

WOOL PRICES COMPARED

The Difference in the American and English Quotations

FOR THE SAME GRADES OF WOOL

The Shoddy Question—Importations Practically Prohibited Under the Present Tariff—Some Pertinent Inquiries Put to Mr. Springer, the Democratic Free Trade Leader in Congress.

Respectfully.

That the American farmer on an average gets about double the amount for his wool that is paid in London, current quotations prove. The student in economics who desires to be in keeping with the times, can easily verify this statement. The following queries can therefore be pertinently put to Mr. Springer:

If, as you say, tariff laws do not protect the wool-grower, why is it that New York, Michigan and Wisconsin three-quarters to full blood merino fleeces are worth 27 cents in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and similar wool only 12 cents at the same time in London? The price of New York, Michigan and Wisconsin fine fleeces must fall 15 cents per pound if your free wool bill becomes a law and removes the tariff difference between current prices of these wools here and the prices of similar wools in London. Why is it that fleeces shorn from Shropshire sheep in Canada are selling there unwashed at 12 cents, and the same wools grown in the United States are bringing 25 cents and upwards in Philadelphia under the McKinley law? Under your free wool bill what is to prevent the wools of our growers from falling from over 25 cents, the present price here, to 12 cents, the present price in Canada?

AN ABSURD CONCLUSION CORRECTED. You state that "when high tariff decreases wool importations, less native wools are used, and their price is thus depressed." The absurdity of this assertion is equalled only by its evidence of ignorance. There is no wool grown in the United States that cannot be used without admixture with foreign wool, your unsupported assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, and every pound of imported wool displaces that much of domestic growth; hence if wool importations decrease, more, and not less, native wools would be used and their price in all probability would be increased.

You make the remarkable statement that the reduction in the duties upon the imports of shoddy, as proposed by the Springer bill, would not stimulate the importation of shoddy; in answer to this we call your attention to the fact that under the tariff law of 1883, when the duty upon shoddy was only 10 cents per pound, the imports in 1888 of shoddy, mungo, fleeces, waste, etc., was nearly 8,500,000 pounds; and for the first full fiscal year under the McKinley law, which increased the duty from 10 cents to 30 cents per pound, the imports of shoddy, including mungo, waste, fleeces and all these adulterants, fell off 99 per cent, and that no shoddy is now imported under the McKinley law, as that law placed a prohibitive duty upon shoddy, while your bill proposes to revive and stimulate the importation of shoddy by reducing the present McKinley duties of 30 cents to less than 2 cents per pound.

Shoddy sells in England as low as 1 1/2 per pound, or about three cents in American currency. The Springer duties of 25 per cent. on such shoddy would be only three quarters of one cent per pound as against the present prohibitory duty of thirty cents per pound in the McKinley bill. It is estimated that many millions of pounds of shoddy are sold for these figures. Would not your proposed reduction of twenty-nine and a quarter cents per pound in the duty stimulate the importation of shoddy?

IMPORTS OF SHODDY PRACTICALLY PROHIBITED.

The average value of shoddy abroad is under 7 cents per pound, which, added to the 30 cents per pound duty under the McKinley bill, makes the present imported cost 37 cents per pound. Your free-wool bill proposes a duty of only 25 per cent. on shoddy, an average duty of less than 2 cents per pound, which would make the imported cost under 9 cents per pound, or only about one-quarter the present cost.

Your lack of knowledge of the subject is nowhere more apparent than in your statement that "it is preposterous to assert that our American manufacturers would import shoddy and pay a duty of 25 per cent. on it when they could import wool free of duty." How could this be the case when, under your bill, shoddy could be imported at a cost of 9 cents per pound, duty paid, against free wool at a secured cost of 32 cents per pound, and for which, to a certain extent, it can be substituted? Your bill, discriminating as it does to the extent of 21 cents per pound against pure wool, and in favor of shoddy, would invite to this country such an avalanche of shoddy that, based on the statistics of the use of it in Europe, we might, in each year, import from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds, which would displace more than one-half of the pure wool contained in the whole clip of the United States. Wool is cheaper in England than in any of the great manufacturing countries. Shoddy was invented and is now produced and used there to an extent elsewhere unknown, which disposes of your argument that free wool, and consequently cheap wool, prevents the use of shoddy.

On page 11 in report No. 501 of the ways and means committee you state that the number of sheep dwindled in the states east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and showed a falling off of more than one-half during the twenty-four years in which a high tariff upon wool was in force. You endeavor thus to create the impression that the wool clip of the United States had decreased, at a time when it was rapidly increasing, by selecting a few older wool growing sections east of the Mississippi river, which sections were heavily drawn upon to stock the territories west of the Mississippi river. You would lead the voters of the United States to believe that the sheep which about this time were being moved by hundreds of thousands to the territories were ciphers, while in point of fact they were rapidly multiplying in those sections west of the Mississippi previously occupied by the Indian and the buffalo. The facts are that the whole number of sheep in the United States increased from 27,864,690, which was increased from the tariff law of 1867 went into effect, to 50,629,626 in 1884, when in response to the demands for tariff revision reductions took

place, lowering duties below the protective point.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY WEST WESTWARD.

Previous to 1867 the number of sheep west of the Mississippi river was limited, but the increased protection given to the wool and sheep industry in the United States by the tariff law of 1867 stimulated wool growing on the western prairies, that now those sections are covered with flocks numbering over 25,000,000 sheep, where, previous to the passage of this protective law (with the exception of Texas), there were almost none. More than half of the sheep in the United States are now in the new states and territories west of the Mississippi river. Where could these enormous flocks have come from but from the older wool growing states of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, which were then so heavily drawn upon to stock the western territories.

How could this transfer of millions of sheep from east of the Mississippi take place, and at the same time leave there the original numbers?

WHO AND WHAT?

A Plain Explanation of the Tariff and Currency Questions—The Difference Between the Parties.

Hon. John V. Farwell in New York Independent.

The American people have the candidates and platforms of the two great parties now before them, from a careful study of which, in the light of the past and present history of our political economy, they will certainly be able to answer the above query, particularly if they consider the outcome of free trade and free banks in the past, and of protection and a national currency since the war of the rebellion.

President Harrison, the nominee of the Republican party, stands squarely upon a platform of protection to American labor and capital, and of a sound currency, as the lifeblood of national prosperity. Grover Cleveland, the nominee of the Democratic party, stands squarely upon a platform of free trade and of unlimited state banks with the possibility of forty-four different kinds of paper money, such as the whole country was cursed with prior to the war of the rebellion.

The theory of free trade and state banks, under the specious doctrine of state rights, may be beautiful to contemplate, in imagination, when the millennium shall have arrived, and all nations are studying the welfare of each other, as much as or more than their own; but while national and individual selfishness continues to rule the minds of men and nations, individual nationalities must observe facts, and act upon them, rather than theories, if they would advance on all the lines of human progress.

In the good old days of practical free trade before the war, the laboring man could get the magnificent salary of 75 cents per day for his labor, and have the privilege of paying a dollar and a half a yard for English cloth with which to make his trousers; and I speak from actual experience. Our war, having necessitated protection for revenue to meet expenses, has now given us over thirty years of the protected labor and industries, and the result has been an advance of 100 per cent in wages to the laboring man; and he can buy American cloth for his pantaloons at 50 cents a yard, only one-third of what was paid to English manufacturers before the war.

The state banks were taxed out of existence by the necessities of the occasion to give place to a national currency, which has given us money that has been at par in all quarters of the world, while with the old state bank notes, it was impossible to cross state lines and pay for your dinner with their bills.

Who made the laws before the war? I answer, Democrats. Who made them after the war? I answer, Republicans. The whole nation has seen an exodus from financial bondage and distress from the promised land of liberty and universal progress under Republican leadership for the last thirty years, with the exception of one four years' reign under Grover Cleveland.

If the farmers and the laboring men of the United States cannot, in the light of these facts, answer "Whom shall I vote for, President? and what platform of principles has best served my interests in the past?" I submit that they should make an assignment of their right to vote to the "heathen Chinee," or some other agent who knows nothing, and cares less, as to what makes the basis of prosperity in a country like ours. If they will not believe facts like these, then they would not believe if the bankrupt merchants and farmers of anti-war times were to rise from their graves, and tell them emphatically, that free trade and state banks were the cause of their ruin. The old men of to-day who went through those experiences have constantly voted the Republican ticket from that date to this, and will again next month.

Our great prosperity, under the benign influences of a stable national currency, and of protection to our labor, capital and industries, has practically hidden away these skeletons of Democratic rule. By what alchemy in politics have they been resurrected as a platform for Grover Cleveland to stand on?

If free trade, and unlimited state banks, on a national platform in 1892, are not evidence of political madness, we need not look any further to prove the leaders of the party insane.

It is within the recollections of men now in business, that in the financial panic and general bankruptcy of the whole country—and particularly the west in 1857 and 1858—that state bank "wildcat" currency was the cause, and that eastern indebtedness could be discharged best by buying wheat and flour with these bills, and forwarding them to New York for sale. Wheat was the only stable currency of that time. The final redemption of those wildcat bank bills, was by the sale of—mostly—southern state bonds, lodged for their security, at a loss of twenty to fifty per cent on their face.

I would like to ask every voter to figure out the result to this country if free trade should be inaugurated, on the basis that only \$1,000,000,000 of foreign manufacturers should take the place of home-made goods, which would be driven out of use by the cheap labor and capital products of the old country? How would these cheap (?) goods be paid for, after all our wheat, that foreign countries would take, was exhausted, if not in gold? Where is the gold coming from? and what will become of labor thrown out of employment by stoppage of our mills?

The Brooks License Law. Since the enactment of the Brooks Bill our hotels, druggists and dealers in general are handling much better grades of liquors, particularly in this case in the western portion of Pennsylvania, where Eye Whiskies are best known. The best known and most frequently called for are Klein's Silver Age Rye, which sells at \$1.50 per full quart, and Klein's Duquesne at \$1.25 per full quart. Recommended by hospitals and prescribed by physicians. Ask your dealer for them. Send for complete catalogue and price list, mailed upon application, to MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

CRANFILL'S NARROWNESS.

Why the Prohibition Candidate Hates the Republican Party—The Colored People and Their Progress.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer. Sir:—Mr. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket, published an open letter to the anti-saloon Republican committee in the Voice April 12, 1888, where, after accusing the Republican party of indifference to the existence and needs of the south, he said: "There is nothing under heaven the Republican party could champion or perform that would lead southern men to vote that ticket." If the Republican party should secure national prohibition it would not remove his resentment, which seems to be stronger than his attachment to the prohibition cause. The Republican party has already done much for the south, of which Mr. Cranfill seems to be entirely forgetful. Accordingly we can do nothing to satisfy them. The cause of his hostility to the Republican party is stated further on: "We remember that it was the Republican party that committed the crime against the south of enfranchising ignorance and brutality that it might subdue us forever, and place upon us a government by men who had recently been our slaves. For one I thank God that human slavery as an institution has been blotted out. But to enfranchise ignorance was a colossal crime against free government."

We answer, first that the south by their rebellion made the freedom of the slave a necessity, according to the constitution of the United States. The other penalties attached to treason according to the constitution of the United States were remitted, but Mr. Cranfill writes as if he was entirely ignorant of these facts. There are men who would think it an advantage to have the negro provide for himself. Mr. Cranfill does not present any objection to this, nor does he say anything about the ignorant whites who fought against the Union being enfranchised. Yes, Mr. Cranfill is very unwilling that the colored man should be considered a citizen or have the right of voting. The colored people have accumulated property. It would be very wrong, according to Mr. Cranfill, to allow him any representation in the government. A disfranchised colored man could be taxed without his consent and would have no remedy against extortion and injustice; besides it might be very pleasant to have the whole negro population represented by their late masters. They could have a number more of representatives in Congress, and enough more of electors in a close election to elect a President who would be subservient to them.

Mr. Cranfill says that "in enfranchising the negro the Republican party crowned them kings." This is a very wild assertion. It was right and proper that the liberated slaves should receive an education and be prepared for usefulness as citizens. The Christian people of the free states were aided and encouraged in this work by some noble southern people who thankfully appreciated their kindness. These Christian denominations sent teachers, founded schools, academies, seminaries and colleges. As a result of their labors we are informed that in the past twenty-five years "2,500,000 of them can now read and write; nearly 2,000,000 of their children are in school, while 18,000 educated persons are teaching school. They are publishing 154 newspapers and two magazines, and are paying taxes on \$264,000,000 worth of property."

We are informed that this is a good beginning, but still in no short a time and after so long time in bondage they still need help. Let it be distinctly understood that the evils of alcoholic drinks and the demoralizing influence of the saloon have a prominent place in these school instructions. If this is crowning the negroes kings let the crowning go on. This is not a Republican but a Christian enterprise looking to the material, moral and religious elevation of the negro race.

It is true that many of these liberal philanthropists are Republicans. It is also true that the Republicans have shown a deep interest in the material, mental, moral and religious improvement of the poor whites of the south. In view of these facts we leave it for an enlightened public to decide on the fitness of Mr. J. B. Cranfill to fill an office of responsibility.

E. S. H.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprietors Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Cigar stubs bring about a shilling a pound in London.

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From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Grotton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store; regular size, 50 cents and \$1.

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There is no use of any one suffering with the cholera when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can be procured. It will give relief in a few minutes and cure in a short time. I have tried it and know. — W. H. Clinton, Helmetta, N. J. The epidemic at Helmetta was at first believed to be cholera, but subsequent investigation proved it to be a violent form of dysentery, almost as dangerous as cholera. This remedy was used there with great success.

D.W.

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An Art Studio, conducted by Miss Rose M. Sweney, will be opened in connection with Mrs. Hart's school, September 14, in the school building. Pencil, Charcoal and Crayon Drawing, Oil and Water Colors and China Painting, Pastel, Clay-modeling and Art Enameling will receive special attention. Miss Sweney has been conducting Art Classes with marked success in the past five or six years. Further inquiry may be made of MISS ROSE M. SWENEY, 523 Main street, or Mrs. M. Stevens Hart, 727 Main street, or at the school rooms on and after Monday, September 12.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Ohio, held at the Court House of said county on Monday, the third day of October, 1892, it was ordered:

First—That the places of voting in the different election precincts of the different magisterial districts of the county be respectively as follows:

- WASHINGTON DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Louis Zoekler's old meat shop, 205 Main street. Precinct No. 2—Henry Voellinger's shoe shop, 412 Main street. Precinct No. 3—No. 517 Main street. Precinct No. 4—Upstairs room in Vigilant hose house, No. 659 Main street. Precinct No. 5—William Payton's grocery store, No. 515 Market street. Precinct No. 6—Upstairs room in Charles Stank's blacksmith shop, on Market street and Cumberland road. Precinct No. 7—Fulton hose house in town of Fulton.

- MADISON DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Hall in Second ward market house. Precinct No. 2—Hope hose house, on north side Eleventh street. Precinct No. 3—Room in residence of Mrs. Somersfield, No. 1075 McCulloch street. Precinct No. 4—Frederick Clark's office on West Virginia Exposition and State Fair grounds. Precinct No. 5—Democratic Wigwag, southeast corner of South York and Virginia streets. Precinct No. 6—Island hose house, on Zane street. Precinct No. 7—Lukens' warehouse, on North Broadway. Precinct No. 8—Room in Peter Claus' grocery at No. 141 Zane street.

- CLAY DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Room in St. Charles hotel, Fourteenth and Water streets. Precinct No. 2—Office in old jail building on west side of East street. Precinct No. 3—Room in residence of Fred Miller, northwest corner of Woods and Fifteenth streets. Precinct No. 4—At No. 1129 Eoff street. Precinct No. 5—Room in residence of John McGannon, No. 1221 McCulloch street.

- UNION DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Law office of W. W. Arnett, in Court House basement. Precinct No. 2—Frederick Forster's shoe shop, No. 1615 Jacob street. Precinct No. 3—No. 128 Sixteenth street. Precinct No. 4—Residence of Robert Peckart, No. 210 Woods street. Precinct No. 5—Bishop's Hall, in rear of No. 131 Eighteenth street. Precinct No. 6—William B. Allison's wire factory, No. 1707 Eoff street.

- CENTRE DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Upstairs room in hook and ladder house, on Twenty-first street. Precinct No. 2—Room in C. Basher's house, No. 2145 Main street. Precinct No. 3—Phillip Voellinger's shoe shop, No. 1015 High street. Precinct No. 4—Andrew Long's barber shop, No. 2279 Main street.

- WESTER DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Room in residence of Mrs. Annie Weitzel, southeast corner 319 and Market streets. Precinct No. 2—Room in residence of George Barum, southeast corner of alley 29 and Eoff street. Precinct No. 3—Room in residence of Mrs. Schroeder, northeast corner of Market and Twenty-fifth streets. Precinct No. 4—Room in residence of David Rest, southeast corner of Eoff and Twenty-fifth streets. Precinct No. 5—Room in house owned by Mrs. Wright, northwest corner of Market and Twenty-seventh streets. Precinct No. 6—Room in residence of George Wetgerber, southeast corner of Twenty-seventh and Eoff streets. Precinct No. 7—Henry Meyer's barber shop, on west side of Eoff street, north of Twenty-ninth street. Precinct No. 8—Room in residence of James Killeen, No. 2907 McCulloch street.

- RICHLAND DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Office of John W. Schultze, J. P., northeast corner of Thirty-third and Chapline streets. Precinct No. 2—Office of Joseph A. Arkie, J. P., No. 354 Jacob street. Precinct No. 3—Livery stable office of Louis Aemus at No. 872 Jacob street. Precinct No. 4—Residence of George Carl, No. 591 Jacob street. Precinct No. 5—South Side Turner Hall, No. 4129 Jacob street. Precinct No. 6—John Brähler's barber shop, No. 427 Jacob street. Precinct No. 7—Adams school house, on Wheeling and Chapline hill road.

- LIBERTY DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Valley Grove, at the residence of Charles Gumbacker. Precinct No. 2—Town of West Liberty, at school house (White). Precinct No. 3—Potomac, at the residence of Mrs. Faris.

- RICHLAND DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Glenn's Run school house. Precinct No. 2—The brick school house (on first division of the Greengville, Clinton and Potomac road).

- TRIADAPOLIA DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—Lathewood school house. Precinct No. 2—Town Hall at Elm Grove. Precinct No. 3—Room in Vance's hotel in the village of Treadelphia. Precinct No. 4—John Robinson's tenant house, on north side of Upper Middle Wheeling creek road.

Second—That notice of the establishment of the above places of voting be published in the Register, INTELLIGENCER and State Zeitung, and posted as required by law.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Ohio.

Attest: HENRY H. PENDELTON, Clerk.

Board of Commissioners of the County of Ohio, West Virginia.

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