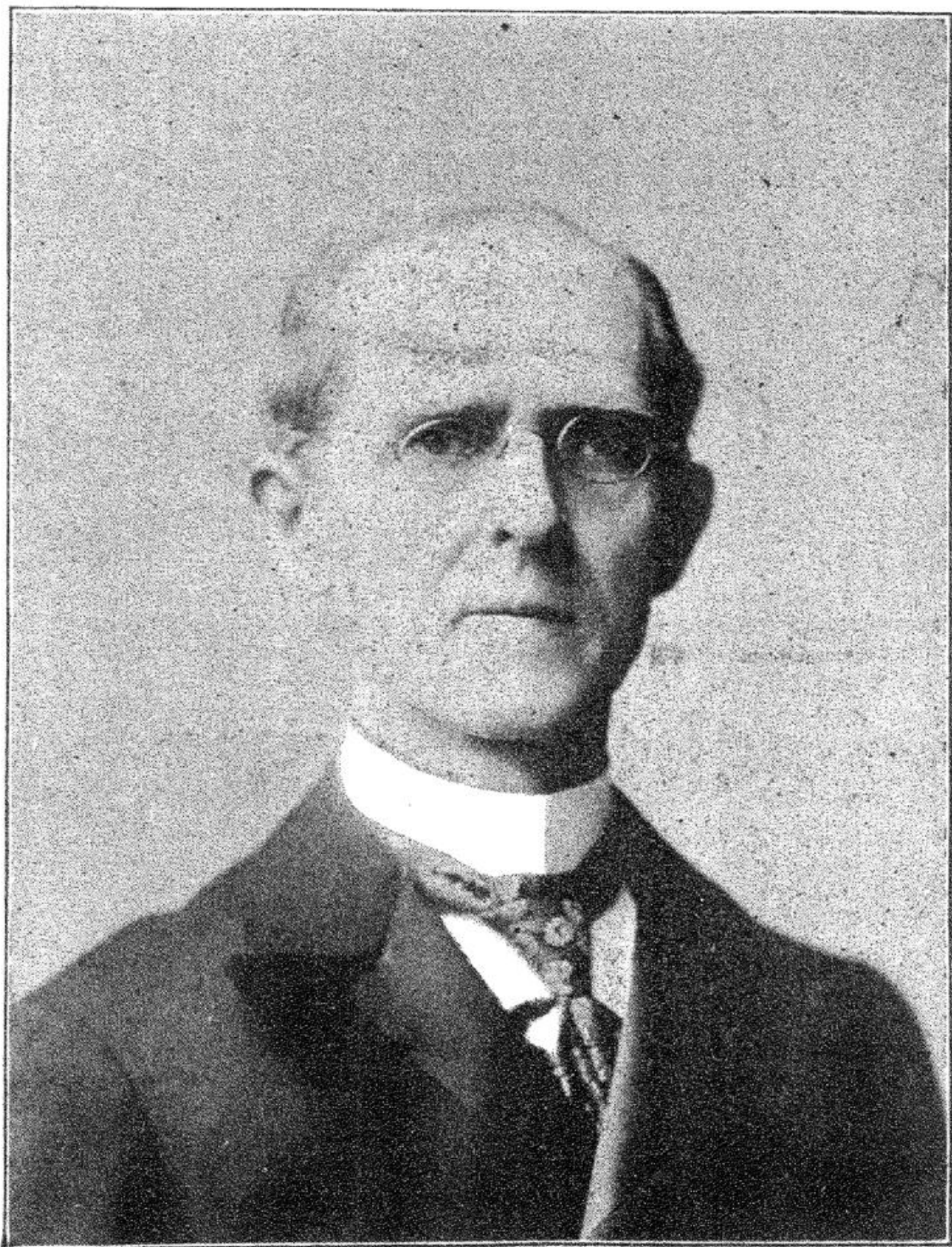
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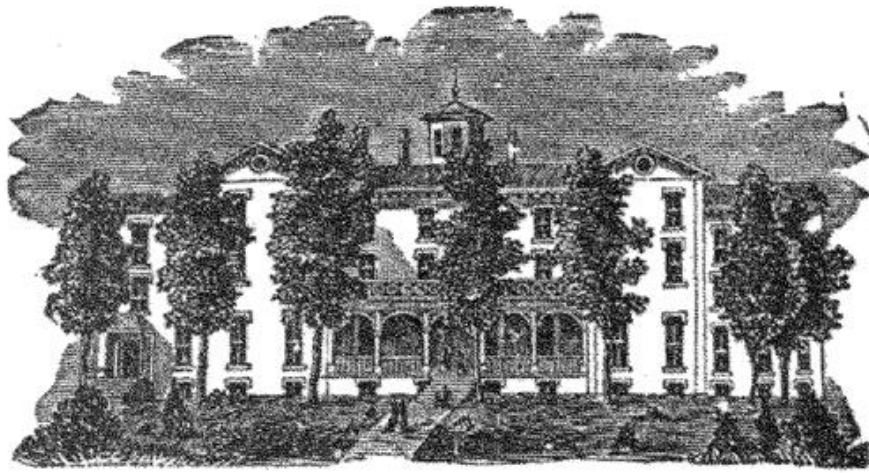
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Fine Bar Attached



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The largest Female College in the South.
Every course thorough and complete.
For catalogue, terms, etc., address

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Galvanized Iron Cornices

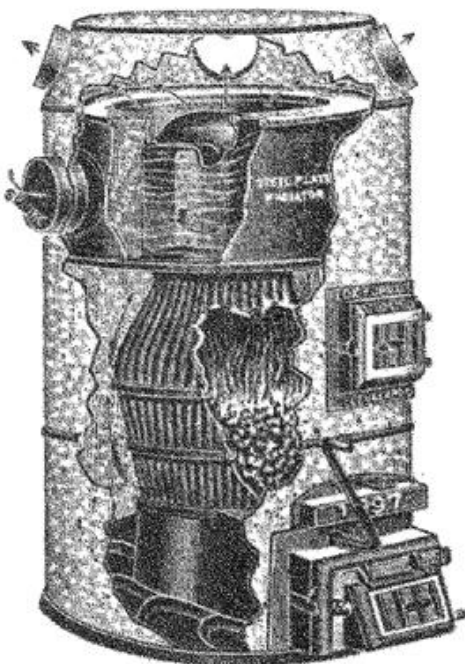
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The above Company is now issuing a

Monthly and Weekly Certificate

which has been approved by the Post Office Department—one that is

PERMANENT, PROGRESSIVE, PROFITABLE

Good and reliable lady and gentlemen agents wanted in every locality. Anyone desiring

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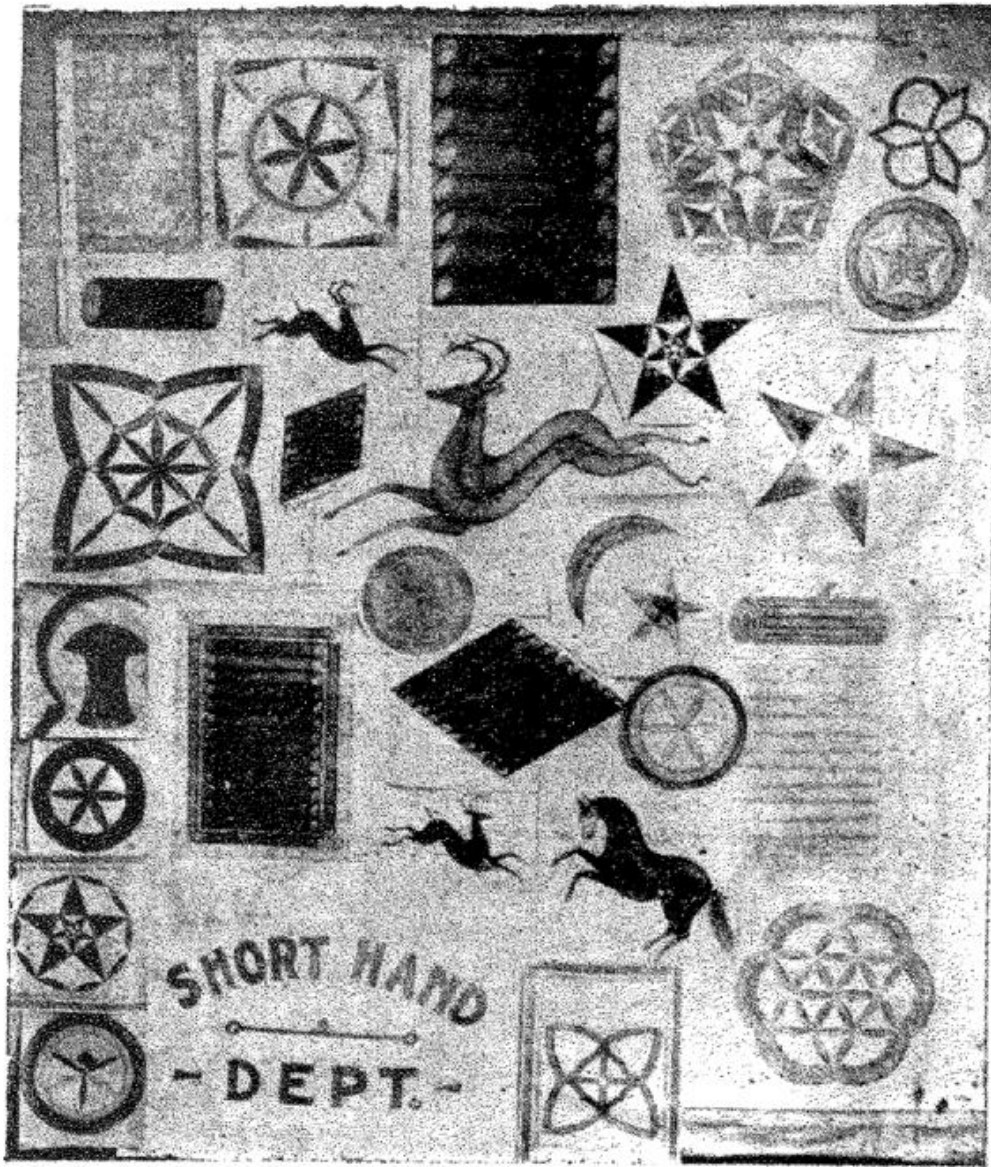
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Is taught at the

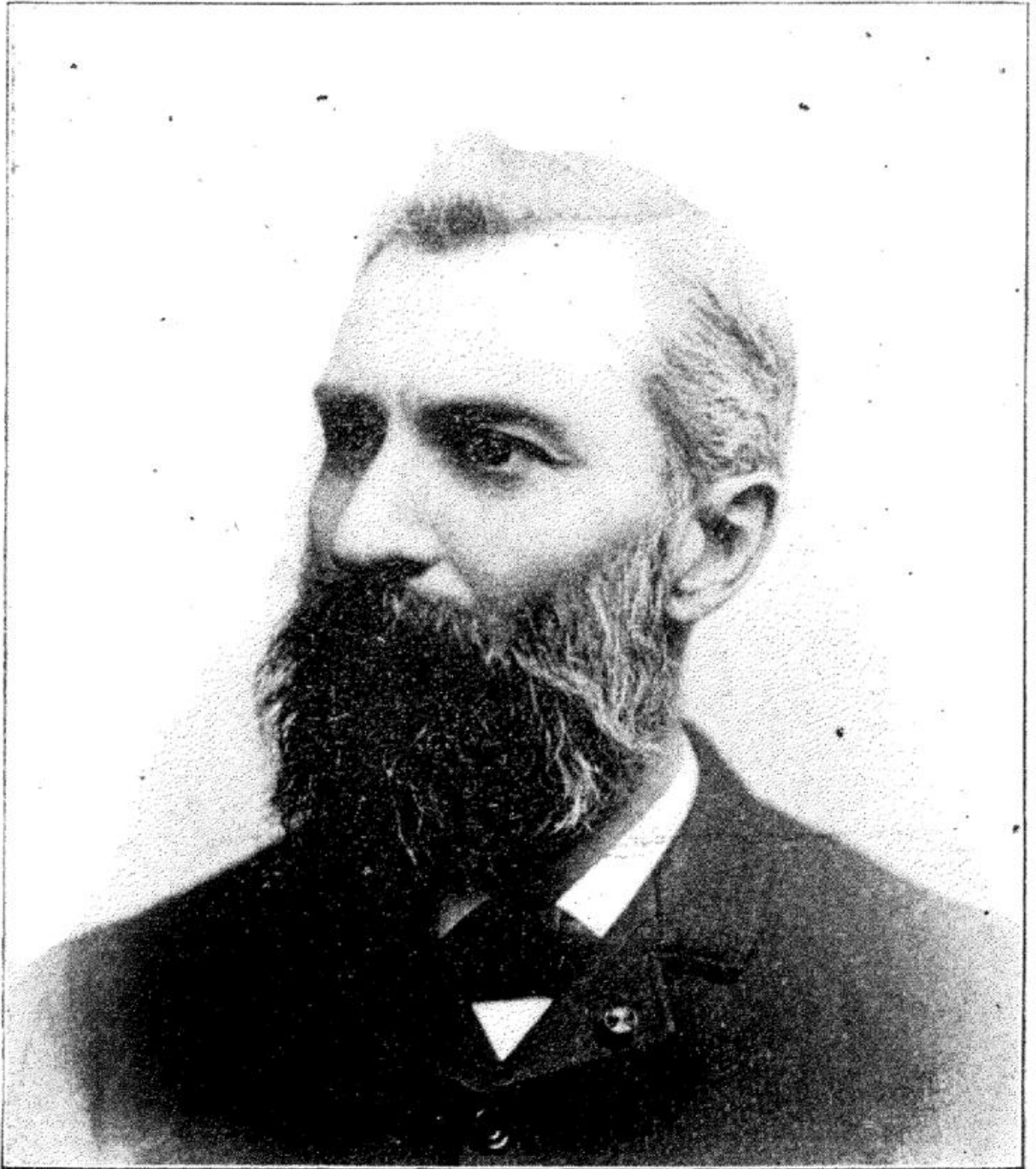
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by two experienced teachers who are EXPERT PEN ARTISTS, and teachers of experience with

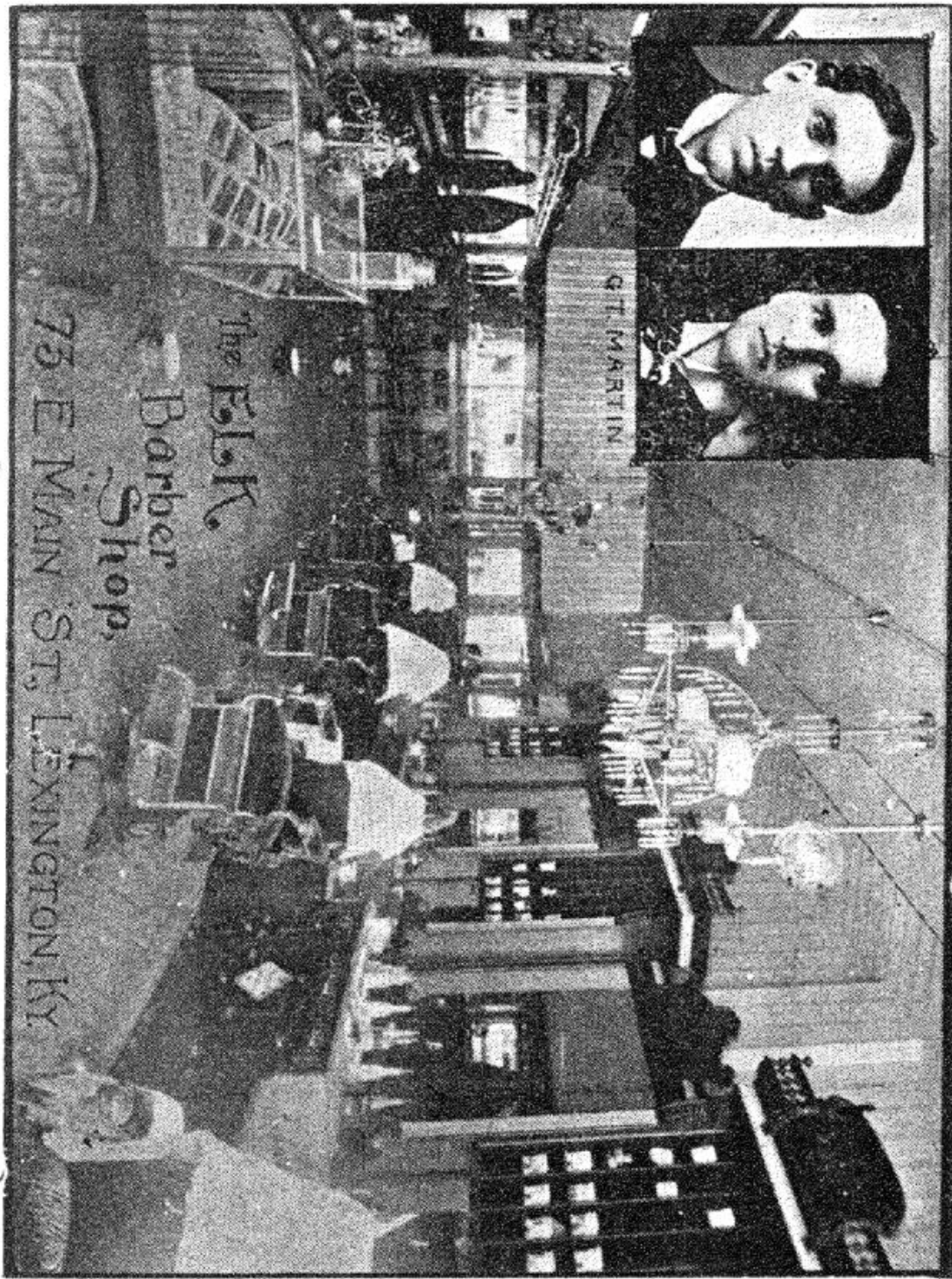
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General Superintendent Free Delivery Service
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Practical Horse Shoeing

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mail business of Lexington
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WE ARE IT

SEE OUR LINE OF CAMERAS

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49 EAST MAIN STREET



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Chief Salary and Allowance Division, Washington, D. C.

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Unless you have time to think about it.

We have been in the GRAIN, HAY and FEED business for the last ten years, and if you are not already a customer of ours it is because you have never given us an opportunity to prove that we deserve your patronage. A SINGLE TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.

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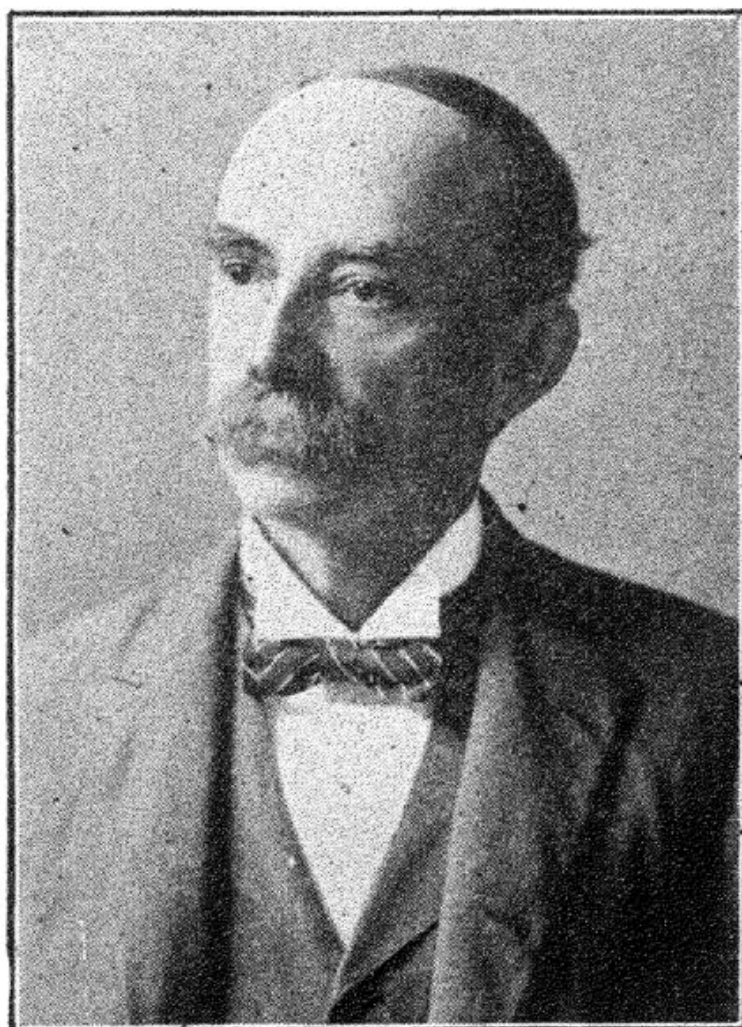
Capital \$400,000

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JAMES A. HEADLEY, Vice-President
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Acts as Trustee, Executor, Guardian, Agent and in all kindred capacities; buys and sells real estate; collects rents and manages property; lends money at current rates on approved security; rents safety boxes in fire and burglar proof vaults: wills kept free of charge.

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Put your money in trust."



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Superintendent Money Order System, Washington, D. C.

J. S. POER

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POER & BEAN

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DEALERS IN

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FRESCO WORK

Estimates Furnished on all Classes of Work

N. E. Corner Limestone and Short Sts.

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Hotel Reed

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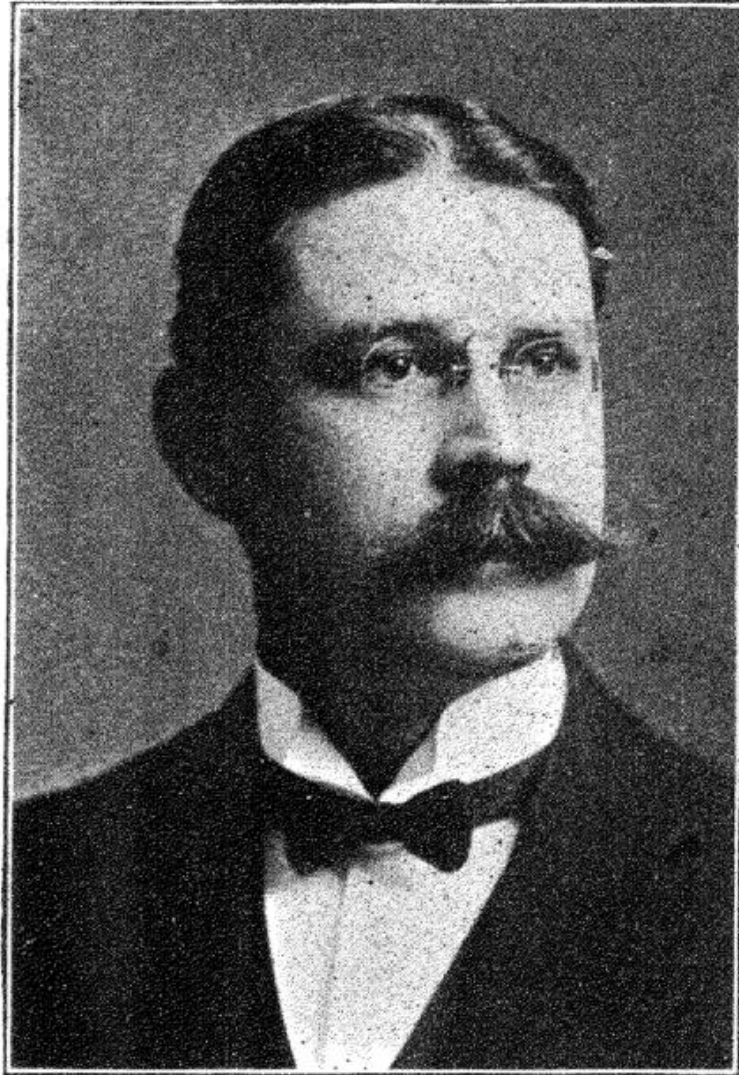
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Half Square from the Opera House.

Your patronage solicited.



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92 and 94 WEST VINE STREET

WE HAUL

**Boilers, Iron Safes, Machinery
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and all other Freight
that can be hauled**

TEAMS BY THE HOUR, DAY OR WEEK

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ALL GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED

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Manufacturing Jeweler

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing

Bottom Prices



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General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Washington, D. C.

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Have you any rooms you want papered?

If you have, come to this store.

We make a special effort to please, and seldom fail.

It's not to be wondered at, with the assortment we have to show and the prices we sell at.

Every job right is the law with us.

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Opera House Block

NOW OPEN IN FIRST CLASS STYLE

Manhattan Cafe

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RENNICK & TONER, Proprietors

The Finest and Largest Resort.

Finest and Fastest Bowling Alleys in the South.

The Public and Transient Bowlers especially invited.

Hot Lunch always on hand.

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Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service
Washington, D. C.

The "B. B." Saloon

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Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars

Fresh Cold Lexington Beer on Tap

We invite you to give us a call. We handle only the Best Goods, and attend promptly to the wants of our patrons.

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The Great Sample Shoe Store

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Lexington, Ky.

Satisfaction Goes With Every Pair

They fit Better, Look Better

and Wear Longer

Than any Other Shoe Made

600 Styles to Select From

Southern Mutual Investment Co.

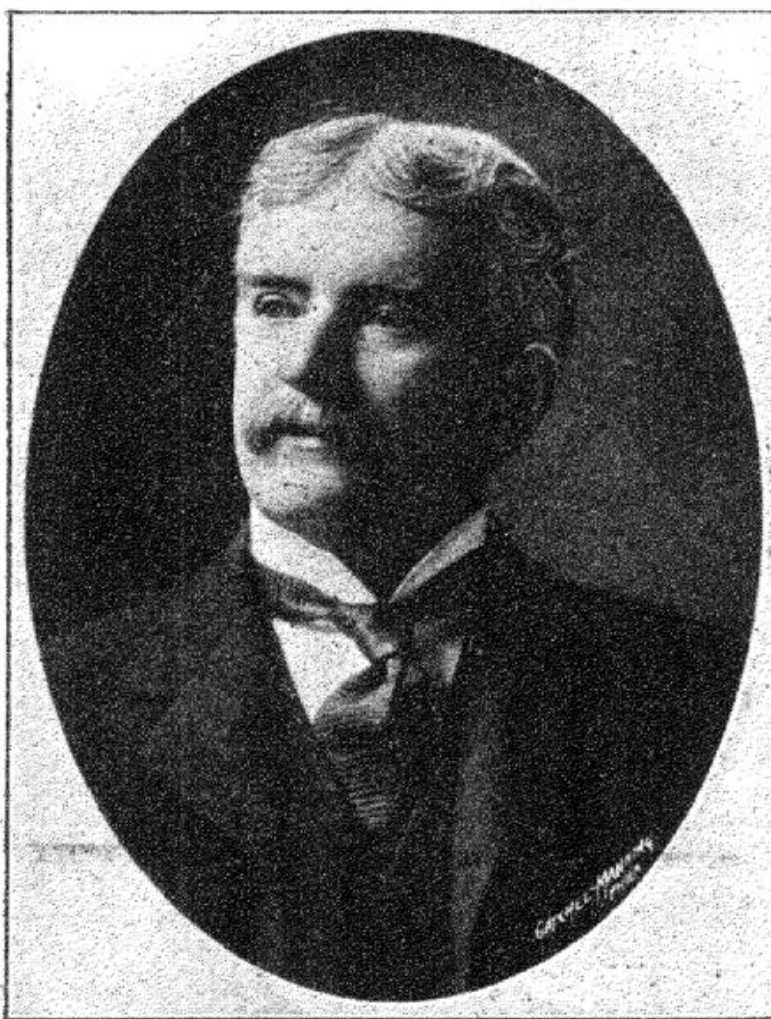
of Lexington, Kentucky

OLDEST AND LARGEST

Investigate the SPECIAL LOAN AND CASH SURRENDER features of our Certificate.

A. SMITH BOWMAN,

Secretary and General Manager



D. P. LIEBHART
Superintendent Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.



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The Leading
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All work of the highest order of merit, and at prices within the reach of all.

Studio established 1864, and in successful operation ever since.





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Chief of the Redemption Division, Washington, D. C.



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Touch Art in Type Writing

"Gregg's" Light Line Shorthand as taught at the

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continues to displace Pittmanic Systems wherever introduced. 143 of our leading colleges have adopted it since January 1. Why? Because it combines speed and legibility of longhand and can be learned in about one-half the time required with Pittmanic systems. Why? Because it is up-to-date short hand minus old theoretical red tape.



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Disbursing Officer, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

THE JEFFERSON

Guaranty and Surety Co.

(Incorporated)

invites your attention to the following statement of its business for the first two months :

Our reserve and surplus now amounts to	\$29,721.77
We have placed to the credit of certificate-holders in two months	26,741.71

We have a full paid capital of \$25,000 over and above reserve and surplus, to guard the interests of our patrons.

We issue you a fixed interest-bearing bond, also an accumulative installment bond, which will in five years net the holder something over fifty per cent on his principal.

Installments from \$1 to any amount desired can be paid weekly, monthly or in advance, at the option of the holder.

You can see from this statement that an investment with "The Jefferson" is not only attractive and profitable, but absolutely safe.

Call or write for information to

THE JEFFERSON GUARANTY AND SURETY CO.

HOME OFFICE

22 NORTH UPPER STREET

LEXINGTON, KY.

Officials of the Post Office Department.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Postmaster-General--CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Pennsylvania.

Chief Clerk--BLAIN W. TAYLOR, West Virginia.

Private Secretary--CLARENCE E. DAWSON, Maryland.

Appointment Clerk--JOHN H. ROBINSON, Mississippi.

Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk--RUFUS B. MERCHANT, Virginia.

Topographer--A. VON HAAKE, New York.

The duties of this office are under the immediate supervision of the Postmaster-General, and relate to the appointment of department employes; the recording of orders promulgated by the Postmaster-General; the fixing of rates for the transmission of government telegrams; the supervision of the advertising, and management of the general work of the department not otherwise assigned. To it are attached the office of the Topographer, charged with the duty of keeping up the maps in use in the department, with the preparation and publication of new and revised post-route maps, with supplying maps to all branches of the postal service and with furnishing information for the settlement of all governmental mileage and telegraph accounts; the office of the Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk, to which is assigned the supervision of all repairs, the care of the public property in and the furnishing of the departmental building, and the disbursement of the salaries of the officers and employes of the department.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

First Assistant Postmaster-General--W. M. JOHNSON, New Jersey

Chief Clerk--J. M. MASTEN, Indiana.

Division of Post Office Supplies -- Superintendent, MICHAEL W. LOUIS, Ohio.

Division of Post Office Supplies--Assistant Superintendent, WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, Mississippi.

Division of Free Delivery--Superintendent, A. W. MACHEN, Ohio.

JOHN J. RILEY, President
GEO. DENNY, Vice-President

J. A. EDGE, Treasurer
C. H. CALLAHAN, Secretary
WM. P. PARRISH, Cashier

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Incorporated June 27, 1898
Commenced business July 1, 1898
Certificate approved by the Postal Authorities

We Invite State Supervision

Originators of the Home Feature of Investment Business. Receives money on deposit for investment in houses, which we sell to our depositors at a uniform profit of twenty-five per cent. payable in small montly payments, equal to rental. enabling the tenant to become a property owner and the Company to return large dividends to its investors

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Frankfort	Bowling Green	

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German Insurance Bank, Louisville
Marion National Bank, Lebanon
Merchants' National Bank, Ashland
Deposit Bank, Frankfort
Richmond National Bank, Richmond
Citizens' National Bank, Covington

AGENTS WANTED

Address

C. H. CALLAHAN,
Sec. and Gen. Manager.

31 East Short St.

Lexington, Ky.

Division of Free Delivery—Assistant Superintendent, C. T. MCCOY, South Dakota.

Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances—GEORGE W. BEAVERS, New York.

Assistant Superintendent—CHAS. P. GRANDFIELD, Missouri.

Division of Correspondence—Chief, JAMES R ASH, Pennsylvania.

Money-Order System—Superintendent, JAMES T. METCALF, Iowa.

Money-Order System—Chief Clerk, EDWARD F. KIMBALL, Massachusetts.

Dead Letter Office—Superintendent, DAVID P. LEIBHARDT, Indiana.

Dead-Letter Office—Chief Clerk, WARD BURLINGAME, Kansas.

To this office have been assigned the Division of Correspondence, having charge of the miscellaneous correspondence of the department not specially connected with its other offices, and the construction of the postal regulations; the Money-Order System, the Superintendent of which has the general supervision and control of the Postal Money-Order System throughout the United States, and the International Money Order correspondence with foreign countries; the Dead-Letter Office, to which are assigned all matters relating to the disposition of unmailable, unclaimed and undeliverable matter, both of foreign and domestic origin, the allowance of credit for postage due on undelivered matter, all correspondence relating thereto. The readjustment of salaries of postmasters; change of site of all post offices of the first, second and third classes not located in Government building; allowances for rent, fuel and light, clerk hire and miscellaneous expenditures are considered in the Division of Salaries and Allowances. To it is attached the Division of Free Delivery, having in charge the preparation of cases for the inauguration of the system in cities, the appointment of letter carriers and the regulation of allowances for incidental expenses, as well as the general supervision of the free-delivery system throughout the United States. The Division of Post Office Supplies furnishes the necessary books and blanks for postal business (except money-order books and blanks), marking and rating stamps, canceling ink and ink-pads, letter balances and scales, wrapping paper and twine to offices of which the gross receipts are one hundred dollars and upward. Stationery and printed facing slips are furnished to first and second class post offices only; plain facing slips are supplied to third and fourth class offices.

State College of Kentucky

The Agricultural and Mechanical (State College) College of Kentucky offers the following courses of study, viz: Agricultural, Horticultural, Chemical, Biological, Mathematical, Normal School, Classical, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering. each of which extends over four years and leads to a degree. Post-graduate courses of study are also provided, leading each to a master's degree. Each course of study is organized under a separate faculty. The general faculty numbers more than thirty professors and instructors.

County appointees receive tuition, room rent in dormitories, fuel and lights, and if they remain ten months, traveling expenses.

The laboratories and museums are large, well equipped, comprehensive and modern.

The last legislature appropriated \$30,000 for a college home for young women and \$30,000 for drill hall and gymnasium for men.

Military tactics and science are fully provided for and required by Congress.

Graduates from the several courses of study readily find excellent positions and liberal remuneration. The demand is largely in excess of the ability of the college to supply.

For catalogues, methods of obtaining appointments, information regarding courses of study and terms of admission, apply to

JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

Or to PROF. V. E. MUNCY, Business Agent,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Fall term begins Sept. 11, 1901.

Union Savings Bank

Incorporated

Is a Savings Bank for Everybody

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

Loans Money on First Mortgage on Real Estate

Transacts a General Banking Business

Call at Bank, 60 East Short Street, Lexington, Ky., and get one of our auxiliary savings banks. They are little safes, nickel plated steel boxes, with three tumbler locks. The bank has arranged to loan them, free of charge, to its depositors or to anyone who will deposit \$2 with us.

OFFICERS

GEORGE DENNY, President

ASA DODGE, Vice-President

J. D. HINTON, Cashier

J. D. HARMON, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS—George Denny, Asa Dodge, J. D. Hinton, John Faig, V. E. Muncy, J. D. Harmon.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-
GENERAL.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Pennsylvania.

Chief Clerk—GEORGE F. STONE, New York.

Superintendent Railway Adjustments—JAMES H. CREW, Ohio.

Division of Inspection—Chief, JAMES B. COOK, Maryland.

Division of Mail Equipment—Chief, THOMAS P. GRAHAM, New York.

Contract Division—Chief, E. P. RHODERICK, Illinois.

Foreign Mails—Superintendent, N. M. BROOKS, Virginia.

Foreign Mails—Chief Clerk, ROBERT L. MADDOX, Kentucky.

Railway Mail Service—General Superintendent, JAMES E. WHITE, Illinois.

Railway Mail Service—Assistant General Superintendent, ALEXANDER GRANT, Michigan.

Railway Mail Service—Chief Clerk, JOHN W. HOLLIDAY, Ohio.

To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mails between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and has charge of the general and miscellaneous mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. Applications for mail service or change of mail arrangements and for all messengers should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service. From this office all postmasters at the end of the routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports to the Auditor all contracts executed and all orders affecting the accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service. The rates of pay for the transportation of the mails on railroad routes, according to the amount and character of the service, are adjusted by this office. It also directs the weighing of the mails on the same, and authorizes new service on railroad routes. The procuring and furnishing of

We'll Send it to You...

Your orders for anything that we handle

Drugs Toilet Articles, Perfumes,

Chamois Skins, Chemicals, Sundries

will be faithfully looked after and sent to you. If in town by bicycle; if in the country, by rural delivery. Prescriptions a specialty.

COOPER'S DRUG STORE

Phone 459

Main and Broadway

GENUINE CLOSING OUT SALE

\$10,000 Stock Furniture

The very best manufacturers' make. Choice new goods. Come while the stock is complete and get them at wholesale prices.

LEXINGTON FURNITURE COMPANY

W. R. GIBBS, Proprietor

Near Lexington Post Office

123 East Main Street

Lakeview Flower Store

51 East Main Street

Designs, Cut Flowers, Bedding Plants

Palms, Decorations, Etc.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. Give us a Call.

Store Phone 401. Greenhouse Phone 432
P. O. Box 446

mail locks and keys, and mail bags is also in charge of this office. To it belongs the Division of Inspection, to which is assigned the duty of receiving and inspecting the monthly registers of arrivals and departures, reporting the performance of mail service; also special reports of failures or delinquencies on the part of mail contractors or their agents, and of noting such failures or delinquencies, and preparing cases of fines or deductions by reason thereof: of preparing the correspondence growing out of reports of failures or delinquencies in the transportation of the mails: of reporting to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, at the close of each quarter, by certificate of inspection, the fact of performance or non-performance of contract mail service, noting therein such fines or deductions as may have been ordered; of authorizing the payment of all employes of the railway mail service: also the payment of such acting employes as may be employed by this office through the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in cases of emergency, and of authorizing the Auditor to credit postmasters with sums paid by them for such temporary service: and such other duties as may be necessary to secure a faithful performance of the mail service.

To this office has also been assigned the Foreign Mail Service, having charge of all foreign postal arrangements and correspondence connected with the Foreign Mail Service and the supervision of the Ocean Mail-Steamship Service—including the dispatch of mails for foreign countries. The instruction of postmasters in all matters pertaining to the treatment of articles of mail matter sent to or received from foreign countries devolves upon this office, under the direction of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, as well as the decision of all questions arising under the provisions of the Postal Conventions with foreign countries.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

When the general public or officers or employes of the Post Office Department have cause to complain of irregularities in the receipt or dispatch of mails, they should address the Division Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in charge of the division in which they reside, as shown by the assignment given below. It will materially assist the officers of the Department in making a thorough investigation, if all the envelopes covering delayed letters are enclosed at time complaint is made.

FIRST DIVISION—Comprising the New England States.
Office of Superintendent, Boston, Mass.

There Was a Time

When not much attention was paid to a man's shirt or his collar, but to-day to be well dressed

Your Linen Must be Well Laundered

Our superior work has been pleasing the most fastidious, and you should enjoy the same pleasure. We wash all our garments CLEAN by the most approved process, tint and starch them perfectly, and our finish is a real creation of art. After you have tried our work, you cannot be satisfied with any other.

M. & N. Laundry

51-53 West Main Street

T. ALEXANDER

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fish and Oysters

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Telephone 240

J. T. CLAY & SONS

New Cheap Cash Grocery

Fresh Fish and Oysters by Walter Snowden
First Class Goods, Lowest Prices, Free Delivery

19 South Upper Street

SECOND DIVISION—Comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia.

Office of Superintendent, New York, N. Y.

THIRD DIVISION—Comprising Maryland (excluding the Eastern Shore), Virginia (excepting Accomac and Northampton Counties), West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Office of Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

FOURTH DIVISION—Comprising South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana East of the Mississippi River.

Office of Superintendent, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIFTH DIVISION—Comprising Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Office of Superintendent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIXTH DIVISION—Comprising Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and the "Black Hills" District of South Dakota.

Office of Superintendent, Chicago, Illinois.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Comprising Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

Office of Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Comprising California, Nevada, Oregon, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Washington.

Office of Superintendent, San Francisco, Cal.

NINTH DIVISION—Comprising the Through Mails via Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toledo, and Detroit; the Lines of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Office of Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

TENTH DIVISION—Comprising Wisconsin, Northern Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota (excluding the "Black Hills" District), and Montana.

Office of Superintendent, St. Paul, Minn.

ELEVENTH DIVISION—Comprising Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, Texas and Louisiana, West of the Mississippi River.

Office of Superintendent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Our Obliging Carrier Boys

Have given us all necessary information pertaining to Uncle Sam's mails in this book, and so obliging are they that we have been granted this space for the purpose of telling their friends, whom are everybody that we can furnish at lowest prices, consistent with good work and quality, everything for

Cemetery and Lawn Decorations and Memorials

We invite you to call and see what we have and can
and can get for you Respectfully,

LEXINGTON MONUMENT CO.

W. C. SCOTT, President and Secretary
B. F. SLOAN, Business Manager

LEXINGTON BOTTLING WORKS

M. BENCKART, Proprietor

Manufacturer of

Superior Ginger Ale

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

Agent for Moerlin's Cincinnati Beer

Sole Agent for Genuine Blue Lick Water
Best Brands of Old Whiskies in Bottles
Complete stock of Mineral Waters

Office and Factory 37-39 Third street and 136 Upper St.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-
GENERAL.

Third Assistant Postmaster General—EDWIN C. MAD-
DEN, Michigan.

Chief Clerk—CLARENCE H. BUCKLER, Maryland.

Finance Division—Chief, A. W. BINGHAM, Michigan.

Postage Stamp Division—Chief, JAMES H. REEVE,
New York.

Classification Division—Chief, H. A. KELLY, Kansas.

Registry System—Superintendent, WM. H. LANDVOIGT;
District of Columbia.

Registry System—Assistant Superintendents, EDWIN
SANDS, Eastern District; HARWOOD M. BACON, Middle
District; ROBERT B. MUNDELLE, Southern District; and
JAMES O'CONNELL, Western District.

Division of Files, Mail, etc.—Principal Clerk, E. S.
HALL, Vermont.

Redemption Division—Chief, GEORGE D. SCOTT, New
York.

Postage Stamp Agent—JOHN P. GREEN, Ohio.

Postal Card Agent—EDGAR H. SHOOK, Piedmont, West
Virginia.

Stamped Envelope Agent—CHARLES H. FIELD, Hart-
ford, Connecticut.

This office is charged with the duty of issuing drafts and warrants in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors or other persons; the superintendence of the collection of revenue at post offices; and the accounts between the Department and Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States and specially designated depositories of postal funds. It is also charged with the duty of preparing instructions for the guidance of postmasters respecting registered matter, and with the general control and management of the registry system. To it is attached the Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards, having charge of the issuing or postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, and the supplying of postmasters with envelopes for their official use and registered package envelopes. The agencies having the supervision of the manufacture of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards are also under the direction of this office.

This office is also charged with the consideration of questions relating to the classification of mail matter and the rates of postage, the entry of second-class publications and correspondence relating thereto. The Special Delivery System also comes under this office.

LEXINGTON MACHINE WORKS

All Kinds of Machinery Made and Repaired

Engines, Stationary and Portab'e, Saw Mill
Machinery, Printing Presses, Etc. Spe-
cial Tools for Grinding Horse and
Barber Clippers.

JOS. TIMMINS, Proprietor
14 West Vine Street

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**Finest Livery Rigs
in Lexington**

Private office for ladies, with all conveniences at'ached.
Special attention to country trade. Wedings, &c., sup-
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Both Phones 100

22 to 26 East Vine Street,
Lexington, Ky.

All the Latest Novelties in

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63 East Main Street

Lexington, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-
GENERAL.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—J. L. BRISTOW,
Kansas

Chief Clerk—MERRITT O. CHANCE, Illinois.

Division of Appointments—Chief, CARTER B. KEENE,
Maine.

Division of Bonds and Commissions—Chief, CHRISTIAN
B. DICKEY, Ohio.

Division of (P. O. Inspectors and Mail Depredations—
Chief P. O. Inspector, WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, Colorado.

Chief Clerk—EMANUEL SPEICH, Nebraska.

To this office is assigned the duty of preparing all cases for the establishment, discontinuance and change of name of all post offices and change of site of fourth-class post offices: of the appointment of all postmasters and the correspondence incident thereto: also the duty of recording appointments of postmasters, of entering and filing their bonds and approving the same for the Postmaster-General, and of issuing their commissions. To this office is also assigned the general supervision, through the chief Post Office Inspector, of the work of Division Inspectors and Inspectors in the field; and of the work of the Division of Post Office Inspectors and mail depredations; also the preparation and issue of cases for investigation, including all matters relating to depredations upon the mails or losses therein, and of complaints relating to mail matter passing between the United States and foreign countries and across the territory of the United States from one foreign country to another, and of the preparation of all correspondence, foreign and domestic, connected with the same. The office is also charged with the keeping of the records and preparing statistics of the inspecting force; with an examination, for the Postmaster-General, of the accounts of inspectors for allowance before their submission to the Auditor (not including accounts of Assistant Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, holding commissions as post office inspectors), and the keeping of the Department accounts of expenditures in this service. It is also charged with the custody of money and property collected or received by inspectors and the preparation of cases for orders for the restoration thereof to the owners or other proper parties. This office also performs such other duties as are from time to time assigned to it by the Postmaster-General.

The Proctor Coal Company

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JELLICO

Acknowledged to be the Best Coal Sold
in Lexington

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Sole Agent for Courier-Journal, Louisville Times,
Physical Culture, etc.
130 East Main Street

H. N. JOHNSON FIRE INSURANCE

Prompt-paying Reliable Companies
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Both Phones 500

Lexington, Ky.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL
FOR THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

Assistant Attorney-General—**JAMES N TYNER**, Indiana.

Assistant Attorney—**GEO. A. C. CHRISTIANCY**, Nebraska.

To this office are referred, when deemed advisable by the Postmaster-General or the heads of the several offices of the Department, questions concerning the construction of the laws which may arise in the administration of the business of the Department. It is also charged with the consideration of recommendations made by the Auditor for the compromise of fines, penalties, etc., under Section 409 of the Revised Statutes, and the claims of postmasters for reimbursement on account of loss of money-order and postal funds, postage stamps and other Government property by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty.

Applications for pardon, and all correspondence relating to suits, prosecutions, etc., from the Department of Justice are referred to this office; and appeals to the Postmaster-General from the decisions of the Assistant Postmasters-General are usually referred to the Assistant Attorney for examination and opinion upon the legal questions involved.

Violations of the Postal Laws, against lotteries and other similar enterprises, and all schemes carried on through the mails to defraud, are examined by this office and recommendations for issuance of fraud orders made to the Postmaster-General.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE POSTOFFICE
DEPARTMENT.**

Auditor—**HENRY A. CASTLE**, Minnesota.

Deputy Auditor—**NOLEN L. CHEW**, Indiana.

Chief Clerk—**JOHN B. SLEMAN**, Illinois.

Law Clerk—**D. N. FENTON**, Indiana

Disbursing Clerk—**B. W. HOLMAN**, Wisconsin.

Collecting Division—Chief, **ARTHUR CLEMENTS**, Maryland.

Bookkeeping Division—Chief, **DAVID W. DUNCAN**, Pennsylvania.

Pay Division—Chief, **A. M. MCBATH**, Tennessee.

Inspecting Division—Chief, **B. A. ALLEN**, Kansas.

Checking and Assorting Division—Chief, **R. M. JOHNSON**, Indiana.

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SELL ONLY GOOD CLOTHES AT



LEXINGTON'S 20TH CENTURY



MILLER CORNER

CLOTHING STORE

C. J. MYERS

19 and 21 West Main St.

Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Furs

**Ladies' Ready-made Suits and
Separate Skirts**

Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets

A full and complete line of Domestic Goods
at the very lowest prices.

Foreign Division—Chief, D. N. BURBANK. New York.
Recording Division—Chief, M. M. HOLLAND. District
of Columbia.

This is a bureau of the Treasury Department to which
is assigned the duty of auditing the accounts of the Post-
office Department, including those of postmasters, mail
contractors, and its other agents or employees.

Abbreviations of Names of States and Territories.

Abbreviations poorly written are often misread. It is
better to write the name of the State in full. The Post Of-
fice Department authorizes and recognizes the following
abbreviations of States and territories:

Alabama	Ala.	Montana	Mont.
Alaska Territory ..	Alaska.	Nebraska	Nebr.
Arizona	Ariz.	Nevada	Nev.
Arkansas	Ark.	New Hampshire	N. H.
California	Cal.	New Jersey	N. J.
Colorado	Colo.	New Mexico Ter ...	N. Mex.
Connecticut	Conn.	New York	N. Y.
Delaware	Del.	Dist. of Columbia...	D. C.
Florida	Fla.	North Carolina	N. C.
Georgia	Ga.	North Dakota	N. Dak.
Idaho	Idaho	Ohio	Ohio
Illinois	Ill.	Oklahoma Ter ...	Okla. T.
Indiana	Ind.	Oregon	Oregon
Indian Territory ..	Ind. T.	Pennsylvania	Pa.
Iowa	Iowa	Rhode Island.....	R. I.
Kansas	Kans.	South Carolina.....	S. C.
Kentucky	Ky.	South Dakota	S. Dak.
Louisiana	La.	Tennessee.....	Tenn.
Maine	Me.	Texas	Tex.
Maryland	Md.	Utah.....	Utah
Massachusetts	Mass.	Vermont	Vt.
Michigan	Mich.	Virginia	Va.
Minnesota	Minn.	Washington	Wash.
Mississippi.....	Miss.	West Virginia	W. Va.
Missouri.....	Mo.	Wisconsin.....	Wis
		Wyoming	Wyo.

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Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

Kitchen Novelties

Roofing, Guttering, and Furnace Work

Repairs for Stoves and Ranges

All Work Warranted

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Telephone 190

E. S. DeLONG & SON,

Real Estate Agency

FIRE INSURANCE

ESTATES MANAGED

No. 5 Cheapside

Phone 432

Classification of Domestic Mail Matter.

Domestic mail matter includes all matter deposited in the mails for local delivery or transmission from one place to another within the United States (and between the United States and its island possessions), and is divided into four classes:

First—Written and sealed matter, postal cards and private mailing cards.

Second—Periodical publications.

Third—Miscellaneous printed matter (on paper).

Fourth—All matter not included in previous classes, such as merchandise, etc

Porto Rico and Hawaii are included in the term "United States," and the island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago and Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan Group which are possessions of the United States), are included in the term "Island Possessions." The domestic rate of postage also extends to all matter addressed to points in Cuba.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of First-Class Matter — Written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, private mailing cards and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same). All matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first-class.

Typewriting (with carbon or letter-press copies thereof) is held to be an equivalent of handwriting and is classed as such in all cases.

Rates of Postage on First-Class Matter—On letters and other matter, wholly or partly in writing, except the writing specially authorized to be placed upon matter of other classes, and on sealed matter or matter otherwise closed against inspection, two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

On postal cards, one cent each, the price for which they are sold.

Private mailing cards bearing written messages, provided they conform to the regulations prescribed under the Act of May 19, 1898, one cent each (domestic), two cents each (Postal Union).

CARPETS CLEANED THE NEW WAY

Does not tear the nap nor wear the carpet. It cleans the carpet evenly all over and removes all dirt, moth and moth eggs. It refreshes the carpet, removes all odors and leaves it like new. The machine does not beat the carpet, but it is cleaned by falling as the cylinder revolves, and a blast fan carries away the dust.

Lexington Carpet Cleaning Works

J. W. KELLEY, Proprietor

West Fourth Street, near Jefferson

FRED LUIGART

Dealer in

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Fine Wines and Liquors

Corner Vertner Avenue and Third Sts.

KAUFMAN CLOTHING CO.
BIGGEST STORE IN LEXINGTON

Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers

Trunks, Grips, Rubber Clothing

8 and 10 West Main Street

Sole Agents Jaro's Hygienic Underwear
Sole Agents Dunlap Hats.

On "drop letters," two cents an ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier offices, or at offices where Rural Delivery Service has been established, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof at offices where free delivery by carrier is not established.

There is no "drop" rate on third or fourth-class matter: the postage on which is uniform, whether addressed for local delivery or transmission in the mails.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

The rules of the statutes is full prepayment by stamps affixed. The exceptions to this rule are as follows:

First-class matter not exceeding four pounds in weight will be dispatched if one full rate—two cents in stamps be affixed, and the residue of the postage will be rated up at the mailing office and collected of the addressee before delivery.

As an exception to the rule of prepayment, letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States may be transmitted unpaid, when marked "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter," or "Marine's letter," as the case may be, and the postage at single rates only will be collected on delivery.

Letters, prepaid one cent only, can not be sent by mail from one office to the postmaster at another for distribution, in a package on which the bulk postage is paid at the letter rate. Each letter must be prepaid at the regular first-class rate.

Postage Due; When to be Collected—When mail matter of the first class not exceeding four pounds in weight, is prepaid one full rate two cents—it shall be dispatched to its destination charged with such amount of postage as may be due to be collected on delivery.

No article of mail matter (except free matter) on which prepayment in full has not been made can be delivered until the deficient postage has been paid.

Double Postage If any mail matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall, through inadvertence reach its destination without any prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged; but if part payment is made only the actual deficiency in postage shall be collected on delivery.

For postage due and to be collected on short-paid or unpaid matter inadvertently dispatched or forwarded postage due stamps are used, which the postmaster at the office of destination is required to affix and cancel before delivery of the matter.

Postmasters can not lawfully accept postage stamps in

LANCASTER SHOE CO.

Fine Shoes

JOHN W. LANCASTER, Manager

Southeast corner Main and Mill Streets

PIANO EXCELLENCE

We will satisfy you in quality of tone, beauty of case and
and durability

\$50 to \$100 Saved

If you will see us before buying. Hazelton, Geo. Steck & Co. Conover, Schubert, Smith & Barnes, Wellington, Decker & Son, Cable, Kingsbury, Willard, Crescent. Cash or easy terms.

MONTENEGRO-RIEHM MUSIC COMPANY

J. S. REED, Manager

133 East Main Street

Lexington, Ky.

J. H. WIEHL & SON

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings

Rugs and Window Shades

4½ and 6 East Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Fayette Telephone 122

East Tennessee Telephone 213

payment of postage remaining due on letters. The amount due must invariably be paid in cash.

ARTICLES INCLUDED IN FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

The following named articles are among those subject to the first class rate of postage:

Assessment notices (printed) with amount due written therein, 2 cents per ounce.

Albums (autographs) containing written matter, 2 cents per ounce.

Blank books with written entries: bank checks filled out in writing, either cancelled or uncanceled, 2 cents per ounce.

Blank forms, filled out in writing, 2 cents per ounce.

Cards or letters (printed) bearing a written or marked date, where the date is not the date of the card, but gives information as to when the sender will call, or deliver something otherwise referred to, or is the date when something will occur or is acknowledged to have been received, etc., unless presented for mailing at postoffice, or other depository designated by the postmaster, in a minimum of twenty identical copies separately addressed, when they will be mailable at the third class rate of postage, 2 cents per ounce.

Cards (printed) so prepared that by attaching a signature thereto they are converted into personal communications, such as receipts, orders for articles furnished by addressee, etc.

Cards (postal) remailed, wholly or partly in writing.

Cards, (visiting) bearing written name, except single cards inclosed with third or fourth class matter, and bearing the name of the sender.

Certificates, checks, receipts, etc., filled out in writing.

Communications entirely in print—with exception of name of sender—sent in identical terms by many persons to the same address.

Copy (manuscript or typewritten) unaccompanied by proof-sheets.

Diplomas, marriage or other certificates, filled out in writing.

Drawings or plans containing written words, letters or figures, indicating size, price, dimensions, etc.

Envelopes bearing written addresses.

Hand or type-written matter and letter-press or manifold (carbon) copies thereof.

Imitations or reproductions of hand or typewritten matter not mailed at the post office in a minimum number

LEXINGTON
Lumber and Mfg. Co.

Incorporated
(McCORMICK'S)

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring

Weatherboarding, Ceiling, Posts

Fencing, Pickets, Verandas

Shingles, Lath

Rubberoid Roofing

Building Paper

Dry Kiln Best in the City

Planing Mill Complete

Stairways, Office Fixtures

Telephone Booths, Panel Work

Screen Doors, Etc.

LOWEST PRICES

We guarantee satisfaction

Yards and Planing Mill East Main and C. and
O. Railway.

Fayette or Cumberland Phone 156

of twenty perfectly identical copies to separate addresses.

Letters (old or remailed), sent singly or in bulk.

Manuscript or typewritten copy, when not accompanied by proof-sheets.

Marriage certificates filled out in writing.

Old letters remailed, sent singly or in bulk.

Original typewritten matter and manifold or letter-press copies thereof.

Plans and drawings containing written words, letters or figures, indicating, size, price, dimensions, etc.

Postal cards or private mailing cards—wholly or partly in writing—remailed

Price lists (printed), containing written figures changing individual items

Receipts (printed) with written signatures

Remailed postal cards or private mailing cards, wholly or partly in writing.

Sealed matter of any class, or matter so wrapped as not to be easily examined, except original packages of proprietary articles of merchandise put up so that each package may be examined in its simplest mercantile form, and seeds and other articles that may be inclosed in sealed transparent envelopes

Stenographic or shorthand notes.

Typewritten matter, original letter-press and manifold copies thereof.

Unsealed written communications.

Visiting cards (written), except single cards inclosed with third or fourth-class matter, and bearing the name of the sender.

DEFINITION OF SECOND-CLASS MATTER — SUBSCRIPTION PUBLICATIONS.

Subscription publications include all newspapers and other periodical publications, which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, which bear a date of issue, and are numbered consecutively, are issued from a known office of publication, are formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. To be entitled to entry in this class, such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation or circulation at nominal rates.



SAFE. CONSERVATIVE. PROGRESSIVE.

...The...

**AMERICAN
INVESTMENT
COMPANY
LEXINGTON. KY.**

Incorporated 1898

Capital Stock	-	-	-	\$25,000
Surplus and Reserve			-	\$125,000
Total Paid Coupon Holders				\$200,000

HOW DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

We are only two years old

We have \$125,000 in Surplus and Reserve

We have paid nearly a quarter of a million dollars to coupon holders

We write the best contract on the market

We have the largest income of any investment company in existence



A "newspaper" is defined to be a publication issued at stated intervals of not longer than one week for the dissemination of current news, whether it be of general or special character, and having the characteristics of second-class matter prescribed by statute. A "periodical" is a publication not embraced within the above definition of a newspaper, issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, and having the characteristics of second-class matter prescribed by statute.

A Known Office of Publication.—“A known office of publication is a public office for the transaction of the business of the newspaper or periodical, where orders may be received for subscriptions and advertising during the usual business hours, and this office must be shown by the publication itself. In large towns the street and number must be given. A post office box is not a known office of publication.

Newspapers and periodicals may have more than one office for the transaction of business, but can be entered and mailed as second-class matter at but one. This office must be designated by the publisher, and must be placed first and given greater prominence in all printed notices relative to the places of publication.

Transient Second-Class Matter.—Are newspapers and periodicals of the second-class, when sent by others than the publishers or news agents.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on second-class matter when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, is one cent a pound or fraction thereof, except when addressed to actual subscribers residing within the county of publication or deposited in a letter-carrier office for local delivery by its carriers.

Publications of the second class, one copy only to each actual subscriber residing in the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part and published, shall go free through the mails: but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon at the rate of one cent per pound, or fractional part thereof.

Second-class publications addressed to a letter-carrier office, other than that of publication, although published within the county, are subject to postage at the rate of one cent a pound, which entitles them to delivery by the carriers.

UNION BARBER SHOP

D. R. MESSICK

SHAVING PARLOR

Shave 10 Cents Hair Cut 25 Cents

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Lexington, Ky.

Only First-class Workmen Employed

E. CLARK KIDD

Importer and Dealer in

China, Glass, Cutlery

House Furnishing Goods

65 East Main Street

Lexington, Ky.

REMOVED

James J. Byrnes

THE PRINTER

29 NORTH MILL STREET

Second door from Short. More room and better facilities to do your Printing at the lowest possible prices. Give me a trial.

Weekly newspapers, when deposited by the publisher or news agent in a letter carrier office, for delivery by carriers, or otherwise, are subject only to the rate of one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office by publishers or news agents for delivery by its carriers, is uniform at one cent each; on periodicals weighing more than two ounces, two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals, when deposited by the publisher or news agent in a letter-carrier office for general or box delivery, are subject to postage at the rate of one cent a pound; when deposited by other than publishers or news agents, for general or box delivery, the rate is one cent for four ounces or fractional part thereof.

The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class when sent by other than the publisher or news agent, to any place in the United States, its island possessions, Canada or Mexico, is one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, without regard to place of mailing or destination.

Rural Free Delivery does not affect rates of postage on second-class matter.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER

On Second-Class Matter—When sent by the publishers or news agents at the pound rate, the postage must be prepaid in money.

When second-class matter is deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, the postage, at the rate specified, must be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps affixed

On second-class matter, sent by others than publishers or news agents, the postage must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

It is recommended that publishers of second-class matter print in a conspicuous place in their publications a statement of the fact of entry and the amount of postage on single copies—wrapped in ordinary manner—when mailed by others than the publishers or news agents.

No newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers. The wrappers should be such that they can be easily removed without destroying them or injuring their inclosures. If the wrappers can not be easily removed the matter is liable to postage at the first-class rate.

The limit of weight does not apply to second-class matter mailed at the second-class rate of postage, or at the rate of one cent for each four ounces.

CORRECT IDEAS, STYLES AND
PATTERNS

China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac
Dinner and Toilet Ware

Complete and Varied Line of Table. Glassware
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Incorporated

Clothiers, Tailors

Hatters, Furnishers

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AGENTS HANAN SHOES

W. J. Smith

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Supply yourself with the very best Domestic and Imported Liquors, Fine Old Blackberry, Imported Sherry Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice Also the famous Old Joe and Zeo, strictly hand-made, sour mash Anderson County Whiskies and 12 year old Wm. Tarr. Get prices at corner Limestone and Vine. Phone 189.

DEFINITION OF THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Books, circulars, pamphlets and other matter wholly in print (not included in second-class matter), proof-sheets, corrected and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

“Printed Matter” is defined to be the reproduction upon paper by any process except that of hand or typewriting, or letter-press or manifold copies thereof, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual personal correspondence.

Reproductions or imitations of hand or typewritten matter, in order to be accepted as printing, must be mailed at the post office window, or other depository designated by the postmaster, in a minimum number of twenty identical copies, separately addressed.

Hand-stamped imprints or additions of a general character are third-class matter, but when they appear to be personal, must be mailed at the post office in a minimum of twenty identical copies separately addressed to be entitled to the third-class rate of postage.

A “Circular” is defined by statute to be “a printed letter, which, according to internal evidence, is being sent in identical terms to several persons,” and does not lose its character as such by writing therein the date, name of the addressee or of the sender, or of the correction of mere typographical errors; but the writing of a name, date or anything else in the body of the communication to complete its sense or convey special information will subject it to first-class postage.

Unsealed Correspondence of the Blind.—All letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind, when unsealed, are transmitted through the mails as third-class matter.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, scions and Plants are, by the Act of July 24, 1888, also mailable at the third-class rate of postage. Under this head are included samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition; seeding potatoes, beans, peas. Not, however, samples of flour, rolled oats, pearled barley, or other cereals which can only be used as articles of food; or cut flowers, dried plants, and botanical specimens, not susceptible of being used in propagation; or foreign seeds (such as the coffee bean) used exclusively as articles of food, all of which are subject to postage at the fourth-class rate.

Although mailable at the third-class rate, seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are fourth-class matter in all oth-

GIFTS OF BEAUTY

Jewels, Gems, Gold and Silver

Are not necessarily expensive and always please. We will convince you if you favor us with a call

D. ADLER & SON

Jewelers and Money Brokers

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**Anthracite and
Bituminous**

COALS

71 Jefferson Street

Telephone 94



Slip it on her Hand

and she will certainly be grateful to you for that nice diamond ring

DIAMOND RINGS, PENDANTS, WATCHES

Latest Approved Styles

Call and see us

FRED. J. HEINTZ

Manufacturing Jeweler

135 East Main, near Post Office,
Lexington, Ky.

er respects, and may bear the written additions permissible on matter of that class. Nuts are classed as "fruits"—not as "seeds"—and are subject to fourth-class postage.

PRINTED ADVERTISING CARDS.

The words "Private Mailing Card" are permissible only on cards that conform to the conditions prescribed by the Postmaster-General's Order No. 722: other cards bearing these words, or otherwise purporting to be issued under authority of the Act of May 19, 1898, are inadmissible to the mails.

The foregoing applies in all cases where the matter mailed purports to be a private mailing card, authorized by Act of Congress, May 19, 1898.

Advertising cards and other third-class matter arranged with a detachable part bearing the words, "Private Mailing Card," etc., and intended to be used as such for replies, are not prohibited transmission in the mails, if, when originally mailed, the form thereof precludes mistake and insures treatment only as third-class matter.

A double advertising card, with detachable part intended to be used as a private mailing card reply, is acceptable in the mails if arranged so as to have the face, or address side, of the reply part within the fold, so that the indicia of a private mailing card is not exposed while the card in its original form is passing through the mails as third-class matter.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

There is no drop rate on third-class matter; the postage on which is uniform, whether addressed for local delivery or transmission in the mails.

ARTICLES INCLUDED IN THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

The following named articles are among those subject to the third-class rate of postage:

Almanacs, one cent for each two ounces.

Architectural designs (printed), one cent for each two ounces.

Assessment notices, wholly in print.

Bank notes (printed).

Blanks (printed legal) and forms of insurance applications, mainly in print.

(Blind). Indented or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind.

Blue prints.

THE SCHOOL OF PHONOGRAPHY

M. E. MILLIKAN, Principal

Most highly recommended by our business men for thoroughness and success of its pupils.

Taught by experienced, every-day reporters.

Careful attention given to every pupil every day.

Pupils receive practical training in the Stenographer's Office connected with the school.

Come and See us at Work and You Will

Find that this is a Business School

TOUCH TYPEWRITING

Our typewriting department defies competition.

If you want the best results from your time and money

ATTEND THIS SCHOOL

Send for catalogue to

M. E. MILLIKAN, Principal

Northern Bank Building, Lexington, Ky.

Take elevator Short Street entrance

-
- Books (printed).
 - Bulbs. (See above).
 - Calendars (printed on paper).
 - Canvassing and prospectus books with printed sample chapters.
 - Cards, printed on paper.
 - Cards, Christmas, Easter, etc., printed on paper.
 - Catalogues.
 - Check and receipt books (blank).
 - Circulars.
 - Clippings (press) with name and date of paper stamped or written in.
 - Copy books (school) with printed lines and instructions for use.
 - Engravings and wood cuts (printed).
 - Grain in its natural condition (samples of).
 - Imitations of hand or typewritten matter, when mailed at the post office window in a minimum number of twenty identical copies separately addressed.
 - Indented or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind.
 - Insurance applications and other blank forms, mainly in print.
 - Lithographs.
 - Music books.
 - Notes (blank printed).
 - Legal Blanks.
 - Photographs.
 - Plans and architectural designs (printed).
 - Plants.
 - Postage stamps (canceled or uncanceled).
 - Postal cards, bearing printed advertisements, mailed singly or in bulk.
 - Press clippings with name and date of paper stamped or written in.
 - Price lists, wholly in print.
 - Printed blank notes.
 - Printed calendars.
 - Printed labels.
 - Printed legal blanks and forms of insurance applications, mainly in print.
 - Printed maps on paper.
 - Printed plans and architectural designs.
 - Printed tags.
 - Printed valentines.
 - Proof-sheets (printed) with or without manuscript.
 - Receipt and check books (blank).
 - Reproductions or imitations of hand or typewriting, by the cyclostyle, hectograph, mimeograph, electric pen

The Union Central Investment Company

Has Adopted a New Contract

which is now ready for sale. This plan has been fully endorsed by the Attorney General of the Post Office Department, and was made by one of the best insurance actuaries in the country, and is as feasible as any life insurance contract ever written. This contract furnishes

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

perfect equity and profits in keeping with safety. This contract has a number of very ATTRACTIVE OPTIONS which will appeal to the investor. For full information call on or address

R. ARNSPIGER, Secretary,

Short and Upper Sts., Lexington, Ky.

Directors—C. W. Gaitskill, Asa Dodge, Thos. A. Combs, W. N. Cropper, R. Arnspiger

FRANK CORBIN

General Contractor

and Builder

Plans, specifications and estimates on all kinds of
work cheerfully furnished

Office and shop No. 2 Shreve avenue, near East Main street and C. and O. Railroad. Residence No. 74 Kentucky avenue has Fayette Telephone connection.

Telephone messages may also be left at office of the Lexington Lumber and Manufacturing Company, No. 156. Use either telephone

or similar process, when mailed at the post office window in a minimum of twenty identical copies separately addressed.

Roots.

School copy books with printed lines and instructions for use.

Scions.

Seeds.

Sheet music.

Tags (printed).

United States Treasury notes.

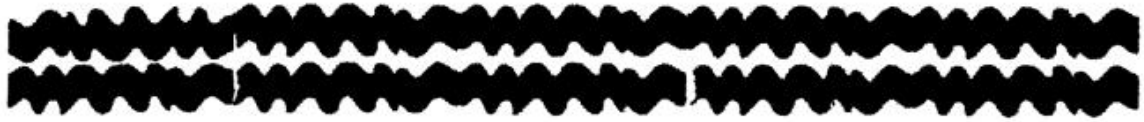
Wood cuts and engravings (prints).

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.

No package of third or fourth-class matter weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except single books weighing in excess of that amount, and except books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, or printed or written official matter emanating from any of the Departments of the Government or from the Smithsonian Institution, or which is not declared unmailable under the provisions of section thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, or matter appertaining to lotteries, gift concerts, or fraudulent schemes or devices.

Third-class matter must be placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, or in an unsealed envelope, or closed so as not to conceal the nature of the packet or its contents, or it may be so tied with a string as to easily unfasten. Address cards and all printed matter in the form of an unfolded card may be mailed without band or envelope.

Permissible Additions to Third-Class Matter—Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book, or printed matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be printed any matterailable as third class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps.



THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Colored A. and M. Ass'n
WILL BE HELD AT
LEXINGTON, KY.
BEGINNING
Tuesday, Sept. 10th
and Continuing Five Days

A liberal List of Premiums will be given.
The People's Band, of Columbus, Ohio,
comprising twenty five men, will furnish Music.
This is said to be one of the best bands in the
country.

For catalogues address

T. J. WILSON, President A. L. HARDEN, Secretary



DEFINITION OF FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

All Mail Matter not embraced in the first, second or third-class, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof sent to a single address, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed.

There is no "drop" rate on third and fourth-class matter, the postage on which is uniform, whether addressed for local delivery or transmission in the mails.

ARTICLES INCLUDED IN FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

The following are among the articles included in fourth-class matter:

Albums, photograph and autograph (blank), one cent per ounce.

Artificial flowers, one cent per ounce.

Bees (queen) when properly packed, one cent per ounce.

Bill heads, one cent per ounce.

Blank address tags or labels, one cent per ounce.

Blank books: blank books with printed headings; blank cards or paper: blank diaries

Blotters, printed or unprinted.

Botanical specimens, not susceptible of being used in propagation.

Calendar pads, where blank space exceeds printing; calendars or other matter printed on celluloid.

Card coin-holders.

Blank cards: blank mailing cards; blank postal cards; printed playing cards of all kinds: Christmas and Easter cards printed on other material than paper.

Celluloid, printed or unprinted.

Coin.

Combination calendar and memorandum pads where blank space exceeds printing.

Crayon pictures: Cut flowers: Cuts (wood or metal); daguerreotypes.

Dissected maps and pictures; drawings framed or unframed: dried fruit: dried plants.

Electrotype plates; engravings, when framed.

Envelopes, printed or unprinted.

BLUE GRASS FURNITURE CO.

J. A. BARLOW, Proprietor

65 East Short St., opp. Fire Department

Terms Suit You--Cash or Installments

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Trunks

CURTAINS, RUGS

We are the only firm in the city who sell a variety of Sewing Machines. The latest improved Drop Head Singer for \$30 Also Wheeler & Wilson, New Home, Domestic, Eldridge "B," White, New Century, Standard and others.

McElhone & Moloney

Sanitary Plumbing

Steam and Hot Water

Heating

19 Cheapside

Telephone 208

Flowers, cut or artificial; framed engravings, pictures and other printed matter; geological specimens.

Letter heads, maps printed on cloth.

Memorandum and calendar pads, when blank space exceeds print.

Merchandise samples.

Merchandise samples: Proprietary articles (not in themselves unmailable) such as pills, fancy soaps, tobacco, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer for sale by himself or others or for samples in such manner as to properly protect the articles, and so that each package in its simplest mercantile or sample form may be readily examined.

Metals; minerals.

Napkins, paper or cloth; nuts.

Oil paintings, framed or unframed.

Paper bags and wrapping paper, printed or unprinted; paper napkins.

Pen or pencil drawings, if they bear no written words, letters, or figures, giving size, dimensions, distance, price, etc.—size of scale permissible.

Photograph albums: Postal cards (blank) in bulk packages.

Printed matter on other material than paper: printed playing cards of all kinds.

Rulers, wooden or metal, bearing printed advertisements.

Samples of cloth; samples of flour or other manufactured grain for food purposes; samples of merchandise.

Sealed packages of proprietary articles of merchandise (not in themselves unmailable) such as pills, fancy soaps, tobacco, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer for sale by himself or others or for samples, in such manner as to properly protect the articles so that each package in its simplest mercantile or sample form may be examined.

Soap wrappers, printed or unprinted; stationery; tin-types; wall paper; water color painting; wooden rulers, bearing printed advertisements; wrapping paper, printed or unprinted.

No package of fourth-class matter weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail.

Postmasters are instructed to decline to accept for mailing packages offered to them weighing in excess of the limit provided by law, whether such packages are presented as free matter by officers of the Government, under the penalty label, or prepaid as third or fourth-class matter.

Permissible Writing or Printing Upon or With Fourth-

'Chef's' Dining Hall

J. C. & LOUISE THOMPSON, Proprietors

McClelland Building, Lexington, Ky.

Finest Cuisine in the City

Caters Especially to Ladies and the
Traveling Public

Private Dining Rooms Attached

SPECIAL ORDERS

Served from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Albert Heinl

Liquids, Solids and Smoke

The Best of Everything to Re-
fresh the Inner Man

Imported Beer, Lexington Beer

Lunch Delicacies

22 North Limestone

Lexington, Ky.

"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

Class Matter—With a package of fourth-class matter prepaid at the proper rate for that class, the sender may inclose any mailable third-class matter, and may write upon the wrapper or cover thereof, or tag or label accompanying the same, his name, occupation, residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and any marks, numbers, names or letters for purpose of descriptions, or may print thereon the same, and any printed matter not in the nature of a correspondence, but there must be left on the address side or face of the package a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps.

The tag or label, with the printing or writing authorized thereon, may be attached to the whole package, or separate tags or labels, bearing the same, may be attached to each of one or more articles contained in the package.

In all cases directions for transmittal, delivery, forwarding or return, of second, third and fourth-class matter, shall be deemed part of the address.

Articles of fourth-class matter must be so wrapped that their contents may be easily and thoroughly examined by postmasters, both with reference to the safety of the mails and postal employes, and to the exclusion of matter chargeable as of the first class.

Whenever any packet of matter other than first class offered for mailing to any address within the United States is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or bears writing not permissible by law, it is subject to postage at letter or first class rate, and will be treated as a letter; that is, if one full rate, two cents, has been paid, it will be rated up with the deficient postage at letter rates; if less than one full rate has been paid it will be treated as a short-paid letter.

Fourth-class matter may be transmitted through the mails when it conforms to the following conditions:

When not liquid or liquifiable, it must be placed in a bag, box, or removable envelope or wrapping, made of paper, cloth, or parchment.

Such bag, box, envelope, or wrapping must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw-lid.

In cases of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, envelope, or wrapping must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or other elastic substance.

Admissible liquids and oils (not exceeding 4 ounce liquid measure), pastes, salves, or articles easily liquifiable must conform to the following conditions: When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and

Business Education

Commercial College

of Kentucky University

Southwest Corner Main and Mill Streets
Lexington, Ky.

Bookkeeping and General Business

Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy Taught

Students can begin at any time. No vacation.
Endorsed by thousands of former students and awards at two world's expositions.

HIGH ENDORSEMENTS

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

JOHN R. PROCTER, President.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1900.

Professor Wilbur R. Smith.

Sir: The Government service affords remunerative positions to the large majority of well qualified male stenographers and typewriters who succeed in passing the Civil Service, as well as a fair proportion of trained bookkeepers. It is gratifying to me to know that so many of the graduates of the Commercial College of Kentucky University of my native State have done well in these examinations and have been appointed to good positions in the public service. No words of praise can higher commend a business college than the practical success of its graduates.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, President.

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky., Nover 16, 1900.

For nearly twenty-five years General W. R. Smith has been the successful President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University. The result of his course of instruction is shown by two of his graduates filling the positions of stenographers to two of the Judges of this Court: also the stenographer to the Governor, as well as the Deputy Clerk of Appeals being graduates of the college over which General Smith has so long presided.

As a Curator of the Kentucky University, it has been a pleasure to note the grand work of General Smith for young men and women in educating them for the practical duties of a business life.

J. H. HAZELRIGG,

Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals

For full particulars of this college address its President

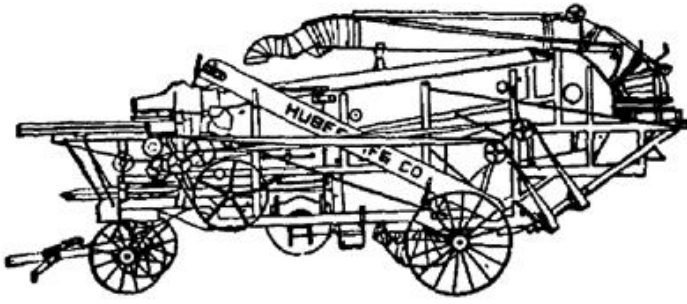
WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

must be enclosed in a metal, wooden, or papier-mache block or tube not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided between the bottle and said block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other like substance, sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquid, including oils, and to be closed by a tightly fitting lid or cover of wood or metal, with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of breaking the glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube watertight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end) and not less in thickness and strength than above described. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles or samples in considerable quantities, should submit a sample package showing their mode of packing to the postmaster at the mailing office, who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed.

In case of sharp-pointed instruments, the points must be capped or incased so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their enclosure; and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other, and within their handles or sockets.

Penalty for Evasion of Payment of Postage. — That matter of the second, third or fourth-class, containing any writing or printing in addition to the original matter other than as authorized, shall not be admitted to the mails nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first-class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the Postmaster-General such postage shall be remitted; and any person who shall knowingly conceal or enclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail, at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of ten dollars.

Postmasters are required to report to the Auditor all cases in which the penalty has been incurred, giving the name of the sender, if known, addressee, office, and date of mailing, and a description of the package and of the matter enclosed or concealed therein, and a statement of the disposition made thereof. When not delivered to ad-



Engines
Separators
Self Feeders
Windstackers

Huber Manufacturing Co.

MARION, OHIO

WILLIE WALKER

MANAGER BRANCH HOUSE

39-47 West Short Street, Lexington, Ky.

Weighers, Bagg



JOHN FAIG

Saddle and

Harness Maker

16 West Short Street,

Lexington, Ky

A fine stock of Buggy and Carriage Harness,
Horse Brushes and Horse Boots, Fine Saddles,
Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Spurs.

dressee on payment of first-class postage, the package is to be retained by the postmaster to be used as evidence.

FORWARDING LETTERS, ETC.

Prepaid letters are forwarded from one post office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage.

The matter to be forwarded at request of addressee, without additional charge for postage, includes letters prepaid at one full rate (two cents), parcels prepaid at first-class rates, postal cards, official matter, and free county publications (within the county of publication) and matter from Postal Union Countries.

Other mail matter, whenever forwarded, must be charged with additional postage at the same rate at which it was originally mailed, which postage must be PREPAID. Each forwarding subjects the matter to an additional charge for postage.

Requests to forward given by any other person than the addressee or his lawful agent, or the person in whose care the matter is addressed, will be disregarded; the husband of an addressee will be presumed her agent when she has not directed her mail to be withheld from his control. A general request to forward matter is observed until revoked.

The direction may be changed and matter reforwarded upon request as many times as may be necessary to reach the addressee.

Double, or reply postal cards, when unclaimed, are returned to the sender when the address of the sender can be ascertained, otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Care must be taken in endorsing and returning double cards, not to deface or destroy the unused portion.

A request upon a drop letter for its return to the writer at some other post office, if unclaimed, can not be respected unless it has been prepaid, with one full rate (two cents) of postage.

All domestic matter, other than first class, may be returned, but is subject to an additional charge of postage, which must be fully prepaid for returning the same.

WITHDRAWAL OF MAIL MATTER.

Before Dispatch—After mailable matter has been deposited in the post office it can not be withdrawn except by the writer thereof or sender, or in case of a minor child, the parent or guardian duly authorized to control the correspondence of the writer. The postmaster is required to

THERE'S NO NEED TO GO TO THE BUFFALO EXPO

IT TAKES

Less Time--Less Money

TO "DO" THE GREAT



August 12-17, 1901

AT

Lexington, Ky.

\$30,000

IN

Premiums and Purses

Running, Trotting, Pacing

Mule Racing

Positively the Grandest Aggregation of

Amusement Features

ever seen in the South and at less cost

E. W. SHANKLIN, Secretary.

exercise the utmost care to ascertain that the person desiring to withdraw the matter is the person entitled to do so. If necessary, the postmaster is authorized to require the applicant to exhibit a written address in the same hand as that upon the letter, and such description of the letter or article mailed, or other evidence, as will identify the same and satisfy him that the applicant is entitled to withdraw it. The postmaster acts at his peril in permitting such withdrawal, and would be liable, however honest his intentions, were he to deliver it to an imposter or one not entitled to it. The postmaster is ordered in no case to delay a mail or retard the business of his office in order to search for a letter desired to be withdrawn.

Withdrawal by Sender After Dispatch—After a letter has passed from the mailing post office the delivery of the same may be prevented and its return to the writer secured by an application by the writer to the postmaster at the office of mailing, stating reasons therefor, identifying the letter, and supporting such application with sufficient proof in writing. Upon such application and evidence, and upon a deposit being made by the writer of a sum sufficient to cover all expenses incurred, the postmaster shall telegraph a request for the return of such letter to his office, if it has been forwarded, to the postmaster at the office of address carefully describing the same, so as to identify it and prevent the return of any other matter. On receipt of such request the postmaster at the office of address shall return such letter to the mailing postmaster in a penalty envelope, who will deliver it to the writer upon payment of all expenses and of letter-rate of postage on the matter returned, on the envelope of which postage-due stamps of the proper value must be placed and canceled, and upon the prepayment also of a registered parcel, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Correspondence, P. O. Department, in which the postmaster shall inclose and transmit the application of the writer and all proofs submitted by him, together with the writer's receipt for it, and the envelope of the returned letter.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The special delivery system provides for the issue of a special stamp, of the face valuation of ten cents, which, when attached to a letter or package (in addition to the lawful postage thereon), will entitle such letter or package to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of a free delivery office between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. daily by messengers, who, upon delivery, will procure re

ceipts from the parties addressed, or some one authorized to receive them.

Common letters bearing only a special delivery stamp will be forwarded, but the ordinary postage due will be collected of the addressee on delivery.

When a special delivery letter is offered at its address, and delivery can not be effected for any reason (such as the premises being closed, an error in direction, the absence of any person authorized to sign the receipt, or any other similar cause), it can not again be offered for delivery, either at the original address or elsewhere, as a special delivery letter, but will be delivered as soon after its return as possible by letter carrier. If the person addressed has removed it will be forwarded free to its proper address, if it be known, either in this city or at another post office, but will in either case be delivered only as an ordinary and not as a special delivery letter.

Special delivery letters should be posted at the general post office, as when mailed in street boxes there is some delay incident to collection and dispatch to main office. They may also be handed to any letter carrier (who can not, however, deliver them, but will bring them to the general post office on his return from his trip).

An ordinary ten-cent postage stamp, or its equivalent in postage stamps of other denominations, affixed to a letter, will NOT entitle it to special delivery.

SUNDAY SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The following list of principal post offices deliver special delivery letters on Sunday at the hours mentioned:

- Albany, N. Y., up to 2 p.m.
- Atlanta, Ga., 7 a. m. to 11 p.m.
- Baltimore, Md., 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
- Birmingham, Ala., 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- Boston, Mass., 7 a m. to 11 p.m
- Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
- Buffalo, N. Y., 7:30 to 11:30 a.m., and 4 to 9 p.m.
- Burlington, Ia., 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Chattanooga, Tenn., 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- Chicago, Ill., from central office 10 p.m.
- Cincinnati, O., 8 to 10:30 a.m.; 5 to 9 p.m.
- Cleveland, O., 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; 6:30 to 8 p.m.
- Columbus, O., 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Dallas, Texas, 7 a.m to 11 a.m.
- Dayton, O., 7 and 11 a.m.; 5 and 9 p.m.
- Denver, Colo., 9 a.m. to 12 m.; 5 to 9 p.m.
- Des Moines, Ia., 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Detroit, Mich., 8 to 11 a.m.; 6 to 9 p.m.

Duluth, Minn., 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Elmira, N. Y., 7 a.m. to 1 m.; 4 to 7 p.m.
Harrisburg, Pa., 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Hartford, Conn., up to 9 p.m.
Indianapolis, Ind., 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla., 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Jersey City, N. J., at 11 a.m.
Kansas City, Mo., up to 11 p.m.
Lexington, Ky., 9 a.m. to 12 m.
Louisville, Ky., up to 10 a.m., and 11:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 9 to 11 a.m.
Milwaukee, Wis., up to 12 m.
Minneapolis, Minn., 8 to 10 a.m.
Mobile, Ala., up to 8 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Nashville, Tenn., 7 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 11 p.m.
Newark, N. J., up to 6 p.m.
New Haven, Conn., 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
New Orleans, La., 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Newport, R. I., at 9 a.m.
New York, N. Y., up to 11 p.m.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Norfolk, Va., 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Omaha, Neb., 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Patterson, N. J., 7:30 to 10 a.m., 6 to 8 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa., 9 to 10 a.m., 4 to 5 p.m.
Pittsburg, Pa., 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 to 9 p.m.
Portland, Me., 7 a.m., 1 and 6:30 p.m.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., up to 10 p.m.
Providence, R. I., 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Richmond, Va., 9 a.m. to 12 m., 4 to 6, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Rochester, N. Y., 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo., 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
St. Paul, Minn., 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and 12:30 to 3 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich., 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
San Francisco, Cal., 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 10 a.m.
Savannah, Ga., 8 to 11 a.m.
Sing Sing, N. Y., 12 m. to 1 p.m.
Springfield, Mass., 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Springfield, Ohio, 8:30 to 11 a.m., 3:30 to 6 p.m.
Syracuse, N. Y., 8:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m.
Toledo, Ohio, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Trenton, N. J., 9 to 11 a.m. and 9 to 11 p.m.
Troy, N. Y., 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Utica, N. Y., 9 to 11 a.m.
Washington, D. C., up to 11 p.m.
Yonkers, N. Y., 8 a.m. to 12 m.
Zanesville, O., to 10 a.m. and 1 to 2 p.m.

Special Request Envelopes.

Special request envelopes must be purchased of and ordered by the postmaster, and will only be delivered by the department to the purchaser through the postmaster.

When stamped envelopes, bearing a return request are purchased in lots of 500 and upwards, the Government will print on them the card of the sender, containing the name and address, free of charge.

All stamped envelopes are of excellent quality and good writing surface. The use of special request envelopes prevents delay on account of misdirection, as such letters are immediately returned to writer for correction. Spoiled stamped envelopes may be redeemed for their stamp value if in practically whole condition.

It ordinarily takes about two weeks after an order is sent to the department before envelopes are received at this office. When ordering envelopes it is necessary to give the number, denomination, quality and color, or to furnish a sample envelope.

Registry Division.

The object of the registry system is the safe transmission and accurate delivery of all matter entrusted to its care.

Any article of the first, second, third or fourth-class of mail matter may be registered at any post office in the United States.

Every letter presented for registration must first be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender indorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Postmasters and their employes are forbidden to address a registered letter or package for the sender, to place contents therein or to seal it, or to affix the stamp thereto; this must in all cases be done by the sender. Registered mail matter can only be delivered to the addressees in person or on their written order. All persons calling for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise, at large post offices, to guard against fraud.

A return receipt, signed by the addressee and showing delivery, is returned to the sender of each domestic registered letter or parcel, for which there is no extra charge.

The fee on registered matter, domestic, is Eight Cents for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required. Two or more letters or parcels addressed to, or intended for the same person, can not be tied or otherwise fastened together and registered as one.

The placing of 8 cents in stamps, in addition to the regular postage on a package or letter, does not register it. All matter must be presented at the registry office so that it may be entered and a receipt given therefor.

All classes of mailable matter, including drop or local letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials, or box numbers simply, or matter bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

Postmasters are required to examine parcels of third and fourth-class matter that are to be registered, in order to see that the matter is mailable, and that no other kind of matter is therein concealed. First-class matter is not so inspected.

Registered matter can not be delivered to any one but the person to whom it is addressed, or the person to whose care it is addressed, without a written order from the addressee, duly verified; and no exception can be made to this rule because of relationship of any nature between the addressee and the person claiming the matter.

Registered mail endorsed for delivery to the addressee in person is deliverable to no one but him, not even upon his written order; and if it can not be so delivered it is returned to the sender.

Persons in whose care registered mail is directed may receive and receipt for it, without a written order, unless the addressee has specially directed otherwise.

Where the addressee is dead, delivery may be made to his legal representative only; so, too, with matter addressed to insane persons.

Registered mail addressed to a minor living with or under the control of his parents is, as a general rule, subject to the parents' control, unless it be endorsed for personal delivery, when the special rule applies.

Registered matter may be forwarded from one post office to another at the written request of the addressee. Except for matter of foreign origin, additional postage is chargeable, and must invariably be prepaid, for forwarding or returning third or fourth class matter, but not for matter prepaid at letter rates. No additional registry fee

is chargeable in either case. After a registered letter or parcel has been returned to the mailing office, however, either in compliance with a request endorsed upon it, or because of non-delivery within thirty days, it can not be redispached without being registered anew and additional prepayment of both postage and fee.

Upon the delivery of registered matter the addressee must receipt for it both on the postmaster's delivery book and upon the sender's return receipt. If delivery is made upon a written order, the person to whom the matter is delivered must not only sign his own name, but the addressee's also to the receipts, as the order must be filed in the post office as a voucher.

The Department will pay an indemnity for registered letters mailed at and addressed to a United States post office, which are lost, not to exceed the value of the contents, up to ten dollars.

Persons mailing letters to domestic destinations should add the name of the county to the address, and with letters to foreign destinations to make the address as full as possible.

The sender of an article accepted for registration is entitled to and should require a receipt for it, at the time of its acceptance; and he is also entitled to a receipt properly signed by the person to whom delivery is made, the latter to be returned to him by the delivering postmaster when delivery is effected.

If a return receipt for registered matter addressed to a foreign country be desired by the sender, a demand for the same must be written across the face of the envelope of the registered article.

Every person who registers mail matter, and fails to promptly get back a return receipt, should call the attention of the mailing postmaster to the case. All losses are carefully investigated with a view to recovering the lost article where possible, or its value, when the loss is due to culpable negligence on the part of postal officials.

A registered letter after dispatch, and before delivery, may be recalled by the sender where the particular circumstances of the case render it proper, if there be no objection upon the part of the addressee. The application should be made through the mailing postmaster to the postmaster at the office of address, either by letter or telegram, as the exigencies of the case may require, at the expense, however, of the sender.

FOREIGN REGISTRATION.

Foreign matter is subject to the same regulations as for domestic matter, except that the sender of any regis-

tered article may obtain assurance of its receipt by the person addressed, only by endorsing it with the words "Return receipt requested."

Letters for Canada should bear the names of the county and province, and those for Mexico the name of the Mexican State, where the office of delivery is located.

Money Orders.

The maximum amount for which a single domestic order may be issued is one hundred dollars. When a larger sum is to be sent, additional orders must be obtained. But postmasters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee, on any one post office of the fourth-class, money orders amounting in the aggregate to more than \$300, as such office might not have funds sufficient for immediate payment of any large amount.

A single domestic order may include any amount, from one cent up to the maximum of one hundred dollars: but fractions of a cent are not to be introduced.

When a domestic order is applied for, the applicant must give the name and address of the payee (the person or firm to whom the order is to be paid), the name of the remitter, and the amount for which the order is to be drawn. These particulars must be written upon the printed application (Form 6001) by the applicant himself, or, at his dictation, by another person for him. The application may, at the request of the applicant, be filled in by the postmaster or money-order clerk.

Purchasers of money-orders are cautioned to be careful in applying for a money-order, to state correctly the name and address of the payee (the party in whose favor it is to be drawn), as well as the purchaser's name and address; and, upon receiving the money-order to see that the name of the payee is correctly written therein. If the payee be an individual (not a firm, corporation, or society or officer designated official title and connection), his or her given name, or names, or the initials thereof, must be stated, and should precede the surname in the money-order as well as in the application therefor. They should also acquaint the payee of the money-order with the name and address of the remitter thereof (the purchaser and sender of the same). Neglect of these instructions may lead to

delay and trouble in obtaining payment, or occasion the loss of the money through payment to the wrong person.

In case a money order is lost or destroyed, or becomes invalid, as all money orders do after the expiration of one year, a duplicate will be issued by the Department at Washington on application therefor from either the remitter, payee or endorsee of the original, at the office of issue or payment, and proper blanks will be furnished for that purpose at any money-order post office.

By an order of the Postmaster-General dated September 17, 1898, money-orders may now be drawn upon the post office where issued. To persons having no bank account, and who can not therefore use checks, it is particularly beneficial. Money transmitted in this way is absolutely safe.

When applying for money-orders payable in the United States, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Philippine Islands, the printed application forms should be used. The following are the fees payable thereon:

For orders for sums not exceeding \$ 2 50	3 cents
Over \$ 2 50 and not exceeding 5 00	5 cents
Over 5 00 and not exceeding 10 00	8 cents
Over 10 00 and not exceeding 20 00	10 cents
Over 20 00 and not exceeding 30 00	12 cents
Over 30 00 and not exceeding 40 00	15 cents
Over 40 00 and not exceeding 50 00	18 cents
Over 50 00 and not exceeding 60 00	20 cents
Over 60 00 and not exceeding 75 00	25 cents
Over 75 00 and not exceeding 100 00	30 cents

PAYMENT OF ORDERS.

Every person who applies for payment of a money order is required to prove his identity, unless the applicant is known to be the rightful owner of the order.

The receipt of the payee must be written in ink, in the space provided for the signature upon the face of the order. Should the payee desire to transfer the order to another person he should fill in and sign the endorsement on the back of the order.

Orders signed or endorsed by 'X' mark must also bear the signature of the witness to the mark, thus: John (X)^{his}
Doe. Witness: John Smith.
mark

When orders are made payable or endorsed to a bank, firm, corporation, or association, a stamp of the bank, firm, corporation, or association may be used, but beneath it the signature of the person receiving payment in their

behalf must be written in ink, thus: First Nat. Bank, by Richard Roe, Cashier. Agent, Messenger, etc.

Postmasters are prohibited from paying a money order to a second person without written transfer or endorsement of the same to such person, by the payee, in the prescribed form, on the order, unless the payee has, by a duly executed power of attorney, designated and appointed some person to collect moneys due or to become due him (in which case the attorney is required, before payment is made to him, to file at the post office of payment a certified copy of such power of attorney), or unless the payee has given a separate written order, addressed to the postmaster at the office drawn upon, and filed with the latter, authoring payment to another person, and designating such person by name as the one to receive payment of and to receipt for any specified money order, or for all money orders payable by the same postmaster to the payee. When a person or firm makes an assignment, and the assignor intends that money orders payable to him shall be paid to the assignee, he should execute a power of attorney, or give such written order separate from the instrument of assignment, to be filed in the post office. The person receiving payment as attorney, or as agent designated in separate written order, should receipt the money order as such, indicating beneath his signature the capacity in which he acts. When a money order is paid upon a written transfer or endorsement postmasters are required to exercise the utmost caution, and before paying it the postmaster must be satisfied that the signature purporting to be that of the payee thereon is genuine, and that the person presenting it is the one named in the written transfer or endorsement.

In case of the death of the payee the money order is to be paid to his "legal representative," whether executor or administrator, who is required to present to the paying postmaster satisfactory evidence of his authority to act in such capacity, and to sign the receipt to the money order as executor or administrator, as the case may be. A money order payable to a bank firm or company which has ceased to exist must be paid to the legal representative thereof.

Repayment—A domestic money order may be repaid at the office of issue within one year from the last day of the month of its issue, provided it bears not more than one endorsement. The fee will not be refunded.

No charge is made for the issue of a duplicate money order, nor for the issue of a warrant for the amount of an invalid money order.

The issue of money orders on credit is prohibited under

severe penalties. Checks, drafts or promissory notes are in no case to be received by postmasters for money orders.

The money order department of the post office is now in effect a bank of deposit. In fact, the post offices in many of the cities are in a measure the people's banks. The Government as a bank has one great and overshadowing advantage over private institutions—it is absolutely safe. Banks can fail, but the Government is solid as a rock. Money once deposited in Uncle Sam's bank is safe as long as Uncle Sam lives. The deposit may remain in the Money Order Department for many years, but the receipt is good always. Money order receipts do not grow stale, as bank checks do. One who has money to deposit can go to the post office, fill out an application, making the order payable to himself. The money goes into the funds of the Government and the depositor gets the receipt showing the amount he has deposited in the post office. The receipt takes the place of the certificate of deposit received by one who puts money in the bank, but of course bears no interest. When the depositor wishes to withdraw his account he may do so by presenting his money order. A money order may be used, too, like a check. A man who holds an order payable to himself may pay a bill with it as he would a bank check. A money order is negotiable paper and the holder may indorse it over to any one to whom he wishes to pay money, and this person may take the order to the post office and receive cash for it. The only restriction is that money orders can only be indorsed to one person.

Delivery of Mail Matter.

General Delivery.—All mail matter bearing no street or box address and all mail matter found undeliverable at its street address (of which the correct address is not known and can not be found in the directory), is placed in the general delivery to await call. If bearing the name and address of the sender, with a request to return within a specified time, it is, if uncalled for, returned at the expiration of that time; if no particular time is named in the request, or if it bears the name and address of the sender only, without request to return, it is returned at the expiration of thirty days, if not previously called for. Matter intended to be called for at the general delivery should be addressed "General Delivery."

The statutes of the United States do not protect mail matter after it has been delivered to the party addressed, or in accordance with his order. If the agent of the addressee of a letter is robbed of the same after he has taken it from the post office, complaint should be made to the local authorities, as the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department ceases when the letter is properly delivered.

Lock Boxes.—All letters and other mail matter may be delivered through a lock box when addressed to a lessee, or in his care to his employes to any member of his family or firm, or to his temporary visitors or guest; but such use of a box is confined to one person, family, firm or company.

Box Rent.—The annual rent of lock boxes is payable quarterly in advance. No box may be rented for a longer period than one quarter (three months), and when rented at any period other than the beginning of one of the official quarters of the fiscal year (which begin on the first days of January, April, July and October, respectively), the proportionate rent for the remainder of the current quarter must be paid in advance. Prompt attention should be given to notices placed in boxes requesting payment of rent, as otherwise the boxes must be closed, as provided by postal regulations.

Deposit for Keys.—When a box is rented keys for the same will be furnished, and a deposit of twenty (20) cents each will be required to secure the return of such keys when the box is surrendered, which sum will be refunded when the keys are returned. Extra keys will be furnished when required, on the same terms; but no part of the deposit will be refunded until all the keys furnished have been returned.

It is not practicable to comply with requests from boxholders for the delivery of one portion of their mail matter through box and another portion by carrier, etc.

Care of Keys.—Boxholders should exercise great care with regard to their box keys, to prevent them from getting into the hands of unauthorized or dishonest persons. Messengers should be cautioned against losing or mislaying them, or leaving them (as they do occasionally) in the keyholes of the boxes.

Delivery By Letter Carriers.

The Schedule of Carriers' Deliveries is necessarily a fixed one, and the trips are so arranged as to secure the closest possible connection with mail arrivals (both inland

and local) with the collection from the street letter boxes. The routes are so served as to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of the majority of those residing or doing business thereon; but simultaneous delivery to all is not practicable, and those located on the more distant points of a route can not reasonably expect deliveries as early as those made nearer to the starting point. On routes in business districts it sometimes happens that a few persons report that the first delivery reaches their premises before they are opened for business but that they are unwilling to wait for the second delivery. In these cases the only remedy is to provide a box attached to the outer door and connected with an opening therein through which mail may be delivered by carriers on the first trip.

To facilitate the collection and delivery of mail, the Postmaster-General has authorized the use of house-to-house collection and delivery boxes to be supplied by residents without expense to the Postoffice Department. The collection of mail from private residences only is from the boxes approved by the Postoffice Department.

Carriers are required to deliver mail matter at the offices or other premises occupied by the persons addressed in all cases where such deliveries are demanded; but persons occupying offices or stores on upper floors (especially in business buildings) will greatly facilitate the work of the carriers by providing lock boxes or other suitable means for the delivery of their mail matter on the first floor. This is, of course, not compulsory, but it is obvious that the general adoption of such a system will expedite the receipt of mail by all persons located on any carrier's route.

Carriers are required to deliver no mail matter except to the persons addressed or to their authorized agents (which include servants, clerks, housekeepers, janitors and others to whom such deliveries are recognized as valid by the addressees), to receive all prepaid letters, postal cards and small packages handed them for mailing while on their routes, and to collect the postage due on any mail matter delivered by them.

Carriers are not permitted to deliver anyailable matter which has not passed through the post office, to exhibit or to give information concerning any mail matter to persons other than those addressed, or to deliver mail matter at unoccupied premises or on the street (except to persons known by them to be authorized to receive same and the delivery can be made without unreasonable delay). Carriers are not required to deliver packages the weight or bulk of which would tend to delay the delivery of letters or other mail matter. When such packages are received

for delivery notice is sent to the addressees to send or call for them at the post office.

Carriers are forbidden, under any circumstances, to return to any person whatever letters deposited in the street-letter boxes, but must take them to the post office, where the person desiring the return of a letter claimed by him may make application for it to the postmaster.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, to initials, or to no particular person or firm, are not delivered by carriers unless directed to a designated place, street and number, or to the care of a certain person or firm, or other certain place of delivery.

Carriers are not required to run the risk of being bitten by vicious dogs in delivering mail matter. Persons keeping such dogs must call at the post office for their mail, or, if they wish it delivered at their houses, must render it safe for the carrier to approach their premises.

Letters having as a part of their address the word "Transient," "To be called for," or other words indicating that they are intended for transient persons, are sent to the general delivery, to be delivered on application after proper identification. Letters so directed are not delivered by letter carriers unless upon an order from the party addressed. Other letters without street and number, or box number, are considered as transient and sent to the general delivery unless addressed to some person, or to the care of some person, whose address is known to the distributing clerks or to the carriers.

Carriers in the performance of their duties are required to be civil, prompt and obliging; to attend quietly and diligently to their duties and under no circumstances to loiter or stop to converse on their routes, and to refrain from loud talking, profane language and smoking on their routes.

Mounted carriers must dismount and deliver the mails at the doors of residences, except in cases where the patrons on their routes consent to respond to their call and receive the mail at the sidewalk.

Carriers are forbidden to throw mail matter into windows or halls, unless specially instructed to do so. They must ring the bell and wait a reasonable time for an answer, and deliver mail to some one of the household in the habit of receiving it; to enter any house while on their trips, except in the discharge of their official duties; to receive money to pay postage on letters handed them for mailing, except in case of house registration, when they must receive money to pay postage and fee; to throw away or improperly dispose of mail matter, however trifling or unimportant it may appear to them.

All dereliction of duty on the part of carriers observed by citizens should be reported to the postmaster or assistant postmaster.

Rural Free Delivery.

Rural Free Delivery was inaugurated by the Post Office Department on October 1st, 1896, when it was put into operation at Halltown, Uvilla and Charlestown, West Virginia. Since that time the service has been gradually extended, until on November 1st, 1899, it was in successful operation from 383 distributing points, covering forty States and one Territory.

In order to have rural free delivery established in any locality, it is necessary for the people desiring it to present a petition to the Department through their Congressman or Senator. The routes are required to be not less than twenty five miles in length, over roads which are graveled or macadamized, and within easy reach of not less than 100 families. The recipients of the rural mail have to provide boxes and place them in convenient places along the line of the road traversed by the carrier, so that he can deposit and collect the mails, if need be, without alighting from his vehicle. Frequently a number of boxes are grouped together at a cross-road corner, and the people living in houses perhaps a half a mile or more back from the road, watch for the daily passing of the carrier and come to the cross-road to collect or deposit their mail.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General reports wherever the system has been judiciously inaugurated it has shown the following results:

Increased postal receipts. More letters written and received. More newspapers and magazines subscribed for. Enhancement of the value of farm lands reached by the rural carrier. A general improvement in the condition of the roads traveled by the carrier. Better prices obtained for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets, and the educational benefits derived from a more ready access to wholesome literature.

Suggestions to the Public on Postal Subjects.

Mail matter should be addressed legibly and completely, giving the name of the post office, county and state, and the post office box of the person addressed, if he has one; if to a city having a free delivery, the street and

number should be added. To secure return to the sender in case of misdirection or insufficient pay of postage his name should be written or printed upon the upper left-hand corner of all mail matter, it will then be returned to the sender, if not called for at its destination, without going to the Dead Letter Office, and, if a letter, it will be returned free.

When a number of letters or circulars are mailed together, addressed to the same destination, it is well to tie them in bundles with the addresses facing the same side.

On letters for places in foreign countries, especially Canada and England, in which many post offices have the same name as offices in the United States, the name of the country as well as post office should be given in full.

Thin envelopes, or those made of weak or poor, unsubstantial paper, should not be used, especially for large packages. Being often handled, and subjected to pressure and friction in the mail bags, such envelopes are frequently torn open or burst, without fault of those who handle them. It is best to use Stamped Envelopes whenever it is convenient and practical to do so.

All valuable matter should be registered. Registry fee is eight cents, which, with full postage, must be prepaid, and name and address of sender must be given on the outside of the envelope or wrapper. Money should be sent by a money order or registered letter; otherwise it is liable to loss.

Patrons in cities where letter carriers are employed are advised to provide letter boxes at places of business or private residences, thereby saving much delay in the delivery of mail matter.

Postage stamps should be placed upon the upper right-hand corner of the address-side of all the mail matter, care being taken that they are securely affixed.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and post office should at once notify the publisher and have the publication sent to his new address.

Publishers and news agents mailing second-class matter in quantities will facilitate its distribution and often hasten its dispatch by separating such matter by States and Territories and the larger cities.

Matter addressed for delivery at hotels should be returned to the post office as soon as it is evident that it will not be claimed.

Proprietors of hotels, officers of clubs and boards of trade or exchanges, should not hold unclaimed letters longer than ten days, except at the request of the person addressed, and should re-direct them for forwarding, if the

present address is known; otherwise they should be returned to the post office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery system is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Packages or mutilated currency addressed to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption may be registered free of charge for registry, but the postage thereon must be prepaid at letters rates.

Postal employes are not permitted to change the address upon misdirected letters and other mail matter.

Postmasters are not required to accept as payment for postage stamps, etc., any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent or as to render its genuineness doubtful. Nor are they required to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins, nor to affix stamps to letters, nor to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. Nor are they permitted to give credit for postage.

Proprietors of hotels should omit the return-request from envelopes supplied gratuitously to their guests; and guests using such envelopes should be careful to designate what disposition should be made of letters sent by them in case they can not be delivered. It is well for proprietors of hotels to have envelopes marked "Guests' envelopes" or "Envelopes for the use of guests," - using, of course, a different envelope for their own business.

There is nothing in the Postal Laws or Regulations concerning the liability of a subscriber for the subscription price of a newspaper or periodical.

There is no law or regulation requiring postmasters to attend to the business of private individuals; they may, however, do so as an act of courtesy, when perfectly convenient to themselves. Private individuals, when addressing postmasters on their own business, should enclose a postage stamp for reply.

It is not a violation of law to send dunning communications by mail, when the same are sent under cover of envelopes which do not bear thereon written or printed words or display of an objectionable nature.

The Post Office Department does not buy or deal in canceled stamps, or those that have been used.

No specimen stamps, either domestic or foreign, are sold or given away by the Department.

Postage stamps are neither redeemable from purchasers nor exchangeable for those of other denominations or any other stamped paper.

Stamps cut or otherwise severed from embossed

stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers are not redeemable or good for postage.

Postmasters are prohibited from disclosing to the public the names of persons owning or renting boxes in their offices.

An individual member of a firm is entitled to have the mail of his family placed in the post office box rented by the firm. If the box will not contain all the mail, the firm must rent another.

The delivery of letters is not controlled by statutory provision, but by the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department: the object of which is to insure and facilitate such delivery to the persons for whom the letters are intended. In the case of money-orders and registered letters, the parties applying for them, if not known, are required to prove their identity in the same manner as in banking institutions, where parties presenting drafts, checks, etc., who are not known, are required to prove their identity.

Letters and circulars addressed to "Some Fur Dealer, or Trapper," or to "Some Intelligent Farmer," and similar addresses, are not deliverable, being directed to "No particular person."

When a letter arrives at a post office addressed to one person in the care of another, and the postmaster has received no instructions from the person for whom it is intended, it is his duty to deliver it to the first of the two persons named in the address who may call for it.

The statutes of the United States do not protect mail matter after it has been delivered to the party addressed, or in accordance with his order. If the agent of the addressee of a letter is robbed of the same after he has taken it from the post office, complaint should be made to the local authorities, as the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department ceases after the letter has been properly delivered.

Letters addressed to a pensioner from the office of any United States Pension Agent, are delivered only to the pensioner, or to a member of his family specially authorized by him to receive them, except as stated below. They can not be delivered to any person in whose care they may be addressed.

When a firm or company dissolves partnership and contention arises as to whom the mail matter addressed to the former business firm or company, or its officials, shall be delivered, the postmaster, being forbidden by one party to deliver to another, should require them to designate some third person to receive the mail, retaining all mail

matter until said person is selected; and if no one is designated to take the mail from the post office, nor an agreement between the contending parties is reached before the expiration of thirty days from the date when delivery ceased, the letters in dispute, and all that may arrive thereafter (until an agreement is made or receiver for the mail appointed) shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office endorsed "in dispute." If, however, such letters bear card requests for their return if not delivered within a certain time, they shall be returned to the sender direct, at the expiration of the time named, care being taken to mark all such letters "In Dispute."

Where minor children reside with their parents, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, generally is entitled to direct the disposition of mail matter addressed to such minors, and unless the minors be under guardianship, may authorize another to receive mail matter addressed to them, although they be not residing with the parent, and the postmaster is required to deliver accordingly. In the absence of directions from a parent or guardian, or one authorized to control his correspondence, mail matter addressed to a minor may be delivered to him. Mail matter addressed to a deceased minor, who up to the time of his decease resided with parents or guardian, may be delivered to the parents or guardian; but if the minor left a husband or widow, delivery may be made to him or to her.

"Postmasters are prohibited from renting call or lock boxes to minors when notified not to do so by the parents or guardians having the right to control the delivery of the mail of such minors; nor shall any mail for minors be placed in boxes rented by them, if the said parents or guardians forbid the delivery of mail to said minors."

When a minor is not dependent on a parent for maintenance and support, and does not reside with a parent or guardian, or with some one in whose charge he may have been placed, such minor has the right to control his own correspondence.

At colleges and similar institutions, where students have been placed in charge of the principal by their parents or guardians, and where the rules of the institution provide that the principal shall have control of the mail matter addressed to such students as are minors, postmasters are required to make the delivery in accordance with the order of the principal. If, however, the principal has not authority from the parent or guardian to control the mail of the children placed under his care (which authority is understood by an acceptance of the rules—that being one), the Department can not direct the delivery to be made to the principal against the wishes of the student.

One of the common requests by persons unfamiliar with the postal regulations is to be informed of the post office address of persons whose names do not appear in the city directory or who have moved from the address given therein. This information can not be furnished by the postmaster or employes of the post office without violating a strict rule of the department, which reads: "Postmasters and other postal officers and employes are strictly prohibited from making public names, addresses, or private information obtained by them in the discharge of their official duties. The agents of the Post Office Department are furnished with the names and addresses upon letters and other articles of mail matter for the sole purpose of enabling them to make delivery thereof to the persons intended. Such names and addresses are to be regarded as confidential, and this confidence must be respected."

Dunning postal cards are also a source of much misunderstanding to the public. The postal laws and regulations provide that "A postal card, with a statement of account written thereon, may be transmitted in the mails when it does not contain anything reflecting injuriously upon the conduct or character of another, or a threat of any kind, or any other matter forbidden by law." What constitutes matter that could be construed to "reflect injuriously" upon the conduct or character of another or to be a "threat" of any kind is the most important consideration in determining the use of postal cards for dunning purposes.

The following examples are given to illustrate what is deemed permissible and what is prohibited by the Post Office Department:

"Please call and settle account, which is long past due, and for which our collector has called several times, and oblige." was held to be mailable

"You owe us \$1.80, long past due. We have called several times for the amount. If it is not paid at once we shall place the same with our lawyer for collection," was held to be unmailable.

"Kindly remit \$2.00 for ad'g 4-7 to 7-7, as per contract and statement sent you some time since. We shall have to drop your ad. unless payment is made according to contract," was held by the department not to be a dun and that the same was mailable.

An opinion of Judge Thayer, of the District Court of Missouri, rendered December 14, 1899, holds "that a postal card on which is written a demand for the payment of a debt, or a threat to sue, or to place the demand in the hands of a lawyer for suit, if the debt is not paid, is unmailable."

Foreign Mails.

The following countries and colonies, with the United States, Canada and Mexico, comprise the Universal Postal Union:

- Argentine Republic, including eastern parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego and Staten Island.
- A-cension, Island of (British Colony).
- Austria-Hungary, including the Principality of Liechtenstein.
- Bahamas.
- Barbados, W. I.
- Belgium.
- Bermudas.
- Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- Bolivia.
- Brazil.
- British Colonies on West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia, Sierra Leone).
- British Colonies in West Indies, viz: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, the Virgin Isles, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago and Turk's Islands.
- British Guiana.
- British Honduras.
- British India: Hindoostan and British Burma (Aracan, Pegu and Tenasserim), and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.
- British New Guinea.
- Bulgaria, Principality of
- Cape of Good Hope, Colony of, including Basutoland, Griqualand, Transkei, Walfish Bay and Bechuanaland.
- Ceylon.
- Chile, including western part of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego.
- Colombia, Republic of
- Congo, Independent State of
- Costa Rica.
- Danish Colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.
- Denmark, including Iceland and the Fareo Islands.
- Dominican Republic.
- East Africa, British Protectorate of
- Ecuador.
- Egypt, including Nubia and Soudan.

LEXINGTON POST OFFICE

alkland Islands.

Islands.

France, including Algeria, the Principality of Monaco and French post office establishments at Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), and at Zanzibar, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin.

French Colonies:

1. In Asia: French establishments in India (Chandernagore, Karikai, Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanam), and in Cochin China (Saigon, Mytho, Bien Hoa, Poulo Condor, Vingh-Long, Hatien, Tschandok).
2. In Africa: Senegal and dependencies (Goree, S. Louis, Bakel, Dagana), Mayotte and Nossi-be; Gaboon (including Grand Bassam and Assinie); Reunion (Bourbon), Madagascar; and Obok, east coast.
3. In America: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, and dependencies (Desirade or Deseada, Les Saintes, Marie Galante and the north portion of St. Martin), Martinique, St. Bartholomew, St. Pierre and Miquelon.
4. In Oceanica: New Calendonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, the Archipelagoes of Gambier, Toubouai and Tuamotou (Low Islands).

Germany, including the Island of Heligoland; the German post offices at Apia (Samoan Islands), and at Shanghai, Tien Tsin and Chefoo (China).

Gibraltar and its Postal Agencies in Morocco.

Great Britain and Ireland, and the Island of Cyprus.

Greece, including the Ionian Isles.

Greenland.

Guatemala.

Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

Haiti, including the Island of Navassa.

Honduras, Republic of, including Bay Islands.

Hong-Kong, and the post offices maintained by Hong-Kong at Kiung-Chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ning Po, Shanghai and Hankow (China).

Italy, including the Republic of San Marina, the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary; Massoua, Assab, Amara and Keren, in the Colony of Eritrea, Abyssinia.

Jamaica.

Japan, and Japanese post offices at Shanghai, Tien Tsin and Chefoo (China), and at Fusam-Po, Genzan-shin and Jinsen (Korea).

-
- Korea.
 Labuan.
 Liberia.
 Luxemburg.
 Malta, and its dependencies, viz: Gozzo, Comino and Cominotto.
 Mauritius and dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues).
 Montenegro.
 Natal, British Colony of, including Zululand.
 Netherlands.
 Netherlands Colonies:
 1. In Asia: Borneo, Sumatra, Java (Batavia), Billiton, Celebes (Macassar), Madura, the Archipelagoes of Banca and Rhio (Riouw), Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, the S. W. portion of Timor and the Moluccas.
 2. In Oceanica: The N. W. portion of New Guinea (Papua)
 3. In America: Netherland Guinea (Surinam), Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba.
 Newfoundland.
 New South Wales, Colony of, including Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.
 New Zealand, Colony of, including Chatham Islands.
 Nicaragua.
 North Borneo, British Colony of
 Norway
 Orange Free State.
 Paraguay.
 Persia.
 Peru.
 Portugal, including the Island of Madeira and the Azores.
 Portuguese Colonies—
 1. In Asia: Goa, Damao, Diu, Macao and part of Timor
 2. In Africa: Cape Nerde, Bissao, Cacheo, Islands of St. Thomas and Princes, Ajuda, Mozambique and the Province of Angola.
 Queensland, Colony of.
 Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
 Russia, including the Grand Duchy of Finland.
 Salvador.
 Sarawak, British Protectorate of.
 Servia.
 Siam.
 South African Republic (The Transvaal).

South Australia, Colony of.
 Spain, including Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa (Ceuta, Penon de la Comera, Albuemas, Meilila and the Chaffarine Islands), the Republic of Andorra and the postal establishments of Spain on the west coast of Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat Mazagan, Casablanca, Saffi and Mogadore).
 Spanish Colonies—In Africa: Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco.
 Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).
 St. Helena, Island of (British Colony).
 St. Vincent, W. I.
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
 Tasmania, Colony of.
 Trinidad, W. I.
 Tunis, Regency of.
 Turkey (European and Asiatic).
 Uruguay.
 Venezuela.
 Victoria, Colony of.
 West Australia, Colony of.
 Zanzibar, British Protectorate of.

Foreign Mail.

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN COURSE OF
 POST FROM NEW YORK TO SOME OF THE MORE
 IMPORTANT PLACES OF THE WORLD, WITH
 THE DISTANCE IN STATUTE MILES PREPARED
 IN OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Name of Place.	Via	Days.	Statute Miles.
Accra (Africa).....	London	29	8,075
Addah (Africa).....	London	36	8,130
Adelaide (South Australia).....	London	42	15,315
Adelaide (South Australia).....	San Francisco	34	12,845
Aden (Arabia).....	London	18	7,875
Akyab (British Burmah).....	London	33	11,670
Alexandria (Egypt).....	London	13	6,150
Algiers (Africa).....	London	10	5,030
Ambriz (Africa).....	London	31	9,785
Amsterdam (Netherlands).....	London	9	3,985

Antigua (Leeward Islands)	9	1,790
Antwerp (Belgium)	London	9 4,000
Apia (Samoan Islands)	San Francisco	20 9,200
Arica (Peru)	Panama	27 4,835
Aspinwall, see "Colon"		
Athens (Greece)	London	12 5,615
Auckland (New Zealand)	San Francisco	26 10,120
Bahia (Brazil)		21 5,800
Bale (Switzerland)	London	9 4,400
Bangkok (Siam)	London	13 1,115
Bangkok (Siam)	San Francisco	43 12,990
Barbados (West Indies)		8 2,145
Barcelona (Spain)	London	10 4,790
Batavia (Java)	London	34 12,800
Bathurst (Africa)	London	12 6,705
Bayonne (France)	London	10 4,510
Benze (British Honduras)	New Orleans	9 2,360
Berlin (Germany)	London	9 4,385
Berne (Switzerland)	London	9 4,490
Beirut (Syria)	London	15 6,475
Bombay (British India)	London	24 9,765
Bonny (Africa)	London	42 8,590
Bordeaux (France)	London	9 4,385
Bremen (Germany)	London	8 4,235
Brindisi (Italy)	London	10 5,205
Brisbane (Queensland, Australia)	San Francisco	34 12,196
Brussels (Belgium)	London	9 3,975
Budapest (Hungary)	London	10 4,910
Buenos Ayres (Argentine Republic)		19 8,045
Bunder Abbas (Persian Gulf)	London	34 9,700
Bushire (Persian Gulf)	London	0 9,950
Busreh (Persian Gulf)	London	33 10,160
Cadiz (Spain)	London	10 5,575
Cairo (Egypt)	London	12 6,280
Calcutta (British India)	London	26 11,110
Caldera (Chili)	Panama	31 5,455
Callao (Peru)	Panama	22 4,145
Cameroons (Africa)	London	31 8,305
Cape Coast Castle (Africa)	London	29 8,000
Cape Haitien (Haiti)		7 1,460
Cape Palmas (Africa)	London	30 7,570
Cape Town (South Africa)	London	27 11,215
Carril (Spain)	London	12 5,545
Carthagena (Colombia)	Panama	12 2,445
Cherbourg (France)		10 3,780
Christiania (Norway)	London	10 4,650
Cienfuegos, via Havana		5
Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela)		11 2,715
Cobija (Bolivia)	Panama	37 5,135
Cognac (Germany)	London	8 4,115
Colon (Colombia)	Panama	6 2,281
Congo (Africa)	London	34 9,605
Constantinople (Turkey)	London	11 5,810
Copenhagen (Denmark)	London	10 4,575
Cochumbo (Chili)	Panama	32 5,685
Crete (Turkey)	London	14 5,835
Curacao (West Indies)		6 2,030
Cyprus (British)	London	16 6,345
Delagoa Bay (Africa)	London	30 11,520
Lemerara (British Guiana)		11 2,605
Dominica (Leeward Islands)		9 1,910
Dresden (Germany)	London	9 4,555
Falkland Islands		38 9,120
Faroe Islands	London	14 4,740
Fernando Po (Africa)	London	45 8,745

Fiji Islands.....	San Francisco	24	8,855
Florence (Italy).....	London	10	4,800
Frankfort on-Main (Germany).....	London	9	4,250
Gaboon (Africa).....	London	47	9,055
Geneva (Switzerland).....	London	9	4,410
Genoa (Italy).....	London	9	4,615
Gibraltar.....	London	11	5,155
Glasgow Scotland).....		10	3,375
Gothenburg (Sweden).....	London	9	4,755
Goree (Africa).....	London	23	6,605
Granada (Spain).....	London	13	5,350
Grand Bassam (Africa).....	London	19	7,365
Grand Canary Island.....	London	13	5,605
Grenada (Windward Islands).....		9	2,325
Greytown (Xicaragua).....	New Orleans	7	2,810
Guadeloupe West Indies).....		9	1,860
Guatemala City (Guatemala).....	New Orleans	7	2,645
Guayaquil (Ecuador).....	Punama	15	3,295
Guaymas (Mexico).....	R. R.	6	3,025
Hague (The Netherlands).....	London	9	3,950
Half Jack (Africa).....	London	31	7,670
Halifax (Nova Scotia).....		2	645
Hamburg (Germany).....	Direct	9	4,870
Hamburg (Germany (London).....	London	9	4,340
Hamilton (Bermuda).....		2	780
Havana (Cuba).....		3	1,413
Havre (France).....		8	3,940
Hong-Kong (China).....	San Francisco	25	10,590
Honolulu (Hawaii).....	San Francisco	13	5,645
Iceland.....	London	13	5,350
Inhambane (Africa).....	London	44	11,240
Interlaken (Switzerland).....	London	10	4,325
Iquique Peru).....	Panama	26	4,965
Isles de Los (Africa).....	London	25	7,060
Jacmel (Haiti).....		7	1,410
Jeddah (Arabia).....	London	21	7,090
King George's Sound (West Australia).....	San Francisco	43	14,015
Kingston (Jamaica).....		5	1,820
Kurrac ee (British India).....	London	28	10,330
Lagos (Africa).....	London	31	8,310
La Guayra (Venezuela).....		10	2,280
Lisbon (Portugal).....	London	10	5,335
Little Popo (Africa).....	London	38	8,185
Liverpool (England).....		8	3,540
Living-ton Guatemala).....	New Orleans	10	2,495
Loanda (Africa).....	London	56	9,552
London (England).....	Queenstown	8	3,740
London (England).....	Southampton	3	3,760
Lucerne Switzerland).....	London	9	4,480
Lyons France).....	London	9	4,340
Macelo Brazil).....		17	5,555
Maderia Island.....	London	12	5,315
Madras (British India).....	London	27	10,525
Madrid (Spain).....	London	9	4,925
Magdalena Bay (Mexico).....	San Francisco	10	4,375
Malaga (Spain).....	London	9	4,925
Malta Island.....	London	12	5,280
Maraciabo (Venezuela).....		11	2,780
Marannam (Brazil).....		15	3,905
Marseilles (France).....	London	9	4,560
Martinique (West Indies).....		9	1,980
Mauritius Island.....	London	33	12,350
Mayaguez (Puerto Rico).....		7	1,860
Mazatlan (Mexico).....	San Francisco	10	4,795

Melbourne (Victoria, Australia).....	San Francisco	39	12,255
Mexico City (Mexico)	R. R.	5	3,740
Milan (Italy)	London	9	4,616
Mollendo (Peru).....	Panama	28	4,655
Monrovia (Liberia, Africa).....	London	28	7,385
Montevideo (Uruguay)		28	7,165
Moscow (Russia) ..	London	10	5,535
Moulmein (British Burmah).....	London	36	12,020
Mozambique (Africa).....	London and Brindisi	35	10,470
Munich (Bavaria)	London	9	4,610
Muscat (Muscat).....	London	31	9,200
Naples (Italy).....	London	9	5,195
Nassau (Bahamas).....		4	1,105
Natal (Africa).....	London	30	12,062
Nice (France).....	London	9	4,700
Nuremberg (Bavaria).....	London	11	4,395
Odessa (Russia)	London	11	5,455
Old Calabar (Africa).....	London	38	8,675
Oporto (Portugal).....	London	10	5,405
Panama (Colombia).....		7	2,455
Para (Brazil)		12	3,460
Paris (France).....		8	4,020
Payta (Peru).....	Panama	16	3,545
Penang (Straits Settlements)	London	31	11,735
Pernambuco (Brazil).....		16	5,425
Perth (West Australia).....	San Francisco	32	13,415
Point de Galle (Ceylon).....	London	29	10,340
Port au Prince (Haiti).....		7	1,600
Port Limon (Costa Rica).....	New Orleans	9	2,865
Puerto Cabello (Venezuela).....		12	2,160
Puerto Plata (San Domingo).....		7	1,570
Quebec (Canada).....		2	555
Queenstown (Ireland).....		7	3,250
Qui mame (Africa).....	London	38	10,840
Quitta (Africa)	London	37	8,150
Rangoon (British India).....	London	31	11,900
Riga (Russia).....	London	11	5,190
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).....		23	6,204
Rome (Italy).....	London	9	5,030
Rotterdam (Netherlands).....	London	9	3,965
Saigon (Cochin China).....	London	44	12,920
Saigon (Cochin China).....	San Francisco	39	12,240
St. Helena Island.....	London	27	9,280
St. Johns Newfoundland.....		5	1,245
St. Kitts (Leeward Islands).....		8	1,800
St. Lucia (Windward Islands)		8	2,025
St. Petersburg (Russia) ..	London	10	5,370
St. Thomas (West Indies).....		6	1,650
St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands).....	London	18	6,625
St. Vincent (Windward Islands).....		8	2,245
Salt Pond (Africa).....	London	34	8,050
Samana (San Domingo).....		8	1,700
San Domingo City (San Domingo).....		9	1,920
San Juan (Porto Rico).....		6	1,730
Santa Martha (Columbia).....	Panama	13	2,315
Santander (Spain).....	London	10	4,870
Santiago (Chili).....	Panama	38	6,010
Santos (Brazil)		25	6,980
Savinilla (Columbia)		13	2,380
Senegal (Africa).....	London	27	6,505
Seychelles Islands (Indian Ocean).....	London	37	9,485
Shanghai (China)	London	45	14,745
Shanghai (China)	San Francisco	25	9,920
Sierra Leone (Africa).....	London	22	7,125
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	London	33	12,175

Singapore (Straits Settlements)	San Francisco	42	12,240
Southampton (England)		8	3,680
Stockholm (Sweden)	London	10	4,975
Strassburg (Germany).....	London	11	4,460
Stuttgart (Germany)	London	11	4,460
Suez (Egypt).....	London	14	6,370
Sydney (New South Wales).....	San Francisco	31	11,570
Tampico (Mexico)	New Orleans	7	2,250
Teneriffe (Canary Islands).....	London	14	5,625
Tiflis (Caucasus).....	London	18	6,630
Tours (France)	London	10	4,165
Trieste (Austria)	London	10	4,910
Trinidad (West Indies).....		6	2,370
Turin (Italy)	London	9	4,520
Turks Island (Bahamas).....		7	1,325
Valpariaso (Chili)	Panama	37	5,910
Venice (Italy)	London	9	4,780
Vera Cruz (Mexico).....	R R.	13	2,500
Vera Cruz (Mexico).....	Steamer	6	4,010
Vienna (Austria).....	London	10	4,740
Vigo (Spain)	London	17	12,500
Wellington (New Zealand).....	San Francisco	27	10,490
Whydah (Africa)	London	39	8,225
Winnebah (Africa).....	London	34	8,055
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia)		1	515
Yokohama (Japan)	San Francisco	20	7,348
Zanzibar (Africa).....	London	30	9,820
Zurich (Switzerland)	London	9	4,470

Foreign Money Orders.

Money Orders are issued in this country payable in the following foreign countries: Alexandria, Egypt (French Orders), British Bechuanaland (South Africa), Bermuda, Canada, Cape Colony, France and Algeria, Great Britian and Ireland, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, New Foundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange Free State (South Africa), Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Trinidad, Tunis (Africa) Turkey (Beirut, Salonica, Smyrna, Constantinople), Victoria and the Windward Islands and China (Amoy, Canton, Fuchau, Hankow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Ningpo, Shanghai and Swato), Austro-Hungary (including Bohemia), Belgium, British India, Ceylon, Cyprus, Danish West India Islands (Saba, St. Martin and Santa Cruz), Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands), Egypt, Finland, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Germany, Gibraltar, Italy (including the Italian provinces of Mas-souah and Assab in Africa), Japan, Luxemburg, Malta, Mauritius, Nara, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands), Salvador, St. Helena, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca), Sweeden, Switzerland, Tangier (Morocco), and West Australia, Russia, Mexico and Palestine.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER FEES.

For sums not exceeding \$10.....	10 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$ 20.....	20 cents
Over 20 and not exceeding 30.....	30 cents
Over 30 and not exceeding 40.....	40 cents
Over 40 and not exceeding 50.....	50 cents
Over 50 and not exceeding 60.....	60 cents
Over 60 and not exceeding 70.....	70 cents
Over 70 and not exceeding 80.....	80 cents
Over 80 and not exceeding 90.....	90 cents
Over 90 and not exceeding 1.00.....	1.00

Orders drawn on Mexico are one-half international rates.

LIMIT OF AMOUNT OF SINGLE ORDERS.

A single money order may include any amount from one cent to one hundred dollars, inclusive, except when payable in Great Britain and Ireland, Cape Colony or Jamaica, in which case the limit is \$50; but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

There is no limit to the number of international money orders that may be issued in one day to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee.

Foreign Postage.

ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA AND MEXICO.

Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce)	5 cents
Single postal cards, each.....	2 cents
Double postal cards, each.....	4 cents
Newspaper and other printed matter, per 2 ounces...	1 cent

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1 cent

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.

Packets not in excess of 4 ounces..	2 cents
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces of fraction thereof	1 cent
Registration fee on letters or other articles.....	8 cents

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs

We handle a complete line of the
most substantial

FURNITURE

in Lexington, at the lowest cash prices or on easy
payments. If you think of purchasing it will re-
quire but a moment to convince you that we can
save you money. Do not fail to call on

The Home Furniture Co.

27 West Short Street
Lexington, Ky.

MEYERS' **IMPROVED TAIL SUPPORT** **AND BITTING HARNESS**

Patent applied for.

It will make any two horses carry tails alike
The best one made for either long or short tails
It is the only adjustable one on the market
A horse will not fight this crupper, and he cannot get
it off.

Will not chafe or produce sore tails.
Can be used either in stable or paddock
You can use any kind of bridle to it
It is the lightest and neatest made, and made of No. 1
oak leather, tan color. The surcingle is of English pattern
and brass trimmed all through.

Price complete \$10; or Crupper, Side and Backstraps, \$5

Tattersalls **A. H. MEYERS, Patentee,**
Lexington, Ky.

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are not designated "first-class matter," "second class matter," etc., but are classified as "letters," "post-cards," "prints," "commercial papers," and "samples of merchandise."

Postal cards, single or with paid reply, must be forwarded without cover.

Each half of a double post-card is a complete post-card: but, in the event of the reply half of a double post-card issued by any country being sent by mail to an addressee in a country other than that which issued the card, it is required to be treated as an unpaid letter, and postage collected of the addressee accordingly.

The face of a post-card (single or double), is reserved exclusively for postage stamps, post-marks, and the address, which may be made either in writing, printing, or by means of a hand stamp, or an adhesive label not exceeding $\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches in size. The sender may also, in the same manner, indicate his name and address on the face or back of a post-card, and he may also place his name and address on the reply-half of a double post-card. Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the back of post-cards: and on the front if they do not interfere with a perfectly distinct address. Post-cards issued by private individuals or corporations (in countries which authorize the issue of such cards) are required to be recognized and treated as post-cards in the country to which they are sent, provided they are received in mails made up in the country in which said cards originated. Each half of a double post-card is subject to a full rate of postage; that is to say, the postage rate for a single international post-card being two cents, the charge for a post-card with paid reply is four cents.

The following are considered as prints and admitted as such at the reduced postage applicable to "prints," viz.: Newspapers, periodical works, books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscripts relating thereto, papers with raised points for the use of the blind, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed, and in general all impressions or reproductions obtained upon paper, parchment or card-board by means of printing, engraving, lithographing and autographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying-press and the typewriter.

WE ARE LEADERS

The Industrial Mutual Deposit Company of Lexington, Ky.

Writes a conservative contract

Redeems ALL coupons in 104 weeks.

Have written to June 1, 1901, 306,505 coupons.

Have redeemed 144,329 coupons and paid to customers in 53 weeks the sum of \$163,631.99.

Passed to Reserve and Surplus \$72,837.28.

For full particulars address

J. H. BAKER,

Secretary and General Manager

77 East Short St.

Lexington, Ky.

Postage rate for prints, one cent for each two (2) ounces.

Prints must either be placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case opened at one side or at both ends or in an enclosed envelope; or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet: or lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten. Address cards and all prints presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening or fold. The front is reserved for postage stamps, post marks and the address: but the sender may also stamp his name and address there. The maximum weight of any package containing prints is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 oz.), except single printed volumes for Mexico, Canada or Salvador, and packages of second-class matter for Canada. The maximum size is fixed at 45 centimeters (18 inches) in any one direction except that rolls of printed matter which do not exceed 75 centimeters (30 inches) in length and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in diameter may be forwarded by mail.

The following are considered as commercial papers, viz: All instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills or bills of lading, invoices the various documents of insurance companies, copies, or extracts of deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores of sheets of manuscript music, manuscript of books or of articles for publication in newspapers, forwarded separately; corrected tasks of pupils, excluding all comment on the work, etc.

Postage Rate for Commercial papers.—Five (5) cents for the first ten (10) ounces or less, and one (1) cent for each additional two (2) ounces.

Commercial papers must be forwarded under band, or in an open envelope. The maximum weight of commercial papers is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 ozs.), and the maximum size at 45 centimeters (18 inches), except when put up in rolls, the dimensions of which do not exceed 75 centimeters (30 inches) in length, and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in diameter.

Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions: (1) They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. (2) They must not have any salable value nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade-mark, numbers, prices, and indications re-

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lating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. (3) Packages containing samples must not exceed 350 grains (12 ounces) in weight, or the following dimensions: 30 centimeters (12 inches) in length, 20 centimeters (8 inches) in breadth, and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in depth; except that when in the form of a roll, a package of samples may measure not to exceed 30 centimeters (12 inches) in length, and 15 centimeters (6 inches) in diameter.

Postage Rate for Samples.—Two (2) cents for the first four ounces or less, and one (1) cent for each additional two (2) ounces.

Samples of liquids, fatty substances and powders whether coloring or not (except such as are dangerous, inflammable, explosive, or exhale a bad odor), and also live bees, specimens of Natural History, and articles of glass are admitted to the mails, provided they conform to the following conditions, viz.: (1) Liquids, oils and fatty substances which easily liquefy must be placed in thick glass bottles hermetically sealed; the bottles must be placed in a wooden box, which can be opened without withdrawing tacks, nails or screws containing sufficient spongy matter to absorb the contents if the bottles should break; and this wooden box must be inclosed in a case of metal or wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather, in order that it may be easily opened for examination of the contents. If perforated wooden blocks are used measuring at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters (1-10 inch) in the thinnest part, sufficiently filled with absorbent material and furnished with a lid, it is not necessary that the blocks should be inclosed in a second case. (2) Fatty substances which do not liquefy, such as ointments, resin, etc., and then placed in an outside box of wood, metal or strong thick leather. (3) Dry powders, whether coloring or not, must be inclosed in boxes or stout envelopes, which are placed in an outside bag of linen or parchment.

Samples of articles composed of glass or other fragile substances must be packed so as to preclude the possibility of injury to postal employes or the correspondent, in case the articles should break.

Packets of samples of merchandise for dispatch in the mails to foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China), are restricted to bona fide trade samples for specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens. Goods sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as gifts,

however small the quantity may be, are not admissible at sample rates and conditions.

Pairs of articles—such as gloves, shoes, socks, etc., (but not such as suspenders or drawers)—are not transmissible by mail to foreign countries at the postage rates and conditions applicable to "samples of merchandise;" but one article of a pair may be so transmitted.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped that it can be easily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages closed by means of nails, tacks or screws, or by strings tied in hard knots, can not be easily examined.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. Hence, articles (other than the reply-half of double postal cards) mailed in one country, addressed to another country, which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed, or of any country other than the one in which they are mailed, are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them. This does apply to the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, at which place United States postage stamps are valid for the prepayment of postage.

Canada, Mexico and Cuba are the only foreign countries to which periodicals from publishers for regular subscribers (second-class matter in domestic mails) may be sent at the bulk or pound rate of postage, except "second-class matter" may be sent to persons in the U. S. service in China at the bulk or pound rate of postage. Periodicals for all other foreign countries, whether "transient" or for regular subscribers, are required to be prepaid with postage stamps at the rate applicable to "printed matter" for those countries. This does not apply to periodicals addressed to regular subscribers connected with the United States forces in China.

Unpaid letters received from foreign countries are chargeable with 10 cents per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz). Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage. Correspondence incompletely or incorrectly addressed, and returned to origin for correct address, is liable to a new postage upon its return corrected.

The limit of weight for a single rate of postage on letters for Canada, Mexico and Cuba is one ounce. On letters for other foreign countries the limit of weight for a single rate is half an ounce.

Mail matter of all kinds received from any foreign country including Canada and Mexico, is required to be

forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post office to another—and in the case of articles other than Parcels-Post packages to any foreign country—without additional charge for postage.

In the case of unpaid letters, or short-paid matter of any kind, the deficient postage is to be collected by the postmaster by whom the article is delivered.

Senders should be cautioned that in order to insure prompt and safe transmission to destination of articles addressed to foreign countries they should make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the country as well as that of the town or the post office. Articles addressed to "London" may be sent either to England or Canada. Avoid using flimsy paper for envelopes, as they are liable to be torn or destroyed in the long transits. Avoid using sealing wax on the covers, as letters so sealed often adhere to each other and the addresses of the articles are destroyed by the tearing of the covers in the attempt to separate the articles. See that postage stamps affixed to the covers of prints do not adhere also to the prints themselves, thus virtually sealing the package, and thereby subjecting the package to additional postage, at the letter rate, on delivery.

Canada and Mexico.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to MEXICO is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as bona fide trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post," and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter which weigh more than four pounds six ounces) except such as are sent by "Parcels-Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in unsealed packages are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

“Commercial Papers” and bona fide trade samples are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails at the postage as given above.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to CANADA is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that “Commercial Papers” are transmissible at the postage rates given above; that packages of seeds, plants, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent per ounce, and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid, or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form: all packages (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second-class matter which weigh more than four pounds six ounces); Police Gazette, Police News and publications which violate any copyright law of Canada.

United States Postal Agency at Shanghai.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz.:

Chefoo or Yenti,	Peking,
Chin Kiang,	Hang Chow,
Chung King,	Hankow,
Kaiping,	Ichang,
Kalgan,	Shanghai,
Kiukiang,	Taku,
Nanking,	Tien Tsin,
Newchwang,	Wenchow,
Ningpo,	Wuchang,
Ourga,	Wuhu,

Are transmissible in the mails made up in San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates

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Stone Contractors

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We also carry a full stock of Sills, Lentels and Chimney Caps.

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of postage, which must be prepaid in all cases, by means of United States postage Stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes.

First-class matter, 5 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

Second and third-class matter, and samples of merchandise not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt.

Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Parcels-Post.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels-Post to Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands), Barbados, The Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, The Leeward Islands, The Republic of Colombia, Salvador, Costa Rica, the Danish West India Islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John—British Guiana; The Windward Islands, Newfoundland, the Republic of Honduras, Trinidad, including Tobago, Chile, Germany, Guatemala, Nicaragua, New Zealand and Venezuela, at the postage rates and subject to the conditions herein prescribed; Limit of weight, 11 pounds;—greatest length, 3 feet 7 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet. Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof, except that Parcels for Colombia, Costa Rico and Mexico must not measure more than two (2) feet in length or more than four (4) feet in girth.

Admissible and Prohibited Articles, Inclosures, Etc.

Any article admissible to the domestic mails or the United States may be sent in unsealed packages by Parcels-Post, except the following, which are prohibited from trans-

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mission: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination: poisons and explosive or inflammable liquids and substances; substances which easily liquefy; confections and pastes: live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried: fruits and vegetables, which easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor: lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars: all obscene or immoral articles: articles which might in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect upon the letter or letters double the letter-rate of postage prescribed by the Universal Postal Convention.

No parcel may contain packages addressed to persons other than the person named in the outside address of the parcel itself. If such inclosed packages be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-postage rates.

A parcel must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be taken into the post office and presented to the postmaster or person in charge, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The postage must, in all cases, be prepaid by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed to the parcel. The postage rate is 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound (20 cents a pound in case of parcels for Chile). Consequently, if a parcel weighs even a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce over a pound another full rate (of 12 cents or 20 cents) must be prepaid, or the parcel will not be dispatched from the United States.

The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this article, except Barbados, may have the same registered by paying a registration fee of 8 cents, and will receive the "Return-receipt" without special charge therefor; but the Postoffice Department will in no case be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

Senders of parcels for or from Jamaica, Barbados, British Honduras, The Leeward Islands, British Guiana, The Windward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad and New Zealand, who request their parcels to be returned, or forwarded to a different destination, must transmit with their

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We make a specialty of plumbing and heating systems for country and suburban residences.

request the amount necessary to prepay postage afresh at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction of a pound.

The sender of an ordinary (unregistered) parcel addressed to Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas and British Honduras, may obtain a "Return-receipt" for the same by prepaying, by means of postage stamps, a fee of 5 cents in addition to the ordinary postage. In such cases the words "Return-receipt Demanded" should be plainly written on the cover of the parcel.

Customs Duty and Postage Charges on Delivery.

Dutiable articles received in the United States Parcels-Post mails will be rated and charged with the proper amount of customs duty by the customs officer at the United States exchange postoffice at which mails are received from abroad, and the duty so rated will be collected and remitted to said customs officer by the postmaster who delivers the articles.

On delivery of a parcel to the addressee a postage charge of 5 cents must be collected on each single parcel of whatever weight, but if the weight exceeds 1 pound, a charge of 1 cent for each 4 ounces of weight or fraction thereof will be collected, except that parcels mailed in the Danish West Indies are subject to a maximum charge of 10 cents, and that upon parcels mailed in British Guiana, The Windward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad, Chile, Germany, Guatemala, Nicaragua, New Zealand and Venezuela not more than 5 cents is collectable on the delivery of any parcel. Postage-due stamps to the amount of this charge will be affixed and canceled before delivery.

See that the parcel is securely and substantially packed so that it can be safely transmitted in the ordinary mail sacks, and that it is so wrapped or enclosed that its contents can be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers. If boxes are used, they should be provided with a sliding or hinged lid, as lids screwed or nailed to it will exclude it from the mails.

See that it is plainly directed, giving the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended; that it bears the words "Parcels-Post" conspicuously in the upper left-hand corner.

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The Postmaster

with his talented assistant and the Letter Carriers of this well managed, up-to-date office deserve the thanks of the community for the valuable and interesting little booklet distributed among the patrons of the Post Office. It speaks well for the public spirit of Uncle Sam's officials, and from far-off Utica, New York, we send our compliments.

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Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth

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Customs Duties.

The Department has not been advised what articles (other than those designated "prohibited articles") are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties can not be prepaid by the senders of dutiable articles: they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and official packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States by their governments, are free from customs duties.

Books and prints bearing the address of the chief of a foreign mission in the United States and imported through the mails, may be delivered without payment of customs duties.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from foreign countries are delivered to addressees at post offices of destination upon payment of the duties levied thereon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collectors of Customs that a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is imposed on all printed matter not otherwise provided for, without regard to mode of importation. Newspapers and periodicals the term "periodicals" embraces only unbound or paper covered publications issued within six months of the time of entry, containing current literature of the day, and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly: books imported for the use of the United States or the Library of Congress; books which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation: books imported for use by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; books and music in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books used abroad not less than one year by persons or families from foreign countries; engravings, photographs, etchings, maps and charts imported for the use of the United States for the Library of Congress; engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts and music which shall



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have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation; maps, music, engravings, etchings, lithographic prints and charts specially imported for the use of or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments are not subject to United States customs duties. With the above exceptions, all articles of printed matter contained in the mails received from foreign countries are subject to the regular duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Books imported in the mails, whether dutiable or non-dutiable are not subject to seizure, but all other dutiable mail matter is liable to seizure.

Sample copies of musical publications, imported by dealers or agents of foreign publications, are held to be not exempt from U. S. customs duties.