

A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of consumption. Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves early attention and will prove difficult not in every case but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 95 per cent of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 100 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Democratic-Northwest. AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.



WHEN it comes to bloodthirstiness the republic of Hawaii seems about on a par with the late queen.

THERE are Cubans in this country who forget that a revolution is one of the few things which succeed best without advance advertising.

This has been a hard winter, indeed, for those who "go down to the sea in ships." The harvest of death has been universally large.

If there exists a spoilsman who is any more anxious to grab at an increase of salary and patronage than reformer Goff is he should at once make himself known.

MISS ANNA GOULD might have gotten a much better American husband for less than the \$2,000,000 she has promised to give the French Count whom she is shortly to marry.

In hunting for a wife for his oldest son, the Mikado of Japan should not overlook the charms of the dusky female who erstwhile queened it over some thousands of his subjects in Hawaii.

THERE is one thing that will not be presented to Bismarck on his approaching birthday, which he would prize more than all the costly souvenirs being prepared for him—the autocratic power he wielded under the grandfather of the present Emperor.

MR. E. G. KEITH, speaking at the Chicago Bankers' Club dinner, said: "I am not a Democrat, but I doff my hat to Grover Cleveland. In the present crisis he has given Congress and the nation a lesson in integrity."

SOME of the American missionaries to China should take a few lessons in the art of being discreet. One of them lately wrote a letter which has been published, in which he said: "I can see nothing in the aggressions of Japan but the movements of vainglorious enthusiasts eager to win a position in the eyes of the world."

STOP chewing toothpicks, young man, if you value your life, said a physician today. "You unconsciously swallow little shreds of wood, which are not digestible and which become compact in the stomach. Finally you are annoyed by a hacking cough and the spitting of blood, and you do not know that is the matter with you. You imagine you have consumption or some similar affliction, when it is only the foreign substance in your stomach which makes the strongest protest against your carelessness or ignorance in allowing it to accumulate there."

THE Republicans of the House can be made to vote together against any financial proposition proposed by President Cleveland or Secretary Carlisle, but in the next House, when they will have a majority, it will be seen that they cannot be made to vote together for any financial measure.

CONGRESSMAN STRAUS, of New York, differs from the average retiring statesman, in praising the House, the membership of which he says would compare favorably with the same number of any of the learned professions. Mr. Straus also says that he found the members of the House more industrious, capable and conscientious than he had imagined them to be before he became a member.

THE long dispute about the youngest soldier from Ohio in the late war has been settled by Assistant Adjutant General Curry after a careful search of the official records. They show that the man was James Mick of company K, Sixty-third O. V. I. He enlisted at Chillicothe Nov. 13, 1861, at the age of 11 as shown by the muster rolls, and served in the same company with his father and brother till March 21, 1863, when he was mustered out on account of a disability he had contracted. Mick now draws a pension.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON is yet without appreciation of humor. Yesterday evening the resolution offered by Peffer asking the secretary of the treasury what kind of money he had received from the recent sales of bonds was laid before the senate. There was absolutely no interest in its fate.

"Those who are in favor of its adoption will probably say 'aye,'" said Stevenson. Not a voice was heard. "Those who are opposed will say 'no,'" continued the vice president. Nobody uttered a word. "The senate seems equally divided upon this question," remarked the vice president with a smile. "But I answered 'aye,'" said Peffer in his piping voice. "Then the resolution is agreed to," announced the vice president with all his solemnity returned. And upon Peffer's solitary vote the resolution was passed.

It is related of Stevenson, by the way, that during the discussion of the repeal bill a motion was put to the senate upon which as yesterday, nobody voted either way. "As the senate is equally divided," at once remarked the vice president, "the chair will cast the deciding vote and votes 'no.' The motion is lost." It took the senators half a day to recover from the shock.

How the Magnetic Springs lost a good customer is told by John V. Smith, a prominent Oddfellow, Wooster, who says "I had doctored and doctored without benefit, for sleeplessness and nervous rheumatism with pains all over me, until had decided to go to the Magnetic Springs. Mr. Laubach advised me to try Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and before had used all the second bottle my rheumatism and sleeplessness were entirely cured." Sold in Napoleon by Saur & Baisley.

A PHENOMENON. Tiffin House That Exhibits Electricity Without Apparent Cause.

One of the most peculiar things that has ever come to light in this city is the presence of electricity in the front room of Dr. H. K. Hershiser's residence, on Monroe street, in this city, says a Tiffin special to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Any one touching a metallic substance in that room, be it the chandelier, stove or trimmings on the piano, instantly receives such an electric shock as to almost knock him down. The instant the hand touches the metallic substance the electric snap is heard and the electric spark as from a dynamo is quickly felt. People have been flocking to the Hershiser home for several days to witness the peculiar phenomenon. A person holding his finger within an inch of another person's face would see a spark and feel a shock as if he had touched the stove. An individual putting two fingers together on either side of a chandelier gas jet would quickly light the goes. The cause of the presence of the immense amount of electricity can only be surmised. Some attribute it to possibly some electric substance throughout the apartment. Some say that electricity is always more or less present in a room in which the floor is covered with moquette carpet, but as this room is covered with ingrain carpet it makes it the more strange.

A Household Treasure. D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Oatkill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. No other remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free of charge. Humphrey's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Spring Crepons: New Waists and Shirts: Millinery: Colors. A crinkled surface is the prominent feature in handsome Spring materials, and furrows, indentations, puckered stripes or wavy irregularities of every description, give the stamp of fashion to almost all new wool fabrics. The most varied illustrations are in crepons, which certainly overshadow other dress goods for the time being, and price is graded according to fluffiness or indentations; some varieties having a Bayadere or lengthwise stripe; and for convenience, the term "Alligator crepon" is generally applied where no distinct design is apparent. A coarse thread network on the wrong side, prevents these various corrugations from pulling out of shape, and in high-class crepons, colored linings woven at the back, reflect very prettily through the black or colored exterior.

A GRANULATED SURFACE belongs to less expensive crepons, which are usually in black or one color; but two or three hues are interwoven with beautiful effect, in very expensive styles. Shepard checks and Oxford suitings in blue, brown or gray will rival rough Cheviots for early Spring, as the tailor-made gown is too convenient and trim to pass out of style, but besides these various fabrics, Lord & Taylor are showing black or colored crepons forty-two inches wide at \$1.00 per yard. "Granite mixtures" prove the still strong demand "for two" fabrics, and although plain cloths exist, they were never before in so small a minority.

NEW SKIRTS are being made from four and a half to seven yards wide; but no absolute certainty exists as yet, the latter width however shows off the ripples and curves of new crepons to great advantage. From the extreme popularity of crepons, it may be anticipated that black skirts with independent waists will be more worn than ever, and a great partiality for the blouse front with closely fitting sides is noticeable in new waists, which are not exactly round, but just long enough to cover the skirt band. The rosette has had its day and made its exit, supplanted by satin ribbon bows at the shoulders and a very large one at the waist on the left side. Plain satin or Dresden ribbon will be prominent things, but black or colored spangles occupy the foremost position, particularly for velvet or rich silk, and are also served on black satin ribbon in diamonds, round or oval shapes and sold by the yard. Incredible as it may seem, sleeves will probably be larger, and as a natural consequence, short crapes will be the most popular Spring wraps.

STRAW HATS are sufficiently varied in shape, texture or color to suit all tastes; Milan, Leghorn, chip, rough and lace straws, usually combined with a second braid of opposite weave, and crinkled or plated edges are shown in large numbers. Large round hats with high crowns on the Gainsborough order, five or six fancy toque shapes, a great variety of capotes, sugar loaf crown walking hats, and a legion of medium sized shapes edged by a rough straw box plaiting are at present leading styles. "Patent leather" straw is entirely new, glistening like jet and in small cords on a colored chip, or as an edging or entire brim with contrasting crown, the effect is handsome and peculiar. Broad trimmings will be almost universal, and flowers more in favor than anything else; Dresden ribbons however are beautiful enough to prove a powerful rival. Ostrich feathers, Rhine stone buckles, pins or circlets, girls hats, crowns, jet hats, buckles, fancy spangled crowns, and mirror velvets, constitute a variety outlook for Spring millinery.

COLORS ARE BRIGHT in both hats and ribbons, all the cerise shades meeting with renewed favor, and crimson, blue, green, golden brown, and purple, particularly the violet tints, seem popular favorites.

Those bonds were sold to a foreign syndicate because they could not be sold in a lump to Americans. They could have been offered for sale, of course, but that would have been taking chances of failure in placing a sufficient quantity to supply the gold needed, which the President and his Secretary of the Treasury did not care to do. Besides, the President and all the members of his cabinet believe it much better to get this gold from abroad than from our own people. Those who are criticizing the administration because this gold was purchased abroad would have been the first to jeer had an attempt been made publicly without success to purchase it at home. The administration has done the best it could under existing laws. Congress is to blame for not changing the laws.

Why Women Want the Ballot.

- 1. As a woman, want to vote because: 1. I am a citizen equally with men. 2. I have to obey the laws and am not exempt from any penalty for breaking them; I ought in fairness to share all the privileges, too. 3. If I pay taxes, I ought to have a voice in the spending of the public money. 4. It is the essence of slavery for one set of adult human beings to be ruled absolutely by another set. 5. The stigma of inferiority that I bear in common with idiots, criminals, paupers, lunatics and children, is degrading and intolerable. 6. It is my duty to care for national morality and to have a power to influence public action for good. 7. It is my duty to help my sister women who suffer from the present laws relating to labor, marriage, divorce, property, etc. 8. The women's vote will powerfully aid temperance legislation. 9. Women do much for the State industrially, intellectually, and especially as good mothers, and so deserve freedom and equality.—Woman's Signal of London.

Nearly Had Baby Spasms. NAPOLEON, O., June 7, 1894.—Hand Medicine Co.—My baby at three months old had colic so badly we feared spasms. My husband ran to the druggist for "soothing syrup." Our neighbor told us to get what was called for it and advised him to try Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. We did so. We have used nearly three bottles, and baby is the most pleasant, bright, laughing baby I ever saw, and I am convinced we owe it all to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.—Mrs. Arthur Simmons. Sold by J. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O. 25c.

ON NAPOLEON.

Various Striking Opinions About Him From Different Critics. "Children," said Miss Peters, the other day, "everybody now is interested in the wonderful career of Napoleon Bonaparte. You can find a history of his marvelous life running in every paper that is published in every magazine. Now, I want each one of you to write up a little composition on 'The Character of Napoleon.' Look up the subject in any paper or magazine you can find and bring in your composition to me a week from next Wednesday."

A week from next Wednesday Miss Peters examined the compositions submitted. The first one she opened was by Tommy Bulger, who had read "The Life of Napoleon" as it appeared in Censurer Magazine. It was as follows: "THE EARLY LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. "Napoleon Bonaparte had a cruel father. He was a monster of cruelty. He lied and stole and sword. He just looked out for himself and let the rest of the world slide. He fit and conquered lots of armies, coz he had good luck, but he wasn't no hero. He was a good boy, but he didn't have good luck. Napoleon was no good." "THOMAS BULGER."

The next composition was by little Ethel Pettigrew, who got her facts from "The Life of Napoleon" running in Scribner's Monthly: "Napoleon was one of the loveliest men what ever lived in the whole history of recorded time. He was very virtuous and pure and good. He was the ideal of goodness, and was indeed loved by all who met him. He fought and died for his country and for his people. He was very kind and gentle, and men wept for joy when he passed by. He was so great and good that no one since he died has ever been able to successfully imitate him. Rest, noble soul, in thy eternal peace."

"ETHEL PETTIGREW." The next composition was by Sam Butts, who got his facts from "The Life of Napoleon" in the Slaughterer Review: "THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON. "Napoleon was no gentleman. He had brains, but he didn't use em much. He rushed into battle head first without stopping to think nor nothing. He could die in a rough and tumble way, but he hadn't no skill about him as a flier. The Duke of Wellington liked him dreadful, and the Duke of Wellington wasn't no great show himself. Napoleon's life was a failure, and he died on a island that was way out in the water." "SAMUEL BUTTS."

The next composition was by Edith Mellon, who got her facts from "The Life of Napoleon," which was running in the Birdville Clarion: "THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. "Napoleon Bonaparte was born of poor but honest parents and lived a useful life. He loved all men, and the Russians and he was ready for more. He didn't care how he did it so long as he could lick everybody. When I got to be a man, I shall be just like him. He was smarter than Buffalo Bill and wasn't afraid of no live man. But when he got to be could lick the whole world, he was so dangerous, so no police put him on an island. I should like to see 'em put me on an island." "THOMAS BABSON."

The next composition was by Maude Porington, who got her facts from "The Life of Napoleon" running in the Hayville Weekly Budget: "THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON. "Napoleon was wicked, but all fired smart, and his great example should be imitated by us all. He licked the Italians and the Russians and the Russians was ready for more. He didn't care how he did it so long as he could lick everybody. When I got to be a man, I shall be just like him. He was smarter than Buffalo Bill and wasn't afraid of no live man. But when he got to be could lick the whole world, he was so dangerous, so no police put me on an island. I should like to see 'em put me on an island." "THOMAS BABSON."

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THE SNAKES AT THE ZOO.

An event has occurred at the zoo. To be free from "normal" sensations. Very high among marvels we rank it. There's a reptile residing there who accidentally swallowed his blanket. But that story has now become old. And that feat surpassed by another. There's a snake still alive, we are told, who by accident swallowed his brother. One would think such an odd mental fit of abstraction—excuse the suggestion—would be followed up after a bit by a fit of acute indigestion. And, moreover, although one pretends to be free from "normal" sensations. Still a rupture's apt to attend such a strain of "frigid" relations. But there's no such result we can find. Though the former has swallowed the latter. So we may say it's a triumph of mind. Or absence of mind over matter. Should there still at the zoo be a snake who may wish that the record be beaten. He must swallow himself by mistake. And pretend not to know what he's eaten.—C. J. Boden in Spectator.

CLEVER AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Their ingenuity in Woodwork Attracting Attention In Foreign Countries. The mighty advance in wood working machinery in the United States has evoked surprise everywhere. In America the idea is to make everything of wood without hand labor, automatically where possible. This desire has been so successful that it is a rare exception a factory is found employing handwork. Every known description of woodwork, of every kind of wood, is made entirely of machinery. Many of these machines are veritable wonders, performing their work with a readiness and accuracy that excite the most profound attention. Some of the English experts say of them that they are the best examples of ingenuity ever produced, but by experience it has been proved conclusively that the latest improved American machines are just as strong and just as capable in durability as those made by the English makers. Progressive English manufacturers—and there are a few of them—are gradually waking up to the fact that if they want to hold their own in the commerce of the world they will be compelled, through necessity, to employ the later and more economical methods to produce their manufactures. To do this they will have to turn to the American, much as it may be against their inclinations. American furniture, made entirely with machinery, is now getting a foothold in England and attracts the admiration of English buyers not only for its beautiful designs and finish, but for the superb construction, and lastly it can be obtained at a moderate price. Other articles of wood for domestic vehicles, agricultural, building uses, etc., are fast creeping in to the disadvantage of the English manufacturer. Indeed wherein the American manufacturer succeeds it is only through the use of machinery, and therefore the Englishman, in order to protect himself from encroachment, must adopt the American idea by using American machinery, for it is not a fact that the Englishman is behind the times in getting "up to date" wood working machinery? If this statement is not correct, show us the fallacy of it. Machinery saves time and labor, consequently money.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Babies and Babies.

"Remember very well when Charlie, my oldest, was a baby he was simply angelic. I was sometimes tempted to pinch him, just to see if he could cry. He slept hour after hour and always awoke with a smiling face and a cooing voice. And I, silly young thing that I was, plumed myself on what an excellent mother I was and felt a deep contempt for all mothers of crying babies. But I was doomed to have a fall. When Willie came, I don't think there ever a more sensitive bunch of nerves existed. He cried, it seemed to me, continually and wove from his fitful slumbers on the lightest pretext, and I was ready to run to the gate when I saw visitors coming to apologize for what I had said in the past and to ask them please to walk softly. I then learned that there are babies and babies, and physical conditions have everything to do with a child's temperament."—"Woman."

Frenchmen With English Wives.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the strong prejudice which the French entertain toward Britain and the British, the French gentlemen have a decided preference to British ladies when they mean to marry. An Englishman visiting Paris is surprised at the number of English ladies with French husbands whom he meets in society. If a British lady of passable appearance remains long unmarried in Paris, the presumption is that the fault is her own. It is worthy of remark, on the other hand, that a British resident in Paris very rarely marries a French lady.—French Letter.

Another Victim.

Collector—See here, when are you going to do anything on this account? Mudge—I don't know. I have been hypnotized so that I can't go through the performance of paying even when I have the money. I'm awfully sorry. I assure you.—Indianapolis Journal.

Several Knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis.

The Greeks had oats B. C. 200, but used them only as food for their horses.

Muncy, Pa., was named from the Miami Indians.

Liked Harmony.

A short time ago a young woman of fashion in Washington went to one of the taxidermists of the Smithsonian institution and wanted a favor. She had with her a bright canary bird, alive and chirruping, and she very much desired the taxidermist to kill and stuff the bird for her. She went on to say that she had "hunted all over the city for a bird of just this shade," because she wanted the plumage to match in color a new gown which she was having made. The bird that she brought she wanted stuffed for an ornament for her person.—Kate Field's Washington.

MONEY MAKING.

The Quickest Way to Fill Up Wealth In This Business Era. The reason of the modern differences in favor of business as an instrument of money making is not far to seek. It is the enormous growth in the scale of everything in which business can be done. The enterprise of a merchant, of a contractor, of a mine dealer, even of a shopkeeper, may now cover the whole world and may be carried on, moreover, mainly upon credit. It may be doubted whether, except in those transactions which are called "financial," and which really mean the taking of heavy bribes for pecuniary support, any one transaction ever yields quite as much as the same transactions would have yielded 60 years ago; whether, for example, any cargo ever produces ton for ton an equal margin of profit, or whether any customer in a shop pays quite so heavy a percentage on the goods he buys. It is the magnitude and multiplication of cargoes which yield fortunes, the thousands instead of hundreds of customers whom clever dealers may induce to spend money. The new system of rapid turnover is, of course, precisely the same thing—the dealer selling four times what he did and using only the same capital. This advantage of scale is almost entirely wanting to the professional man, for the obvious reason that he is hampered by limitations of time. There are only 60 minutes in a hard worked day, and the seeker after income, be he as able as he may or as decided or as rapid, must give some of those minutes to each client or patient or contractor with a difficulty to meet. If he does not, he loses custom, and with custom income rapidly slips away. There are no doubt favorite lawyers, doctors and even engineers whose advice is sought at great expense, when equally good advice is procurable much cheaper, but still the favorites must give their advice and lose their days in doing it, or they will speedily be deserted. Nothing can alter this first law, while the exaggeration of professional fees is kept down in the case of solicitors by positive statute, in that of doctors by a etiquette difficult to define or explain—there seems to be no reason why a great physician should not charge according to skill—and in that of barristers and engineers, by a competition, which, though never acknowledged, is none the less real and effective. We can not see what is to alter this condition of affairs, and do not believe that, however civilization may develop itself, professional skill will ever again be the quickest road to large accumulations.—London Spectator.

MUSIC HATERS.

Some There Are With an Aversion to Harmony's Sweet Strains. No greater mistake can be made than to imagine that all royal personages are necessarily musical. True, there is a large number of melodians among them, one of the most conspicuous instances having been the late King Louis of Bavaria. But, on the other hand, there are not a few who are entirely devoid of any ear for music and who even dislike it.

This Emperor Napoleon III was exceedingly averse to melody of every kind and character, while his uncle, the first emperor, complained that the sound of music used to jar on his nerves and to give him a headache. King Humbert of Italy is equally devoid of ear, simply loathes the sound of instrumental music, and has so little opinion of what is a false and what is a true note that the most efficacious treat that he can use when he wishes to induce his wife to stop playing on the piano is the declaration that he will commence to sing. The great Empress Catherine of Russia used to say that, no matter how she wished to appreciate music, the finest harmony and the most celestial melodies sounded to her ear as a buzzing noise. I have more than once discussed with eminent artists in Germany the causes of this aversion of what is known as the ear for music. They attribute it to one of two causes—either to a cerebral deficiency or to a defect in the drum of the ear. Strangely enough, one drum will sometimes be thus affected and the other not, and they cited the well known case of a famous scientist to whom the sound of music was a source of neurotic trouble and even downright agony until one day he happened to stop up one ear with cotton wool, when for the first time music became to him a source of pleasure and even delight.

A king who objects to music is King George of Greece, whose pet aversion is the national hymn of the country over which he reigns. No matter where the unfortunate man goes, either at home or abroad, he is compelled to listen to the strains of this melody, which is invariably struck up in his honor, and I have been frequently amused by observing the look of positive anguish upon his face when the band began its work.—Chicago Record.

TAURUS IN A NEW ROLE.

Untoward Results of Substituting a Bull For a Horse In "Mazeppa." Jim Larkin was a noted character of Cheyenne in the seventies. Larkin was one of those harmless officious fellows and had his nose into everything. There was never a dog fight but in some way he got bitten, never a fire but he got burned, and never an accident but he was there in time to get hurt. Larkin was something of a showman. During his residence in Cheyenne a colored tragedian filled an engagement in that city, playing "Hamlet" and "Othello."

Larkin saw in the colored man a great opportunity to make money and induced him to play "Mazeppa," using a wild bull instead of a wild horse. The tragedian fell into the idea, and rehearsals for the great event were had. The performance was given in a large hall, which was crowded to the doors. The play went off lovely until it was time for the wild bull of Tartary to be brought on, and then there was a slight hitch. The bull had suddenly become reluctant about going on the stage. Manager Larkin got behind him and gave the animal's tail a twist. It had the desired effect. The bull rushed upon the stage and tore out every foot of scenery, and then jumped off into the orchestra landing on top of the slide trombone player. The audience stamped and jumped through the windows and doors, and in a very few minutes the bull had everything to himself. The "Mazeppa" engagement closed that night.—Anconada Standard.

Subscribe for the NORTHWEST—\$1.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Gravelly Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists. TO HORSE OWNERS. For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, correct loss of appetite, relieve constipation, cure kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists. D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O.

"Penny wise and Pound foolish" are those who think it economy to use cheap rosin and soda soaps, or washing powders of any kind, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1869, and used during all that time by millions of intelligent economical women who know its merit, and therefore use it. All who use it praise it as the best, cheapest, and most economical soap made, but if you will try it, even just once, it will tell as much stronger tale of its merits itself. Ask your grocer for Dobbins' Electric Soap, take nothing else. UNSCRUPULOUS men make cheap imitations of the best articles; other unscrupulous men seek to palm them off on their customers as genuine, for the sake of the additional profit made by the deceit. There are lots of imitations of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Everyone of them will ruin and rot clothes. See that our name is on every wrapper. DOBBINS' SOAP MFG'G CO., Successors to I. L. Cragin & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Bebec Law the Henry county Board of Examiners will hold examinations for teachers in the basement of the Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the following dates to-wit: 2d and 4th Saturdays of September do do do October do do do November do do do December do do do February do do do March do do do April do do do June do do do Examinations in February will be held in D Grammar Room, Union School Building, Second Story. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock a.m. Evidence of good moral character will be required of all candidates; that evidence to be a personal knowledge of the Examiners concerning the applicant, or certificates of good moral character from some reliable source.

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