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FLOUR! FLOUR!
Minnesota Boss,
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IT LEADS ALL.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
PREPARED BY
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A POSITIVE CURE.
Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Pennyroyal Pills.

FREE "THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH"

AGAINST WORKMEN.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CLEVELAND'S VETOES OF LABOR BILLS.

The Laws He Refused to Sign After They Had Been Asked For By the Working Classes—The Democracy and Convict Labor—A Plain Statement of Facts That All Should Read.

Many inquiries by letter and personally have been made of the Albany *Journal* concerning Governor Cleveland's action in regard to what are called "Labor bills." The Anti-Monopolists and Labor interests urged upon the Legislature last winter the passage of a number of bills introduced to benefit the working classes. In obedience to such requests and believing that in some respects labor was unjustly discriminated against, the Legislature, with a Republican majority in both branches, passed bills providing for the abolition of contract labor in State prisons; providing that when an employer makes an assignment the work of his employes shall be preferred claims; prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses; making twelve hours a full day's work for car-drivers; and giving to mechanics and laborers a first lien for work or materials required by contractors in building. The bill reducing the fare on the Elevated railways of New York to five cents at all hours of the day was passed in 1883. These comprised most of the important labor bills. Of these six bills Governor Cleveland signed the three first mentioned, vetoed the last mentioned, and permitted the car-drivers' and the mechanic's lien bills to die the death of all bills remaining unsigned.

THE OVERWORKED CAR DRIVERS.

The bill to regulate the hours of labor of conductors and drivers of cars drawn by horses in cities, which Cleveland disapproved, would have made it unlawful for any officer or agent of any railroad corporation in any of the cities of this State, whose cars are drawn by horses, to exact from conductors or drivers employed by them more than twelve hours' labor, to allow the conductors and drivers a reasonable time to obtain meals. Any officer or agent of any such corporation who would openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of the proposed act would have been guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $300, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both fine and imprisonment for each offense.

CLEVELAND OPPOSES CLASS LEGISLATION.

Governor Cleveland, in explaining his failure to sign the bill, said: "I fail to see any good purposes to be gained by this bill. It is, distinctly and palpably, class legislation, in that it only applies to conductors and drivers on horse railroads. If the car drivers and conductors work fewer hours they must receive less pay." Car drivers and conductors assert that even if they obtained no other advantage by a reduction of hours, they would have benefitted a large class of idle men by compelling horse railroads to employ a greater force of employes to do the work now being done by men working from 16 to 20 hours a day.

THE BILL TO PROTECT MECHANICS.

The Mechanics' Lien bill was introduced by Mr. Earl, who was also the introducer of the Car Drivers' bill. It provided that any person who should perform any labor or furnish any materials which would have been used or were to be used in building, altering or repairing, by virtue of any contract, should upon filing the claim prescribed in the fifth section of the act, have a lien for the value of such labor and materials upon such house, building, etc., and upon the lot of land upon which the same shall stand. Any person or firms furnishing material or performing service for any person other than the owner, could at the time of giving such notice as the act provided, demand the terms of the contract agreement and the amount unpaid, and should the owner refuse or neglect to inform such person making the demand, or should he falsely state the terms or the amount, causing loss to the person or firms furnishing the materials or rendering service or labor, the owner should be liable to them in an action therefor; and the return of an execution unsatisfied in an action should be sufficient proof of such loss, or the persons or firms should by filing claim and serving notice have a lien upon the building appurtenances and lot. Section five made every original contractor within four months after the completion of his contract, and any person, save the original contractor, claiming the benefit of the act within sixty days after the performance of the work for which lien is claimed, file with the County Clerk a statement of the terms of the contract.

AN ALLEGED DEFECTIVE BILL.

In explaining the non-signature of the bill Governor Cleveland said it was objectionable because it gave all parties having claims four months after the performance of work, or furnishing of material, to file a lien, and that it allows the same costs as in foreclosure cases, which he deems "quite onerous." In other words, the bill was defective.

FIVE CENTS ENOUGH FOR A RIDE.

The five-cent fare bill provided in a few words that not more than five cents be charged on the Elevated Railroad of New York for a single fare at all hours, and this bill was vetoed by Governor Cleveland mainly because he held that it was unconstitutional. He also held that the State has no power to reduce the fares on Elevated roads.

THE HEART OF THE MATTER.

Now let us analyze the reasons for defeating the object of these three most important labor bills. The workingmen asked for the passage of the Car Drivers' bill. Governor Cleveland declares it was class legislation and that it would do the workingmen no good. In other words the car drivers asked for what they did not need and what would really do them harm. This is equivalent to the charge that the car conductors and drivers are fools. They resent this imputation as they have reason to. This is what a car driver wrote to the New York *Sun*.—Can any man read these pathetic words and not feel for the man who wrote it and for all who suffer with him?

"Governor Cleveland's excuse for vetoing the twelve-hour railroad bill was that it was legislation in favor of a class, and therefore unconstitutional. Did not Lincoln issue a proclamation of emancipation in favor of a class of men whose slavery was far more endurable than ours? The Governor's friends say if he had signed the bill our wages would have been cut down. We know they would, and still we would have been better off. I am working sixteen hours a day without cessation, except a little while for dinner and supper. With such hours we are able to make only five days a week, or ten dollars. Working twelve hours a day at $1.50 we could work seven days a week and earn $10.50. Where would be our loss if he had signed the bill? When Governor Cleveland is sleeping in the morning I am at work. While he is attending to his duties during the day, I am at work. When he goes to a place of amusement in the evening I am at work, and when he retires to rest at night I am still working. I have a little girl five months old, and during my working days I have never seen her smile, never seen her dark blue eyes, and never held her in my arms awake but twice, and yet this is a Christian land. Governor Cleveland's veto has condemned us to a life in which there is no hope, no joy and no chance for improvement."

NOT A WORD FOR WORKINGMEN.

The Mechanic lien bill for the protection of workingmen from the clutches of swindling contractors is cast aside because Governor Cleveland says it is defective. Why, if it was defective did not Governor Cleveland call attention to the defect both in this bill and in the Car Drivers' bill? He took pains to call the attention of the Legislature repeatedly to defects in pending bills before he killed them by a veto or permitted them to die by non-signature. Were the car drivers and conductors and the mechanics and laborers of so little consequence that Governor Cleveland could not do for them what he did for many others? It would seem so.

A FLIMSY PRETEXT.

No true friend of the working classes of New York can for a moment defend the veto of the Five Cent Fare bill. Governor Cleveland believes he declares, that it was unconstitutional, but why did he not, as with the Telegraph and Telephone bill and the Oleomargine bill and many other important measures which were opposed on the ground that they were unconstitutional, sign the measure and let the courts settle the question? This is where the matter belongs. It is for the courts and not for Governor Cleveland to decide. The veto of the Five Cent Fare bill, it is asserted, did not interfere with the workingmen of New York inasmuch as the five-cent commission hours are now established early in the morning and early in the evening when workingmen travel. It is true that the rate is only five cents in the early morning and early evening, but it is ten cents the rest of the day and night. But do workingmen's wives and children all travel only in the early morning and evening? How about the Sunday vacation of the workingman and his family? How about the large body of clerks and struggling business men who do not ride during commission hours?

DENOUNCED BY CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS

The fact is the Five-cent Fare bill was accepted even by the New York *Times* and the *Herald* (now the friends of Cleveland) as evidence that he was controlled by improper motives. The New York *Times* after the veto said:

Now that the Governor has shown his scrupulous regard for the rights of the elevated railroad corporations, let him devote some attention to the rights of the people. *He says he is not aware that the corporations have, by any default, forfeited any of their rights, and that "if they have the remedy is at hand, under existing laws."* As it is part of his duty to see the laws executed—he can, without any stretch of authority, readily add to his apparently limited knowledge of the relations between the public and the corporation which was created to cheat them out of their dues.

A few days later the *Times* said:

There is no reason why this (repeal of the charter of the Metropolitan Railway Company) should not be done, but since Governor Cleveland has taken the side of the monopoly in its contest with the people, the repealing act might be vetoed.

The New York *Herald* is even more denunciatory. It said March 3, 1883:

Governor Cleveland has made his choice as a lawyer, as a public speaker, and as a politician. He has cast his lot on the side of the great corporations and corporate manipulators, and staked his chances for future political preferment on their favor. The political and legal principles to which he has given his adherence in this veto are of much broader application than to the elevated railroad fare question. They have a direct bearing upon the great political issues that are taking shape in the national arena.

March 6 the New York York *Herald* said:

These settled principles are applicable to the questions raised by the Five-cent Fare bill. Governor Cleveland appears to be ignorant of the facts or to have conveniently overlooked them. In his veto message, which is substantially a copy of the brief of the counsel for the elevated roads, he omits reference to many decisions, nor does he cite a single authority in support of his own views. This talk about a breach of plighted faith of the State is a mere subterfuge. The people are not willing to accept the views of either the company's lawyers or Governor Cleveland as decisive of this important question.

Let it be remembered that when Cleveland vetoed the Five-cent Fare bill, the lawyer who represented the corporation was Francis C. Barlow. Barlow is now one of the Independents advocating the election of Cleveland.

A HARDSHIP FOR ENGINEERS.

Not only by his action on the "labor bills" but by the fate of other bills, involving the rights and privileges or the welfare of workingmen, did Governor Cleveland reveal his narrowmindedness. Take for instance the bill which he signed during the last session of the Legislature providing that all persons acting as engineers in New York city must have a certificate of qualification and pay $2 for it and $2 *each year for its renewal*. No one would oppose a bill compelling engineers to prove their qualifications for the duties they perform, and even requiring them to pay for a certificate; but when engineers, from their meagre earnings, are called upon, after they have proved their qualifications, to pay an annual tax of $2 each, the matter becomes worthy of serious consideration. Is any other class taxed this way? Why should engineers be singled out as victims of this imposition? It is noticeable that this law is now being resisted in the courts as unconstitutional, for the reason that it provides for the levying of unjust tribute on private individuals for purposes in which the compulsory contributors had no interest. Governor Cleveland, who was so hasty in vetoing the Five-cent Fare bill, because he feared it was unconstitutional, did not hesitate to sign the bill taxing engineers, and leave it to the victims of this imposition to fight it, as they are now doing in the courts of New York city. It will be borne in mind that previous to the last meeting of the Legislature the certificate partook of the nature of a permit to take charge of boilers, etc., and to perform the duties of an engineer at certain premises, the man being examined with a view to his fitness for the particular place. For the issuing of this "certificate" no charge was made, presumably because the regulation was like any other police duty, for the public good, and for which the public alike bore the expense.

ANYTHING GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE POOR.

It is a matter of common repute that the poor are the worst victims of those who adulterate food. The wealthy can afford to pay a price for domestic commodities that will more than protect them from poisonous and innutritious food products. The poor man who buys where he can buy the cheapest is the readiest victim of the dealer who adulterates lard with tallow, sugar and syrups with glucose, pepper with buckwheat, flour with plaster-of-paris, and so on. Largely in the interest of the working classes a bill was passed during the last session of the Legislature "Amending the act to prevent adulteration of food and drugs." Governor Cleveland would not sign it, and gave as a reason that it was imperfect in construction and did "not seem to be just right in substance." So the dealer who wishes to swindle the poor man in his purchases of food, can go on with his false pretences and worse than thievery. Governor Cleveland will not stop him, nor will he permit the Legislature to stop him.

NO CIVIL SERVICE FOR "WORKMEN."

The contempt with which the lowly poor are held in the eyes of Governor Cleveland is shown very clearly by the remarks he made concerning the New York Park Keepers' bill. The bill which was passed last winter provided that the keepers of the parks in New York should not be removed by the political bosses without the right of trial. This was part of the civil service scheme which Governor Cleveland pretended to favor with all his heart, but he refused to sign the bill. This was his reason, and a more contemptible fling at workmen was never penned by a Governor of New York State:

I am quite clear the keepers of the parks provided for by this bill are not a class of employes that should only be discharged after trial. *There are certain workmen who should be subject to discharge at the will of the employer*, and I think these keepers belong to that class.

A POLITICIAN'S REASONS.

One other bill, not perhaps of much consequence, except that it seems to disclose the despotism of Governor Cleveland, may be mentioned among those which were allowed to die by reason of his declination to sign them. This bill was one authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to compile and publish laws relating to the poor and distribute the same. These laws are in great demand, and hardly a day passes but that the Secretary of State is called upon to supply them. The only excuse offered by Governor Cleveland was to codify them it needed a person familiar with the duties. The Secretary of State is a Republican, and therefore could not be entrusted with the work. Could partizanship go further?

DEMOCRACY AND CONVICT LABOR.

The South—the home of the Bourbon Democracy—for over sixty years held human creatures as things to be bought and sold for the labor they could be made to yield, with no return for such labor but board and lodgings. When the Republican party, through Abraham Lincoln, its representative, gave to the black men of South the right to own their own souls and bodies, it was as much the emancipation of labor as it was the emancipation of slaves. It opened up the entire South to the free white laborers of the North, who had always been excluded. The South, which fattened on slave labor, is to-day heartily in favor of convict labor. In Georgia the State convicts are employed by contractors, chief among whom is United States Senator Brown. In Kentucky, up to last May, convict labor was given to contractors for use only upon public works. May 10, 1884, Governor Knott, of that State, a Democrat, approved an act of the Democratic Legislature, authorizing the employment of the State convicts by the contractors in mining. They are so employed to-day and have driven out of the State thousands of miners with their dependent wives and children. These Kentucky contractors do not pay a cent to the State, but receive this convict labor in return for the care of the prisoners. In New York State the Republican party has the honor of putting an end to contract convict labor. These are facts:

1—The Democratic State Convention's platform in 1882 favored the repeal of contract labor in State prisons.

2—The Democratic Legislature of 1883 did not do away with convict labor, but left the question to the people.

3—The people, in 1883, by a large majority of the vote cast, favored the abolition of contract convict labor.

4—The Republican Legislature of 1883 passed a bill presented by Senator Comstock, a Republican, abolishing contract convict labor.

5—The Republican Legislature of 1884 passed a bill presented by Mr. Howe, a Republican, for the appointment of a commission to decide what should be done with convict labor. The bill was passed, but before the commission could examine into all the extensive ramifications of the subject its term of office expired.

6—The Republican members of the Legislature tried to extend the term of the Commissioners, and passed a bill after a long struggle against Democratic opposition to effect this object. *The bill was vetoed by Governor Cleveland*, a Democrat.

7.—After the passage of the bill abolishing contract convict labor it was discovered that by the expiration of certain contracts in Auburn prison over 500 prisoners would be left in idleness as no substitute for convict labor had been suggested by the Legislature.

8.—Mr. Howe, a Republican, introduced a bill to keep these few hundred under the old system for about one year or until some plan for giving them employment could be devised. This bill was defeated by the votes of Republicans and Democrats.

Workingmen can draw their own conclusions from the above plain recital of facts, as to who have stood on their side in the prison labor question.

BLAINE ON AMERICAN LABOR.

Read what James G. Blaine said in his letter of acceptance about American labor and compare it with a few stingy commonplace lines on the same question in Governor Cleveland's letter. Mr. Blaine said:

The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. * * * It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we would be gaining nothing in return. A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it. As a substitute for the industrial system which under Republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy, which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

WORKINGMEN BEWARE OF SPIES.

The fact that workingmen favor Mr. Blaine's election is known by Democratic managers. They have sent out secret agents to every city in this State to visit the work-shops and call upon the workingmen personally, one by one. *They will call on you!* Be prepared to answer their plausible arguments. Confront them with what we have given you in this statement. It is a true statement of facts not honestly deniable by any living man. Drive off the "still hunters" and spies of the Democratic leaders and stand on your dignity and for your rights. Read for yourselves, and satisfy your own mind whether Governor Cleveland is your friend, or whether, in his commodious mansion provided by the State and with his generous salary of $10,000 a year, which you help to pay, he is forgetting that the votes of workingmen helped to elect him, and make him what he is. It was a bad day for the workingmen when Governor Cleveland passed them by. It will be a worse day for Governor Cleveland when they go to the polls and pass him by.

IF you are troubled with sores, aches, pains and general weakness of the various bodily functions, don't be deceived by the advertisements of bitters, kidney medicines, etc., whose certificates of pretended cures, are often paid for. Put your trust in that simple remedy called Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will cure you by purifying the blood and strengthening the weak portions of your body. You will also find it very refreshing to the brain and nervous system. The proprietors receive hundreds of letters bestowing upon it the highest praise. DAW

The latest new play turns on the trouble a young couple have with obdurant parent. Originality is the spice of the drama. —*Phila. Call.*

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of twenty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1. Frazier Medicine Co., Proprietors., Cleveland, Ohio. Wholesale Agents: Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio. DAW

A physician says it is not healthy to walk unless one has some object to walk for. A man who starts out from home just before dinner time generally has something or other in view.—*New York Graphic.*

THE gloomy fears, the desponding views, the weariness of soul that many complain of, would often disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Society is composed exclusively of college girls. It is quite old. In fact some of the members are affectionately called "Gamma" by the youngsters.—*Phila. Call.*

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box at Logan & Co.'s. MWF&W

There are no cats in Leadville, but the miners have plenty of other amewsments. —*Lowell Courier.*

Torpid Liver.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

The oldest inhabitant will continue to be a man as long as women conceal their ages. —*N. Y. Journal.*

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

"Barbers never give away their shavings." We believe the only things they ever give away is their opinions.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

YOUR cough is growing worse. That soreness and pain in the throat and lungs is increasing. Better get rid of the absurd idea that anything will cure a cough or cold, and give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial before it is too late. It never fails to check consumption, and quickly cures all coughs and colds. D&W

Torpedo parties are likely to become fashionable in Newport. They have long been popular in royal courts abroad.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram shop beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by druggists. $1.00. Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment—the greatest blessing that has been discovered in this generation. A sure cure for Boils, Burns, Sores, Cuts, Flesh Wounds, Sore Nipples, Hard & Soft Corns, Chapped Lips and Hands, Pimples and Blotches. Price 50c. Sold by druggists. Frazier Medicine Co., propr s., Cleveland, Ohio. Wholesale agents: Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio. D&W

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Logan & Co.

An attempt was made a short time ago to smuggle whisky into Iowa in tin prayer books, but the very fact of an Iowa man carrying a volume of that kind around aroused suspicion.—*Boston Post.*

TO MAKE a salad that is certain to please all tastes you need only to use Durkee's Salad Dressing. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and none so popular. It is a superb table sauce.

Wanted.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL Housework in a small family. Apply at 1519 Chapline street. se2

WANTED—ONE LAUNDRY GIRL and one Kitchen Girl. Address, Len Dobbins House, Wellsville, Ohio, or call at this office. se2*

WANTED.
Houses to rent and money to loan. Any one having either of the above can do well by placing them with me.
au90 W. H. RINEHART.

Amusements.

Grand Soldiers' Picnic and Reunion!
BY
J. C. CALDWELL POST, G. A. R.,
AT
Moundsville, Sept. 4, '84.

Dancing, Foot Racing, Wheelbarrow Race, Blindfold Race and Bag Racing.
The Tug of War, and a Race for a greased pig, will be part of the amusements.
The Jefferson Escort Club and Plumed Knights of Wheeling, have been invited to attend and participate in a grand prize drill.
Excellent grounds for amusements.
Come one, come all. A. B. WAIT, Chairman Committee.
au30

Groceries.

M. REILLY,
WHOLESALE
GROCER,
Nos. 1309 AND 1311 MAIN STREET,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FLOUR.

FRUIT JARS!
STONE FRUIT JARS,
Jelly Glasses,
Picnic Plates,
20 POUNDS NICE BROWN SUGAR FOR A DOLLAR, at
SMYTH'S,

"WHOLE MIXED SPICES,"
McMECHEN'S.

Medical.

Dr. J. E. SMITH,
No. 1404 Chapline Street,

Home Proof.

20 YEARS.

Health is Wealth!

Weak Nervous Men

FITS STOPPED FREE

48 FOR MEN.

Transportation.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIVISION, B. & O.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—Panhandle Route.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

OHIO RIVER RAILROAD.

Hats and Caps.

HATS, HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK AND FELT