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HOMER GARD,
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Ohio Libel Laws.

There is one thing the General Assembly of Ohio should take in hand at its approaching session, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and that is a revision of the libel laws. Political libels became so frequent, and so infamous, a few years ago, especially with a class of irresponsible and sensational journals, that a wave of indignation swept over the country, and in an effort to correct the abuse and protect private character from such deadly assaults, legislators were hurried into the enactment of laws which are unjust and unfair, and place an intolerable burden upon legitimate journalism, and which encourage persons to take advantage of their unjust provisions to annoy honest publishers by forcing them to defend libel suits, brought without provocation, and for no other purpose than to reap the pecuniary reward which would follow a successful prosecution of the case.

The Ohio law is peculiarly harsh and unjust in its provisions, and if rigidly enforced would shut out from the columns of the papers every item of legitimate news if its publication should by any means damage some one. An honest publisher sometimes falls into an error, or is misled by information he deems reliable, yet no matter how broad may be his retraction, if the party injured sees fit to do so, he is subject to a libel suit, and to be mulcted in heavy damages. Irresponsible and corrupt attorneys take advantage of such cases to urge the person offended to bring suit. The publisher cannot even print the truth, if that truth has a tendency to injure a person, without opening the doors of the court against himself. A man may be guilty of a fraud and the good of the community may demand that his fraud be made as public as possible, yet if he can make a jury believe that its publication has injured his business or social standing the publisher is mulcted in heavy damages. The interests of the public have been served by the publication but the publisher has to pay the bill. The great majority of libel suits are begun for the sole purpose of compelling the publisher to compromise by the payment of a sum of money rather than be annoyed by the suit. Thus the law becomes a valuable assistant to blackmailing.

Legitimate publishers will not object to a fair libel law. They will cordially indorse such a law, and do whatever may be in their power to secure its proper and rigid enforcement, but they have a right to demand that the law shall be fair and just. The law should permit them to plead justification and to show the truth of the matter charged to be libelous. They should be permitted to show that the publication was without malice, and where a wrong publication has been made without malice the damages recovered should be limited to the actual damages proved to have been suffered. When the publication is an error, he should be permitted to make a retraction, as broad and conspicuous as the original charge, and that should exempt him from prosecution, or, if not wholly exempt him, should limit the damages to those actually sustained. The law ought also to require that all libel suits should be begun and prosecuted in the county where the paper is actually published, subject only to the changes of venue permitted in other civil causes.

Legitimate journalism in Ohio is a unit in demanding these necessary and just modifications of the law. The interests of the public demand the changes as well.

Fictitious Street Railway Capitalization.

The Committee on Railways of the New York Legislature is unearthing some very valuable information in regard to the fictitious character of street railway capitalization in New York City, and, presumably, in many other cities. Eli T. Landon, the Secretary of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railway Company, testified that his road, twenty-eight miles long, has a capital stock of $1,200,000, and a bonded debt of $900,000. In other words, these two items represent a capitalization of $75,000 a mile, or three times the cost of constructing the Great Northern across the prairies and the Rocky Mountains. But this is not all. In 1884 "certificates of indebtedness" amounting to $1,200,000, were issued. This debt was created by a division of the surplus and other expenses. When Arthur C. Wade, counsel to the committee, asked why the certificates of indebtedness were issued if there was a surplus, Mr. Landon said, "I don't know." In 1894 the corporation paid six per cent. on its stock and five per cent on its certificates of indebtedness. These "certificates of indebtedness" are yearly reported to the Railroad Commission as a part of "the cost of the road." Of a similar character was the testimony of M. J. Mason, the Secretary of the Central Cross-Town Street Railroad. When asked about the financial condition of his company, he stated that it had paid $2,000,000 for the "right of way." When asked how that money was expended, he replied that he did not know. These two lines have no greater capitalization than most others in New York, and their cases are cited only because their officials stated in a manner so distinct the fictitious character of their capitalization. Dr. Albert Shaw stated that he did not advocate public ownership in this country, because "our municipalities are at present hit or miss affairs." On this statement the Outlook expresses the vigorous opinion that this may be a valid argument against the public operation of street railroads, but is no argument whatever against the public ownership of the right of way along the public streets.

"The value of this belongs to the public, and there is no possible mismanagement of this public property worse than the system of dividing it between private corporations and public officials. Nor are matters bettered much for the future when these franchises are sold outright to the highest bidder. If the price obtained could be high enough to pay the public for the future value of the franchise, the company receiving it would have to operate at a loss during the present generation; and if the price obtained is low enough to make the operation of the roads profitable during the present generation, then future generations must submit to extortion to be saved from it by Aldermanic regulations. Even were Aldermanic regulation as good as it is bad, the alienation of these franchises for more than a generation would still be a disastrous blunder, for the sensible and moral use of the public streets is not the largest amount of public revenue, but the largest amount of public comfort. Only through public ownership of the franchises are low rates and rapid transit possible, and these furnish the only practicable remedy for the overcrowded dwellings which disfigure, depress, and demoralize city life."

That last sentence contains the weightiest argument ever advanced against private monopoly in city transportation facilities.

The Goulds as Tax Dodgers.

Jay Gould's children do not try to cover up the fact that they moved out of New York in order to dodge the city tax inquisitor.

When the assessment for 1894 was made out for New York City it stood as follows: Gould estate, $10,000,000; George $400,000; Edwin, Howard and Russell $100,000 each. But when this assessment was passed upon by Judge Russell, of the supreme court of New York state, that jurist said the only question in the case was one of residence or non-residence. He then remarked:

In the case of assessment other than against the estate the evidence is clear and distinct that George J. Gould, in October, 1893, removed to Lakewood with his family with the intention of making the same his place of residence, and he has continued to reside there; that Helen and Howard Gould in June, 1893, went to Irvington with the same intent, and that prior to assessment day Edwin removed to Tarrytown with like intent. The counsel for the commissioner does not make any substantial contest of the change of residence in these cases aside from the case of the assessment against the estate, and the court is obliged to find as to the assessment of George J., Helen, Howard and Edwin Gould, that the commissioners did not have the jurisdiction to make the assessments and the same must be vacated.

In other words the Goulds are willing to utilize to the fullest extent the facilities furnished by the metropolis as the greatest business center in the country but when it comes to help footing the bill for the modern conveniences and great opportunities they prefer to live in the country.

Brooklyn Bridge Profits.

When the Brooklyn bridge was built there were thousands of prophets who saw financial disaster in the great undertaking.

The trustees' report for the year ending the first of December last shows that the annual patronage of this biggest of the bridges has gone on increasing until now over forty-four and one-half million passengers are carried in the twelve months.

We learn from this report that the tolls during that period amounted to $1,224,272.86, of which $1,130,608.84 was from the railroad, an increase of $18,792.96 over the preceding year, and $93,664.02 from the carriageway, an increase of $6,395.76 over the preceding year. The total number of passengers carried was 44,564,329. The rentals from real estate were $82,628.58, and from the telegraph and telephones companies, $21,395.

A million and a quarter a year for an income from a single bridge. No wonder capitalists are only waiting the opportunity which the proper franchises afford to build another. The next one is not likely to be a bridge at all but a tunnel which will utilize the gravity system for the propulsion of the cars. The tunnel will dip toward the center, if the plan materializes from each side. The cars will run down these inclines and as far up the opposite side as possible through the action of gravity, assisted at the proper point with electric propulsion or cable.

But our guess is that the American people will never go back to such uncertain methods of incomotion as long as the electric current can be depended upon to so cheaply and effectively furnish the power.

The Odious Tobacco Trust.

The tobacco trust has already followed in the wake of the Chicago gas trust, the leather trust and all the other trusts; that is, it has been indulging in stock jobbing again. Its recent little scheme for depressing its own stock worked beautifully. In two hours on the New York stock exchange 95,634 shares were sold and the price ran down from 75 to 68¾.

The trouble all came over a little advertisement printed in the morning newspapers, addressed to the stockholers of the American Tobacco company, and signed, "Very Respectfully, The American Tobacco Company." This little "ad." said that the usual quarterly dividend of two per cent on the preferred stock of this company will be paid in February but that no dividend will be paid at that time on the common stock. The little "ad." also said that an estimate surplus of $1,250,000 after paying 8 per cent, on the preferred stock and 9 per cent on the common stock for the fiscal year, will be added to the cash working capital, and that this step was necessary on account of the increasing volume of the company's business and the acquisition during the year of new plants and business.

That was all. The manipulators on the inside put out their little lie in explanation of their little "ad" and the result was a bagful of profits off the small and large investors.

By this time the American people should understand that these so called "industrials," or trust stocks, are simply jobbing stocks, and he who buys is playing against the marked cards of the rascals on the inside. As might be expected the contest is a very unequal one.

A dispatch from Boston says Mrs. Cleveland has purchased a life sized intaglio of a child holding lilies entitled "Blessed are the Pure in Heart." It is to be sent to England as a Christmas gift from the President's wife to her friend, Mrs. Curzon, nee Leiter. When this news got out through the leaky tradesman Mrs. Cleveland should have promptly countermanded her order.

The Alarm Over Immigration.

When such papers as the Skandinavian, of Chicago, whose readers are largely foreign-born, takes up the alarm over the increase of undesirable immigration, it is time for other citizens to do so. The Skandinavian says:

The Immigration Restriction League will ask the Congress to enact a law raising the tax on immigrants from one to ten dollars and providing for the exclusion of "all persons between the ages of 14 and 60 years who cannot read or write the English language or some other language." The last named restriction is well advised. It ought to have been enforced long ago. This country ought not to be a dumping ground for the surplus ignorance from other lands. All foreign-born citizens of the better sort will favor the adoption of a law imposing an educational test upon intending immigrants. On the other hand, to increase the head tax from one to ten dollars would not tend to improve the quality of immigration. The Restriction League is mistaken in assuming that the poorest immigrants are the least desirable newcomers. Generally speaking, a poor man who has received a good common school education and whose worldly possessions consist only in a pair of strong, willing hands, is easily assimilated into our body politic and becomes a useful citizen.

And here comes the Eight-Hour Herald, of Chicago, a labor paper, with some vigorous opinions on the same subject, all of which we have advanced in these columns heretofore:

The necessity for greater restriction of immigration is again claiming public attention. As we have frequently had occasion to remark, this question is one of prime importance to the wage-earner, and should receive his most careful consideration. It is not the number, but the character of the immigrants which chiefly concerns us. Statistics prove that the better class of immigrants come here with the ambition of becoming farmers, while the more depraved, illiterate and undesirable flock to our already congested cities and great centers of industrial activity. As is well known, the tendency of immigrants of a low order of skill, intelligence, and morality is decidedly in favor of flocking to our large cities, a circumstance which undoubtedly intensifies, if it is not largely responsible for, what is known as the problem of the unemployed. It is proper that America should offer an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, but it must be remembered that self-preservation is the first law of nature, in the observance of which it will not be found necessary to stretch the term "oppressed" to include the depraved and vicious of the capitals of Europe.

Labor in this country is beginning to awake to the fact that too much competition of an undesirable kind means death.

From May to October, 1894, we received 92,673 immigrants: for the same six months of this year, the number has increased to 12,442,164.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

QUEENSBERRY'S MORALS.
[Chicago Dispatch.]

The Marquis of Queensberry thinks that "marriage should be terminable at the end of two years at the option of the other party." The marquis is quite conservative in such matters; many of his set seem perfectly willing to abolish marriage altogether.

AHLBRANDT'S VISIT.
[New York Times.]

The mere attempt by a foreigner to stir up strife by anti semitic agitation in this country will at once raise the foreigner from the status of a foolish and spiteful person to that of public nuisance.

THE ATTHOR OF YANKEE DOODLE.
[New York Record.]

It is not generally known probably that the author of that stirring ballad, "Yankee Doodle," was a young surgeon of Albany, named Dr. Richard Schuckburg. "Yankee Doodle" has probably had more influence upon the course of public affairs than many more ambitious pieces of literature.

PRESIDENTIAL GOLD BRICK.
[Philadelphia Press.]

The first political bunko steerer that strikes Maj William McKinley with a proposition to sell him a Presidential Gold Brick will be handed over to the police. This is announced upon undisputable authority.

SCARCITY OF PENNIES.
[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

There are 780,000,000 one-cent pieces outstanding at the present time, but the number is being rapidly increased by the Philadelphia mint. For the last two months three presses have been constantly in operation for the exclusive coinage of one-cent pieces. The daily output has been 150,000 pieces. Since last August there has been an exceedingly heavy demand for one-cent pieces. Treasury officials in Washington attribute it to the growing custom in dry goods establishments and other business houses of marking down prices from round figures, which practice naturally requires a good supply of pennies for making change.

HOW MR. MORSE STARTED TO WEALTH.
[Hartford Post.]

Congressman Elijah Morse, of Massachusetts, better known as "Stove Polish" Morse, is the fadstidious statesman who wants to put a stop to the cigar smoking in the hall of the house of representatives. Mr Morse is probably the only man in congress who got rich through his fastidiousness. Years ago Mr. Morse started out from South Bend, Ind., selling stove polish on the road. His travels finally took him to Oshkosh, Wis. The future statesman's profit on his sales did not average more than $2 a day, and of course, he could'nt afford to stop at the best hotels. He registered his name at a little hotel and was told he would have to sleep with another guest. Mr. Morse did not like this, but there was no help for it, and he went to bed. After crawling under the coverlets he made an unpleasant discovery. His bedfellow had come in from the streets, where the mud was ankle deep and retired with his jag and his boots on. "That settles it," said Mr. Morse to himself. "I have tried bedbugs, fleas and cockroaches but to sleep with a man with his boots on is more than I can stand. I'm going to quit the road and go into manufacturing stove polish for other fellows to sell." He did so, grew rich and came to congress. All this good luck dates back to the man of Oshkosh in bed with his boots on. This story is true because Mr. Morse told it himself.

THE SHERMAN BOOK.
[N. Y. Sun.]

John Sherman writes a booklet.
And a thousand people rise
To slug him in the necklet,
And to smash him in the eyes.

John Sherman writes a booklet,
And a thousand people say
He does'nt know the guthlet,
When he meets it in the way.

John Sherman writes a booklet.
Which is bound to give light;
And he doesn't care a d——mlet;
For he knows when he is right.

PICKUPS

From the Many Newspapers That Come as Exchanges.

Personal Gossip of Interest to Many—What is Going on Among the Turf Followers—The Jewelers Art in Paragraphs.

Miss Agnes F. Watson of Pittsburg has been admitted to the bar after a rigid examination.

Dan Andrews of West Rockport, Me., cuts and totes out hop poles, just for fun, and he is 96 years old.

King Massala of Vivi, Kongo, died recently. He leaves a son, who is an office boy at one of the trading posts established by Stanley.

Dennis Scott, aged 107, died recently near Shieldsville, Minn. He had no gray hair, and less than a year ago rode horseback to and from town, ten miles.

Henrik Ibsen when he appears at public functions is fairly covered with stars, crosses, collars, pendants and other decorations of all kinds and from all sources.

M. Berthelot, the new French minister, has a fame entirely apart from his political efforts. In chemical knowledge he ranks among the first of his contemporaries.

The late Marquis of Waterford was, on account of his lameness, allowed to address the house of lords seated. He was, nevertheless, quite a forcible and convincing speaker.

The retiring lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph Renals, was not granted a vote of thanks by the common council. That body intimated that Sir Joseph had not been retiring enough.

W. Hasell Wilson, president of the Belvidiere railroads, a part of the Pennsylvania system, is probably the oldest railway president in the world in active service. He is 86 years old.

It is not generally known that the Prince of Wales is a member of the English bar. He was admitted some 20 years ago and is said to have passed a highly creditable examination.

The most interesting student in the University of Kansas is Martin Van Buren Stevens, who is 70 years old. He expects to be graduated in the spring, after which he will take up the profession of law.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society held a position in the patent office up to the outbreak of the war. Then she went to the front as a nurse and was appointed to the hospital service by General Benjamin F. Butler.

All through his wandering in Liverpool the African chief Khama has always ridden on the dickey of vehicles, and all attempts to get him inside the carriage have been unavailing, his answer always being the same—"I'm the king, and the king goes first."

TURF TOPICS.

Larabie, 2:12¾, will not, in all probability, be raced next season.

The racing season of 1895 in England has been the best in the history of the turf.

L. V. Harkness, Walnut Hill farm, Lexington, owns the dam and the full brother of Bumps, 2:09¼.

The dam of Requital, the Futurity winner of 1895, has a fine weanling colt by His Highness, the Futurity winner of 1891.

The reports regarding Budd Doble's future now include the rumors that he will train for the Russian royal stud, or for Lucky Baldwin, or for J. Malcolm Forbes.

Marcus Daly has lost by death his stallion Hyder Ali by imported Leamington—Lady Duke. Spokane, the Kentucky Derby winner, was the best horse he ever sired.

W. C. France has sold his Elmwood farm, near Lexington, to W. R. Hughes of that city for $24,000 and does not now own a horse or an acre in the blue grass country.

There is a boom being engineered for Nathan Straus' road horse, brother to Azote. Azote, when interviewed about the matter at Red Oak, said, "He isn't in it with me."

The fine mare Quiz, that Colonel Lawrence Kip exhibited at the New York horse show, and which won the blue ribbon in her class, has been sold to James Gordon Bennett.

The horse among the high steppers at the New York horse show which sold for the highest price was Dash, owned by Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, and he is a strictly trotting bred gelding.

Luzelle, 2:15½, is in foal to her full brother, Parole, 2:16. It would be a pity if the produce developed into a record breaker, for there could be no discussion as to which family was entitled to the credit.—Horseman.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The polar currents contain less salt than those of the equator.

China is soon to establish a foreign university at Tien-tsin, where mechanical and scientific instruction will be given by foreign professors.

The only woman called madam by the Arabians is the Virgin Mary. They refuse that mark of respect even to Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed.

It is said that a book on the Virgin written by Pope Leo XIII when he was Cardinal Pecci was placed on the Index Expurgatorius by Pius IX, and that it is there yet.

This is a great apple year. The American crop is estimated at 10,000,000 barrels, which beats the record by 2,000,000. Prices average $2 a barrel, which is about one-half last year's price.

New York butter dealers are complaining of dishonest farmers who soak their butter tubs in water. A spruce-wood tub holding 100 pounds of butter will absorb six pounds of water in a few hours, and the farmer gets the price of good butter for the moisture.

Receivers For a Big Company.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Seymour Van Santvoord and Danforth Ageer have been appointed receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine company of Hoosic Falls. They gave bond to the amount of $2,225,000

Moses Gunst Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—M. S. Gunst, better known all over the country as "Mose" Gunst, has been confirmed in his position as police commissioner by the supreme court.

WHAT CANTON PEOPLE SAY.

"Whenever I trade horses, or even buy a horse, I expect to get the worst of it. If I don't lose over $50 on the deal, I am generally satisfied. I remember some years ago I bought a horse, and he was warranted to be sound. A few days afterwards, I discovered the animal was blind, in one eye, and went to the man from whom I had purchased. He was innocent of the defect, and we finally settled the matter by his paying me $20 when I should have had $50."—Sheriff Hiram Doll.

"I think it was very small of George D Saxton to commence proceedings to restrain Mrs. Annie E. George from visiting his block."—James Sterling.

"The commercial travelers had a great banquet, and one that reflected much credit upon the organization We had a jolly time, I tell you."—A. B. Correll.

"I have no use for the work-house bloodhounds. If it had not been for the dogs trailing the Harris boys, they would have been acquitted. There was no direct evidence against them, but the testimony of the dogs was too strong, and could not be overcome."—Ralph S Ambler.

"A man who runs a restaurant must know just what a customer desires. Some want their meat rare, and others well done. While one man likes lean meat, and another fat, it is always easy to please the public, when you know the wants of the party you are waiting on."—Charles Udick.

"A man has to go away from home to get the news. I never heard of the strange condition of the young woman in Massillon until I reached Canton, and then several people asked me about the case."—Otto E. Young.

"The appointment of janitor seems to have given pretty good satisfaction, as I have heard very little kicking. Of course the selection was a compromise."—John R. Poyser.

"I have made many stage falls, and never injured myself, until the benefit entertainment last week. I am much surprised that I was hurt in such a manner."—Joseph Dannemiller.

"You have no idea of the trouble I have in finding homes for neglected children. After a time the mother usually puts in an appearance at the residence of the parties who have adopted the child, and trouble results. In many cases they decline to keep the baby, and I am obliged to find a new home. In the future I shall endeavor not to let the parents know who has taken their child, and this will save much annoyance."—Charles R. Frazer.

"Scores of mothers err seriously in preparing their little ones for out doors. They bundle the little children up and keep them standing in the house while they dress, instead of reversing the form and dressing the children last. The result is, the child is overheated before leaving the house, and if the day is extremely cold, chills suddenly. It is best if in preparing them for cold weather their wraps are left in a cold room until ready for departure. By this method the child is better able to battle against the weather, in the temperature being increased by exercise and not reduced. Such consideration as this may save the little one a severe cold, if not pneumonia."—Dr. A. B. Walker.

"The 'Dexter' will soon be on the market. We wish to have it perfect in every detail before one is sold."—E. J. Myers.

"There were many amusing circumstances connected with the recent meeting of the State Auditors' Association at Columbus, but none more so than my being considered a republican official, by those who were all jubilating over their recent victory. I was button-holed as vigorously as any of them for my influence principally for Sleeper. I asked 'Why Sleeper?' 'We can use him' was the vigorous response. Then I was given such exhaustive reviews of the situation, and the intentions as to plainly show why they wanted a man who could be used."—Auditor Louis A. Leichot.

"In many cities of Canton's size, the deaths per year reach on an average of 500. In Canton the average is about 350 a year."—J. F. Shaffer.

"There are on an average of thirty deaths a month in Canton and there are six of us undertakers in the city."—H. D. McCrea.

"Some people think the reduction they are to have on gas by paying before the 10th of the month is 20 cents on the dollar. This is wrong. It is 20 cents on the thousand cubic feet There were some complaints on gas bills being higher in November than in October but this is to be expected as the days are shorter and the nights longer in November than in October. Every person who has a gas meter in his house can readily keep count of the gas he consumes during each month if he wishes. If he does not know how to figure by the meter we will take pleasure in giving instructions in this direction."—L. W. Wells.

"I am going to exhibit about twenty-five birds at the Alliance Poultry show during holiday week."—Attorney James Sterling.

"Rev. J. Harrison Jones, of Mt. Union preached a funeral sermon in Magnolia one day last week, and at the conclusion sang a hymn. The old gentleman is 90 years old."—C. S. Rockhill.

"The iron watering trough placed on the New Berlin road at the infirmary the past summer by the county commissioners is greatly appreciated by people living up that way."—Dr. W. H. Miller.

"The snow reminded me of the winters during the war."—Charles Thurston.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

BY THE WAY.

A MOUNTAIN VIEW.

The oxen climb the steep road patiently,
And make pause at the summit, panting slow,
Their dull eyes drooped. The teamster, whistling low,
Feels the cool breeze that sings in minor key,
And stirs the pines that darkly, gravely rise,
And moss flecked silvern birches—bares his head,
And in his brief rest turns his searching eyes
Where, far below, the grassy pastures spread.

And wheatfields—little distant checks of green
And yellow, where a creek gleams here and there,
And homesteads dot the valley everywhere,
With dusty roads wound crookedly between,
And circling peaks stand high and hazy blue,
As though the throbbing life of man were not.
The brawny teamster scans the boundless view
And smiles and rests his eyes on one meek spot.

A far, faint glimpse, but his warm love makes plain
The little weather beaten house, the shed,
The row of beehives, faded blue and red,
The garden, thriving from the morning's rain;
The pinks that edge the tanbark walk, and pour
Their sweetness out; the white phlox freshly blown;
The little child that toddles round the door—
This do his fond eyes see, and this alone.
—Emma A. Opper in Youth's Companion.

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Miss Blanche Brenneman, the rising young elocutionist in whom Cantonians all feel a great interest, in her steady strides toward advancement, has returned from winning eonlums almost sufficient to set her pretty little head spinning

She was the bright particular star in the G. A. R. entertainment at Waynesborough, Pa. The vast a dience was delighted with her superb rendition and on the day following the local paper vied in a good natured and laudable rivalry to outdo each other in praise of the charming little lady. One of them says of her: "In the delineation of character, in the conception and interpretation of a subject, in grace of gesture and movement, in the control of the emotions, those hidden founts of an audience, this little lady of the West, who was the central figure of the entertainment Monday night, is the peer if not the superior of any, male or female, who ever trod the boards of the Academy of Music."

This is all merited. So perfectly has Miss Brenneman joined art and study to great natural qualifications, and ability, that the art in concealed and nature only appears. This is the perfection of art. Wit, humor, pathos, and tragedy fall from her lips, flash from her eye and steal from her graceful movements until unconsciously, the audience weeps or smiles, as she wills.

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The response in a financial way to "Hospital Day' in the churches last Sunday, was gratifying to the projectors, although the sum total of contributions is but a drop in the bucket of expenditures. The people can hardly be criticised for not responding as liberally as the managers desired. It is an old story, the cry for funds, although a necessary one. That is one of the many reasons why the removal of the guardianship over Mrs. Kate B. Aultman will prove a public benefit. Mrs. Aultman is determined to endow Aultman hospital, leaving a fit local monument to the philanthropic impulse and deeds of her late lamented husband.

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The streets, several days the past week, were dry and dusty, and the wind which at times prevailed made life miserable for pedestrians. The dust was taken up in great clouds and sent flying through the streets with a force and in such abundance that small particles cut with a stinging sensation, to say nothing of the other personal discomforts. A street sweeper or a sprinkling cart wouldn't go wrong even if it is winter time Dust is dust, and is just as unhealthy and uncleanly in dry winter as in dry summer.

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Alliance's new daily paper, the "Post," has for its editor, Mr. Phelps, formerly of the "Review." It is fair to presume that the Post is in opposition to the Review For many years Mr. Phelps worked hard and faithfully for the Review, and gave it a good substantial standing. Now that he is at the head of an opposition paper, he does not know exactly what to say of the Review, so he has decided to call it his "dear contemporary." The Post does not get up as neatly as it might. The head-lines are too clumsy and black.

To a man up a tree it looks as if Alliance had more than enough papers, considering its population. The support of a newspaper comes from the merchants and if they have to support three papers instead of two, they will find their advertising bills increased without reaching any more people. Mr. Phleps is a clever gentleman and a good newspaper man, but he might have chosen a field that would have been more profitable to him. A newspaper is a queer institution; the people do not take it because this man or that man owns it or edits it; the people care very little who write for the paper, or how the news is obtained. All they are interested in is the finished product and they look upon this for what it is worth. Mr. Phelps cannot hope to run the Review into the ground. An old established paper that half maintains its news columns can never be harmed by new comers, no matter what their worth or the money back of them. This has been tried time and again, and the result is the same—the old paper holds the fort.

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1492—Columbus landed at Santo Domingo.

1814—The famous Hartford convention met at Hartford. From the outset the war between the United States and Great Britain, begun in 1812, was unpopular in New England. The people there regarded it unnecessary, impolitic and a partisan matter. Immense suffering was visited upon them through the destruction of their commerce and fisheries by British ships of war. A meeting was called at Hartford "to devise means of security and defense." The convention sat for 20 days with closed doors. It caused great alarm in Washington and was denounced by the administrationists as treasonable. A regiment of troops was sent to Hartford to repress any outbreak, but the commandant reported to congress that there would be no treasonable action. The convention issued a moderate and patriotic manifesto. The treaty of Ghent put an end to the agitation.

GEN. GIBSON.

1873—Agassiz, the celebrated American naturalist, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1807.

1890—Sitting Bull, the notorious Sioux who claimed to have directed the Custer massacre, killed while resisting the Indian police in South Dakota.

1892—Randall Lee Gibson, ex-Confederate general of note and United States senator for Louisiana, died at Hot Springs, Ark.; born 1832.

OLD PEOPLE.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative.

It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion Old people find it just exactly what they need Price fifty cents per bottle at Durbin, Wright & Co's. drug store.

Wm. R. Zollinger
....& CO....

The Handkerchief Carnival...

Switzerland, Ireland and Japan contributed to this great handk'rchief show. You might pay from five cents up to several dollars, but that's not to the point. We offer several hundred dozen handkerchiefs at the very low prices that follow. We are willing that you should go everywhere else and try to better them, and then come here. Your better judgment will do the rest.

SUCH AS THESE WILL CONVINCE YOU:

For... Women.

Plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial, 16c; $1.80 dozen,

Scores of sorts Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c, that even here have always been 25c. Those Belfast makers are anxious for our big orders.

All Linen, convent embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c; $1.80 dozen.

50 dozen Initial Handkerchiefs, sheer all cotton, 5c piece.

Linen Cambric, embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, equal to the 50c quality last season, now 25c.

A beautiful line of hand-embroidered, all linen, Initial Hdkfs, fine, at 25c.

50 styles very sheer and fine embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, 25 cents. See those sold at other stores for 40 and 50c and make your comparisons.

A Japanese Silk Imported lost big money on Silk Handkerchiefs. We were fortunate and secured some of the stock. Result; an extra size hemstitched Silk Handkerchief at 25c.

A very fine, 22 inch, Initial Silk Handkerchief, 50c.

Initials at 75c and $1.00, extra size and weight.

For Men.

Plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good quality of linen, $1 50 a dozen.

All lined colored bordered Handkerchiefs, at 19c; $1.90 a dozen.

All Linen white hemstitched, hand-embroidered, Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c; the 35c kind.

A special lot of very fine 75c hemstitched, all linen handkerchiefs at 50c.

A 10 dozen lot of Hemstitched Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs, 94c.

GOOD FOR $1.00

Bring this with you.

400 Coats and Capes

Is our stock on hand. All new; this season's make. Too many for us. Over one-half of them are SAMPLE garments, bought from the manufacturer at one-half price. We must get the money out of them quick. What so good for a Xmas present? We start a

HOLIDAY SALE

On the entire line, and offer every Ladier', Misses' and Child's Wrap

AT ABSOLUTE COST

From now until Xmas. This means on one-half the stock

One-Third Less than Actual Cost of Making!

The Cloths are in Covert, Beaver, Boucle and Astrakhans, latest shapes and made by the best tailors.

Prices $2.50 to $60.00.

FUR CAPES

In Astrakhan, Coney, Electric Seal, Wool Seal, Persian Lamb, Marten, etc., etc.

To make the sale more interesting to buyers, on presentation of this adv. we will allow a rebate of $1.00 on every cloak purchase.

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