Gallipolis Journal.

WM. NASH, Editor. "Truth and Justice." $1 50 in Advance

Volume XLV. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880. Number 20

BANKING.

OHIO VALLEY BANK,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Cash Capital, $100,000.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

A. HENKING, President.
J. T. HALLIDAY, Vice-President.
. W. HENKING, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

A. Henking, Wm. Shober, J. T. Halliday, C. D. Bailey, C. W. Henking.

☞ Deals in Government and Gallipolis City Bonds. Makes collections on all points and issues Drafts on principal Cities in the United States and Europe.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

GALLIPOLIS.

EDWARD DELETOMBE, President.
JOSEPH HUNT, Vice-President.
JNO. A. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Capital Stock, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Deletombe, Jno. A. Hamilton, Reuben Aleshire, Jos. Hunt, John Hutsinpiller, J. S. Blackaller.

Buys Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Coupons, and Government Securities of all kinds.

Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JNO. A. HAMILTON. Cashier.

L. M. BEMAN Pres't. S. G. KELLER, Vice Pres't.
M. E. BEMAN, Cashier.

CENTREVILLE National Bank

OF THURMAN, OHIO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $100,000.

BANK OF CIRCULATION, DISCOUNT and Exchange. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Good paper purchased. Drafts on New York, Cincinnati and other cities for sale.

Banking hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4.

DIRECTORS:

L. M. Beman, S. G. Keller, Pernelia Wood, J. C. Gross, R. P. Porter.

MILLING.

Lawson & Bell,

Dealers in
WHEAT, FLOUR,
Mill Feed, Corn, &c.,
"Buckeye Mills,"
State Street, near Fourth,
GALLIPOLIS, O.

Cash paid for Wheat!

July 3, 1879.

MILLING.

R. ALESHIRE & CO

DEALERS IN

Flour, Wheat,
Mill-Feed, &c.

CASH FOR WHEAT,

EUREKA MILLS,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

W. M. Ridenour

Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.,
Court St., Gallipolis, O.

The best Stock, and the lowest prices, of any house in town. All new.
Call and see.
April 17, 1879.

SIMEON NASH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at residence, Front St., above Dufour House,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEMONG, BAER & CO.,

Successors to
HENKING, ALLEMONG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
Produce and Provisions,
GALLIPOLIS, - - - OHIO
Jan. 2, 1879.

Probate Notice:

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

THE following accounts, have been filed in the Probate Court of Gallia County, Ohio, for settlement, and the same will be for hearing on the 2d day of April A. D. 1880.

Second account of Wm. M. Campbell, administrator of Mary Prose, deceased.

First account of P. A. and Eliza Sanns, executor and executrix of the estate of Julia L. Sanns, deceased.

Second account of Samuel Robinson, guardian of James Reynolds, imbecile.

Final account of Wm. S. Jenkins, guardian of Mary Farley, minor.

First account of Asher B. Hamilton, guardian of Barney Mannering, minor.

Final account of Asher B. Hamilton, guardian of John Mannering, minor.

First account of Asher B. Hamilton, guardian of Henry Mannering, minor.

Fourth account of Jacob Biggs, guardian of Cornelius Chambers, minor.

First and final report and account of Robt. S. Waddell, assignee of Talbott & Co.

Third account of Cornelius Berridge, administrator of Hugh Plymale, deceased.

Final account of Elijah A. Stone, administrator of William L. James' estate.

S. D. COWDEN,
Probate Judge.
March 11, 1880—3w*

Notice of Sale.

The State of Ohio, Gallia County, ss.

BY virtue of a decree of the Common Pleas Court of said County, ordered at the November term, A. D. 1879, in the case wherein John T. Halliday is plaintiff and Joseph J. Blazer et al. are defendants, and by virtue of an order of sale issued to me, I shall, on

Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of one and two p. m. at the front door of the Court House in said county, expose at public auction and sell the following property, to-wit: Lots numbers one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) and six, (6); and also what is known as "Mill Lot," as shown in a sub-division made by the appraisers in said cause, and as fully shown and described by a plat attached to their report, filed in said cause, said property being situated on Second and Spruce streets, in the city of Gallipolis, in said county, and appraised as follows:

Lot No. one, (1)	appraised at		$450 00
" " two, (2)	"	"	385 00
" " three, (3)	"	"	366 00
" " four, (4)	"	"	330 00
" " five, (5)	"	"	750 00
" " six, (6)	"	"	450 00
"Mill Lot,"	"	"	$7833 00

The last including office and mill building, boilers and engines, heating pipe and other fixtures.

Said property will be first offered in parts, as divided, each lot being offered separately.

In selling the last named property, separately, viz: the "Mill Lot," bids will be received in two ways: 1st, upon the grounds and buildings without the boilers, engines and heating pipes and the boilers, engines and heating pipes will be offered separately. 2d, the lot and buildings will then be offered with the boilers and engines, and the way which realizes the most will be accepted.

After said lots and tracts have been offered separately, the entire property including the six lots numbered, the mill lot, Boilers, Engines, and Fixtures, will be offered as a whole and the property will be sold in the way and manner, either in separate tracts or as a whole, that shall realize the most.

Terms of sale—one-third (⅓) cash, one-third (⅓) in one year, and remaining one-third (⅓) in two years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The deferred payments to be evidenced by notes with good security, and secured by mortgage as additional security.

I shall also at said sale, at the same time and place, sell at public auction all the remaining personal property belonging to the late firm of Waddell, Blazer & Co., consisting principally of Woolen Mill machinery, Hamps, Shafting, and Pulleys, also one Safe, office Furniture and various other articles. Terms of this last mentioned sale will be cash.

C. H. McCORMICK, Receiver.
March 4, 1880—5w

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Gallia county, Ohio, made on the 24 day of March, A. D. 1880, in the case of William B. Weed guardian of Josephine Weed, insane, against his said ward and Samuel P. Vaughn, the undersigned will, on

the 3d day of April, A. D. 1880,

at one o'clock p. m. on the premises, offer at public sale, the following described real estate, situate in Springfield township, county of Gallia and State of Ohio, and known as part of the north-east quarter of Section No. 33, Town 6, and Range 15, in said county, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—beginning at the north-east corner of said Section No. 33; thence west 88 3-4 poles to the line of the land sold by William Watkins to Santy Viney; thence south 90 poles; thence east 88¾ poles; thence north 90 poles to the place of beginning, containing fifty (50) acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—one-half cash on day of sale, and one-half in one year from day of sale, the deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on the real estate sold and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Appraised at $625 00.

WILLIAM B. WEED,
Guardian of Josephine Weed.
By White & Holcomb,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
March 4, 1880—4w

DRAIN TILE.

Send for Reduced Price List.

WE HAVE on hand the best and largest stock we have ever had, from 2 to 9 inches.

For further information write to
Wheelersburg Drain Tile Co.,
Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio.
March 5, 1879.

Wanted,

GOOD TENANT FARMERS at Eagle Furnace. Liberal leases given. Also, wood-choppers.

J. A. SIMMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1880—2m

House and Lot For Sale.

MY HOUSE is a substantial brick, containing 10 rooms, and is conveniently situated on N. W. corner of Locust and Fourth Streets, two squares west of the Court House.

Will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms.

MRS. MARY A. SISSON.
Feb. 19, 1880.—4w*

For the Journal.

Sympathy.

BY MRS. SARA WOLVERTON.

Oh! I would not dwell in this world alone,
See with no eyes but mine;
And break from the branch its jeweled spray,
Alone, in silence twine.

I would not walk thro' the flowery fields
And list to the birdling song,
And not to another interpret—oft
The thoughts that my bosom throng.

I would not bend at the fountain down,
And drink of the waters sweet,
And never a welcoming word await,
A smile from a traveller meet.

I would not climb the rough, high rocks,
—Where the strength goes all away,
Know, tho' I call, no voice comes back,
The cheering, "bear up," to say.

Oh! I would not weep, and I would not smile
With the doors all shut around;
But waiting a friend, the lamps alight,
Would my spirit ever be found.

—DETROIT, 1880.

Columbus Letter.

[Special Corr. of the Journal.]

The Legislator and Lobbyist--Adjutant General Meiley's Mix--City Redistricting--State Convention, etc.

COLUMBUS, O., Mar. 16th, 1880

The Legislature is about as dull as can be. Most of the lobbies have gone home, and the Assembly as a whole appear to be afraid to do any business. The majority are on hand promptly when there is an opportunity to stir up political chaff—they absent themselves as a general thing when anything that concerns the good of the State is brought up. One reason for this is probably because the Republican majority realize how the Democrats rushed things last year, and piled blunder on blunder. Now out of what looks very much like cowardice, the majority go to the other extreme, and anything like serious business is regarded as dangerous—something to be avoided lest somebody "puts their foot in it." Its not much wonder that sensible men, when discussing the needs of the State, aver that for all the real benefit the Legislature confers upon the State, that body might as well be at home. To the people of the Capital City the Legislature is inclined to be classed as one of the necessary evils, and the hotels are about the only places that derive any benefit from the "representatives of the people."

Lobbies have been more numerous this session than for years, and it is exceedingly amusing to watch the persistent efforts on their part in "button-holing" members to lend their influence and vote in favor of their particular bill. Last week, this crowd were here in full force to help the passage of the now celebrated "Wilkin's school bill," which came up for passage in the House Wednesday afternoon. The lobbies of the House were crowded with a ferocious gang of book agents, etc., and considerable excitement prevailed for the time being. When the bill came up to be voted on it received 51 votes, while 50 opposed it. It was lost, not having the constitutional majority.

Every day or so new bills are introduced for reorganization. The latest is that of Representative Locke of Madison county, who has a bill which provides for the appointment of a Board of 3 Directors, who shall have charge of every State Institution, and receive a compensation of $2,000 per year each. The bill provides how each institution shall be governed, and has a large number of members on its side.

The late Adjutant General, L. M. Meily, has figured rather unfavorably in a transaction that has come to light lately and is just now receiving considerable attention in the daily press. From all accounts it seems that a man named Russ, who is now Adjutant General of Indiana, made an arrangement with Meily to copy the records of the Adjutant General's office in this State, and get a correct list of the veterans entitled to State, County, or local bounty. Meily was to receive $500 for this, $100 in cash, and $400 when the list was disposed of by Russ. Russ completed the work and sold a half interest to a bounty and pension agency for nearly $4,000. Every claim was worth $196.00 and many of the soldiers did not know they were entitled to the money; and would readily sign contract and powers of attorney for 50 per cent. of the amount collected. It was learned by this agency that, before the courts would entertain the claims it was necessary to have the certificate of the Adjutant General of this State to show that the veterans had been duly credited to the counties and were entitled to the bounty. Meily refused to give these certificates unless he received the $400 due him, and has been sending out circulars to the soldiers warning them to have nothing to do with the Indiana parties. Of course this proves the truth in an old adage, "When thieves and rogues fall out, etc."

The Republican "Love Feast" as it were, last Thursday night, was a spirited affair and the best of harmony prevailed. It was by far the largest gathering of the State Committees that has been held for years and indicates that every member will do his level best for victory in the coming contest. It was neither a Sherman meeting nor a Blaine meeting, but a genuine Republican gathering, in which the best interests of the great party were discussed. The Committee did a good thing in selecting Columbus as a place for holding the State Convention, and if your correspondent is not mistaken the 28th of April will witness one of the largest and most enthusiastic State Conventions ever held.

The city of Columbus has been redistricted in a manner that does not altogether suit the democratic brethren, who find that they are liable to be a Councilman or two short under the present arrangement, and have been working hard to get an injunction on the proceeding, but just how the matter will come out is just now pretty hard to tell.

WOODEN DISHES.

There may be a good many readers of the JOURNAL who do not know how or where the neat little wooden dishes, that butter is so generally sold in, are made. While in Indianapolis a few days ago your correspondent visited the largest establishment in the United States for the manufacture of this sort of wooden-ware. The establishment employs over one hundred hands, mostly girls from 12 to 16 years of age, some of whom make a dollar per day. The factory produces easily 100,000 dishes per day when necessary. It has made 108,000 in a day. The timber found best for the work is white poplar, but sugar, birch, ash and elm will do. The logs are cut in about 3 feet lengths, steamed for 2 hours and then put horizontally in a huge turning lathe, where, as the log rolls steadily over, three strips each, about 1 foot wide and 1-16 of an inch thick, are pared off in an unbroken ribbon that might easily be made 500 feet long if it were necessary. These strips are passed to a punching machine, where the form of the dish is punched out, with the ends cut for lapping and riviting with little tinned wire pins. About 50 girls are employed in setting and clinching these pins, each with a press worked by a treadle, and this process completes the manufacture, except drying. They are boxed in "nests" of 50 each and shipped to all parts of the United States. It is a singular fact, that the waste, the shavings, the spoiled dishes, the splinters will not burn without a good deal of trouble, though they will do well enough as fuel in the furnace. This peculiarity saves the factory serious cause of danger. The steam saturation of the wood is the probable cause of this.

GALLIA.

For the Journal.

Thrift.

The term thrift, placed at the head of this paper, signifies frugality, good husbandry, economical management in regard to property. Property is whatever we earn or produce, or create, by our labor or ingenuity or forethought, or all combined. Industry is an essential element of thrift. This implies that we do something, and combined with thoroughness, it means that we do it with interest, and that we do what we undertake, well. It is not to be ashamed of any honorable occupation, however humble, but earnestly to strive to make the very best of the circumstances in which we are placed, and, if possible, to improve those circumstances without murmuring or repining. In a pecuniary sense, thrift means that we spend less than we make. Though we may labor hard and procure a fair competency as the reward of our toil and care, if we spend just a little more than we make, we are not so well off as he who makes but little, yet saves a part of that little. Fortunes are not so much in the making as in the saving.

We often make life's burdens greater than they need be. A frugal simplicity is far more conducive to happiness than a painful stretching beyond our measure, for the phantom treasure or joy that lies just out of our reach. In seeking to avoid this, however, we should not deprive ourselves of a laudable zeal and ambition to aim high, influenced as we ever should be, by a sound discretion and judgment, and well directed industry. But the miserable attempt to walk in a vain show; of presuming to pass for more than we are, and striving to lift ourselves above the labor best adapted to improve our circumstances and standing in community, is not an element of thrift, or even common honesty. The necessity of thrift is based on the decree of the Almighty, couched in language as follows: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground," a law more than six thousand years old, and still in force. Mankind, we suppose to be naturally indolent, as one of the consequences of the fall. Man's labor was light previous to that event, and it can hardly be supposed he relished it any better afterward. Hence, to the seeker of worldly ease and pleasure, the Divine decree may seem to bear with its general application the nature of an afflictive penalty. But this view of the case would cast a reflection on the Being who has the good of the race in view, and who is too wise to err or too good to do wrong. It would be, indeed, a mistaken view of life, that would connect success and true manhood with indolence and ease. In that case development of worthy aspirations would cease; stimulus to healthy action perish, and humanity would sink down beneath its load of vices and corruptions. Idleness and indolence are nearly always the precursors of vice, and the wealth and circumstances that produce these, are not the elements of thrift. True thrift seeks the realms of intelligence and morality. Justice, generosity and right are its inseperable handmaids here.

Christianity has a refining and elevating influence on the business interests of mankind. Every interest of the creature is better developed in harmony with the plans of the Creator than they can possibly be otherwise. No true Christian is a lazy man; "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and that which is to come." There can be no narrow bigotry here. There is, on the other hand, a wide field for the exercise of every capacity with which we are endowed by the Creator; and wherever duty calls us, even in the secular affairs of life, we may, in the faithful discharge of honest obligations, amid these affairs, look up to our beneficent Father with the assurance that he approves us in our work.

The prophet Micah presents a beautiful figure in the 4th chapter of his prophecy, that well illustrates the idea of thrift in the realm of industry, peace and contentment. It is in these words: "But they shall sit every man under his vine and fig tree and none shall make them afraid." Here is the idea of home: Such a home as we believe every prudent, industrious laboring man, in this free country, may possess. A home where there are home comforts, home happiness; the cultivation of home tastes, and however humble it may be, that makes the home the centre of attraction to every member of the home circle. No discontent here, nor envy at what another possesses. "Every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree." This does not mean a dry goods box on some loafers corner. It does not mean a seat by the stove of some tippling saloon or gambling den. It does not mean the seat of the scornful, the idle, the complaining herd that say the world owes them a living, and who will not work; nor the rendezvous of the beggarly, dishonest tramp. No, it means none of these. It is that quiet inner world home where peace, contentment and competency reign, acquired by honest, frugal industry; where independence defies the executions of sheriffs, and where none dare molest and make afraid.

A Significant Incident.

In one of the battles of the late war, young Doctor D—, then a volunteer captain in the Union army, led his men up to a hand-to-hand fight with a Confederate regiment.

"I never," said the captain, "had killed a man before. It is a mass of men I fought, an idea, the whole South, not the individual.

When I found myself, therefore, striking away at a stout, blue-eyed fellow, who might be some woman's husband, and some child's father, I confess my courage gave way. I actually shut my eyes as I hacked desperately at him with my sword. His arm fell helplesssly, and he dropped from his horse.

"An hour later I saw him in the surgeon's tent. The arm had been amputated and lay upon the floor. As the arm was carried away I saw on one of the fingers a ring carved out of cannel coal. It looked to me like a child's work, and I drew it off and followed the wounded soldier, determined to restore it. But in the confusion of the battle-field I lost sight of him."

The sequel of this story is as follows: In the summer of 1878, when the yellow fever was raging in the South, Dr. D— was one of the Northern physicians who answered the call for aid.

He went to Memphis and labored for weeks among the sick and dying. Among the patients brought to the hospital was a Colonel C—, a man with but one arm.

Something familiar in the man's honest face troubled our doctor. He gave his constant care to him, both nursed and prescribed for him, and finally saw him recover. The two men became warmly attached.

One evening when the Colonel was able to leave his bed, they took supper together. Dr. D— suddenly drew from his pocket a black ring and laid in on the table.

"Why, this is mine!" exclaimed the Colonel. "My boy Dick cut that for me thirteen years ago."

"Then it was I who cut off your arm," said D—.

The men arose and faced each other silently a moment, and then their hands met in hearty clasp. Their strife was over, and the true men were true brothers again.

A Refined Butcher.

Darkin's daughter returned from Denton's butcher-shop, laid a steak upon the table and said:

"That's the most refined butcher I ever met. I asked him if this steak was tender, and he said, 'Oh! so beautifully tender, as the maiden in the first blush of love, a steak fit to be classed with tender and hallowed associations, and one likely to be devoured by so fair and beautiful a maiden.'"

Harkins pushed the glasses up on top of his head, looked at the girl, and then thundered:

"What under the canopy was that fellow giving you?"

And, as her color came and went, she replied:

"Giving me taffy, I suppose."

Hutchinson & Baldridge is the only firm that sell the GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS and POINTS in Gallia Co., Ohio, and Mason Co., W. Va.

In purchasing always look for the name OLIVER on the beam.

The nicest and cheapest line of Hosiery is at C. M. Fillmore & Co's.

Jan. 29, 1880—3m

BROSIUS

IN HIS NEW BUILDING AT LAST,

ON PUBLIC SQUARE,

WITH AN IMMENSE

STOCK OF GOODS

In a large Spacious Room, where a full flood of sunshine from a large sky-light illuminates every portion of the house the darkest day, showing up all classes of Goods in their real merit.

Owing to early purchases we have a large line of Bargains to offer our friends and customers at figures *less* than we can buy to-day from manufacturers and importers. The following few items will show the drift of prices:

5000 yards Pacific Lustres, Poplins in black and colors, 12½ cents.
3000 " Brocade Dress Goods, in rich colors, 12½ cents.
3000 " 18 inch heavy pure linen Crash, worth 15, 10 cents.
1000 " Good Heavy Jeans, 25 cents.
1000 ps prints from a trashy 5 cent to the best made.
500 yards all wool Cashmeres in the new colors, 50 cents.
500 " Summer Silks, 55 cents.

The largest variety of American, English, and French Casimeres, Cloths, Cheviots, and worsted ever offered in this market.

Large line of Cotton, Wool and Brussels Carpets.

Every Department of our Great Stock will be found full of Fresh Goods of all the leading and best makes in the country, and will be sold to all alike at *one impartial cheap price.*

S. BROSIUS.

March 25, 1880.

SIGN OF THE GOLD BOOT.

BROSIUS & BAUGHMAN,

Have removed to their New Building on the Public Square,

Where with an unusually large Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

We can more readily and satisfactorily supply the wants of our increasing trade. Our New Store is well lighted on the darkest days, and we have had it fixed up with all the modern improvements with a view to the comfort and accommodation of our customers.

The greater part of our stock was bought early in the season, and we are really selling a great many goods as low as we can buy them to-day. Persons in need of any goods in our line cannot fail to be pleased, as our assortment is large, and contains all the latest Spring Styles, in both SHOES and HATS. Call and see for yourself. No trouble to show Goods. One price to all and that price we guarantee to be the lowest.

March 25, 1880. BROSIUS & BAUGHMAN.

OLDEST
DRUG STAND.

Dr. JOHN SANNS

—DEALER—

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Widow Glass,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps, etc., etc.

I have on hand, and am constantly being supplied with

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Patent Medicines,

—WHICH I AM SELLING TO—
GRANGERS AND ALL OTHERS
—at greatly—
REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Cash must attend all Orders, otherwise the usual charges will be made.

CARBOLIC BLACK INK, never moulds and freezing will not injure.

Feb. 15. 1877—1y.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE Board of School Examiners of Gallia county, O., will meet at the Union School building, 4th street, in the city of Gallipolis, the first Saturday in each month, except August, and also the third Saturday of the months of March, April, May, June, September, October and November, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates.

JAS. L. LASLEY,
A. A. MOULTON,
W. H. MITCHELL, Cl'k.
Examiners.

Those Ear Muffs at Ridenour's are a good thing such mornings as the present, try a pair.

RELIABLE INDEMNITY.

1862 GEO. HOUSE. 1879

SUCCESSOR to the Old Established Agency of R. L. Stewart, Fire, Inland, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance.

	Assets.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	$6,863,523 19
Continental, New York	3,327,772 00
Insurance Co., North America, Philadelphia, organized 1794	6,552,009 00
Underwriters Agency, New York	3,362,626 00
Queen of Liverpool, Assets in U. S.	1,634,791 00
Amazon, Cincinnati	605,317 00
German American, New York	2,471,781 00
British American, Toronto, Canada, U. S. Branch,	671,445 00
Travelers, Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.	4,595,445 00
Niagara, New York	1,329,650 10
Firemans Fund, San Francisco,	761,221 00
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,855,238 00

May 8, 1879

GROCERIES, &C.

CHARLES SEMON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries,
Confectionaries,
Provisions, &c.,

COURT ST., BET. SECOND & THIRD,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO,

Respectfully asks the citizens of Gallipolis to call at his establishment and examine his stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of all articles to be found in a FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

My stock of CONFECTIONERIES are large and complete; such as

Candies, Cakes, Nuts, Fruits, &c.

By strict attention to business, selling at small profits, I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

OYSTERS

by the can and half can—of the best quality, and warranted to be fresh.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

C. SEMON.

SADDLES AND SADDLERY.

ESTABLISHED IN
1832.

H. R. BELL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, BRIDLES,
Harness, Collars,
TRUNKS AND VALICES,
LAP ROBES, DUSTERS,
HARNESS OILS,
Trace-Chains, Curry-Combs
Horse-Brushes, &c.

COURT ST., - - GALLIPOLIS, O.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times. ☜

S. M. Brandyberry,

THE COURT STREET
Clothier
AND DEALER IN
Furnishing Goods and Hats.

April 3, 1879.

J. R. SAFFORD. T. S. BROWN.

Drs. SAFFORD & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

OFFICES, SECOND ST.

Aug. 14, 1879.

COAL! COAL!!

POMEROY COAL.

Full supply always on hand.

Also, constantly on hand, the best Kanawha Lump, Nut and Slack Coal, the cheapest in the market.

My facilities are such that I can supply these coals, at any landing, by the float or barge load, and at prices to accommodate consumers.

Office, at the landing opposite the Dufour House.

J. HAMILTON, Agent.
May 8, 1879.