

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Family Newspaper—Dedicated to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

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Nineteen squares, one year..... 29.00
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Twenty squares, six months..... 27.50
Twenty squares, nine months..... 29.00
Twenty squares, one year..... 30.00

Business Cards.

DAILEY'S

CITY HOTEL.

(Formerly Spruce House.)

WHEELING, W. VA.

The nearest First Class Hotel to Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings.

JOHN DAILEY, Prop'r.

AMERICAN HOUSE

(Arch street, near Depot.)

BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

A. R. SHARP, Proprietor.

HAVING recently purchased and taken charge of this very popular and comfortable Hotel, situated throughout the town, and in the traveling public that I am prepared to receive guests and furnish such comfort as will be gratifying to the most fastidious. This House will be found the most convenient for all persons arriving and departing on the cars.

Good food readily obtained. Hack and horse hire for every morning for Woodfield and other points.

THE UNION HOUSE.

(Lefebvre, Monroe County, Ohio.)

JOHN SEABOARD, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been recently refitted and is now in first rate order. The table is supplied with the best, and the traveler will find his lodging superior to most country hotels. This is the star.

THE STAR HOTEL.

(On the corner of Main Cross St.)

Henry Munsterman, Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly renovated and repaired. Having superior facilities, everything will be done to make the guests comfortable.

The table is always supplied with the best market affords. Good rooms and clean beds for travelers and regular guests.

Good stables are attached to the House. Every effort will be made for the comfort of the patrons. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year.

UNION HOUSE.

(Southwest of Public Square.)

AMON DORE, Proprietor.

HAVING recently taken charge of this House, the Proprietor has refitted and refurnished it throughout in a manner calculated to make it one of the most desirable stopping places in this part of the State.

Guests will find the best accommodations at this House, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable.

The stables are commodious, and the traveler's horse receives the best attention.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

(Main Street, Barnesville, Ohio.)

E. E. FRASER, Proprietor.

UNION HOUSE, Proprietor.

WHO PAY THE DUTIES?

Something for the People to Read.

When the advocates of protection are engaged in an attempt to procure a heavy duty upon any given article, they are accustomed to affirm that the consumer will not pay the tax, but that in some way which they can never explain the foreign producer is compelled to pay it.

For instance, it is now constantly alleged that, because many kinds of woollen cloths are cheaper than they used to be before the present excessive duties were imposed, therefore the present consumers of cloth are not forced to pay any portion of such duties.

But we now have a witness whose evidence will not be gained, viz: the Secretary of the so-called National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a gentleman to whose persistent efforts in the lobby and elsewhere, the country chiefly owes the existing tariff upon wool and woollens.

In the Bulletin of the Wool Manufacturers' Association, Vol. II, No. 2, may be found the following letter:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS,
11 Pemberton Square,
Boston, Feb. 21, 1870.

Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, House of Representatives, Washington.

After a reference to a certain tabular statement of the duties on woollen cloths, the Secretary says:

It will be obvious to you, that, in the paper referred to, the duty per cent, is alleged to be paid on the goods specified in the 'Tabular Statement.'—'Woolen Coatings.' The gold coat, per yard, weighing one pound, is stated to be 60 cents; and the duty 118 per cent. The specific duty upon this article is 50 cents; and the ad valorem duty is 35 per cent, is 21 cents. Now, that specific duty of 50 cents was intended simply to reimburse the American manufacturer for the duty which he pays on account of the wool and other imported materials, which amounts to more than 50 cents, as appears by the accompanying paper, entitled 'An Exposition of the Principles Forming the Basis of the Present Tariff on Manufactures of Wool.' All the protection which the manufacturer receives is included in the 21 cents, the amount of the ad valorem duty at 35 per cent.

A specific duty of 50 cents is placed upon all woollen cloths, without reference to their cost. Why is this done? Simply to exclude shoddy goods. By the present tariff, shoddy, formerly admitted at a duty of three cents, is practically excluded by a duty of 12 cents per pound.

It was intended to exclude both shoddy and shoddy goods, as composed of shoddy and almost worthless goods. In fact they are not imported; for the tariff has had the effect intended of excluding them. There is probably no feature in the whole bill more beneficial to the American consumer; for these goods being excluded, cloths supplied with sound American cloths. Without the present restrictions, this country would be inundated with shoddy goods, thirty three and three quarters thousand tons of shoddy having been worked up into so called woollen goods in England & 1866.

Woolen blankets, according to the 'Tabular Statement,' pay the enormous duty of from 200 to 300 per cent. The gold coat, stated for these blankets shows conclusively that they are composed of shoddy hair, cotton waste, or jute; for the wool alone could not be afforded at the prices given. The blankets referred to are of kinds which, in fact, are not imported, and which were intentionally shut out, that consumers might have goods of sound wool. It may be remarked that the wool growers were equally strenuous with the manufacturers in urging the exclusion of these shoddy goods.

The same is true of woollen hosiery, which is alleged to pay the enormous duty of 132 per cent. Woollen hosiery, or that purporting to be woollen, costing but \$1.80 per dozen, is composed of a similar worthless material. It will be found that the cases of the apparently excessive duties given apply wholly to shoddy and shoddy goods, not actually imported, and whose exclusion is a benefit to the country. The only exception is hosiery, upon which an exceptionally high duty was placed, to prevent American ships from sailing under British colors.

The instances given show conclusively that the 'Tabular Statement' referred to was prepared for the purpose of misleading. No such rates are, in fact, paid by consumers as the enormous duties given in the 'Tabular Statement,' and being excluded for the public benefit.

In all the cases cited in the 'Tabular Statement,' the duties stated are computed actually of specific and ad valorem duties. The specific duties, as before intimated, being imposed to reimburse the manufacturers for the duty paid on imported materials, are of no benefit to him; his only protection being included in the nearly uniform ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. It is shown in the accompanying 'Exposition of the Principles of the Present Tariff on Manufactures of Wool,' p. 7, that the reimbursement of the duties paid on account of the imported materials, and that the net protection realized does not actually exceed 25 per cent.

By the 'Tabular Statement,' it would appear that the broadcloth manufacturer has a protection of 81 per cent on goods costing \$1.80 per yard, and weighing 14 pounds. Instead of that he has a protection not exceeding, or 35 cents per yard, while the specific duty of 12 cents is not quite the equivalent, though intended to be of the wool and other imported material used in his manufacture. The duties on other descriptions of carpets are adjusted on the same principle.

For a further explanation of the principles of the existing tariff on manufactures of wool, permit me to call your attention again to the accompanying 'Exposition.' I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN L. HARRIS, Sec.

Now, we ask Mr. HARRIS this question: If the woolen manufacturer needs that specific duty of 50 cents per pound to reimburse him for the 'duty which he pays on account of the wool and other imported materials,' why does not the consumer of the cloth also pay both the 50 cents per pound and the additional duty of 35 per cent imposed for the protection of the manufacturer? How shall the consumer of the cloth be 'reimbursed' for the entire tax of 118 per cent? Has he not as good a claim to 'reimbursement' as the manufacturer?

It appears not. In the very next paragraph the Secretary avers distinctly that in place of protecting the consumers it was the intention of the framers of this act to deprive them of these goods. 'It was intended to exclude both shoddy and shoddy goods.' 'These goods being excluded he is supplied with sound American cloths.'

By the act the Secretary affirms that all shoddy goods are bad, and that all American goods are sound. An assumption which every manufacturer and every dealer knows to be without foundation in fact.

Cheap cloth, fit to do most excellent service, and very durable, can be and is made both in England and in this country, from shoddy; that is to say from old woollen cloth torn into fiber, spun and woven a second time.

On the other hand shoddy is most extensively used in the United States, for making articles which will do good service for the money, as well as for making unsound cloths which have a good appearance but are as worthless as any of the foreign goods of which the Secretary and his coadjutors benevolently deprive us.

There are shoddy manufacturers among the men who framed the wool and woollen tariff and who belong to the Wool Manufacturers' Association, while many of the skillful and honest manufacturers, led by EDWARD HARRIS, have protested against Mr. HARRIS' acts, and denounced the tariff which he has inflicted upon them.

In every paragraph of this singular letter it is either affirmed that the consumer pays the duty or that the intention of the framers of the law has been to inflict privation upon the pretense of protection.

'No such rates are paid by consumers. * * * the goods not being imported but being excluded for the public benefit.' This is the pretense; the true reading should be: 'Foreign shoddy is excluded in order that American shoddy may be sold at a high price.'

We thank the Secretary for his frank avowal that the consumer pays all taxes except those which are fixed at so high a rate as to deprive him of the power of purchasing the taxed article. This avowal will go far toward depriving the Wool Association of the power of doing any further mischief.

The Democratic victory in Western Virginia has been followed by a very remarkable circumstance. A Republican newspaper, insignificant in comparison with the question whether the business principles, or on principles which would bring any business man to bankruptcy in a twelvemonth. This question of reforming the manner of appointments and the tenure of office in the civil service is really nothing less than the question whether the people shall be ruled or ruled—ruled by a party manager and political trickster. The laying of assessments on office holders, enforced by threats of dismissal from office is nothing else than compelling men to purchase their offices with bribes. While we regret the circumstance which induced you to resign your office, we are confident that the result with which you are thus honorably identified will prevail, and that the honest and patriotic people will soon take this question out of the hands of political managers, and save the country by demanding a thorough reform of the civil service.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and friend,

THEO. D. WOOLEY, Edwin Harwood, Leonard Bacon, Josiah Cox, Alex. C. Twining, A. Von Steinwald, George E. Day, James D. Dana, Thos. A. Thacker, Noah Porter, R. S. Fallows, A. L. Train, W. A. Norton, James Hadley, C. S. Lyman, Timothy Dwight, W. F. Howland, George F. Fisher, J. T. Gardner, W. W. Boardman, Daniel C. Glavin, H. B. Harrison, Ezra C. Reed, Henry T. Black, George J. Brush, Wm. D. Whitney, Eli Whitney, S. D. Pardee, Lewis R. Packard, H. A. Newton, John C. Hollister, B. Sullivan, Francis Bacon, Wm. H. Brewer, Morris T. Van Name, Geo. W. Adams, Ed. W. Black, Henry Farin, A. C. Verrill, J. W. Ferry, H. W. Day.

When is a battery like a kiss?—When it enlightens on truth.

THE LATEST WONDER.

Two Eyes Souls in a Single Living Body.

Two Individual Human Bodies Mysteriously Separate, Yet Shut Up in One Life.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CARROLLTON, OHIO, November 2.—Any doubt that may have possessed me regarding the double-headed child reported to have been born, three weeks ago, in Morrow County, began to lose ground and disappear, mist-like, in the light of evidence which came to me at once.

Nature, there in fact, has produced a double-headed child, and the individual heads and brains of the two children have been separated, yet shut up in one life.

It is not a double-headed child. There are two children here, two persons, two souls, living from some accidental or extraordinary economy of Nature, one body. The two faces are so nearly alike that, but for the fact that one child has been a little sillier and is somewhat thinned temporarily, even the mother can not distinguish between them. But that their lives are distinct is shown by their sleeping and sleeping separately, by the apparent sensitiveness to pain of one while the other is at ease and comfortable—in every way that lives are shown to be individual and distinct, except by the wondrous bond of flesh under which, apparently in perfect health, they live, move and have their being now, and, according to reasonable belief, may continue to do so indefinitely.

SECRETARY COX VINDICATED.

Grant's Attack on the Civil Service.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

The following is the letter which has been presented to ex-Secretary Cox by the gentleman to whom meeting we referred yesterday. It speaks for itself, and its sentiments will, we believe, meet a hearty response throughout the country.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 4, 1870.

Hon. J. D. COX—Sir: As a public servant retiring from a most important office in the government of the United States, you have a right to know whether your fellow-citizens approve the manner in which you have administered your trust, and your reasons for resigning it. We, therefore, as citizens of the United States, though most of us are personally unknown to you, may properly address you on this occasion of your retirement from the place you have held in the national government. For ourselves only, and not in any representative character, we affirm that we express the thought and feeling of thousands who like our selves are habitually observant of public affairs. We say to you, will you do? We approve most heartily the policy which you have labored to introduce into the Department of the Interior; and with the same heartiness we approve your determination to retire from that department which you had committed yourself. You carry with you, in your retirement from office, the warm approval and best wishes of thousands of patriotic men who have no interest in a politics other than the interests of citizens in the well being of the republic. In our judgment, the question now pending is more important to the future well being and well doing of the republic than the question of the reform which you have attempted in the Department of the Interior, and which ought to be carried uncompromisingly through the entire civil service of the country. The question whether all offices in the gift of the President and of the heads of departments shall be distributed as 'spoils' by one partnership of men who trade in politics or by another—perhaps a little less corrupt and perhaps a little more—when it becomes, as it does sometimes do become, the only question between two great political parties, insignificant in comparison with the question whether the business principles, or on principles which would bring any business man to bankruptcy in a twelvemonth. This question of reforming the manner of appointments and the tenure of office in the civil service is really nothing less than the question whether the people shall be ruled or ruled—ruled by a party manager and political trickster. The laying of assessments on office holders, enforced by threats of dismissal from office is nothing else than compelling men to purchase their offices with bribes. While we regret the circumstance which induced you to resign your office, we are confident that the result with which you are thus honorably identified will prevail, and that the honest and patriotic people will soon take this question out of the hands of political managers, and save the country by demanding a thorough reform of the civil service.

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When is a battery like a kiss?—When it enlightens on truth.

THE WAR.

Official Account of the Campaign.

Tours, November 11.—A dispatch from General de Anreola at Palermo, Commander of the Army of the Sicily, received by the Minister of War, and given to the public, is as follows:

We have taken possession of the city of Orleans after a fighting of ten days. Our losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the booty captured are two divisions of Prussian infantry, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of small arms. The Prussian general, who had accompanied the Prussian troops, was killed.

Tours, November 12.—The journals report that the Prussian have lost more than 10,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners, in the battle of Orleans, and are retreating towards Chartres and Bourges. A large number of guns thrown away by the enemy have been picked up and distributed among the National Guards at Orleans. The Prussian Army of the Loire is moving forward. The military department of the West has been notified, and General Michaud, who had accompanied the Prussian troops, was killed.

Louise, November 12.—The Prussian report was received here, and the Prussian general, who had accompanied the Prussian troops, was killed.

Paris, November 12.—The Prussian report was received here, and the Prussian general, who had accompanied the Prussian troops, was killed.

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