

THE OLDEST Business House IN NAPOLEON, 13 HUMPHREY'S "OLD RELIABLE" DRUG AND BOOK STORE! In Humphrey's Block, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, Blank Books, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC. SOLD CHEAP! Banking House J. C. SAUR & CO., MONEY LOANED. D. MEEKISON, BANKER, Democratic - Northwest. AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Circuit Judge—3rd Circuit District, CALSB H. NOBBS. For Congress—Fifth District, JOHN S. SNOOK. COUNTY TICKET. For Prosecuting Attorney, FRANCIS M. HUMMEL. For Sheriff, THOMAS J. BURNS. For Commissioner, LEVI KING. For Insanity Director, C. H. WESTINGHAUSEN. For Coroner, DR. JAMES S. HAILY. GREAT SCOTTS! How they are running the price of that nomination up on old man Morton. Suppose he stops bidding? PROSPERITY for the country will knock the bottom out of Republican expectations, and prosperity is coming; is here. CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, the wool tariff expert, says the new wool tariff will save \$141,000,000 annually to woolen goods buyers. THE Republicans are having their usual difficulty in trying to appear surprised at the Republican majorities in Vermont and Maine. COL. WM. E. HAYNES declines the nomination for Congress in the 13th district, and a new convention has been called for the 25th. RAINBOW chasing seems to have become the principal occupation of the Republican bosses. Think of the claim that North Carolina will send a Republican to the Senate. IN his race for a renomination for Congress from Kentucky Breckenridge was beaten by less than 200 votes. Close but enough for the opposition. VERILY, wonders will never cease. Mr. Sovereign now says that he is and always has been opposed on principle to strikes. How this great, good and wise man must have been misrepresented in the past. GOV. MCKINLEY is making his canvas for the Presidential nomination as a calamity wailer, thereby making a mistake which he will realize later. The people like even the shouting boomer better than they do the croaker. How many people can name off-hand in their proper order the three States which produce the finest horses? The first—Kentucky—would be named by almost everyone, but the other two—California and Missouri—only by horsemen. WHEN the Democrats put a tariff rate of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar it is "an infamous steal." But when the Republicans fixed the rate at one-half cent (or four times higher) it was called "protection to American industry."—Bryan Democrat. ANY law that dictates to individuals where, when, how, or with whom they shall trade, is primarily a conspiracy against his liberty, and an unjustifiable usurpation of authority over his natural and political rights. A tariff for protection is such a law.

DOES that Republican organization known as the Wool Growers Association wish the country to understand that its protest is against the increase in the price of wool, which has promptly followed the new tariff?

BIG TOM REDD seems to have imbibed the belief once held by another aspiring Republican—that there is another successful campaign in the bloody shirt. Hold your ear down, Thomas, while we whisper: There is, there is, but it is for the Democrats.

BRADSTREET'S says that "a year ago the total number of industrial workers idle in Chicago was estimated at 100,000. The number idle now is estimated at only 25,000." That is respectfully referred to the Republican press to show that McKinleyism has done for the workingmen, and what Democratic free trade is now doing.

TO-DAY the Republican party of the United States is mourning the loss of another of its prominent leaders. The other day Senator Jones, of Nevada, made his formal announcement of lost faith in the g. o. p. He has renounced the party of centralized ideas and will train with no longer. The announcement struck the Signal dumb.

THE activity in the canal business—on paper—begins early this year. A new company is about to rush the Panama canal to completion, and Nicaragua is trying to arrange it so that the canal bearing her name shall be at once built by Great Britain. A scrap book of canal items for the last five years would, in addition to being very interesting, furnish strong proof of the versatility of the gentlemen who have engineered the attack on Uncle Sam's strong box.

A Henry county Republican expressed the wish that wool would fall ten cents a pound under the so-called free trade law. Henry county Republicans are a queer lot. When Cleveland was elected, one of them at a prayer meeting, when called upon to address the throne of grace, said "Oh! Lord thou knowest how bad we feel, and we hope if it lies in your power you will change the result."

LET it be written by the future historian that in this year of grace, 1894, the Democratic party was laid away to that final rest from which there will be no awakening.—Toledo Commercial.

That whistle sounds rather familiar, for we have heard it now for over thirty years. The Democratic party will never die, and it will cease to exist only on the demise of the Republic itself.

HAVE you heard from Maine?—Signal. We can answer in no better way than by using the language of the Toledo Bee, thus: "Have you heard from Maine?" is the chorus from Republican journals. Yes, we have heard from Maine. It is the same old story. Did you expect it otherwise? Did you suppose we looked for anything different? These Republican papers seem to be as tickled over the same old song, as though it had never been heard. Do Maine and Vermont comprise all the intelligence of the country—all the will of the people? Have you heard from Alabama and Arkansas? Are you keeping your ears close to the ground to hear from Texas? Wait until you hear the roll-call of the states in November.

THE Signal does not deny that the Republican county ticket was set up by a few of the party bosses of Napoleon, for the simple reason that it is gospel truth and there can be no denial. The slate was all made up weeks before the Republican county convention met, and it is no doubt was from fear of having the slate broken that the Signal refused to announce Mr. Meyers as a candidate for commissioner, and so outrageously attacked Mr. Fitch because he announced to the people (not through the columns of the Signal) that he intended to be a candidate for Sheriff before the Republican county convention. Both of these men are poor, but honest and hard working people, and to be thus treated by a clique of curbstone politicians of Napoleon should be rebuked by the laboring classes of the Republican party at the polls in November. These men with their many friends look upon the Republican county convention as a mere farce, so far as the rank and file had anything to say as to the make-up of the ticket. Surely, Bossism thy name is Republicanism.

Deceiving the People. Now that the new tariff law has done away with McKinleyism, the g. o. p. press are making a great howl and are trying to deceive the people. Their great hobby is the sugar, and they say that the sugar schedule of the new law is more favorable to the sugar trust than that of the McKinley law. Let us see. The McKinley law levied a duty of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar and an additional one-tenth of a cent per pound on refined sugar imported from countries that paid a bounty on such sugars. The new law levies a duty of one-eighth cent per pound on refined sugar and an additional one-tenth of a cent that imported from bounty paying countries. The protection to the sugar trust in the McKinley law was from 50 to 60 cents a hundred, and in the new law it has a protection of from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 per hundred. The people can figure out the difference. But what do the organs mean by saying this sugar tax is a hardship to the people? Does not their prophet, McKinley, say: "The foreigner pays the tax?"

Damascus Ferry Looks Very Much as Though the Republicans were Championing Its Cause.

The Liberty Press, in its innocence, or devilishness, says it believes the assertions of the Signal regarding the Damascus ferry, because the NORTHWEST did not deny them, or at least the one where the Signal said there was no record of the proceedings. Now, if the NORTHWEST were to try to deny all the lies and misrepresentations made by the Signal, it would take every column in the paper and would have to be continued until our next. To set the Press aright, and also others who may have been misled by the Signal, we give the record as we have copied it from the books: In the matter of the establishment of a Ferry at Damascus, Henry Co., O. Hearing on Petition at 1 o'clock p. m. This being the day, a remonstrance to the Board for the consideration of the above styled matter, and it appearing to the Board that a petition signed by J. S. Mohler, F. M. Showman and 341 others has been filed, praying for the establishment of a Ferry at Damascus, and also a remonstrance signed by J. W. Wright, Daniel Ailer and 382 others objecting to the establishment of said Ferry. The Board, after due consideration of the above styled matter respectfully declines to grant the prayer of said petition. For the reason that the increase in the demand for new bridges in various parts of the county, occasioned by extensive ditch improvements and the decrease in valuation for the year 1894 will require great economy in the expenditure of bridge funds for the coming year. It is ordered that said petition be and the same is hereby dismissed without prejudice. D. T. BURR, M. REISER, Commissioners of Henry Co., O.

Russian Thistle! The Pest is With Us and No Mistake.

DECEIT seems to be one of the cardinal principles of the Signal. When it is deceiving some one it is in its glory. It has been telling the farmers of Henry county that the Russian thistle had not made its appearance in Ohio, and tried to make them believe that it "spoke from the books," or "by authority." The fact is, the Signal knew nothing about the Russian thistle, but to make its readers believe that it did, it was not slow to bludgeon its stock of deceit into requisition. We do not know where the Russian thistle does exist in Ohio we publish the following, taken from the Bryan Democrat, which explains itself and thoroughly stamps the Signal either a fool or a knave: When Geo. W. Myers first discovered specimens of the Russian thistle growing on the Lake Shore railroad track he immediately forwarded specimens to the United States Department of Agriculture and to the Ohio Agricultural experiment station. Replies were printed below. Since discovery of the first plant Mr. Myers has found three other groups of plants, more than fifty plants in all, along the Lake Shore road and within one and a half miles of Bryan. Mr. Myers is of opinion that groups of plants may be found all along the Lake Shore road between Hammond, Indiana, and Toledo. As each plant contains from 1,000 to 10,000 seeds, according to size of the plant, it is possible that the entire line of road and farms adjoining may be covered with the pestiferous thistle unless those interested make special effort to destroy it, and they should begin now. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1894. Mr. Geo. W. Myers, Bryan, O.: DEAR SIR:—Your letter of August 30th, enclosing a piece of supposed Russian thistle, has been received. The plant is the real Russian thistle, Satolva kali tragus. This is the first authentic report we have of its occurrence in Ohio. You should endeavor by all means to exterminate it, before the seeds become scattered. The specimen sent you is not a true Russian thistle, and although the greater number of these would not germinate if the plants were cut immediately, it would be safer to burn the specimens. A copy of Bulletin No. 15 will be mailed to you. Yours truly, L. H. DEWEY, Assistant Botanist, OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, WOOSTER, WYANDOT CO., SEPT. 7, '94. CHARLES E. THOMAS, Director. Mr. Geo. W. Myers, Bryan, O.: DEAR SIR:—Your favor of August 30th and September 1st with large specimen of plant sent, are before me. The plant is the true Russian thistle, Satolva kali tragus, and as you were no doubt made aware by handling and seeing it, this pest deserves all the bad things that have been said of it. You write of finding it in two places about 80 rods apart. Kindly inform me how many plants there are in each place. The plant is a small, that is grows from seed every year. Whether the seeds are matured on the plant you sent has not yet been determined. The safe plan now to get rid of the pest would be to cut and carefully burn all plants of it found. In doing this care should be taken to scatter no seed when handling. Should a large number of plants appear another season, too many to handle in this way, then they should be carefully cut in July or early August when no seeds have been formed. This pestiferous weed has proved very troublesome elsewhere, and extra care at the start will save the farmers of Ohio a great deal of trouble and possibly great loss in future. I hope every plant may be killed. I suggest that attention be called to this plant through your Bryan paper, and hope that I may hear from you further. Very respectfully, AUD. D. SELBY, Botanist O. A. E. S. P. S.—Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the necessity for immediate burning of all Russian thistles found. A. D. George Myers made a trip along the Lake Shore road to Stryker Tuesday in search of Russian thistles. He found thousands of them, scattered all along the road and varying in size from a small plant to a huge group as big as a bushel basket. A majority of the plants were in blossom. He called attention of farmers along the road to the noxious weed, and some of them went promptly to work to pull,

cut and burn the accursed thing. No doubt the Air Line road is lined with thistles from end to end. If farmers do not utterly destroy the plants this fall they will regret their non action before another year rolls around.

An Eye Opener! Republicans Condemned Out of their Own Mouths.

HOW THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ROBBED. Through the Bounty on Sugar.

VOTER, READ AND REFLECT: The following special telegram is clipped from the columns of the Toledo Blade, which is certainly good Republican authority. What it contains should be an eye-opener and is enough to convince the most ardent Republican that his party has been systematically robbing the people. The enormous bounties paid to Southern planters was nothing short of a bribe, to influence Southern States to cast their votes for the Republican party, and the people of the whole country were made to pay the price of the bargain and sale, which amounted to the enormous sum of over TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS during the past year! Thank God, through the Democrats getting into power, this robbery has been stopped. Voter, read and reflect:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The reported action of the sugar planters' convention at New Orleans yesterday favoring an alliance with the Republican party on national issues, on the ground that they had been betrayed by the Democratic party in denying them protection for sugar, calls attention to the subject of sugar bounty. The records of the treasury department show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the payments as bounty on sugar aggregated \$12,099,899, of which amount \$11,114,290 was on cane sugar, \$892,174 on beet sugar, \$17,312 on sorghum, and \$116,121 on maple. Of the bounty on cane sugar \$10,908,896 was paid to producers in the state of Louisiana, \$223,166 to those in Texas, \$22,113 in Florida, and \$155 in Mississippi. The records also show that the \$11,114,290 bounty on cane sugar was paid to 578 producers which makes an average of \$19,105.66 to each producer. The amount paid as bounty on beet sugars was divided among seven producers or factories, making the average payment to each \$121,735. This, however, represents only a small portion of the number of beneficiaries under the act, as each factory handles the crops of a large number of growers. This is also true of the cane factories, only the proportion of factories to producers is believed to be much less, while of course many persons are employed in the work and are indirect beneficiaries. The figures on acreage for the year ended June 30, 1894, are not yet all in, but those for the preceding year show that in the state of Louisiana the bounty averaged \$47.53 for each acre of cane produced, in Texas \$37.60 per acre, and in Florida \$58.24 per acre. It is believed that the average bounty per acre of cane produced in Louisiana for the year ended June 30, 1894, will be about \$58.

Wool Prices Under Free Wool.

The wool market just now affords a good illustration of the process of the Country. It will pay them to study facts a while, and to forget their theories and their canting cries. In last Monday's issue of the Signal, Delano, Harpster, and Lawrence granted them greatly increased duties on wools in order to raise prices. But prices never declined so far as they predicted. This is a mistake number one. Nothing was more certain, in the opinion of some of the wool growers than that free wool would greatly reduce prices of domestic wools and ruin the wool and sheep producing industries. For the first time, since 1816, all wools are now free of duty. What now are the facts? To date, the price of domestic wools has been from 35 to 60 per cent. High duties on wools, then, have not caused higher prices as these prophets predicted. This is mistake number one. All wools were free on August 28th. We quote the following prices of foreign and domestic wools from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. DOMESTIC. Grades. Prices 1894. July 5, August 30, Sept. 10, 1894. O. Pa., & W. Va. xx and above 20 to 25 20 to 21 Mich. Wis. & N. Y. No. 1 18 to 19 19 to 21 California No. spring free 12 to 13 13 to 16 Texas fine 12 to 13 13 to 16 Idaho fine 9 to 10 10 to 12 Montana fine med. choice 11 to 12 12 to 15 FOREIGN. Australian, combing, choice 30 to 33 33 to 35 Australian, combing, good 29 to 32 32 to 34 Cape and Natal 30 to 32 32 to 34 Montevideo 35 to 37 37 to 40 English coarse 35 to 37 37 to 39 This is indeed a strange phenomenon for the consideration of National Wool Growers Associations. Prices of foreign have declined about 40 per cent, while prices of domestic wools have advanced about 10 per cent. The Reporter of August 30th, says that the chief feature of the Boston wool market has been the purchase of a million and a half of pounds of Australian, medium wools are specially firm. The feeling in general is hopeful. Under New York, the Reporter says, "despite the uncertainty surrounding the market there is no quotable change in prices. There are a good many arguments favoring a steadiness in prices of domestic for some time to come." Prices of the raw wool question, then, have not tumbled with the adoption of free wool, as was predicted by the protection prophets. This is mistake number two. It might be supposed that the tariff on wools would draw into their shells and never see again on the wool question. This is, however, strikingly untrue. The fact is, that real wool growers ever again believe these false prophecies.

PRICE of WOOL Under Low and High Tariff.

The United States consumes each year something over 600,000,000 pounds of wool. We produce about 285,000,000 pounds of that. So over 300,000,000 pounds must come from importing, that our factories can produce all grades of goods. Wool that we cannot produce in the United States must be imported to mix with ours; otherwise we are limited to the manufacturing of only such goods as our wool will produce, and when the market is supplied with that class of goods no more is needed, and as a matter of course no more wool will be purchased than is needed to meet this limited demand. This is reason No. 1 why the price of our wool goes down under an increased tariff. "Why," says one, "I can't see what the tariff has to do with lowering or highering the price of wool." Keep in mind that no country produces the quality of wool

necessary to produce all grades of cloth worn by its people. To meet all the demands of the people for wearing apparel each country must import the wool it does not produce, or go out of the business of manufacturing that grade of goods. If now the duty is so high on this grade of wool that each country must import to mix with its home wool that it cannot pay it and compete in the other markets with its cloth, then what follows? Why it simply quits manufacturing all those grades of goods, and confines itself to the one, two or more grades that its home wool will produce when used alone.

As a result, being confined to a limited number of products, it is necessarily confined to a limited purchase of wool, and so down goes the price of wool, because of the tariff that made it impossible to import mixing wool and compete; whereas, if it were not so, then our manufacturers could import mixing wool to use with our home wool, and as a result the field of grades of goods would be widened, and consequently all the home wool we could produce used, and up goes the price of wool. But the effect does not end here. This interchange of wool between countries, each exporting what it produces, above its needs, and importing the kind it does not produce, but must have, and all free, not only puts the factories at work in all countries, and gives cheaper goods to all people, but it finds a market for millions of bushels of wheat, corn and potatoes; and pounds of hog, cattle and sheep to settle up differences. And then the effect for good is not ended, for it shuts out all shoddy and gives us a clean pure wool goods.

Wool Prices Under Free Wool. The wool market just now affords a good illustration of the process of the Country. It will pay them to study facts a while, and to forget their theories and their canting cries.

In last Monday's issue of the Signal, Delano, Harpster, and Lawrence granted them greatly increased duties on wools in order to raise prices. But prices never declined so far as they predicted. This is a mistake number one. Nothing was more certain, in the opinion of some of the wool growers than that free wool would greatly reduce prices of domestic wools and ruin the wool and sheep producing industries. For the first time, since 1816, all wools are now free of duty. What now are the facts? To date, the price of domestic wools has been from 35 to 60 per cent. High duties on wools, then, have not caused higher prices as these prophets predicted. This is mistake number one.

All wools were free on August 28th. We quote the following prices of foreign and domestic wools from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Table with columns: Grades, Prices 1894, July 5, August 30, Sept. 10, 1894. Includes Domestic and Foreign wool grades and prices.

This is indeed a strange phenomenon for the consideration of National Wool Growers Associations. Prices of foreign have declined about 40 per cent, while prices of domestic wools have advanced about 10 per cent.

The Reporter of August 30th, says that the chief feature of the Boston wool market has been the purchase of a million and a half of pounds of Australian, medium wools are specially firm. The feeling in general is hopeful. Under New York, the Reporter says, "despite the uncertainty surrounding the market there is no quotable change in prices. There are a good many arguments favoring a steadiness in prices of domestic for some time to come."

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES Henry County, Ohio, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1894.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES. Lists various financial items and their amounts for Henry County, Ohio.

Fire in the heart of the business district of Scranton, Pa., burned Matthews Brothers' druggery, Norton's bookstore and Gross & Foster's dry goods store. Three firemen were injured, Oliver Beckett probably fatally. Loss, about \$500,000.

Ex-Secretary Elkins said in New York he would not be surprised if he should run for United States senator from West Virginia.

WE ARE READY Sept. 30, 31 and 32, for blanket sale, look out for bargains. 2t HORN & NORDEN.

House to Rent. After Oct. 15th, '94. Inquire of D. F. Coe, at auditor's office. 2t

The N. B. Palmer elder mill, 1 1/2 miles east of town, is open Wednesday.

We just received a full line of W. L. Douglas shoes in latest styles. M. REISER, JR.

Several good pieces of land for sale, improved or unimproved. Call on Cahill & Donovan. 4t

Blankets, blankets, blankets is the cry at Horn & Norden's, Sept. 30, 31, and 32. 2t

Strictly first class reliable kid gloves, all colors. HORN & NORDEN. Wanted.

Agirl wanted to do housework. Good wages will be paid to one of experience. Enquire at residence of R. K. Scott. 2t

New black dress goods novelties. 2t HORN & NORDEN.

Dress Goods. The new goods are coming in. The patterns are beautiful and prices below former years. 2t HORN & NORDEN.

DECIDEDLY SPECIAL! Never before BLANKET SALE! fore have we created so much excitement in this department. You must see us on this line on Sept. 20, 21 and 22. 2t HORN & NORDEN.

Rohrs & Bro. have the largest line of ladies, misses and children cloaks. See them. 2t

Call on us for your fall and winter wraps, and all kinds of dry goods, boots and shoes, you can save money by buying our goods. 2t NORDEN & BRUNS.

Rohrs & Bro's shoe department is one of the largest in Napoleon, it's chock full of bargains; it pays to buy shoes there. 2t

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. Bond Sale.

SEALED proposals will be received at the County Auditor's office in Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, until Friday, October 19th, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the sale of a series of county bonds to be known as the "Dillon Ditch Bonds." In demurrals to be as follows:

Eleven (11) bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, dated Nov. 1st, 1894, and due payable as follows, to-wit:

One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable May 1st, 1895. Two (2) bonds of \$500 each due and payable Nov. 1st, '96. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1897. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1898. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1899. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1900. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1901. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1902. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1903. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1904. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1905. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1906. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1907. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1908. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1909. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1910. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1911. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1912. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1913. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1914. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1915. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1916. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1917. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1918. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1919. One (1) bond of \$500 due and payable Nov. 1st, 1920.

Interest on the above bonds to be paid semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, coupons attached, the total par value of said bonds being Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$5,500), interest and principal payable at the office of the County Treasurer, Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Said bonds are issued in pursuance of sections 479, 481 and 482, revised statutes of Ohio, and by virtue of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Commissioners of Henry county, Ohio, on the 15th day of September, 1894.

Said bonds will be sold for less than par and secured interest. Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for said bonds and each bid must be accompanied by a check for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars on a New York bank accepted by J. C. Saur & Co., or David Meekison, bankers and depositaries of said county, Ohio, as a guaranty that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the bonds bid for taken by the party so bidding. The purchaser of said bonds will be required to receive the same, and pay for said bonds in lawful money and in denomination not to exceed \$500.00, at the County Treasurer's office in Napoleon, Ohio. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

LEVI KING, D. T. BURR, M. REISER, Commissioners of Henry Co., Ohio. J. H. REISH, Auditor Henry County, Ohio, Napoleon, O., Sept. 17th, 1894.

NURSERY STOCK. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes. All standard varieties; best of stock; four to six feet. Trees at exceedingly low prices for first-class. A 1 stock. Special inducements on orders of \$100 or more. Fifty at 100 rates. Apples per 100... \$12 50 Grapes per Hundred... \$6 00 Pears per 100... 25 00 Concord's Early... 2 00 Plums per 100... 25 00 Worden... 5 00 Peaches per 100 (3 to 4 ft)... 8 00 Singars... 6 00 Peach per 100 (4 to 5 ft)... 9 00 Brighton... 6 00 Stock guaranteed true to name. Selection of varieties in peaches, ripening in rotation from July 15th to October 15th. Correspondence solicited. T. B. ALLEN, 7 and 8 Hartford, Toledo, Ohio.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER CURE. Diabete, Excessive quantity and high colored urine, La Grippe, Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality. Impure Blood, Eczema, scrofula, malarial, pimples, blotches, General Weakness, Constipation all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work. Guarantees—See contents of One Bottle, if not cured, Druggists Refund you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size, "Family" Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BRIDGEPORT, N. Y.

For sale by D. J. Humphrey Notice to Non-Resident Land Owners et al. To all lot and land owners, and municipal and private corporations, that will be affected by the ditch improvement herein designated.

ADITOR'S OFFICE, HENRY COUNTY, J. NAPOLÉON, O., Sept. 14th, 1894. In the matter of County Ditch Improvement, Petitioned for by Thos. W. Durbin, et al.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT LAND OWNERS ET AL. To Edwin Reid, Edward O. Reid, Jacob Bestlund, Ida Gilbert, Lizzie Beavers, G. A. Whitehead, J. P. Hunseler, Jas. R. Whitrow, Crosby & Westinghouse, Herman Berra, Margaret Delaney, David Bates, Mary A. Delaney, Margaret Dosses, David P. Fildock, John H. Ballman, J. G. Capen, Geo. Walden, H. D. Seemack, J. H. Woods, J. Ineson & Parker.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 15th day of July A. D. 1894, Thos. W. Durbin and others filed a petition with the Auditor of Henry county, Ohio, for the location and construction of a ditch, and said petition is, that there exists a necessity for the location and construction of a ditch, and said petitioners pray for the making of such improvement on the following route and there to terminate.

Commanding about 20 feet west and about 20 feet north of the southeast corner of section No. 9, town 4 north, range 8 east, Henry county, Ohio, in the channel of county ditch No. 408, thence north in the channel of county ditch No. 408, between sections No. 9 and 10 and 3 and 4, until it intersects county ditch No. 622, on the township line between Richland and Damascus townships, and there to terminate.

This said petition is now pending, and that such proceedings have been had and legally had, that the Board of Commissioners will be presented with a copy of said petition as required by law, thereby notifying them of the filing of the same, and that as such Auditor of said county the undersigned has fixed the

8th day of October, A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the starting point of said proposed improvement in southeast corner of section No. 9, township, Henry county, Ohio, for the hearing of said matter and proceeding.

The above are the names of the non-residents of an additional list of persons or corporations who in the opinion of the Commissioners will be affected or benefited by the location and construction of said improvement.

J. H. REISH, Auditor Henry Co., Ohio. Hunter's Rates, To Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, etc., via T. St. L. & C. R. R. Clover Leaf route, and connections. See travel agent's office at address of C. C. JENKINS, G. P. A., Toledo, O. N. B.—One cent fare rates to principal Michigan points Oct. 17th and Nov. 14th.

Notice of Appointment. Estate of Jos. S. Roehle, deceased.

THE undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Roehle, late of Henry county, Ohio. He is hereby notified that the 15th day of September, 1894.

J. L. GINTZEL, Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has this day filed in the Probate Court of Henry county, Ohio, his motion, praying for an order authorizing him to sell or otherwise dispose of the following claims belonging to the estate of Yaline & Son lately assigned, and which have become desperate to wit: J. M. Patterson amount \$4 00 and one hundred and nineteen (119) others. Said motion will be for hearing on the 9th day of October, 1894, at 10 a. m. E. N. WOODEN Assignee.

A. J. VANLENBREEK Through false notions of economy, some imagine they are saving money in buying low priced, shoddy goods, poorly made. Let it be Clothing, Hats or Furnishings, there is nothing within the walls of our store that is brought to meet such ideas. Economy consists in buying well made goods that give service, of which we show a large assortment, at prices within the reach of any. Reliable goods are cheap now. BOYS KNEE PANTS SUITS! Serviceable, at \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$3.50. Choice styles, all wool. \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Fine Styles \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50. BOYS LONG PANTS SUITS! Good wearing suits \$3.00 and \$5.00; all wool suits \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00. We show you choice styles of fine made suits of surprising values. Special Attractions in Black Suits, Worsteds and Cheviots. Will continue to give one chance on every \$5.00 purchase, on our four grand presents. These four grand presents will positively be given away Oct. 30, 1894: One 1-horse top Buggy, \$75; One 2-horse Wagon, \$80; One 1-horse Cart, \$30; One single Harness, \$15.