

THE RESULT.

Prohibitionists, throughout the country, may feel gratified over the result of the election. Although every appliance known to the politicians of the old parties, was resorted to to keep men from voting our ticket, yet we show an increase in strength. In the State, we have undoubtedly polled fully five thousand votes, judging from such meagre returns as the old party papers give of our vote, and this is an increase of two thousand over last year, something that every Prohibitionist can be proud of and rejoice at.

In our own County of Morgan we hear growlings and mutterings that suggest abandonment. One of the leading Democrats, and one too that has always favored a straight party ticket, said to us, a day or two since, that he was opposed to any further Democratic nominations in this County, and that he did not believe it would be possible to get good men to run on such a ticket. He said that he, for one, was tired of seeing good men set up as a mark to be shot at.

Read the article from the Republican.

THE GREAT FIRES.

Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The most disastrous conflagration which has ever visited any city, nation or people, swept over and literally wiped out the entire business portion of the city of Chicago, on Sunday and Monday, Oct. 8 and 9. Commencing at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, four squares were burned over before it was subdued. Loss, \$250,000. This was bad enough; but it was only a prelude to what followed. At 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the 8th, a boy took a carbon oil lamp into a stable in the southern part of the west division, to enable him to see to milk a cow. The lamp was kicked over, and the stable was instantly in flames. The wind was blowing a gale from the south-south-west, and the fire was driven into the wooden buildings in its path with immense rapidity. It was soon beyond the control of the fire department. Leaping the south fork of the Chicago river, which stretches southward parallel with the lake a mile from it, the tidal wave of fire rolled onward, with a power and magnificence which it is impossible for words to describe, to the main branch of Chicago river. Crossing to the north division, the deluge of fire swept on until there was literally nothing to consume in that direction. On the extreme south, the fire was stopped by destroying a block of buildings with powder under direction of Gen. Sheridan. The space burned over extends for four miles along the lake, between it and the north and south branches of Chicago river—or about 3000 acres of ground. It includes the entire business and most of the manufacturing portion of the city. Twenty thousand buildings of all classes are burned, and 100,000 men, women and children left without a shelter. Many hundred lives are supposed to be lost—over 100 have already been found. Every bank, theater, newspaper office, 20 churches, all the great hotels, nearly all the railroad depots and grain elevators, all the public buildings, pesthouses, custom house, gas and water works, private residences, &c., are swept away. The loss is computed at \$300,000,000 but when all particulars are known, it will doubtless be found to be much less. The insurance companies in the U. States and England share the bulk of the loss, and if this is paid, as nearly all will be, the process of reconstruction will rapidly go on.

THE DEMOCRACY.

We call the attention of the Democracy to an article from the St. Louis Republican, found on the outside of this paper. The Republican is the leading Democratic paper of Missouri, and its utterances are of great weight with the party in that section. From the tenor of the article, it is evident that there prevails a conviction among leading Democratic minds, that the Democratic party is a defunct institution, as far as succeeding at the polls is concerned, and, also, these leading minds are evidently tired of setting up tickets and conducting campaigns when defeat is always certain to follow. This conviction of the uselessness of attempting to place the Democratic party in power was manifest in the "new departure" resolutions of the party in Ohio, and in other States, this year; and now, that such universal defeat has followed, we are not surprised to see a movement on foot looking to a general dissolution and abandonment of the party.

This movement, while it will meet with opposition from the more ultra portion of the party, that portion that always go into a campaign with their eyes shut and a determination to butt with little brains they have out for the sake of being contrary, must eventually be adopted. Aside from the distrust the great mass of the American people have for the Democratic party, because of its course during the war, wherever it has been in power of late, it has shown itself to be woefully corrupt, ever ready and greedy to plunder the people. Coming before the people complaining of the plun-

derings of the Republicans, it ought to have been able to have shown clean hands in such matters, instead of otherwise, remembering that it is safer to trust a thief already glutted with plunder, than it is a hungry one that has had but a taste. Further, the Democratic party is exceedingly odious even to its adherents. The last National Convention, by nominating Seymour, damned it forever in the minds of many. Then its vacillations, of late years, on all questions of party principle and doctrine, has sown broadcast the seeds of disintegration. We repeat, that it is no wonder that it has been so badly and universally defeated, and that many are advocating an abandonment of the old and rotten tag.

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people has contributed upward of \$3,000,000 toward assisting the unfortunate people of Chicago, in this, their hour of great, we may say, unprecedented affliction. Some assistance has been given to the homeless people of Michigan and Wisconsin, but we fear they have been greatly neglected by the general interest taken in Chicago's misfortunes. During all the winter, contributions will have to be made to all these people or else they will suffer death by cold and starvation.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

735 Delegates Present—A Full State Ticket Nominated.

A State Prohibition Convention was held in Boston on the fourth inst. 139 towns were represented by 735 delegates. Great interest was manifested. The following State Ticket was nominated: For Governor—Hon. Robert C. Pitman. Lieutenant Governor—Hon. Elihu Trask. Secretary of State—Geo. S. Ball. Treasurer—John I. Baker. Attorney General—Samuel D. Field. Auditor—Ezra S. Conant. Hon. Whiting Griswold was President of the Convention.

The platform adopted lays down the fundamental principles of Prohibition in the three first resolutions. Succeeding these are the following: Resolved, That we are proud of the fact that eight thousand six hundred and ninety-two of the voters of Massachusetts, left their old party relations at the last election, and gave their suffrages to a new party, represented by Massachusetts' most eloquent orator, and by his able advocates, and thus declared to the State that the time had come for the creation of a New Party devoted to the abolition of Slavery which holds millions in its chains.

Resolved, That the leading political party of this State having refused to put Prohibition into its platform, and having nominated upon its ticket men active in defending and propagating extreme anti-temperance views, it is unworthy of the further support of temperance men; and, we therefore call upon all such to join the only party that can advance the cause they love, to final victory.

Resolved, That no leaders, however worthy or capable, can separate themselves from the party they lead, and all expectation of a more perfect or freer government from such persons and parties will utterly fail.

Resolved, That the Beer Law is the offering of a corrupt competition for the liquor vote; that it is a fraud, a deception, a cheat, a disgrace and a disaster, and should be blotted from the statutes of the Commonwealth.

Other resolutions were adopted, in favor of an economical administration of the State Government, inviting the aid of laboring men and women, commending the Boston Daily News to general support, and approving of the candidates put in nomination as true and tried men.

The News says that Prohibitionists will never support the Republican party until it becomes a Prohibition party, and that they will not be associated with license men. It says to Republican managers—"You may prime the party nominations and trim its platform as much as you please, but until your action is such as to be distasteful to rum-sellers, Prohibitionists will stay out. If you prefer the former, all right, the latter are content, but this they are determined that the time shall come when you will ask them to come back. You cannot have the votes of license-law men and of Prohibitionists."

Legal Sanction Needed.

That eminent jurist, Rev. Albert Barnes, held very decided views with regard to the iniquitous liquor traffic. Would that all the profession would as boldly speak out against the enemy of religion, the family and the State. He says: "There is a class of men, and those most deeply interested in the matter, that you can never influence by moral suasion. They are men who enter no sanctuary; who place themselves aloof from argument; whose hearts are hard; whose consciences are seared, whose sole motive is gain; and who, if the moral part of community abandon a business, will only drive it on themselves the faster. What are you to do with such men? Are you to protect them in their business against the general sense of the community? Are you to throw the shield of the law over them, and sanction all that they do? Are you to license them and derive a revenue from their business? Are you to make supplementary provisions to sustain all the paupers they will make, and to pay the costs of all the prosecutions for crime that shall result from their employment? How are you to check, restrain, control, such men? Is it

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Beef Cattle. The market closed dull, but unchanged, with an apparent advance in prices, owing to the superior quality of the offerings. We quote the very best on sale today at \$4 87 1/2 @ 5 87 1/2; first quality at \$4 12 1/2 @ 4 87 1/2; medium at \$3 55 @ 4 25, and inferior and ordinary at \$2 25 @ 3 50. Receipts for the week, 2,818 head; sales, 2,395 head.

Hogs—Are in fair supply with the demand good. Sales were made at \$6 00 @ 6 50. Receipts for the week, 8,462.

Sheep—Are in full supply; common are slow, but good are wanted. We quote fair to good sheep at \$4 25 @ 5 00, and good to extra at \$5 00 @ 5 87 1/2. Receipts for the week, 5,316 head.

to be by moral suasion? All our acts of legislation answers—"No!" You may go far in the temperance reformation by moral suasion, but it has failed to move the evil, and, from the nature of the case, must always fail, just as anything else would, while the State throws its protecting shield over the traffic; and while there are men, principled and unprincipled, who will take advantage of such protection, and resist your arguments, and soothe their consciences in the plea that what they do is legal.

THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

As we scan the public prints from various parts of our country, and see how the popular mind is agitated upon the subject, from one end of the continent to the other, all over our broad country, and how the thrill of sympathy for suffering humanity, pervading the universal heart of mankind, has swept with electric flash across the Atlantic, pervading every government of Europe, and arousing a benevolent and generous response, we more and more begin to fully realize the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen our country in the sudden destruction of a great city.

And yet, how cheering to the heart of the philanthropist and the reformer, is the prompt and munificent contributions of aid to suffering fellow-creatures, rolling up, by cars and by telegraph, from, apparently, all parts of the civilized globe. And how convincing these facts, of the fallacy of that slender doctrine, of the "utter depravity of the human heart." Only development and call it forth, and the elements of man's redemption from vice and war are the God within his own soul.

But how very differently facts of similar import affect the public mind, when presented in different forms, and from different standpoints of view. The sudden destruction of a city by fire, which sweeps away from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 worth of property, destroys the lives of four or five hundred persons, and renders homeless and destitute 200,000 human beings, strikes with terror and with sympathy the heart of the nation and the world. Yet, the traffic in ardent spirits, in the United States alone, destroys annually, 60,000 lives, \$1,500,000,000 for liquors at retail, destroys \$200,000,000 worth of grain, \$400,000,000 worth of labor, and renders homeless and destitute 200,000 children, and consigns them to our poor-houses. And even this appalling statement, falls far short of the full expression of this terrible annual calamity. Yet this is sufficient to convince any reasoning mind, that if five or six such cities as Chicago, in her palmy days, were annually swept from existence in the United States, the actual destruction of life and property, and the production of destitution and suffering, would still be far less from that cause, than is now actually produced by this nefarious traffic. And so gigantic and wide spread is the evil, that only by such comparisons as this recent calamity presents here, can the common mind be enabled to grasp, or comprehend, the magnitude of this terrific and appalling calamity.

And it is possible that this great nation, with all its resources of culture, genius and statesmanship, cannot devise some means of eradicating the evil, and protecting her citizens? If so, let us state our calamity, and make known our helplessness, to the governments and people of Europe; and surely the English with their energy and perseverance, the Germans with their science and erudition, the French with their culture and refinement, with characteristic generosity at the call of woe, will hasten to assist us—universal humanity—to throw off this terrible incubus.

There are many considerations of interest, and "lessons of the hour," clustering round this great conflagration, which, to present here, both time and space forbid, but which I propose to endeavor to present to our fellow-citizens at the Town Hall, on Sunday, Oct. 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. DR. W. S. HAMBLETON.

An evidence of the careless manner in which some physicians perform their very important functions was given about three weeks since during the ceremony of burying a living person at Racine, Wis. On the previous day, a young girl created quite a sensation in a Scandinavian church by falling to the floor, in what appeared to be a fainting fit. She was removed to the residence of her parents, and a "doctor" called in, who speedily pronounced her dead. Preparations were made for the funeral, a large concourse of people had gathered about the house, and the clergyman had begun to read the service for the dead, when a slight movement of the body was noticed, and afterward a faint beating of the pulse. Restoratives were applied and the young woman soon opened her eyes and spoke to her friends. She is now able to attend to her household duties as usual. In the meantime, the good citizens of Racine regard the case as one of miraculous raising from the dead, and no one—not even the editor of the local newspaper—thinks of attributing negligence to the doctor.

The Wool Interest.

Although the wool trade is practically over, so far as the producer is concerned, for the year 1871, a close scrutiny of the condition of the trade at present and during the past season may be of decided interest to the wool-growers during the coming season. During the past wool season an apparent discrepancy between the current supply of wool and its market value was observable, demonstrating that while the prices ranged unusually high, the supplies of both domestic and foreign wools were largely in excess of those of the previous year. This condition of the market still continues, to a very great extent. There has been but little change in the figures established at the beginning of the season, which were established under a wide-spread rumor of a short supply and a reduced clip, and still the supply of wool coming to hand is beyond all precedent of recent date. The following statement of the receipts and imports at New York and Boston, the two principal wool markets of the country, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, compared with those of last year, will show the excess during the wool season of 1871. They are as follows:

Table with columns for Year, At New York, At Boston, Total imports, Increase, Receipts of Domestic, At New York, At Boston, Total, Increase.

The New York Daily Bulletin.

In a well prepared article on the wool interest, says that from the imports and domestic receipts it will be seen that taking New York and Boston together the imports since June last are 49,944 bales above those of last year, and that, on the receipts of domestic there is an increase of 33,750 bales; making an excess over last year, on domestic and foreign combined, of 74,664 bales. Now when it is considered that this increase is at the rate of fifty per cent., it does seem paradoxical to talk of a "scarcity" of wool, and the present firmness of prices at high quotations appear equally incomprehensible. We cannot but suspect that the market is propped by artificial supports, which are designed to be strongly tested by the course of the money market during the next few weeks.

ZANESVILLE BUSINESS CARDS.

V. B. LEWIS & CO. DEALERS IN HARDWARE! BUILDING MATERIAL! AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! CARPENTER'S TOOLS!

Marbleized Mantles, of the FINEST QUALITY! Fine and Common Fire Fronts!

THE PUBLIC are cordially invited to call and see us at No. 59, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio. V. B. LEWIS & CO. Sept. 22, 1871—4w.

W. H. KUTLEDGE. F. G. BAILEY.

Rutledge & Bailey,

Attors' Block, No. 56 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio. Have opened a complete Stock of Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Extra Super Saperines, Medium Sapers, Ingrain, Venetians, Dutch Wool, Cottage, Hemp, and Bag Carpets. ALSO Wall Papers, Window shades, Matts, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c. Agents for Marbleized Mantles. We invite the Public to call and examine our Stock. [June 3, 1871.]

MALTA BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. ROGERS. R. LUTTON. J. DAVIS.

J. M. ROGERS & CO.,

HARDWARE DEALERS,

Front St., near the Bridge, Malta, Ohio, keep constantly on hand Iron, Nails, Glass, Building Material, Cutlery &c.

All Orders Promptly Attended To! April 21, 1871—ly.

Hardware! Stoves! Tinware! Farming Utensils!

GEORGE JANEWAY,

West side of Bell Street, Malta, Ohio, keeps a well selected assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES and STOVE TRIMMINGS, FARMING UTENSILS, AND INVITES ALL TO CALL ON HIM.

Special attention given to the trade in Stoves and Stove Trimmings. Agent for the sale of the celebrated "Clipper Mower & Reaper." Everything sold low for cash. [April 21, 1871—ly.]

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

JOHN HALL,

Dry Goods Merchant, South-east corner of Front and Bell Sts., Malta, Ohio has always on hand a complete stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

New Goods received regularly, at a flourishing trade demands. Every thing sold at the lowest cash figure. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. [April 21, 1871—ly.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. R. KELLY, D. D. May be found at his office at THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF Public Square M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO. At all times, when not absent on Professional business.

H. L. TRUE, Physician & Surgeon, M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO. Treats all forms of acute and chronic disease, on new and improved principles. Calls promptly attended to, and charges reasonable. OFFICE: in Morris' New Building, on Centre street, where will be found when not professionally engaged. [Feb. 3d, 1871.]

James Riley, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Opposite Mummy's Grocery Store. On Center St., McConnellsville, O. Special attention given to Cutting. Patronage solicited.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ephraim S. Ellis Thomas J. Ellis, Caroline White, and Horatio B. Wagon, Polly Getwood and William Getwood, Morgan Co., O., William Birdsell and Maria Birdsell, David White and Lucy White, Albert White and Nancy White, all of whom reside in the county of Lynn, in the State of Iowa, will take notice that Edward Lochry and Clementina Lochry, his wife, did, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1871, file their petition in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas for Morgan county, Ohio, asking for partition in the following described real estate, situated in the county of Morgan and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being all that part of lots no. ninety-eight (98), ninety-nine (99), and one hundred (100), lying south of the Muskingum river, in Town no. nine (9), Range eleven (11), Muskingum lotment, Ohio Company's Purchase. Also, 25.28 acres in the south-east part of lot no. ninety-seven (97), in said Town, Range and Allotment, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the South-east corner of said lot, thence running with the east line thereof 34.12 chains to a corner standing on said line, 1.87 chains south of Muskingum river, thence 25.28 chains to a stone, thence south 23.13 chains to a stone on the south line of said lot, thence east 3.72 chains to the place of beginning, excepting from the last above described tract or parcel the following: Beginning for a description of the same on the west line of said tract about forty rods from the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Morgan county, Ohio. EDWARD LOCHRY, and CLEMENTINA LOCHRY, By J. T. CARR, their Attorney.

F. W. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in the counties of Morgan, Adams and Noble. OFFICE in the southeast corner of Court House, McConnellsville, Ohio. July 7, 1871.

GROVER & BAKER.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest Premiums at the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

First Prizes

Have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ, BESANCON, BAYONNE, ST. DIZIER, & CHALONS.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE:

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch, Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery, No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread, Wide range of application without change of adjustment, The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing, Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing machines the Elastic Stitch machine executes the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

ALEX. FINLEY is the General Agent for the sale of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Morgan county, Ohio.

EDWARD LOCHRY, and CLEMENTINA LOCHRY, By J. T. CARR, their Attorney.

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