LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Emma Case of Columbus, spent Sunday in Logan.

Sin may open bright as the morning, but it will end dark as night.

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for want of a little courage.

Mr. Henry Sisson of Pt Pleasant, W. Va., spent Tuesday night in Logan.

Learn to say No; it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

Tom. Johnston proposes removing his Insurance office to the Acker building.

Comrades Weaver and Bright left yesterday to attend the State Encampment of G. A. R at Akron.

Mr. Fred Eisele has removed from Bairds to Floodwood, and taken charge of the Company Store at that place.

Mr. Frank Baird was in the city Sunday. He reports that he hopes at an early day to resume business at the Furnace.

Miss Barbery Kessler, we regret to learn, is seriously sick at her father's residence on Hunter Street, with consumption.

The Agricultural Society, at the meeting on Saturday, order fifty cents on the dollar to be paid on premiums awarded at the last Fair.

Charles I Barker is occupying rooms with S. H. Bright, where he will be during business hours, prompt to attend to any business entrusted to him.

Messrs Chamberl in & Boardman have rented the L gan Furniture Company room just across the canal and will open a skating rink. The opening of the rink takes place to night.

Rev. Mr. Burns is conducting a very successful revival at the M. E. Church this week. Gospel Meetings are held every night and the invitation is given to everybody to attend.

Mr. Fred H. Whipple, war correspondent for the Toledo Post, has been writing some very interesting letters from the Valley. He was in the city Monday and made a very pleasant call at the Sentinel.

Col. Joe Hosher, formerly of our city, at present a Dry Goods Clerk in Columbus, visited in Logan last Monday, and had a hearty welcome from his many friends, the young ladies especially.

Mr. Robert Swinehart, the popular attorney at Ade'phia, accompanied by his handsome little boy, was in the city on Wednesday, transacting business in the Probate Court He will sell a administrator's sale, advertised else where, the estate of Zara McDaniel, l tely deceased.

Parson O'Gath is the regular staff correspondent in the Syndicate Soudan, for the Columbus Journal, organ of Railroad and Operators. The O'Gath is a brilliant writer and when an item on insurrection does not materialize he imagines one and describes it.

The statement made last week that Messrs White and Burgess had formed a law partnership was premature. The partnership was contemplated, but was not consummated. Mr. White continues to do business for himself, occupying rooms with Mr Hansen in the Collins & Moore Block,

Mr. John White, who has been officing with Judge Grogan, has removed to the Collins Block, and will occupy rooms with Mr. John Hansen.

We regret to lose Mr. White from our near neighborhood, but certainly must congratulate him upon the very desirable location he has secured.

Mr. John Hansen has removed his law office from the Dollison building to the second room in the Collins & Moore Block, and has as elegant and comfortale quarters as can be obtained in the city.

Mr. Hansen has located to stay. He has disposed of his outside business, and will hereafter give his entire time and attention to his profession. He is one of our most esteemed attorneys, and in the management of his cases, one of the most successful.

He invites all his friends and patrons to call and see him in his new quarters.

NATURAL GAS.

The Council on last Tuesday night passed an ordinance granting to the Atlas Co. a franchise of the city for the purpose of producing natural gas.

The enterprise, we hope, will prove a success, and that the company as well as all our citizens.—

Hugh J. Jewett, Col. Rempel and Sill Pursell, will be benefitted.

A MACEDONIAN CRY FOR HELP.

What Will the Poor Operator Do,

UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE PUT OUT A HELPING HAND.

EDITOR SENTINEL;

It seems to me you treat the bill, No. 672, to prevent the intimidation of laborers, recently introduced in the Legislature, in a spirit of levity, not to say unfairness, considering the importance of the ends the bill, if enacted, is calculated to effect.

I desire to call your attention briefly to the condition of things, the state of the country, that makes the enactment of such a law necessary, and then to how admirably the provisions of this law remedy such condition.

I need not argue the necessity of the combination of capital, in the form of cosporations, for the purpose of developing our resources, and bringing fourth our hidden wealth, beyond that which could or would be done by individual enterprise and private wealth.

It has long ceased to be a question that in this age of progress the primary object of government is the fostering and protecting of the great business enterprises.

This is a business age, and we are a business people, and government must keep itself adjusted to the existing condition.

That such combinations are dangerous as tending to encroach upon individual rights and endanger the liberties of the people, has long since been exploded and is a position assumed now only by demagogues.

What little danger there might be from the advantage that combined capital may have over individual capital is mostly compensated, so far as the public is concerned, by the efficacy such organization and combination gives in the accumulation of wealth and the building up of private estates.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the wealth of its citizens, and as corporations are a means of enabling its citizens to accumulate wealth, they should be carefully guarded and protected.

Looking abroad thro' the land, we see collossal estates that have been builded up. We say at once, that land is prosperous, and when we see such estates accumulating with a rapidity never equaled in the history of any nation—this is a time of prosperity.

It is the duty of the wise statesman to ascertain the means by which this prosperity is brought about and strengthen such means and thus secure a continuation of such prosperity.

The necessity of protecting these corporations being shown, I beg your attention next to the danger they are under.

There is unfortunately a disposition on the part of laboring men to form associations and combinations, or "Unions," as they are called.

The avowed purpose of these organizations is to keep up the price of labor, and prevent the corporations from dealing with the laborer as an individual,

Now it is clear the prosperity of the corporation must depend largely upon the price paid for the labor. The cheaper the labor can be procured the more the operator can pay for the transportation of the product and the more profit is gained by all such corporations. And it is equally clear that it is a great advantage for the employer to deal with the individual laborer, for they may then select men who have no families to support, and perhaps don't want any, and may thus live cheaper, or who, if they have families, don't care to educate or give them any advantages; or, better still, perhaps enables them to colonize a community with foreign cheap labor.

These labor unions to an extent prevent these things and are therefore disadvantageous to the corporations.

We cannot prevent men combining together in that way by law perhaps, and as long as they are so selfish and careless of the general good they will probably continue to do so.

The only thing left is to strengthen the h nds of these corporations, to enable them to protect themselves from the vicious encroachment of such Unions.

You may say this is a kind of a struggle between conflicting organizations, why not let them fight it out.

I would agree with you, were they at all equal as to their advantages—the corporation employer on the one side and the Union employee on the other.—But they are not.

For look you, the laborers vastly outnumber the corporations. In this country, as the law now is, at least each one of them have a vote.

At present, it is true, they are divided among themselves and between the different political parties, in their voting; but should they ever conclude to unite and cast their vote as a unit. They could elect not only their own county officers, but their own legislators and law givers to represent and protect their selfish interests and purposes, and unless the corporations could in some way or other procure the services of these officers after they were elected, they would be wholly powerless and unrepresented.

Public policy demands that the laborer shall not be overpaid.—An excess of money in the hands of men who are not accustomed to managing money, who have not been born to it, so to speak, is most generally a curse to them It leads to luxurious living and immorality, destroying the health and endangering the soul.

If the welfare of a nation depends on the welfare of its citizens, then it is a public duty to see that the laboring classes of our citizens be not overpaid.

It is no task to trace the cause of the downfall of those nations that once flourished and have now ceased to exist.

It will be found that luxury and luxurious living is what enervated the citizen and in time sapped the strength of the state.

If our legislature owe a duty more pressing than that of maintaining our corporations, or the means of our present prosperity, it is that of preventing our laborers from being overpaid, and ruining themselves by riotous living.

It may seem like an interference with individual rights, but the public good certainly demands that such men as General Thomas, M. M. Greene and the operators of the Hocking Valley ought to be restrained by law in their disposition to overpay the laborers over which they have control.

It is no answer that this disposition upon their part comes from goodness of heart, it is the effect upon the laborer that is hurtful And I deny that it comes from any natural goodness of heart. It comes from an indulgence in a vicious appetite Take the worthy Treasurer of the Syndicate, for instance. He cares no more for a dollar when it comes to paying a working man than a good christian does for his soul.

And here, right in our midst, is that generous hearted operator and capitalist, whom we all venerate for his many deeds of charity, keeping forty families of laborers through what they claim to be "these hard times." [N. B. this information surreptitiously obtained by a villianous reporter, without the party's knowledge or consent and when he was not looking.

Unless such things may be prevented we must expect insolence, pride and want of due respect upon the part of our laborers.

It may be claimed that such a law could not be enforced, but something ought to be done, though it be but an experiment.

It m y be urged that the corporations should do something to help themselveo and protect their own interests. But I insist that they have done and are doing all that could be reasonably expected of them in that behalf.

They pool their issues and combine together. They take the railroad company into partnership, the only means of transporting the products to the market, and I am sure that is notice served, and a standing menace to every man or other corporation who would dare try to engage in their kind of business, and interfere with their adjustment of prices and the present prosperity of the country.

And it will be found that their position is no empty threat. Any one that would attempt to go into their kind of business, pay more money for labor or in any way seek to injure the public by interferring with the present happy state of affairs, would find when all hands had got through with him that he had exactly the same chance to succeed as a cat in hell without claws.

As an instance, W. P. Rend found what it was to fool with men who are banded together to stand for their own rights and the public good. If it had not been for the intermedling of a blundering old judge in Columbus he would have been broken up and taught a lesson that would have lasted him a lifetime.

In all conscience I think the corporations have done what should be expected from them.

The Governor wont send them any troops to help subjugate and break up the miner's union, tho' he has been appealed to time and time again.

The thing to do then is to give them some law to help them out and the law in question is the very thing for the purpose. Its provisions are so nice and general. You know there is plenty of law already to punish a man who threatens another with personal violence, or to restrain him who threatens to injure property, but these are specific laws.

Now if there is anything that is disgusting to a man who wants to pursue his enemy by the criminal law and bring him to terms through the courts it is the infernal specification technicalities and necessity for proof, and then the question of costs comes in.

Now this law is general in its terms, whoever threatens another from working, etc., shall go to the penitentiary. It is not so much needed to convict any one under, that would be troublesome and require proof. But how admirably is it adapted to arrest people under. The most tender conscience could be accommodated in being sworn to the affidavit charging the laborers with threatning people What is a threatening is a matter of opinion and if the conduct of the laborer amounts to a threat in the opinion of the swearer—why, don't that clear his conscience. And look you to the question of costs, too. It is made a penitentiary offense. Now for all the minor offenses, the penalty whereof is fine or imprisonment in the county jail, the prosecutor must give security for costs, and if it turns out there was no merit in the prosecution he must pay them Not so this law. As many prosecutiens may be brought under it as you choose and after the prosecution has served its purpose the public may pay the cost. Now as to the working of the law:

The combined operators fix the price at forty cents per ton, or in the fullness of time, thirty cents per ton. The laborers conclude, being bad men and selfish, having no regard for their wives and little ones, that they wont work for that price, and they hold a meeting and resolve so much. This is of course rebellion, though by a lameness in the law it is not so defined. But not satisfied with this they go farther and resolve to do all in their power to induce other men not to work, and prevent the shipping in of what they term "vicious pauper labor." This is a threat. Affidavits are prepared at once and warrants issued for the arrest of every one of them. Now if officers can be found who will be willing to serve such warrants the whole of them are arrested.

They are bound over to answer it the next term of court, they are unable to give bonds. They are put in jail, and released upon a promise to go to work or if not permitted to work, to leave the country. If it is finally discovered that the action did not amount to a threat, what matter if it is dismssed. The purpose has been served. Jailis held over the culprit until he is taught not to strike or ask for more wages. To accept what is given him, being thankful that he is permitted to live in this country at all.

By all means let this law be passed. It is an act of simple justice to the corporation employers.

There is one thing, however, our legislature should be careful of, and that is that no legislator slip through a law making it a penitentiary offense for one corporation or combination of corporations themselves to break up or injure any other corporation or person in business.

Should such a law be enacted and enforced some of our most prominent and eminently respectable business men would be in the penitentiary. I am not one of those who think inmates of the penitentiary have no rights. I think they should be protected and not made worse by evil associations,

Truly, Yours,
EX-PRESIDENT BALYHACK, R. R.

☞ Now in hands of a Receiver.

BIRTHDAYS.

It has been the custom of Dr. Pullen and his wife for years, to celebrate the 22d day of January it being their birthday. This year Mrs. Pullen deviated from her usual plan and entertained her Sabbath School class. Seventy five little ones accepted the invitations issued for Thursday afternoon. A happy time was had by teacher and scholars.—Flowers, mottoes and pictures made the rooms very attractive. "My Class," in bright letters met the eye on entering the room.—"Happy are We" wss another, and "God is Love" was on the wall in large guilt letters. Quite a number of friends called in to see the merry group.

Mrs. Pullen was the recipient of several gifts which Rev. C. C. Hart presented as tokens of regard from the parents for their children. The Bible Gallery, Illustrated by Gustave Dore, containing one hundred beautiful steel engravings, and a statute of science, with names of donners; a handsomely bound scrap book from thirteen pupils; a handkerchief from a little girl; a garnet satin perfume satchel, from another—her own handiwork—very neatly done, and would have reflected credit on any young lady; from a friend, an apron. The Doctor was not unmindful of his duty and came forward with a celluloid toilet set which he presented with a humerous speech.

To say that Mrs. Pullen was surprised does not quite express it. However she suppressed her emotions and returned thanks to all for their tokens of love and esteem.

The hours were well spent in plays and songs, all were served with refreshments. They wished their teacher good bye and returned home and will not soon forget the joyful occasion. Mrs. Pullen says it was the happiest birthday she has ever had.

Plain white towels may be made ornamental by placing two rows of draw work at each end. The work may be fastened with red, or blue, or with white. The white gives a little nicer look to the towel than the colored. Overcast the edges just above the fringe.

No efficient plan has yet been discovered for combatting with corn or fall-worm on a very large scale. Fires at night have been tried; also lantens suspended above water, so that the moths striking the lanterns will fall into the water These plans can be used on a small scale only.

Dr. Farquahr, of Zanesville, will be in the city at the Rempel House on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.

LONDON BIOWN UP,

The Dynamiters Resume Their Work of Destruction.

A Day Chosen When Only Innocent People Were in Danger.

Twenty-Four Men, Women and Children Slightly, and Ten Badly Hurt.

The Buildings Badly Damaged and Rendered Daugerous.

MEN DISGUISEE AS WOMEN SUSPECTED OF PLACING THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

Only a Few Persons Arrested and These Afterwards Released.

London, Jan. 25.—9:30 p. m. The west end of Westminister Hall is full of wreckage caused by yesterday's explosion.

It is believed that one of the conspirators entered the crypt, passing a policemen at the entrance, and deposited an infernal machine at the bottom of the steps. The policeman removed the parcel, which exploded making a hole in the floor three feet in diameter, twisting the iron railings and smashing the iron and lead work of all windows in the hall. The policemen's hair was singed and face burned His clothing was torn from his body by the force of the explosion. He is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The foundation of the hall is uninjured, but the roof is badly damaged. The bases of the statues of William the Fourth and George the Fourth, which are overturned, are greatly injured.

THE WORK OF THE DYNAMITERS

An inspection of the Parliament buildings to-day showed that except the beautiful window overlooking the staircase at the south end of Westminister Hall, scarcely a pane of glass escaped destruction The foundations of the buildings were badly shaken The roof of the crypt, in spite of its massive strength, was greatly damaged, rifts being visible here and there.—The floor of the House of Commons presents a strange spectacle, being covered with heaps of massive fragments. The elaborate carved oak en wall behind the seats, beneath the gallery was comple ely thrown down. The flooring of the stranger's and Speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across. The Peers' gallery suffered the most damage. The side galleries and reporter's gallery were not injured.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The parcel which caused the first explosion was wrapped in brown cloth and two feet long by one foot wide. A gentleman complains that the shock of the explosion broke one of his blood vessels.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The force of this explosion was exerted was almost entirely on the side of the room where the members of the Government and their Liberal followers have seats. Had Commons been in session at the time of the explosion it is believed that no less than two hundred members would have instantly been killed. This would have necessarily have included Gladstone and several of his Ministers. Even more strange, if possible, than this is the fact that, under the same circumstances, neither Mr. Parnell nor any of his followers would have been injured at all, for recently they have been sitting on the opposite side of the House among the Conservatives, and Tory quarters escaped almost undisturbed The police affect to see in this singular coincidence a carefully planned warning to the Goverment.

The glass roof of the House of Commons was completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped at precisely 2:13 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery, under which Mr. Charles Bradlaugh is still accustomed to sit when he visits the House, was projected into the Speaker's, chair, seriously injuring it.

BLOWING UP THE WHITE TOWER.

The explosion of the Tower of London occurred at exactly 2 p. m. According to the earlier reports it was the most successful which has yet been made upon any of the public buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. The wildest rumors were circulated as to the number of persons who had been injured by the crime. These rumors were carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by the visitors who were present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock sixteen persons had been officially returned as having been injured by the explosion, None of these were reported as mortally hurt.

A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands very badly torn by the broken glass and flying splinters The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent persons temporarily detained within the Tower walls was afforded by these little ones with their pale faces and bleeding heads.—The crowd outside the walls was wrought up to a state of frenzy against perpetrators of the outrage, and there was cries of "Lynch the villains!" "Roast the fiends!" The attack was made on that part of the building known as the "White Tower," at the southeast angle of the building, on the river front. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all, of those who are known to be hurt were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion.

THE RUIN WROUGHT.

About sixty visitors were in the tower at the time of the explosion. The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the banqueting hall of the White Tower. The hall is now used as an armony, and in it were stored a large number of Martini rifles, which were destined shortly to be issued to the volunteers. It was behind a rack of these that the dynamite was placed. The dynamite played its maddest freaks with the rifles. Many of them were twisted into the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms were scattered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite lay. Directly overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The woodwork was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished.

The number of those injured by the explosion is as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously and fourteen slightly. The wort injuries were sustained by Constables Cox and Cole and Civil Engineer Green, who was visiting the Parliament buildings. Over a hundred visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred in Westminister Hall. Most of them rushed out of the building to ascertain the cause of the report, and thus many lives were saved.

A number of suspected persons have been arrested, but up to this time no definite clue as to the guilty parties has been obtained

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following is a list of the letters remaining in Post Office, January 27th, 1885, viz:

L. D. Tucker, Charles Ruff, Kitty Rose, Emma Richards, Sarah A. Poling, Amanda Pifer, Delia Lanning, Sarah A. Lane, Callie Lehman, Rachael Lindnerg, H. L. Kline, Susie Kobeli, J. J. Kalklosch, Jacob M. Kepler, D. B. Jenkins, F. Johnston, A. J. Johnston, Maggie Grinder. Miss D. Griffin, A. S. Fox, Wm. F. Finley, Thomas J. Deir, J. M. Canter, Alex. Cameron, F H Crall, Jasper Cassey, William Allen, Clark N. Alexander, H C. Allen, Isaac E. Woolf, Rachel Wolf, Diana Weigner, Emanuel Stevenson, Anthony Sweza, Noah Hockman, Jackey Hemrod, John Hilderbaugh, John Hill, Fred Harpel, William Brown, Curley Mackling and Wm. Beadle.

Please ask for advertised letters. F. S. PURSELL, P. M.

The law firm of Weldy & Price have moved from the Dollison building into the James Block, occupying the rooms recently vacated by Mr. Bright.

Col. Weldy is an old resident of the James Block and his return to the most desirable room in the building will be to the convenience of his clients, and to the satisfaction of his "unintimidated" neighbors.

Mr. Will Price will be in the office and attend to all business during Mr. Weldy's absence in Columbus,

CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby tender my sincere thanks to the parents and children who remembered me so kindly on my birthday.

These gifts shall always be cherished in remembrance of the dear little ones, whose bright faces I delight to look into every Sabbath morning.

Your Friend,
SARAH F. PULLEN.

Our able staff reporter brings us, just at the moment of going to press, a graphic description of the proceedings of the city Council on last Tuesday evening, when the natural gas ordinance was passed. The speeches of Green, Pursell, Comly, Kessler, Keynes, Burgess and others are given verbatim et as at em. The anxiety of Hugh J. Jewett, and the placidity of Col. Rempel, are truthfully portrayed. The imagination of the reporter runs wild depicting the oyster supper given by Carr Bros and Burgess, to which he and several others who get left, were not invited.

The article will appear next week, unless Bro. Williard dynamites our office and blows us all up.

Cow For Sale.

Good milker. For particulars inquire of N. J. WEILAND.

It is claimed that the strike is ended. That the mines are employing as many men as they have capacity for. The town of Logan has not yet felt the pulse beat of business. Nor will it ever if the Syndicate rules The Syndicate magnate drinks his champaign in the remote metropolis. The peon Pole eats his soup only at the trough of the company store.

Logan feels that the strike is not over.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER 1.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicans of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy?

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

EDUCATION

FOR FARMERS.

EVERY YOUNG MAN
SHOULD HAVE A
COURSE OF

Business Training.

Many of our boys are now discussing the most important question of their lives: "What school shall I attend?" It should be conceded if it is not, that the best educated farmer is the most successful all other things being equal. The work of the farmer being practical, and the education that fits him for the highest success, should be practical in its character, and a tendency to qualify him for a proper discharge of the duties of every day life. The farmer must buy and sell make contracts and negotiate paper. Success in farming does not depend upon producing alone. The product must be in the market at the proper time, and the proceeds invest'd with discre'n and judg'm'nt Because farmers do not devote their whole time to buying and selling is no reason why they should not know how to transact business. Sharpers avail themselves of the fact that farmers as a rule, are not posted in the details of business, and so make them an easy prey. Every day comes the sad wail from all portions of the country that the swindler is abroad with a new trick for defrauding farmers. Ignorance fosters rascality, and the uneducated worker feeds the educated rogue It costs something to get an education, but in this age of the world it costs more to remain in ignorance. Every farmer's son should make his plans for attending a good, reliable business college. It is a mistaken idea that these schools are intended solely to prepare young men for clerical positions. By attending one of these insititutions a young man becomes a good, correct bookkeeper, an easy, graceful writer, and is well drilled in making all kinds of business calculations. He learns to make out properly business documents of every description, to write business letters in good form, and with directness and brevity. He receives instructions in commercial law, business customs and civil government. Are not all these branches of an education necessary on a farm? It is to be deplored that so few farmers keep books of account. As a means of help, as a measure of defense and as a source of great benefit from any standpoint, we cannot too strongly urge the importance and value of a good business education. Take a more extended course if you can, and go as high as your inclinations and ability will permit you to go, but take the business course first, for its advantage will be most directly felt in the practical duties of life which you cannot escape whether you go through life as a lawyer, a minister, author or a farmer.—Exchange.

The Zanesville Business College has prepared hundreds of young men who are successful in business. We know of no better place to attend. For particulars write to

CHOGUILL & PARSONS.
Principals,
Zanesville, Ohio

SHIRTS

IF YOU WANT

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

See The Clothiers,

Rose AND Sulzbacher

AGENTS FOR

Wilson Bro's, Chicago.

Shirts Delivered at Their Prices

May 29, 1884—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, Plaintiff,
vs.
Albert Dresback, Defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Hocking County, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of Hocking county, Ohio, by virtue of vendi exponas issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, and to him directed as Sheriff of said county, will at the door of the Court House in Logan, on

Saturday, February 21, A.D., 1885,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following lands and tenements, situate in Hocking County, Ohio, to-wit:

The three (3) undivided fifths (5) of the east half of the north-east quarter, and the east half of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter,

Also, the east half of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, containing One Hundred and Sixty-one (161) acres more or less, situated in Section number eight (8), Township number eleven (11), Range number eighteen (18), in Hocking County, Ohio,

Appraised subject to the Dower of Jane Dresback at $2,115.00.

Terms of Sale cash in hand.

Given under my hand at Logan, Ohio, this 22d, day of January, A. D. 1884.

T. F. McCARTHY, Sheriff.
W. E. HAMBLEN, Deputy.

L. D. Vickers, Attorney for Plaintiff.
January22—5w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

F. S. GARRETT,
vs.
B. C McMANAGAL.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Perry County, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of Hocking County, Ohio, by virtue of an execution issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, and to him directed as Sheriff of said County, will at the McManagal Grocery Store, in Logan,

On Friday, Feb. 6, A. D., 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following goods and chattles situated in the Village of Logan, in Hocking County, Ohio, to-wit:

One Stock of Groceries, consisting of coffees, sugars, teas, candies, show-cases, scales, tobaccos, cigars, canned fruits, canned goods of all kinds, a full line of Groceries will be offered for sale on the above date.

Terms of Sale cash in hand.

Given under my hand at Logan, Ohio, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1885.

T. F. McCARTHY, Sheriff.
W. E. HAMBLEN, Deputy.

S. H. Bright, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Jan22—2w.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION !!

The School Examiners of Hocking county, Ohio, will meet at the

Union School House,

ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Mnth,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., except January, July and August. Applicants must furnish prepaid envelopes by which they will receive the result of the examination.

TESTIMONIALS

of good moral character will be required of those unknown to the Board.

The grading is represented on a scale of to 100, and six classes of certificates will be issued, viz:

GRADES.

First Class, Five Years. No branch less than 95 and an experience of not less than three consecutive years of teaching next preceding the application, eighteen months of which experience shall have been in one place.

Second Class, Three Years. When the applicant has an average of 95, no branch less than 90, and twenty four months experience in teaching.

Third Class, Twenty Four Months. An average of 90, no branch less than 85 and eighteen months experience in teaching.

Fourth Class, Eighteen Months. An average of 85, no branch less than 75 and twelve months experience in teaching.

Fifth Class, Twelve Months. When in no branch there is less than 70.

Sixth Class, six months When in no branch there is less than 60. This is a trial certificate and will not be issued to an applicant who has taught, after Sept. 1, 1882.

A satisfactory examination in the Theory and Practice of teaching and a good degree of success in teaching and governing a school will be favorably considered. Applicants are required to furnish testimonials of good moral character

FRANK GORDON,
J. L. BRIGHT
J. F. H. STEDM.
January1, 1870 Examiners

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

Dr. S. W. BEALL, Church Block, Columbus, O.

TIMES OF Holding Courts —IN THE— Seventh Judicial District OF OHIO, FOR 1885.

Pursuant to authority of law it is ordered that the several terms of the Courts of Common Pleas for the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio for 1885, A. D., shall be held in the respective counties thereof as follows:

Athens, February 16, June 1, November 16.
Fairfield, January 19, April 20, October 19.
Gallia, February 16, May 25, November 9.
Hocking, February 16, May 18, November 16.
Jackson, February 16, June 1, November 23.
Lawrence, March 2, May 25, November 16.
Meigs, January 19, May 4, October 19.
Perry, March 9, June 8, December 7.
Pike, January 26, May 4, November 2.
Scioto, January 26, April 13, October 19.
Vinton, January 12, April 6, October 13.
Washington, January 12, April 27, October 19.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Clerks of the several counties of the above named district shall each cause a copy of this order prescribing the times for holding Courts in said district, to be published in two newspapers printed and of general circulation in their respective counties for six consecutive weeks.

JAMES TRIPP,
SILAS H. WRIGHT,
JOHN S. FRIESNER,
HIRAM S. SIBLEY,
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
J. W. BANNON,
Judges.

STATE OF OHIO, }
Hocking County, S. S. }

I, A. McCortney, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Hocking and State of Ohio, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order fixing the times of holding Courts for the year 1885, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court this 21 day of December, A. D. 1884.

[seal] A. McCORTNEY,
Dec. 4—4w. Clerk.

LOOK!

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailoring.

D. J. Cresap!

favorably known to this community as one of the best

CUTTERS

in the State, has opened a Merchant Tailoring Shop in the Spy by building and will keep on hand the best and latest styles of

Furnishing Goods,

AND WILL MAKE

SUITS to ORDER

ON SHORT NOTICE.

PIECE GOODS.

Call and see his Stock of Piece Goods and learn his prices.

A PERFECT FIT

Guaranteed! Call and see me. Three Doors East of the First Bank, Logan O.

D. J. CRESAP.

Valuable Suburban Property For Sale.

I will sell my property near the Fair Grounds at reasonable rates.

The property consists of three acres of nice level ground, fronting the street. A good dwelling house, good stable, and all necessary out buildings.

For price and terms, apply to me at my residence.

W. J. WILLIAMS.
dec. 4, tf.

Life-saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson Kan., saved his life by a simple Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate, and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial Bottles free at F. Harrington's Drug Store. Large size, $1.00.

Feb. 15,—1 yr.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers

Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, Female Remedy—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure Female Diseases, All ovarian troubles, Inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weaknesses, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by all Druggis Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale by

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