THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Subscription—$1.50 a Year. $1.50 if not paid within the year

Entered at the Postoffice at Cambridge Ohio, as second class matter.

Thursday, August 23, 1888.

National Democratic Ticket!

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

State Democratic Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
BOSTON G. YOUNG, of Marion.

For Supreme Judge,
L. R. CRITCHFIELD, of Holmes.

Member Board of Public Works,
JAMES EMMITT, of Pike.

For Member of Congress,
WM. LAWRENCE, JR., of Guernsey.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Sheriff,
THOMAS SHRIVER, of Jackson.

For Treasurer,
MILTON TURNER, of Cambridge.

For Recorder,
AARON PATTERSON, of Wills.

For Commissioner,
ALBERT GIBSON, of Wheeling.

For Infirmary Director,
E. M. NELSON, of Center.

TARIFF PLANK, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1888.

The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the differences between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of Americans, which should in no event be neglected. The revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party is to promote the advantage of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our National life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Blaine had his Burchard and now Harrison has his Blaine.

The National Greenback party will hold a convention in Cincinnati, September 12th.

There is a good prospect that Col. Mateson and Gen. Hovey, opposing candidates for Governor of Indiana will engage in a joint debate throughout the state.

The Portland speech of the "magnetic man," in which he defended trusts so warmly brought consternation into the Republican camp. They fear the truth of the case.

Judge Thurman was announced to open the campaign to-day—Wednesday—at Port Huron. Multitudes of voters will anxiously read the old Roman's words of wisdom.

Sam Harrison and Morton clubs have adopted little stone jugs as badges to be worn as watch charms. They are intended to represent the hard cider campaign of 1840, but are with equal propriety emblematical of the free whisky plank of the platform of 1888.

Since President Cleveland's term of office began there have been 80,900,720 acres of public lands reclaimed and opened for entry and settlement, heretofore fraudulently or illegally held. The great bulk of these lands are forfeitures from subsidized railroad companies.

Republican newspapers and penny-whistle stampers have sweat and groaned during the past six months, in their efforts to keep down the price of wool and cause the farmers to lose money. They have succeeded in part and well deserve the anathemas they are now receiving from their victims.

Senator Sherman is apparently coming to the conclusion that trusts exist in this country and that they should be regulated by law. On the contrary Mr Blaine knows they exist and that they must not be touched. Upon this issue the country will back Sherman and the Democratic party against Blaine and his trusts.

The lumber princes have organized a trust and the price of lumber will be forced up arbitrarily to the injury of every man who uses a board. It is already two dollars a thousand higher than it would be, only for the tariff on it. With lumber on the free list, a blind man can see that competition would regulate and prohibit such an iniquitous combination.

In his speech on the fisheries treaty published in the Congressional *Record* of last Wednesday, Senator Sherman throws off all restraints and boldly advocates free trade with Canada. We suggested to our readers, just after the Ohio Senator's Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce talk, that he can now afford to lay aside the partisan and practice the statesman. Perhaps he may do so.

From their persistent endeavors to squander the public money by extravagant appropriations, one might conclude that Republican congressmen are as anxious to be able to report that no treasury surplus exists, as the Republican newspapers are to destroy the market value of wool and induce the farmers to give away their product, as many of them have already been induced to do.

That a gigantic lumber trust is formed or being formed is warmly denied by Republican papers and other advocates of the platform of monopoly. But the fact is undeniable. From the *Times-Recorder* one of the most persistent advocates of high tariff trusts, we clip the following dispatch, that must have crept in when the editor was asleep. It says:

"Notwithstanding the denials of prominent lumber men that there is any intention of forming a lumber trust, a prominent lower river lumber man said yesterday: 'I have positive information that such a deal as the formation of a gigantic lumber trust is now pending between members of the lower river loggery companies and some of the prominent pine land owners of Minnesota. Furthermore, I can say with equal positiveness and authority that W. A. Newton is acting as their agent and is authorized to secure options on from 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 feet of standing timber on the Upper Mississippi. He has already secured options on part of that amount with various parties in the city, and is using every effort to secure options on the rest for the purpose of closing up the deal within a day or two, when representatives of the company will arrive here in person.'"

These barons already enjoy a monopoly, because of the tariff rate of $2 per thousand on lumber, but in accord with the inherent greed of human nature they organize for further robbery. The Mills bill places lumber on the free list. This would at once break up the monopoly and neutralize the trust, by means of honest competition. Keep up the tariff on lumber and every man in the country who uses a board will still be forced to endure further robbery.

Mr. Blaine will discover that the wage men of this country are not so easily imposed upon by the arts of the demagogue as they were some years ago. One good effect of their organizations is the more general diffusion of knowledge among them. They meet their well informed men in whom they repose confidence. They are encouraged to read and think for themselves. The direct result of this education is that the day has gone into the past, when employers of labor can march their employes in line to the polls and force them to vote the ticket furnished by their bosses. Because of this independent voting, we have a law in Ohio that closes the polls in large cities at 4 p. m. on election day. The independent voting of wage men caused the Republicans to enact that infamous law. It is a significant sign of the times that the monopoly party found it necessary to enact such a law to abridge these men of their rights, and ominous as well. Mr. Blaine and his newspapers will soon discover that his platitudes and honeyed words to wage men of this country are discounted whenever they lack truth and logical coherence. Both these elements seem to be more than ever lacking since his long association with the notorious importer of foreign pauper labor, millionaire Carnegie.

President Cleveland is outspoken, fearless and honest. This truth is being daily more deeply impressed upon the people of the nation. Regardless of the apparent effect he considers bills and all subjects that come before him with an eye single to the constitution and the merits of the particular case. Contrasted with him we have Mr. Blaine, whose utterances are spiced with cunning demagogic appeals to workingmen, whom he evidently expects to deceive with sophistry and appeals to selfishness. It is this element of Mr. Blaine's character that has driven from him such men as George William Curtis and a host of scholarly, honest men, now called Mugwumps, who abhor such trifling. The *Enquirer* aptly says: The man or the party who thinks that a great political campaign is to be won by cunning usually gets left.

Chairman Quay has had no little anxiety about Congressman Fitch's position in the present canvass. It will be remembered that Mr Fitch was one of the Republicans, who voted for the Mills tariff reduction bill upon its final passage in the House. He has settled the question beyond all dispute, by withdrawing his connection with the Republican association, giving as his reason for so doing his unwillingness to support the new doctrine upon which the Republican managers have decided to make the campaign. He favors a revision of the tariff and opposes the reduction of the whisky tax.

"Give every man a chance" was the homely phrase of Abraham Lincoln. Such an aphorism goes straight to the conscience of every fair-minded man in the land. High protective tariff makes trusts, combinations and associations possible and maintains them by shutting out all men of limited capital. The system takes from all but capitalists every "chance" they may have in struggling for a livelihood and competence. "Give every man a chance!" The Republican platform is made in the interests of trusts; read it, study it, and tell us if its provisions are carried out, who but trusts and monopolies will have "a chance."

Wm Lawrence, Jr. addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Cadiz last Monday. Reports, even from the opposition, are to the effect that his speech was remarkably able, forcible and logical. The *Sentinel* will publish the speech this week. The Democrats of Harrison were never in better fighting trim than this year. They have organized a uniformed club of a hundred and fifty members in Cadiz, many of whom are prominent wool-growers, who cannot be led astray by sophistry nor induced to give away their products to please demagogues.

This assertion we make, after the most careful thought upon the subject, namely: The Republican papers, and chief among them the *Guernsey Times*, have not been able to conceal their desire for an extreme low price for wool in order that their illogical predictions might have a semblance of truth. By means of such vaporings the farmers have lost thousands of dollars, by believing their partisan nonsense and selling their wool at 25 cents a pound.

"The restoration of the tariff of 1867" is a cry we often hear since Cleveland's message appeared. We wonder if our wool growers desire a repetition of the sheep industry of 1869, as described on our local page in an interview with one of our citizens? That business was carried on all over the country then. That was just two years after the highest tariff, ever known in this country, went into effect.

The *Commercial Gazette* urges not only business and social boycott but assassination as the proper method of dealing with Republicans who vote the Prohibition ticket. The Cincinnati *Post* defies big boss Halsted and says: "there are 300,000 Republicans of Ohio, who are Republicans from conviction. There are not 10,000 who are Republicans from fear. The party is not made of such stuff."

GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES DESTROYED.

THE DIRECT EFFECT OF TARIFF TAXATION.

Toledo Bee.

More than four-fifths of the trade between the United States and foreign countries is done through the medium of foreign built and foreign owned ships. One-fifth is reserved for American vessels. This is not a gratifying admission to make, but it is a lamentable fact. What is the cause of this poor showing? There is a wonderful amount of coast in this country, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico present opportunities for the greatest shipping in the world; and our millions of people, and our billions of capital should make the waters of the world white with American sails, and beautiful with the starry flag floating to every breeze. There was a time when the United States skippers monopolized or enjoyed the bulk of this foreign trade. That was a good while ago, but not so far as to be beyond recall. We have before us a little table of figures, and we have a mind to copy it for the information of our readers. It will do to lay aside for reference. It is a full and complete report of tonnage of vessels, steam and sail, American and foreign, entered at seaports of the United States during a period of 30 years. Here it is:

Year	American tonnage	Foreign tonnage
1858	3 051,131	1 297,102
1859	3.327,998	1,585 033
1860	3 301,903	1,698,291
1861	3 025.124	1,533,963
1862	2,629,351	1 561 945
1863	2.307,706	1.897,714
1864	1.655 434	2 512.047
1865	1,615 317	2,211.610
1866	1.891,453	3,117 034
1867	2 145 691	3,120.695
1868	2 465 695	3,105,826
1869	2,459 336	3 572 644
1870	2,462 226	3 817 983
1871	2.603 591	4 390.606
1872	2 584 646	5 185 340
1873	2.443,285	5 951 464
1874	2 914 942	7,094,713
1875	2,887 153	6,255 985
1876	2 927 780	6 788 124
1877	2,957,791	7 448.697
1878	3,009 437	8.521 090
1879	3.049,743	10,718,394
1880	3 140 169	12.111.160
1881	2 919 149	12,711.392
1882	2.968,290	11,688 209
1883	2,834 681	10.526 176
1884	2,820,792	9,264 364
1885	2 709,212	9 578,280
1886	2 761,795	9 468 004
1887	2.870,936	10.660,779

Please notice the black rule which is inserted between the years 1863 and 1864. That marks a turning point in American shipping. Prior to that period American vessels were the most numerous in our carrying trade. After that year the decline was marked and the proud prestige we once enjoyed has never been regained. What does this changing signify? Let us remind the reader that for a long period the United States enjoyed the operation of a low tariff. In 1862 the Morrill high tariff bill was passed by congress and immediately the effect was felt by American shipping. The very next year foreign vessels began supplanting the field of the Yankee, and today the vessels of the United States carry only one-fifth of our commerce. The population of this country was 30,000 000 in 1858. At the present time it is not far from 70 000,000—more than double, and yet the tonnage of American vessels is only 2,870,936 whereas in 1858 it was 3,051,131. This stand still, this retrogression, speaks louder than words of the utter failure of the tariff—which is tax—to stimulate industry. It also tells the humiliating story of the scarcity of American ships in the great waters of the world. Our location, its nearness to the great markets, our thousands of miles of sea coast, our wonderful internal development, all these should combine to assist American industry in controlling foreign trade. That they do not is a reflection upon American wisdom and the business judgment of this country.

The confidence game played by Republican newspapers, by which farmers were induced to sell their wool at a sacrifice is not one whit less heinous than that played by the bunko steerer or other swindlers who seek to profit by imposing upon those who are uninformed, upon men who work so hard and so constantly that they have not time to master the problems of trade economy. The farmers of Guernsey county have been robbed and they now see it. It is the business of wool buyers to purchase as low as they can and make all the money they can. It is the duty of editors to give correct information from the best sources and they are guilty of a high crime when they, by false theories, induce their readers to lose hard-earned money.

The *Guernsey Times*, by means of such theories as the following, induced many farmers to sell their wool at 3 to 5 cents a pound less than they can get for it now. The writer of this extract knows, for he is not ignorant, that such statements are utterly false in theory. The *Times* says:

1. That the removal of the duty on wool, as proposed by the Democratic party, will reduce the price of wool by an amount approximating the duty, that is 10 to 12 cents.

2 That in open competition with the world, unprotected by a tariff, our woolgrowers can not raise wool at a profit.

Many who read such as the above hastened to sell at any price for fear it would run down to 15 or 20 cents a pound.

OHIO PENSIONS.

From the official statement we compile the following: When the Democrats took charge there were 29,595 pensions, during the year were added 3.553; number lost 1,714; number on roll at close of year 31,434; net increase 1,839; cases increased 3,398; amount disbursed, $6 175,029.16. At the close of the present fiscal year the record stood, number on roll at beginning of year 39,126; number added 7,025; number lost 1,746; number on roll at close of year 44 405; net increase 5,279; cases increased 5,548; amount disbursed $8,350,836 78. Not a bad showing under Democratic management.

The new American party in convention assembled split in two, and one faction nominated a ticket. Gen. James L. Curtis, of New York, is their candidate for President and James N. Greer for Vice President. The other faction should promptly nominate Gen. Harrison's father. He was your true native American Know Nothing. Upon him both factions could unite as he would typify the direct principle of heredity. That he is dead will make no difference; indeed that fact would add strength if we are to judge by the Republican plan of running the grandfather who is dead than the father.

THE POPULATION OF CAMBRIDGE

Is about 5,000 and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists

aug 23-4w

ECZEMA, ITCHY, SCALY SKIN TORTURES.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Scres, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective and cents but a little.

june 28-1yr

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TRUSTS.

Enquirer.

The determination of Mr Blaine to be a law unto himself in the forthcoming campaign has been exhibited several times since his return, but never so clearly as in his Portland speech. His open declaration in favor of the great trusts which are now so afflicting the land was equally a slap at the Chicago Convention and at several of the most prominent Republican Senators.

The determined hostility of the Democratic party to these gigantic monopolies, and the ringing denunciation which they received from its delegates at St. Louis frightened the managers of the Chicago Convention into a flimsy little plank of their own, demanding that trusts should be regulated. It fell upon the listening delegates as in the nature of a joke, and was greeted by both them and the country at large with a complacent grin. It sounded like the plaint of the boy who had murdered his father and mother, and besought the Judge to have mercy upon "a poor orphan."

Again, in the United States Senate, only a few days ago, a resolution looking toward the preparation of a bill to overthrow this new system of controlling the prices of the necessaries of life was offered from the Democratic side, and its reference asked to the Judiciary Committee. To this Senator Sherman objected, demanding that it go to the Committee on Finance, of which he is a leading member. He explained that he had already given the subject extended study and was in favor of such a measure provided one could be drawn with due respect to the reserved rights of the states, adding that it was far from being a new subject—that all Governments had legislated against such organizations, and that even Blackstone, in his Commentaries, dwells upon the great wrong which such combinations may inflict upon the people.

And now comes James G Blaine, in his Portland speech, and ruthlessly sweeps away all these flimsy disguises. He will have none of them. He deliberately places himself and the Republican party upon a trust basis, declaring that such combines are wholly legitimate, very desirable and not to be interfered with by any one. It was a bold move, but probably a sagacious one. The Maine statesman was clear-eyed enough to see the utter folly of attempting to deny that the modern trust is the creature and the pet of Republican legislation. He plainly saw that such denial would be ridiculed throughout the land, and wholly fail of practical effect save in so far as it might alienate the trusts themselves. So, with the nerve and dash peculiar to the man, he almost takes one's breath away by asserting the merit and invulnerability of these monopolies, and then serenely waits to see them put forth their millions and their men for the election of the Republican ticket.

It is a hard and uphill fight—the people that are poor against the monopolies that are rich. And it is a fight against double-dealing of the most cunning character. On the one hand they profess to protect the poor laborer, and upon the other join hands in solemn treaty with the monopolist. Is it possible that the people of this country can be again duped by this double-horse act? Not if those whom the Democratic party has constituted its teachers are vigorous and prompt in the distribution of facts.

BLAINE VERSUS THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

MR. BLAINE, AUG. 10

The year of 1887 was prosperous, and the President at its close proposed a radical change in the industrial system which had produced that prosperity, and since that day there has been reversal and confusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, AUG. 6.

The General Situation.—The general trade reports for the past week were of a satisfactory character, and the volume of business is reported equal to that of the date of last year.

Commenting upon the above contradictory statements of leading Republican authority the *N. Y. Post* says:

The truth of the matter is that the *Tribune's* financial estimate of the present state of business, as compared with the period selected by Mr. Blaine, is rather under than over the mark. The trade journals represent the situation as decidedly better than that of last year, and we venture to say that if the business men of the country were polled on the question, ninety-nine in every hundred would say at once and without the smallest hesitation that there is a marked improvement in trade and industry. *Bradstreet's* issue of August 11 says that its special telegrams from leading cities "mark an increase of the improvement in the condition of trade noticed last week." The same paper furnishes a table of railroad earnings for about two-thirds of the country's railroad mileage, showing that, notwithstanding the rate wars and the interference of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissions, "the earnings from January 1 to June 30 show an increase of 8 per cent. over the first six months of 1887, while over the same periods of 1886 and 1885 they are 13 7 and 22 6 per cent, respectively, greater." Immediately preceding Mr. Blaine's blundering statement of the business situation is another statement, equally untrue, that he is going to discuss a question on which he is "supposed to have a consistent record." His consistency is that of reckless misrepresentation. Nothing else would be consistency on his part. It is very evident that when he made his speech last evening he had not taken pains to inquire whether business was good or bad, better or worse than last year. It suited his purpose to represent it as being bad, and so he said that it was bad and took the chances. "Burn this."

WOOL.

Bradstreets.

All of the wool markets show increased activity this week, with firmer and in some instances higher prices. At Boston in particular the descriptions that are in best demand have advanced about 1c. per pound. Most of the leading manufacturers have secured orders of fair size, and having no stocks at the beginning of the season are now compelled to buy more freely. The worsted mills have taken large supplies. As the principal buyers are now pretty well stocked up there may be less activity during the coming week. Speculation is wanting, save that dealers have been trading to some extent with each other. A considerable amount of wool is held on consignment at prices above current values, and in the country holders are asking 1 to 2c per pound more of late.

Buyers have taken wool freely at Boston for some days past, and Ohio and Michigan selections have advanced ½ to 1c ℔. At the higher values less is doing, the margin between the material and the contract price for goods being very small. Some of the heaviest buyers have taken large lines and will require no further supplies at present. Michigan X fleeces have sold particularly well at 26 to 27c ℔. *Ohio wool is also in good request*, and territory stock is moderately active. There have been some large sales of Australian wool, and a better movement of carpet stock is noticed. Current quotations for principal descriptions, August 17, 1888, are as follows: Ohio & Penn. X, 28@29c; Ohio & Penn XX 29@30c; Ohio & Penn XX and above, 30@31c.

Later quotations are: Ohio XXX, 31@32; do XX, 30; do X, 28@29; do No. 1 32@33.

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at C. L. Weller & Co's Drug Store.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Monday, Aug. 13.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to prohibit the erection of bridges across navigable streams without the consent of Congress. The fishery treaty was further discussed. In the House a joint resolution was introduced appropriating $200,000 to aid in suppressing infectious diseases in the United States. The Senate bill was passed increasing to thirty dollars a month the rate of pension for total deafness. The Fortification Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to define trusts and punish persons connected with them. The fisheries treaty was further discussed. In the House a bill was introduced placing on the pension roll General Sheridan's widow at the rate of $5,000 a year. Most of the day was spent in an ineffectual effort to secure and hold a quorum on the Fortifications bill.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.—A resolution was passed in the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts deposited in National banks on August 1, 1888. The fisheries treaty was further discussed. In the House the time was occupied in considering the Fortification bill.

Thursday, Aug. 16.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to by the Senate. The fisheries treaty was further discussed. In the House the Fortification Appropriation bill was passed, but all efforts to transact any other business were defeated because of the lack of a quorum.

Friday, Aug 17.—In the Senate a bill was passed prohibiting the mailing of obscene or libelous matter in transparent envelopes. It was agreed to vote on the fisheries treaty next Tuesday. Adjourned to the 20th. In the House filibustering tactics on a proposition to assign certain days for the consideration of general pension legislation and to take up the General Deficiency bill consumed most of the session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

During July last breadstuff exports aggregated in value 47,881,794, against $45,759,219 for the same month last year, and for the seven months ended July 31 past $57,537,272, against $100,418,048 during the corresponding seven months of 1887.

President Cleveland on the 14th issued an order placing Major-General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington.

The American party on the 15th met in National convention in Washington. A split was caused on the question of representation, and all the delegates except those from New York and California withdrew. Those remaining nominated General James L. Curtis, of New York, for President, and James N. Greer, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. The platform favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers nor insane persons shall be allowed to come to this country, denounces alien ownership of land, and favors free technical schools for American children.

There were 151 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 17th, against 186 the previous seven days. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 6,438, against 6,132 in 1887.

Orders were given Admiral Luce on the 17th to proceed to Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect American interests in the Haytien waters, on account of the state of martial law which exists.

THE EAST.

An express and freight train were wrecked by a washout on the 13th on the Erie road near Shohola, N. Y. Two men were killed and twenty persons were injured on the express, and the freight train was burned, several horses owned by Lily Langtry, valued at $100,000, perishing in the flames. The baggage, mail and express cars were also burned.

In Schuylkill County, Pa., barns to the value of $30,000 were set on fire by lightning and burned on the 13th.

James G. Blaine left New York on the 13th for Augusta, Me. He was given a farewell ovation and the train was met by enthusiastic crowds all along the route. In the evening he addressed an audience of ten thousand persons in Boston.

Before the Congressional Investigation Committee in New York Irish immigrants testified on the 14th that they were induced to come to this country by vessel agents who told fabulous tales of the money that could be earned here.

On the evening of the 14th James G. Blaine arrived at Augusta, Me., and his fellow townsmen gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

On the 14th one of the most terrific storms known on Mount Washington, N. H., in years, raged, the hurricane attaining a velocity of nearly one hundred miles an hour and the temperature being very low.

The National Prohibition headquarters were on the 15th removed from Chicago to New York City.

The Republicans of Connecticut met at Hartford on the 15th and nominated a State ticket, with Morgan G. Buckley, of Hartford, for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Chicago nominees and platform, favors liberal pensions, pledges the party to further legislation to restrain intemperance, and declares hostility to the theories of free trade and the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only.

New York Democrats will hold their State convention at Buffalo September 12.

In a fog off Sable Island on the 14th inst., the steamers Geiser and Thingvalla of the Thingvalla trans-Atlantic line collided, and one hundred and nineteen persons were drowned. The Geiser sank in five minutes after the accident. Some of the passengers and crew escaped to the Thingvalla, which was also badly injured and threatened to go down, when the steamer Wieland came to the rescue. The Wieland arrived at the port of New York with the survivors on the 16th. The Thingvalla put into Halifax.

Adolph Harman, a clerk at Navasink, N. J., tried on the 16th to shoot Mrs. Hayes, his mother-in-law, and then killed his wife and himself. Jealousy was the cause.

On the 17th Deacon Lovering, aged ninety years, and his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning at Greenfield, Mass., and the farm-house, barns and buildings were burned.

The total number of persons lost in the recent collision between the steamers Thingvalla and Geiser was on the 17th placed at one hundred and eighteen. The loss of the Geiser and cargo was placed at $450,000.

The American Bar Association in session on the 17th at Saratoga, N. Y., elected David Dudley Field, of New York, president, and General Harrison, of Indianapolis, one of the vice-presidents.

Mrs. Joseph McDay and Miss Kate Armstrong, of North Adams, Mass., were burned to death on the 17th as a result of starting a fire with kerosene.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Congressional nominations were made as follows on the 14th: Illinois, Eighth district, L. W. Brewer (Dem.); Sixteenth, Edward Harlan (Rep.). Indiana, Fifth district, H. W. Duncan (Rep.); Thirteenth, William Hayne (Rep.). Michigan, Third district, James O'Donnell (Rep.). Minnesota, Second district, M. S. Wilkinson (Dem.). North Carolina, Seventh district, A. J. Ellis (Rep.). Maryland, Fifth district, W. H. Hellem (Rep.). Georgia, Fourth district, T. W. Grimes (Dem.); Ninth, A. D. Chandler (Dem.). Missouri, First district, S. G. Brock (Rep.).

Fred Oberkamp and Thomas F. Mack were arrested in Chicago on the 14th for having robbed the mails during the past two years of over $500,000 worth of valuable letters. Over $100,000 in checks and drafts were found in the room of Oberkamp. The prisoners had duplicate keys to the letter boxes.

On the morning of the 14th oil commenced flowing in the big iron tanks at South Chicago from Lima, O., having traveled 200 miles in three weeks through the big pipe line.

An aeronaut named Ayers, who ascended in a natural gas balloon at Anderson, Ind., alighted safely on the 14th near Wilkinson, twenty miles from the starting point.

The death of Colonel James D. Morrison, better known as Don Morrison, a noted Democratic politician, occurred at St. Louis on the 14th.

On the 14th two thousand people had left St. Augustine, Fla., owing to the yellow fever scare. A rigid quarantine was being enforced in all Southern cities.

Nominations were made on the 15th as follows for Congress: Thirteenth Illinois district, Major James A. Connolly (Rep.); Eighth Iowa district, James P. Flick (Rep.); Eleventh Iowa district, J. S. Struble (Rep.) renominated; Eleventh Indiana district, George W. Steele (Rep.) renominated; Ninth Ohio district, M. C. Cooper (Rep.) renominated; Fifth South Carolina district, J. J. Hemphill (Dem.) renominated; Second Maryland district, Theodore F. Long (Rep.).

Texas ranchmen, James Stott, James Stott and Joel Wilson, were murdered by a

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics have been so long before the public and are in so many families regarded as household words, that it is like "carrying coals to New Castle" to mention them. Yet there are thousands of families who do *not* realize their priceless value in the cure of what are known as *summer complaints*.

Such diseases as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaints or Cholera Infantum carry off their thousands every year in cities, towns, villages and the open country. Yet these diseases are absolutely in the control of Humphreys' mild, pleasant sugar pills. His *Specific No Four* is effective for Diarrhœa and the *Specific No Five* equally effective for Dysentery, leaving nothing to be desired in that direction. While the use of *No Six* in connection with *No Four* is equally effective for Cholera-Infantum. A mother having these Specifics and using reasonable care, is safe from the ills and sorrows which these diseases inflict upon her children, and may always treat them with assurance of success. Thousands of families have used them for years with perfect satisfaction and entire success, saving time, money and even the health and lives of the household.

Aug23

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice, Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, uncalled for August 20th, 1888:

L. V. Clark, I. Cooper, W. M. Campbell, Chas. Carathers, Mrs J W Edwards, Harry Farrell, Samuel Ford, Mrs. Eliza Hall, Enoch Johnson, J T Reed, John Ramsey, J. C. Remington, Hose Sigman, Clarence H. Smith, Elsis Stockwell, M. E Stoner, J. S. Thomas, Andrew Traup, Miss Hannah Webster.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."

W. H. H McIlvaine P. M

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Aug 20, 1888

Cattle—Supply large; prime, $5 75@6 00; medium, $4 75@5 00; fair, $2 75@3 25. Sheep—Market dull; best, $4 25@4 50; medium, $3 75@4 00; light, $3@3 25. Hogs—Best, $6@6 25.

It Won't Bake Bread—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

They are Here on Time!

Almost an entire new stock of Clothing and Hats. Spring and summer goods almost closed out. When any of you are ready for a new hat or suit come to the

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

you can not fail to find what you want. The McIlyar boys, proprietors of the STAR, can and will give you such low prices on goods that anyone who is any judge at all of goods will know at once that it will not be worth their time to look any further. If you can not get close prices at the Star Clothing Houss you are left.

50 Styles The WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR

Combining a Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining, or Invalid Chair, LOUNGE, BED, and an COUCH. Price $7.00 up. We make the largest variety of Adjustable, Reclining, Physicians' and Surgeons' Operating, Invalid Rolling, Hammock, Office, Library, Fancy Carpet Folding, Reed and Rattan CHAIRS and ROCKERS BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, VELOCIPEDES and ALL SPORTING GOODS. ALL KINDS OF APPLIANCES FOR INVALIDS.

BABY COACHES

Over 100 different designs. Our Patent Automatic Brake on all Carriages, free. We have discontinued wholesaling; by placing your orders direct with the makers you can save several profits. Our catalogue, prices and special Bargains will astonish you. Goods sold under a guarantee and delivered free to any point in United States. Send stamp for Catalogue, and state class of goods you wish it for.

LUBURG MFG. CO.
145 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
aug 23, 1889, 1 yr.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Mary A. Sarchet,
vs.
Robert Hammond et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Guernsey county, Ohio, to me directed in a cause wherein Mary A. Sarchet is plaintiff and Robert Hammond et al. are defendants, I will offer at public sale at the door of the Court House, in Cambridge, Ohio, on

Saturday, Sept. 29, A. D. 1888,

at one o'clock p. m., the following lands and tenements situate in the county of Guernsey and state of Ohio:

First tract.—And known as in Lot No. 151, in the town of Cambridge, as designated on the books of Auditor of said county and for a more particular description of said lot reference is made to deed of Nathan Evans and wife to John Reed, dated October 10, 1835 recorded in book 3, page 581 of the records of deeds of said county; to the deed of Benjamin A. Albright and wife to John Reed, dated May 23, 1851, recorded in book 2, page 583 of the records of deeds of said county; and to the deed of John Reed to Mathias Zahniser, dated October 13, 1855, recorded in book 3, page 429 of the records of deeds of said county to all of which reference is also made, excepting 28 feet off the south side of said in Lot heretofore conveyed to William A. Carr by deed dated September 28, 1881, recorded in volume 27, page 131 of the records of deeds of said county; for a more particular description of the forgoing premises reference is hereby had and made to the deed of Helen Reed and others to Robert Hammond, dated December 21, 1881 and recorded in records of deeds for said Guernsey county, volume 27, pages 333 and 334.

Second tract.—Also in Lot No. 94 in the town of Cambridge, county of Guernsey and state of Ohio, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, excepting 45 feet off the south end of said Lot, more particularly described and excepted as follows: Beginning for the same at the south-west corner of said Lot and running thence along the west line 45 feet, thence east 86 feet to the east line of said Lot, thence south 45 feet to the south-east corner thereof, thence west 86 feet to the place of beginning; said part so excepted being the same conveyed by said Robert Hammond by deed dated December 8, 1886 and recorded in records of deeds for said Guernsey county, volume 33, page 319.

Third tract.—Also in Lot No. 95 in the town of Cambridge, county of Guernsey, state of Ohio, as designated and delineated on the plat of said town, of record in the office of the Recorder of said Guernsey county, being the same premises conveyed to said Robert Hammond by deed recorded in volume 32, page 276 of the records of deeds of said county, excepting therefrom a strip 20 feet wide off the south end of said in Lot No. 95 conveyed by said Hammond and wife to Fred L. Rosemund by deed dated May 24, 1884 and recorded in deed book 31, page 229 of the records of said county which strip is more particularly described as follows, to wit: Extending east from the east line of in Lot No. 94 to the north and south alley between 8th and 10th Streets, upon which strip a stable now stands and which strip is in width the same as the width of the stable being 20 feet and in length the width of said in Lot No. 95.

Fourth tract.—And known as the south half of the south half of Lot No. 13 in Gastons Addition to the town of Cambridge and also 16 feet in width and about 80½ in length off the east side of the south half of the south half of Lot No. 12 in said addition to said town of Cambridge being immediately west of the first above described portion of said premises, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

First tract appraised at	$8,500 00
Second tract appraised at	3,500 00
Third tract appraised at	1,500 00
Fourth tract appraised at	1,500 00

Terms of sale—Cash.

Given under my hand at Cambridge, Ohio, this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1888.

H. F. McDONALD,
Sheriff Guernsey county, Ohio.

Steele & Rosekond, Dougherty and Ferguson, Attorneys. August 23, 1888, 5t

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

D. M. Hawthorne, druggist.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. Sanford, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *