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THE NORTHWEST.

The Foundation of the Evil.

An exchange pertinently points out the foundation layers of the evils of the day that take place in places of trust.

"Since the assassination of President Garfield nothing has occurred which more emphatically emphasizes the necessity of a change in the character and methods of the Government than the recent developments on Wall street.

"The murder of the President was the culmination of the fierce struggle for the spoils of office.

"The reckless operations of the bankrupt brokers firms are the culmination of the insane longing for fabulous wealth which has had its origin in the power of example and the corrupt prodigality of the Government.

"A corrupt Government means a corrupt people.

"During the Presidency of General Grant the country entered upon an era of splendid profuseness, improvidence and unscrupulousness. Interested people freely offered gifts to the soldier which the President thought it within his line of duty to accept. The cabinet officers followed in the footsteps of their chief and made money out of their high positions. The Private Secretary of the President deemed it entirely legitimate to sell his services and his information for money to Whisky Rings formed to defraud the Government. The Secretary of War did not hesitate to make an auction of post tradings. The Secretary of the Navy enriched himself out of the lobby jobs. Corruption spread from the Cabinet to Congress and scarcely a clean hand was found among those who shaped our legislation."

Under the Hayes administration grew up the infamous Star route schemes, where fabulous profits was the desire and corruption to the government the result. The Dorsey-Arthur corruption carried the election in 1880, and the final elevation to the presidency of Arthur whose official life in the custom house at New York was that of spoliation.

"What wonder that under these influences and examples the spirit of reckless speculative gambling, an eager thirst for wealth and unscrupulousness as to the means by which it might be acquired, should spread among the people?"

"What did the country see? An ex-President, the great General of our armies, lending the influence of his name to all sorts of wildcat enterprises after gilding it by a sort of a semi-regal dead head voyage around the world! Cabinet Ministers and Judges stepped down from their positions to become gamblers on Wall street or the well-paid servants of wealthy corporations!"

"The people of any country which expects to be prosperous and happy must be able to honor those who are high in authority, and to look up to them as models of integrity, purity and justice. If they see their rulers involved in unscrupulous speculations and dishonorable transactions, they can respect neither the Government nor the laws."

The Boston Herald calls attention to a most important question which cannot too soon be understood by the country. The Herald states that unless some relief is given to the lumber trade by the free introduction of Canadian lumber, in a very few years our most valuable forests will have disappeared forever.

Every acre of pine and spruce in the United States has been measured; and it is certain that before ten years have passed all our Northern pines and spruces will have been manufactured into lumber if the present duty upon such lumber is not removed, and the Canadian forests allowed to compete upon equal terms with our own forests in supplying the United States with building materials. This is protection carried to the utmost limit of absurdity. One of the greatest and important sources of the prosperity of this country is placed in imminent peril, not to produce a necessary revenue, for practically the duty produces no revenue worth considering, but to enrich a few thousand wealthy land owners and manufacturers. It is this abuse of protection that is characterized in the Ohio platform as fostering monopolies.

JUDGE Geo. W. Geddes has been nominated for Congress in the new Ashland district, the 10th.

THE Republicans can never hurray Mr. Blaine through. He can never be President, shout and huzzah as much as you please.

THE press reports of the Republican Convention at Chicago state that as high as \$1,000 was offered and taken for the votes of delegates. The New York Times, a leading Republican paper, says: "So far as the two leading candidates are concerned the contest has settled down into a matter of bargain and sale. Unblushing bribery is the chief reliance of both, and the revolting story of the attempts and achievements of their agents of corruption constitutes a large portion of the daily press reports."

EVERY colored voter in Ohio will undoubtedly learn that it is alleged that Hon. C. A. Fleckinger, of Defiance, Republican candidate for Member of Board of Public Works, refused to pay some colored employees wages due them, and that he was sued therefor. Then the aforesaid colored voters of Ohio, will perhaps have great love for Mr. Fleckinger, and maybe they will not. Oh, Fleck, how could you do so! Repent, repent, and pay them. Rise at once and explain! Maybe the whole thing is a vile slander. If so, out with the truth.—Defiance Democrat.

What does the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio mean in its call for a State Convention, wherein it says: "The delegates from each Congressional District, as now constituted by law, are directed and requested to report to the State Convention two delegates and two alternates to said National Convention, and one elector from each district, and report their names to said State Convention, for its confirmation, which shall be in accord with the call of the National Committee?"

It is not within the jurisdiction of a Democratic State Convention to confirm or instruct the district delegates to a National Convention, and such assumption on the part of the Democratic Central Committee bodes no good for the Democratic party of Ohio.

The closer attention thinking men pay to what is going on at Chicago the more profoundly they will be impressed by the Clayton-Lynch episode with the rottenness of the Republican party, even though it be true, as the Evening Post says, that "Clayton's defeat is something for which the friends of good government should be sincerely grateful." The votes of 387 members of its "great council" for Clayton are of themselves strong evidence that the party is rotten to the core, and the motive of the selection of Lynch by the 431 completes the proof. Nobody knows the extent of this rottenness better than Mr. Blaine himself, or has better reason to know it, for he has been a main source of it. Nor does anybody apprehend its probable consequences. We printed last Friday Mr. Blaine's prediction of one probable consequence of this rottenness—that "the republican nominee, whoever he may be, cannot possibly be elected this year." Mr. Blaine has not dared to deny the Herald that this was his prediction. We possess proofs that he made it.

In the way things have been going in the republican party for many a year—in the way they are going now at Chicago—the speech of Senator Sabin of Minnesota, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the opening of the Convention on Tuesday, is full of significance. "The republican party," said Mr. Sabin, "is about to set its house in order." The text of the Scriptures quoted by Mr. Sabin occurs in the Second Book of Kings, chapter xx., verse 1:—

In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And the prophet Isaiah the son of Amos came to him, and said unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Behold, mine house is in order; for thou shalt die, and not live. It is true, as Mr. Sabin of course was aware—for otherwise he would scarcely have made so infelicitous an allusion—that the Lord did grant Hezekiah a respite, but it was only in consequence of sore weeping and earnest prayers; and if the Tribune, the Times, the Evening Post and the Commercial Advertiser have any private knowledge of the display of such symptoms of repentance at Chicago it does not appear in their reports of the "great council's" proceedings.—N. Y. Herald.

Home Protection.

An exchange truthfully remarks: "Alas, the times are out of joint! We have no boys and girls nowadays. Once there were intermediate states of boyhood, barefooted and bean-porridge-eating state, and spelling and ciphering period—when there were boys to do the chores and go errands—when apprentice indentures were in fashion, and the line between boyhood and manhood was well defined by the "freedom suit." But there are no such things now. The child steps out of his frock into a long-tailed coat and high-heeled boots, and can give his elders quite a reliable opinion on the merits of a cigar. So with girls; it is either baby or lady. The mother tends her infant, or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirt, they reel silk for the ladies' fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trousers for their brothers, they work lace and make stays for themselves. The mother milks, churns, mends, washes, irons—and the daughters—the "ladies"—read novels, dress, and make and receive calls. They make parties, instead of puddings, and cook by the book rather than from personal knowledge. We should be delighted to see a generation of boys and girls—in looks, action and dress—we should then hope for health and strength, industry and sobriety, frugality and economy, prosperity and happiness. We go for protection to this class of our community. Every father should impose a tariff, one that should amount to an entire prohibition on the introduction of fashionable follies into the family. He should protect and enforce home industry. He and his wife and children should enter into a "Home League" on the subject. This is the tariff that will restore confidence. This is the bank that will freely discount and never suspend."

TILDEN Declines the Presidency.

Authoritative Declaration From His Own Hand.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The following communication from Samuel J. Tilden has been given to the press:

"NEW YORK, June 10, 1884. "To DANIEL MANNING, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York: In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegate from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of the burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down to the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing a renomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency. To those who think my renomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible; but I can not overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement, which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

"The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition; but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: "Knowing, as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out the form of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule—such a reform of systems and policies—to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remains to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength."

"My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it, were at that time well known to you and others; and when at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken, but every thing to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility.

"The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with apparent inability, to serve them once more is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do any thing desired of me if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind, for good or evil, as the Governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing the laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

"For fifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of Governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare, I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life.

"I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform, which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the Administration of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination I depleted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my

feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle; but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

"Twenty years of continuous maladministration, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war and of bad finance, have infected the whole Governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and can not be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic. The canvass and Administration, which it is desired that I should undertake, would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the Administration of the State of New York, have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.

"At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the Administration of the Federal Government, to realize my own ideal, and to fulfill the just expectations of the people, would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But, in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I can not now assume the labors of an Administration or of a canvass.

"Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyond all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

How Blackburn found his Baby.

Senator-elect Blackburn, of Kentucky, is quoted as telling this story: "Four days before I went to the front with my regiment we had a little girl baby. She is now grown, and you always see her with me at any social gathering. Well, in our army the furloughs came very rarely. When we got into line there was no great chance for a man to get home. It was about three years afterward that a few of us were one night going down the Mississippi on a river steamer. I had been sick, and was returning to my command, but pretty well broken up even then. As for money, we did not have any, and the night was hot as I laid down on the deck, my throat almost parched with thirst. Pretty soon a little girl came along with a big glass of lemonade. I tell you, it looked good to me. She saw me eyeing it, stopped a minute, looked doubtfully at me, and finally came up to my side. "You looked as if you wanted something to drink," she said, and offered me the glass. It wasn't quite the square thing to do, but I took it and handed it back to her empty. It was like nectar to me. Then I thanked the little creature and sent her away. Soon after, just like every child, she came back, leading her mother to see the poor soldier. By Jupiter, it was my wife, and the girl was the baby whom I had last seen a baby but just born. You can imagine the reunion. They were with my brother's family, and just happened to be going down the river. That was the only time during the four years' fighting that I saw my wife and baby, and under these circumstances what man would ever forget it?"

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds. Call at J. C. Sauer's drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.00

Little Freddie was talking to his grandma, who was something of a sceptic: "Grandma, do you belong to the Presbyterian church?" "No." "To the Baptist?" "No." "To any church?" "No." "Well, grandma, don't you think it's about time to get in somewhere?"

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement. ma22-1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FURNITURE! C. BITZER, In order to reduce his large stock, will offer furniture for the Next 60 Days at Reduced Prices, for Cash. The stock consists of the largest assortment ever shown in Napoleon, from the finest parlor suits to the plainest kitchen furniture. COME IN AND GET A BARGAIN.

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It's Just the Place to Buy Furniture Cheap! Although other firms advertise a great reduction in the price of Furniture, Schroeder & Scheele the popular furniture dealers of Napoleon, will not be undersold by any firm in the northwest. As Times are a Little Hard with the people of Napoleon and surrounding country at present, we are prepared to offer furniture to the people at Remarkably low Prices FOR CASH!

EVERYBODY who we have the finest HEARSES and most complete stock of undertaking goods, from the finest Casket to the cheapest Coffin to be found in this part of Ohio, and we guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Call and be convinced that our statement is correct. Remember the place, next door to NORTHWEST OFFICE, Washington street, Napoleon, Ohio. Respectfully, SCHROEDER & SCHEELE.

FINEST AND BEST. J. H. BYRNES, SHOULD HAVE A PAIR. SIAMANG KID SHOES, THE MOST DURABLE MADE. For Sale by D. & J. WILSON.

LIFE DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT! OR—NEW—PAINLESS—SAFE—CERTAIN—AND PATENTED! DEATH! WILL GIVE \$1,000 FOR ANY CASE OF PILES WE CAN'T CURE!

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THE TOURIST Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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