

Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1818.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

New Series—Vol. 25. No. 7

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

1884-5—Belmont County, Ohio.

24 Saturday of Feb at St. Clairsville.
21 Saturday of Feb at Bridgeport.
18 Saturday of Feb at Hiramsville.
15 Saturday of Mar at Harrisonville.
12 Saturday of Mar at Rouseville.
9 Saturday of Mar at Newburg.
6 Saturday of Apr at New Hope.
3 Saturday of Apr at Newellsville.
30 Saturday of Apr at Middleburg.
27 Saturday of Apr at Smithsville.
24 Saturday of Apr at Harpersburg.
21 Saturday of Apr at New Hope.
18 Saturday of Apr at Newellsville.
15 Saturday of Apr at Middleburg.
12 Saturday of Apr at Smithsville.
9 Saturday of Apr at Harpersburg.
6 Saturday of Apr at New Hope.
3 Saturday of Apr at Newellsville.
30 Saturday of Apr at Middleburg.
27 Saturday of Apr at Smithsville.
24 Saturday of Apr at Harpersburg.
21 Saturday of Apr at New Hope.
18 Saturday of Apr at Newellsville.
15 Saturday of Apr at Middleburg.
12 Saturday of Apr at Smithsville.

Examinations begin at 8 o'clock a. m.

Candidates will be notified by mail.

Belmont Chronicle

W. A. HUNT,
Editor and Proprietor.

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If not paid within the year 25 per cent will be added for each year it remains unpaid.

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Belmont County Official Directory.

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Probate Judge—Thomas Cochran.
Clerk of Court—Wm. B. Cash.
Sheriff—Leroy O. Sedick.
Auditor—R. R. Barrett.
Treasurer—Edward L. Feeley.
Prosecuting Attorney—N. K. Kennon.
Recorder—W. S. Hobbs.
Commissioners—Owen Mohan, Morris Cope, Wm. J. Berry.
Surveyor—John H. Mitchell.
Recorder—P. O. Criswell.
Infirmary Directors—Joseph Bailey, James B. Ritchey, John Hildebrandt.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. A. Alexander, pastor. Public worship every Sabbath morning, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock a. m. Young men's prayer meeting, Tuesday 7 p. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p. m. Singers welcome to all services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Haskell, pastor. Sabbath preaching, 11 a. m.; 7 p. m. Sabbath School, 10 a. m. Young men's meeting, Friday 7 p. m. Young women's meeting, Saturday 7 p. m. Singers are cordially invited to all our services.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Thomas High, pastor. Sabbath School, 10 a. m. Public worship, 11 a. m. Weekly prayer meeting, Friday 8 p. m. Monthly prayer meeting, last Saturday of each month, 7 p. m. Woman's Missionary Society, last Saturday of each month, 1 p. m. District prayer meetings: First Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays and Saturdays each month, 8 p. m. Young women's prayer meeting, second Saturday of each month at the Parsonage, 1 p. m.

Masonic Directory.

BELOW LODGE, No. 16, F. & A. M. Meets every Wednesday night, on or before full moon.

ROBT. M. EATON, W. M.
Jesse B. Meyer, Sec'y.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons. Stated convocations, first Friday of each month.

J. B. MEYER, H. P.
V. L. HARTSHORN, Sec'y.

BELOW LODGE, No. 54, R. & S. M. Meets second Tuesday of each month.

F. D. BAILEY, T. L. M.
J. B. MEYER, Sec'y.

H. P. COMMANDERY, No. 26, K. T. Stated convocations, last Tuesday of each month.

J. B. RYAN, E. C.
J. B. MEYER, Sec'y.

St. Clairsville Professional Cards.

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Office—opposite Gazette Office,
125-ly ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

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JOHN T. DAVIS,
will be found in the store of
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Will do a general business in repairs.
Watches, Clocks and Jewels. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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114-ly

SUNSET COX has his new book in the hands of the publishers. It is entitled "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," and covers the ground from the rise of the Republican party to the present.

DYNAMITE has been found useful in a number of instances. A few nights ago a colored chicken thief near Martinsburg, W. Va., was nearly blown to pieces while working a raid on a roost. Chicken fanciers may take heart now that a better guard than a bulldog is found.

ELIAS WEAVER, an old man of seventy-five years, has just been arrested at Petersburg, W. Va., for a murder that he committed in 1851. When he found that he was in the mill he broke down and confessed to six other murders and to burning a number of buildings. It is thought that through his confession an organized band of murderers will be apprehended and many mysteries of years standing be solved.

The first fruits of Democratic victory are cropping out in the Senate debates. "No man," says Senator Lamar, "shall in my presence call Jefferson Davis a traitor or without my responding with an emphatic denial." A similar Democratic will be wanting to elect a Davis monument soon, and judging from the temper displayed in the Senate, the first step of a Congress Democratic in both branches would be to relieve his political disabilities. —N. Y. Tribune.

GENERAL MILES is of the opinion that the best solution of the Indian problem is to grant the lands to the Indians in severalty, under a patent by which they will be protected, and compelling them to remain in occupation thereof for a specified time at least. They should be fully instructed in their right to the land, and how to cultivate and make it profitable. He believes that when they come to appreciate the actual value of the lands, and are made amenable to the laws of the United States, they will not only be peaceable, but useful citizens, and will give no further trouble. If they are made to understand that if they abandon the lands especially set apart for them, it would work a forfeiture of title, it is possible they have enough self-interest in their nature to remain upon and take care of them.

GENERAL JOHN W. PHELPS was found dead in bed at Guilford, Va. on Monday morning of last week. General Phelps was born in Guilford, May, 1818. After leaving West Point he was brevetted Second Lieutenant. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was promoted to a captain for gallantry in the latter which he declined. He entered the war of the rebellion in 1861 as Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteers, and was soon after brevetted Brigadier General. Later he was with General Butler in the Department of the Gulf, and finally, while stationed at Ship Island, he issued his famous emancipation proclamation to the negroes, for which he was proclaimed an outlaw by the Confederate Government. His proclamation also was unfavorably received by the War Department, which led to his resignation. He was the anti-Masonic candidate for President in 1880, with Pomeroy as vice President. He has been for a long time contributor to the Century and other magazines and newspapers.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

"Democrats don't intend to begin saying 'turkey' to Union soldiers at this late day," paragraphs the Indianapolis Journal. "The Boys in Blue must go."

If Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Bayard should happen to be opposing candidates for the Presidency in 1889, the New York Tribune asks, where would the Irish vote go?

It is altogether probable, observes the Cleveland Leader, that before Grover has been in the White House two years he will be tired of the whole business, and his party will be tired of him.

In the opinion of the New York Mail and Express, the naval problem is one of the most important now before the nation, and the ignorance concerning the real needs of our navy is such that its proper solution will be remarkable luck.

The Courier Northern sarcastically remarks that the Northern politicians are willing enough to court the votes of the Southern negro by manifesting an interest in their advancement—provided that advancement be made in the South.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat wonders whether "Jeff Davis, away down in the solitude of Beaufort, is not keeping his ears to the telegraph poles to hear the click of an invitation to Albany?"

Morrison, of "horizontal reduction" fame, is the Democratic nominee for Senator in Illinois. His efforts to bring the country nearer to free trade didn't hurt him in his party's estimation it seems.

Mr. Cleveland is likened unto one of the mediums by the Philadelphia Record, when he insists on doing the Cabinet trick in the dark.

No class of men, says the Philadelphia Times, would be injured so much in the end by the applications of the doctrines of Moot and Ross as the laboring class.

Among all the assertions, small and great, sweepingly made, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who have discussed the recent dynamite explosion not one has to the height of the occasion.

If Mr. Cleveland would like to have some good, hard, emphatic chunks of political wisdom embracing every variety of administration policy, the New York Tribune suggests that he leave the Hon. Col. Henry Waterson, of Louisville, to call and see him.

6½ Acre Farm for Sale.

Situated one mile south of Loydsville a comfortable house of 7 rooms, good cellar, barn, wagon shed and all necessary buildings. Good land, well watered; plenty of fruit of all kinds; about 12 acres of good timber; close to school and church. Terms easy. Call on or address, W. S. HAYTHORNE, 114-ly

LOYD'S NEGLIGENCE

Causes the Whole Trouble Concerning General Robinson's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Ohio men here are disposed to blame Governor Hoadly for the unpleasant predicament into which his negligence has placed them in regard to the resignation of General Robinson as a member of Congress. Though the resignation was filed in his office in the proper manner, he made no proclamation of the fact, nor did he call a special election to fill the vacancy he knew had been created in Ohio's representation. General Robinson did what was required of him in tendering his resignation, and before leaving Washington gave Speaker Carlisle verbal notice of his intention to do so, but not feeling it incumbent upon himself, to make an official proclamation of the fact, in the absence of any communication from the Governor of Ohio about the matter, Speaker Carlisle ordered General Robinson's name to be retained on the roll of the House. It was to determine the real status of the case, and also to lay bare the negligence of Governor Hoadly, that the resolution was introduced to ascertain the official status of General Robinson touching the membership of the House. His name being still borne upon the roll, it would effect questions calling for a quorum, which, under the rules, must be a majority of the whole membership. Respecting the charge that Dave Paige had in his pocket at the time he introduced the resolution a certified copy of Robinson's resignation, it is now said that Governor Hoadly ordered his executive clerk to transmit to Paige a copy of the resignation, but the young man, whether through incompetency or a desire to aid in making a little capital for his party by willfully violating the orders of the Governor, only sent a copy of Robinson's bond as Secretary of State and this was what Paige had in his pocket when he introduced his resolution. However, certified copies of General Robinson's resignation, as well as other documents bearing upon the case, have been received, and will be presented at the proper time. It is said among the Democrats in the House that the resolution will not be introduced through any personal ill will toward General Robinson, who is highly regarded by them, but they feel that Governor Hoadly has been derelict, and his negligence is the cause of the whole trouble.

GENERAL'S GRANT AND McCOOK.

The Old Commander's Account of the Sibleigh Battle Misunderstood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—General Grant in an interview to day, said he had again been misunderstood in regard to his recent article on the battle of Sibleigh. General Grant said: "No reflection was intended on the personal courage or zeal of General A. McD. McCook, or the fighting qualities of his division. On the contrary I expressly stated his division marched from twelve miles east of Savannah and had been up all night getting from Savannah to the battlefield, and as a matter of fact they had been in a heavy storm of rain during the night march. McCook's division did as good service perhaps, as any division on the field on Monday, the 7th, and on one occasion during that day the opportunity fell to it to do service which received special commendation in the official reports of General Sherman and two other general officers of the Army of the Tennessee. The only thing I can see in my article that can be construed as reflecting upon McCook, although it was not so intended by me, is the statement that the request not to be sent in pursuit did not come from the commander. What McCook said was correct, his amen should not have been sent in pursuit, and I acted on his advice and did not send them. The article shows this."

Wisdom of the Classics.

Cicero: To live long it is necessary to live slowly.

Emerson: The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Diarric: It is much easier to be critical than correct.

Confucius: To die well one must first learn to live well.

Ruskin: Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

Longfellow: In this world a man must either be a snail or hammer.

Ovid: Take a rest; a field that has rested gives a bountiful crop.

Seneca: The plant which is often transplanted does not prosper.

Franklin: An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

Flavel: Step aside a little often to talk with God and thine own heart.

Lowell: No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.

Seneca: Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones.

Wordsworth: Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we sleep than when we stir.

Herbert: He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man has need to be forgiven.

Quarles: Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is, like the sword in the scabbard, thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in St. Clairsville. Large house and desirable premises. Apply to A. H. and W. Mitchell, St. Clairsville, or William Lee Sr., at Barnesville, O. 114-ly

Against the Soldiers.

When a pension bill is under consideration in Congress the Democrats fairly slip over with love for the brave defenders of the country, but when it is proposed to keep men in office who fought and bled in defense of the Union their affection cooies out at the ends of their fingers and toes. If they can bamboozle the Union soldier into voting the Democratic ticket they are ready to fall down and worship him, but if the same Union soldier wishes to retain an office conferred upon him by a Republican administration they are up in arms at once and ready to kick him out. Early in the present session Representative J. D. Taylor, of this State, introduced a bill prohibiting the removal of any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor, or widow, or dependent relative of any deceased Union soldier, sailor, or marine, from any office in the civil service of the United States, except for specified causes. This bill was eminently proper as well as just. It was referred to the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, a majority of the members being Democrats. That particular committee is not overburdened with work, and yet it has taken nearly two months for the Democratic majority to get in their report. It has come at last, and as a matter of course, is against the bill. It is a mean document, to say the least of it, and the arguments used to screen Democratic hatred toward the persons mentioned in the bill would fairly disgrace a schoolboy. It is needless to refer to the report any further than to say that a single passage of it would make a horse laugh if read in its bearing. It says: "Public office must be regarded as a trust and not as a mere reward for past services, however meritorious, and present usefulness should be the test in the incumbent." What miserable hypocrisy is this? Who should be rewarded, all things else being equal, but those who have periled life and limb in defense of the Union and its laws. Out upon the miserable spoils-hunters of Democracy! They pretend that past services must not weigh in the conferment of office and yet they propose to kick out worthy Union soldiers and the widows of such to make room for the party workers of the Democratic party and not to the country's credit. They will make the passport to office under the Cleveland administration, and the places to be made vacant by the soldiers and widows of the war are to be filled by old-time Copperheads and secessionists.—Cleveland Leader.

ROADLY'S NEGLIGENCE

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WHAT IS ZERO?

A Scientific Explanation of Recent Experience.

Perhaps not one in a hundred can tell off hand why a point 32 degrees below freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer is called zero. For that matter, nobody knows. The Fahrenheit scale was introduced in 1720. Like other thermometric scales it has two fixed points, the freezing point of water rather than the melting point of ice, and the boiling point of water. The Centigrade and Reaumur scales set the freezing point zero, and measure therefrom in both directions. This is a very natural arrangement. Fahrenheit kept the principle on which he graduated his thermometer a secret, and no one has ever discovered it. It is supposed, however, that he considered his zero —32 degrees below freezing—the point of absolute cold or absence of all heat, either because, being about the temperature of melting salt and snow, it was the greatest degree of cold he could produce artificially, or because it was the lowest natural temperature of which he could find any record. The ground on which Fahrenheit put 180 degrees between the freezing and boiling points are likewise unknown.

A VALENTINE.

Your gram'ma, in her youth was quite as blithe a little maid as you. And though her hair is snowy white, Her eyes still have the maiden blue, And on her cheeks, as fair as thine, Methinks a gleeful blush would glow If you recalled the valentine She got, ah! many years ago.

A valentia youth loved gram'ma then, And wooed her in that wild lang'age; And first he told her secret when He sent the maid that valentine. No perfume page or sheet of gold Was that first hint of love he sent, But with the secret gram'ma told—"I love you"—gram'ma was content.