

The Conservative.

FRIDAY - - - - - SEPT. 7, 1866.

All business pertaining to the Conservator's office (during our absence) can be transacted with R. B. MORTLEY.

Failed to Come to Time.

There has been for some time past a strife between the married and single members of the Muskingum Base Ball Club, as to which were the best players—and having played two match games heretofore, (the married men being triumphant in the first, and the single men in the second,) they had agreed to play the third game, for the championship, on Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M. The married men were on the ground promptly, and at the appointed hour time was called, and the young men failed to respond to the call, but, according to the rules of the game, they were allowed fifteen minutes grace. When the fifteen minutes had expired, the young men not yet "putting in an appearance," the Umpire, F. W. Wood, Esq., threw up the "sponge," declaring the married men the winners. Which decision makes the married men victorious in two games, and, therefore, the championship justly belongs to them.

Agricultural Notice.

The Board of Directors of the Morgan County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of Hon. F. W. Wood, in McConnelville, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business for the coming year.

As this will be the last regular meeting of the Board prior to the Fair it is desired that a full and prompt attendance be had at this meeting. By order of the President.

I. O. O. F.

Public Demonstration at McConnelville, Ohio, on Wednesday, September 19, 1866.

PROGRAMME.

Valley and Malta Lodges will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. Rural, Morgan, Hemlock and Wood Grove Lodges will meet at Town Hall at 10 1/2 o'clock; Beverly and Marietta Lodges will meet at Powell's Hall at 10 1/2 o'clock; the Lodges of Districts Nos. 62 and 63 will meet at Sherwood's Hall at 10 1/2 o'clock; the Encampment will meet at Shepard's Hall at 11 o'clock; other Lodges will have places assigned them.

The Procession will be formed by the Grand Marshal of District No. 61, at the Hall of Valley Lodge, and will march to Town Hall and receive the Lodges at that place; thence to Powell's Hall, thence to Sherwood's Hall, thence to Shepard's Hall, thence up Center street to Penn, up Penn to Liberty, down Liberty to Poplar, down Poplar to Center, up Center to the Park.

Dinner. Music by the Band. Prayer by the Grand Chaplain. Oration by the Rev. Bro. J. W. HIXLY.

Benediction. The Procession will then be re-formed and march down Parade street to Union, down Union to Main, up Main to Center, from thence to the several places of rendezvous.

The several delegations will be waited upon by appropriate committees, and conducted to their several places of rendezvous.

J. B. GOUDY, Grand Marshal. H. B. TAYLOR, F. A. DAVIS, J. H. BROWN, J. B. MORTLEY, Assistants.

An entire New Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at NOTT & COCHRAN'S New Clothing Store. One door East of H. Spence's Hat Store.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN, OR DOMESTIC GUIDE TO HEALTH.—This work contains 1,200 pages, leather bound and spring lock. Price, \$8. We have examined the book, and would recommend it to the public as a useful family book.

Costs, pants and vests, at NOTT & COCHRAN'S New Clothing Store, the cheapest since the War.

A few kits of new mackerel, caught last month, just received at the Grocery Store of D. H. MORTLEY.

"AND THE BLIND SHALL SEE" by calling on T. T. NOTT, at Morris' Hardware Store, who, it is generally known, has been afflicted with sore eyes for twenty-five years, and having been cured by the use of J. V. Hardy's Eye Balm, takes pleasure in supplying any in need of a cure.

J. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE is still well supplied with a large stock of drugs, medicines, wall paper, patent medicines, paints and dye stuffs and all articles pertaining to the Drug trade.

Call and get Rings Unrivaled Hair Restorative.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, McCONNELLSVILLE, OHIO, AUGUST 31, 1866. The annual Revenue Tax on Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Pianos, &c., is now due and payable. All persons in arrears are hereby notified that unless payment be made within ten days from the date hereof ten per cent, will be added to the tax.

I may be found in my office, in the Court House, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., and 1 1/2 and 4 P. M.

W. W. McCARTY, Deputy Collector.

Proceedings of the Mass Meeting of the Friends of the Southwestern R. R.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Morgan county, to aid in the completion of the Southwestern Railroad, was held in the Town Hall of McConnelville.

The meeting was organized at 1 P. M., by calling Col. J. Floyd, of Meigsville township, to the chair, and electing Dr. J. H. Brown Vice President, Dr. W. B. Hedges, and C. L. Barker Esq. Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by T. W. Peacock, President of the company. His statements were very satisfactory. He reports that since the last meeting, efforts had been made to secure sufficient funds to complete the road, and that north of Cumberland about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been pledged.

Resolved: That this meeting heartily approve the proposed plans for completing the Southwestern Railroad, and we hereby pledge our influence and active co-operation in raising the required two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Muzzy, of Cumberland, who was the first subscriber of stock in the Railroad, made an address of a very energetic character, in which he affirmed his confidence in the project, as not only a feasible, but a paying one. He drew a vivid contrast between Railroad towns, which he had recently visited, and our beautiful, though quiet place, where it seemed as if it were always Sunday.

A committee consisting of Messrs Wm. Sherwood, A. Alderman and Alfred Wilkin was appointed, to nominate the committee of seven. The committee on nomination reported as follows: Joshua Davis, Malta tp.; David Moody, Homer tp.; James Huffman, Bloom tp.; Geo. Parsons, Union tp.; W. P. Sprague, Morgan tp.; Col. J. Floyd, Meigsville tp.; J. K. Jones, Morgan tp. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the joint call of the Directors and Committee of seven.

C. L. BARKER, Secretaries. W. B. HEDGES, Secretary.

Bacon, pork hams and lard for sale at MORTLEY'S.

Equalization Bounty Bill.

As passed by Congress July 27th, 1866, gives \$100 additional bounty

To every honorably discharged soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States since April 19th, 1861, for three years, and served his term of enlistment, and who has received or was entitled to receive but \$100 bounty.

To every soldier who has been discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty before his term of enlistment expired \$100.

To the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who died while in the service or from wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States \$100.

AN INCREASED PENSION has also been granted by a recent law—To widows of soldiers who have died in the army, or to the children if the widow has died or remarried—\$2 per month for each child under 16 years of age.

To soldiers who have lost a foot or a hand or been disabled equal to the loss of a hand or foot \$15 per month.

To obtain the increased pension a new application must be made.

THREE MONTHS EXTRA PAY has been granted every officer who was in commission March 3d, 1865, and resigned or was honorably discharged after April 9th, 1865.

The undersigned will promptly attend to all valid claims under the several laws of Congress granting bounties, pensions, extra pay, &c. Bring with you all papers in your possession—such as discharges, &c.—so as to make out correct applications.

JAMES M. GAYLORD, Authorized Military Claim Agent, McConnelville, Ohio.

SHED WHEAT for sale by J. F. SONNENSTEIN, McConnelville.

Bounties.

By the late Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, every soldier who enlisted into the army after the 15th of April, 1861, for the term of three years and who served his term and was honorably discharged is entitled to a bounty of one hundred dollars.

Every soldier who enlisted after the same time and for the same term, who was discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents of such soldier, or the heirs of any soldier who died of disease or wounds contracted in the line of duty is entitled to one hundred dollars bounty.

Every soldier who enlisted into the army after the 15th of April, 1861, for a term, not less than two years, and who has been honorably discharged, after serving two years, is entitled to fifty dollars bounty.

Any soldier who enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, or the widow, minor children or parents of any such soldier who died of wounds or disease contracted in the service, is entitled to fifty dollars bounty.

All persons entitled to these bounties can have them promptly collected by calling upon

GLENN & KELLY, Office South-west corner of Public Square.

Two tierces of extra family cured hams just received at MORTLEY'S Grocery.

Young Lady Shot by her Would-be Lover.

We learn says the Lancaster Ohio Eagle of Thursday, that a most distressing affair resulting in the immediate death of Miss Barbara V. Shaeffer, aged seventeen years, occurred at the residence of Mr. Neff, in Clearcreek Township, this county, on Sunday afternoon last. The facts connected with this most extraordinary homicide as related to us, are these:

Miss Shaeffer had returned from Sabbath School, in the neighborhood, with some of her friends, to the house of Mr. Neff, where they were expected to take dinner. Mr. Milton Delong and another young man, both of the neighborhood, and who it appears were rivals for the society of Miss Shaeffer, either by invitations or of their own notion, also went to Mr. Neff's arriving there about the same time of the young ladies spoken of. They had been there but a short time when Delong took down a rifle gun which was hanging somewhere about the house saying he would go and kill some squirrels, at the same time he was told by some one to be careful that the gun was loaded and to satisfy himself of that fact, he took the rod and measured the depth of the barrel, and found it to be loaded. Delong then stepped out into the yard and a few words passed between him and Miss Shaeffer, who was standing in the door, but no one knew what the words were; as no harm was suspected, but little attention was paid to Delong's movements.

Suddenly the sharp crack of the rifle and the death shriek of Miss Shaeffer startled the whole company. Delong was seen to take deliberate aim. The unfortunate young lady fell and expired in about half an hour, the ball having entered the forehead and passed out at the back part of the head.

Delong then, apparently not the least excited at what had happened, deliberately replaced the gun where he had taken it from, saying in an indifferent manner that the shot was fired accidentally. He was at once arrested, and is now confined in the jail of the county, where he awaits a full investigation of his singular conduct.

General Grant stands with the President.

General Grant is in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union. He opposes the radicals. He fought "the rebels in the South,"—we quote from President Johnson's New York speech, and said the President further, "thank God he is now in the field on the OTHER SIDE." Having "whipped them"—the rebels, "at one end of the line" he is now "for whipping them at the other end of the line."

If our radical friends deserved anything but the kicks they are now receiving we should pity them. Grant, Sherman, Dix, Meade, all the leading Generals of the grand army of the Union now in the field fighting by the President and his Cabinet in the contest with the disunionists of the North. The conservative host is now a mighty one, and every day gives it increased strength. The locomotive labelled the Union and the Constitution, to borrow a simile from the President, is upon the track, and we be to him who throws himself in the way of its onward progress. Be active, friends, be vigilant, be firm, united and determined; and the grandest victory ever achieved in the annals of political warfare will crown your efforts. In the rallying cry of Henry V. to his comrades: "Once more to the breach, dear friends, once more!"

[Zanesville Signal.]

Political Change Against the Radicals.

From every part of the country we hear of important desertions from the Radical camp. They have lost in a few weeks thousands of prominent Republicans, who since they have seen Jacobinism developed, are taking position nobly by the side of the President. This pestilent Radical faction will have arrayed against it, in the elections this fall, not only the Democracy, but a large fragment of the Republican party, and it will be beaten by an immense majority. It will go down before the united onset.

The Amazons in Africa are to be armed with the needle-gun.

The President and His Reception by the People.

The upper circles—so called, that have the old Federal idea, that a mechanic or workingman has no more business to make laws than a blacksmith, has to attempt to make a watch—are giving the President the cold shoulder along the line of his travel. But while the Corn Exchanges and City Councils and Mayors of cities are refusing him the courtesies hitherto extended to Presidents, irrespective of party, the working classes and the people generally are giving him a warm welcome.

The Radicals are as malignant toward Mr. Johnson as the old Federalists were toward Mr. Jefferson. We will tell the classes that sneer at Mr. Johnson that it won't pay in the long run. The people are pretty good judges of human nature, and are not often deceived as to those who are really their friends. Mr. Johnson's policy is not founded in hate, as is that of the radicals, but in justice, generosity and forgiveness, and is the one most likely to restore the country to peace, harmony and prosperity.

That is what the people want, for the sooner will we be rid of some of the enormous burthen of taxation that now weighs upon industry. The people appreciate that, and hence their enthusiastic greetings of the President.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Permission of the Negro Required.

The New York Independent, leading Radical organ, and which the New York Tribune says is "the most widely circulated and generally read religious-political journal in America," in its issue of this week, serves the following notice on the American people:

No man shall be the next President of the United States who does not ASK PERMISSION OF THE NEGRO.

We suppose asking permission of the white man is played out. The Independent makes the above proclamation because of its conviction, that the Radicals will succeed at the approaching Congressional elections. Was it not strong in that conviction, it would hardly have ventured to give such a notice as that on the white people of the United States. But the elections are not over; and there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

The Mulatto Convention.

The New York Tribune says it is reported that Fred. Douglass has been elected a delegate from Rochester to the "Loyal Southerners' Convention" in Philadelphia, "which," Mr. Greeley says, "will make no objection to his color." He adds: "The Union party is perfectly willing—nay, anxious—that the loyal colored men should have a voice in its conventions. That is honest in expression, and the fate of the union of colors in their conventions would be an exhibition of consistency to principle equally as honest. That would be party honest and it would honestly represent also the Convention; for by the term 'loyal Southerners' is understood black as well as whites. To honestly represent the principles of the Radical party, the Convention should ignore no delegates on account of their color."

The New York Tribune arouses the Radical forces and calls them to action. "We shall," it says, "have a desperate struggle this fall. The coalition against us is strong in crafty political managers, strong in official spoils, and will be strong also in money."

These are promising suggestions. We hope that the united efforts of Conservatives may be as effective as the Tribune fears that they will be. It will be wonderful if they are not. The Conservatives have every possible advantage in the struggle. They have the Executive with them; they have experienced and zealous leaders; they have the intelligence, the commerce, and the entire industry of the land on their side. They also have a profound conviction of the justice of their cause. Why should not the Tribune tremble?—[National Intelligencer.]

HAMILTON, of Texas so much lauded by the Radicals, is scarcely exceeded in moral infamy by his brother celebrity, Gantt, of Arkansas. The Houston Telegraph says he has been a scamp from his boyhood. In 1853 he ran for Legislature, and was beaten on the open allegation that he was in the habit of whipping his wife. He was a violent Secessionist as early as 1858, and was for separate action on the part of Texas. He was for reopening the African slave-trade. When the late war broke out, he tried to borrow money to raise a company for the Confederate service. This is the man whom the Northern Radical are taking to their bosoms, and whose vote for the Vice-presidency at the next election he is seeking to obtain by denouncing and slandering and cursing the people of his own State.

A CAPITAL POINT.—Gibson, who at one time officiated as Treasurer of State, and whose account with the State is not in the most enviable condition, is stamping it for Buckland in the Ninth District. Recently, in a speech, he said that he knew of seven thieves in the Tiffin jail who would vote for Mr. Finckrock, the Democratic Congressional candidate. In the brief speech Mr. Finckrock made at Tiffin, on Thursday of last week, he referred to this assertion of Mr. Gibson, and said he did not know how much truth there was in the statement, but he did know of one thief in Tiffin who was not in jail who would not vote for him. The audience made the application in a tremendous shout.—[Columbus, Ohio Statesman.]

The Amazons in Africa are to be armed with the needle-gun.

The Reception of the President in Philadelphia.

The attempt of the Republican leaders in Philadelphia, working in the Corn Exchange and in the City Council to defeat a public reception of the President in that city, aroused the indignation of the masses. The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent Republican paper, thus speaks of the way the President was received, despite this example of dirty partisanship. It says:

"It requires no editorial comment to reinforce the strength and character of that demonstration. As an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, and with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out it was almost, if not quite without a parallel in Philadelphia, for our people are not naturally demonstrative in their temper. In the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, and all along Broad street and Chestnut street, the crowd was great and dense, and the reception very hearty and enthusiastic; but those who only saw what occurred on the route of the procession can form no idea of either the mass of people, or the spirit that pervaded the entire body in front of the Continental Hotel. From the vicinity of Eighth street, up Chestnut, nearly to Tenth street, there was a compact mass of people from the walls one side to the walls on the other, and on the appearance of the President and his party on the balcony the cheers and other signs of gratification were of that genuine, spontaneous kind that leave no room for mistake as to their sincerity and heartiness. We speak of this event with no feeling of partisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurrence, for it would be idle to waste words of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessed by so many of the people, and equally idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration."

The attempt of the Republican leaders in Philadelphia, working in the Corn Exchange and in the City Council to defeat a public reception of the President in that city, aroused the indignation of the masses. The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent Republican paper, thus speaks of the way the President was received, despite this example of dirty partisanship. It says:

"It requires no editorial comment to reinforce the strength and character of that demonstration. As an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, and with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out it was almost, if not quite without a parallel in Philadelphia, for our people are not naturally demonstrative in their temper. In the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, and all along Broad street and Chestnut street, the crowd was great and dense, and the reception very hearty and enthusiastic; but those who only saw what occurred on the route of the procession can form no idea of either the mass of people, or the spirit that pervaded the entire body in front of the Continental Hotel. From the vicinity of Eighth street, up Chestnut, nearly to Tenth street, there was a compact mass of people from the walls one side to the walls on the other, and on the appearance of the President and his party on the balcony the cheers and other signs of gratification were of that genuine, spontaneous kind that leave no room for mistake as to their sincerity and heartiness. We speak of this event with no feeling of partisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurrence, for it would be idle to waste words of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessed by so many of the people, and equally idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration."

The attempt of the Republican leaders in Philadelphia, working in the Corn Exchange and in the City Council to defeat a public reception of the President in that city, aroused the indignation of the masses. The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent Republican paper, thus speaks of the way the President was received, despite this example of dirty partisanship. It says:

"It requires no editorial comment to reinforce the strength and character of that demonstration. As an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, and with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out it was almost, if not quite without a parallel in Philadelphia, for our people are not naturally demonstrative in their temper. In the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, and all along Broad street and Chestnut street, the crowd was great and dense, and the reception very hearty and enthusiastic; but those who only saw what occurred on the route of the procession can form no idea of either the mass of people, or the spirit that pervaded the entire body in front of the Continental Hotel. From the vicinity of Eighth street, up Chestnut, nearly to Tenth street, there was a compact mass of people from the walls one side to the walls on the other, and on the appearance of the President and his party on the balcony the cheers and other signs of gratification were of that genuine, spontaneous kind that leave no room for mistake as to their sincerity and heartiness. We speak of this event with no feeling of partisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurrence, for it would be idle to waste words of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessed by so many of the people, and equally idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration."

Cigar Lighted in London by a Spark from Newfoundland.

L'Evenement, of Paris, tells a good story of an English nobleman, in connection with the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph. Upon the news of the successful laying of the cable becoming known in London, so the story runs, one of the most prominent members of the House of Lords drove up to the central office of the telegraph, and wanted to send a message to Newfoundland. He was politely informed that the line was not open for business. His lordship, nothing daunted, said that he had a large number of shares in the company, and put down two hundred guineas. Upon this he was promised that an effort would be made to send his message through. What he sent was as follows:

"To the Telegraph Operator at Heart's Content: Send on the strongest electric spark your machines are capable of, but give one minute's notice beforehand."

In due time, his lordship waiting patiently some twelve hours, the spark came, and my lord lit his cigar with a cigar-lighter, thus electrically ignited from Newfoundland, and walked off fully satisfied.

Bishop Soule.

The Christian Advocate for last week has an interesting account of a recent visit to Bishop Soule, at his residence, seven miles east of Nashville:

"On Wednesday last the Bishop was eighty-five years of age, having been born in the State of Massachusetts, in the District, now the State, of Maine, August 1, 1781. The aged minister of the Gospel received his visitors with his accustomed courtesy and cordiality, seeming to be much pleased that his birthday had been remembered. He is very feeble, but cheerful and kind and communicative, a fine specimen of "narrative old age," without the boring garrulity which so frequently characterizes second childhood. His memory of things long since passed is surprisingly accurate. In the course of the conversation he quoted, *ad punctum*, long passages from Addison's *Cato* and Pope's *Homer*, ever a great favorite with him. He called up many reminiscences of his early ministry, and spoke of his old cotemporaries, who have all passed off the stage of action, leaving him, as it were, alone, the oldest Methodist minister in the world."

Commercial.

McCONNELLSVILLE MARKET.

McConnelville, Sept. 7, 1866.
FLOUR—\$13 00 extra per barrel.
WHEAT—\$2 30 per bushel.
OATS—40 cents per bushel.
CORN—50 cents per bushel.
FLAX SEED—\$2 00 per bushel.
BARLEY—Spring, 90c; Fall, \$1 per bush.
HAY—\$8 00 to 10 00 per ton.
DRIED APPLES—\$2 50 per bushel.
BUTTER—20 cents per pound.
EGGS—13 cents per dozen.
CHICKENS—Live 25 cents.
COFFEE—25 to 33 cents.
COUNTRY SOAP—8 cents per pound.
SUGAR—15 to 20 cents per pound.
SODIUM—60 cents per gallon per barrel.
LARD—16 cents per pound, in jars and kegs.
CANDLES—(Tallow)—20 cents per lb by box.
" " " 25 cents at retail.
" (Star)—30 cents per lb. by box.
" " " 35 cents at retail.
SOAP—15 to 20 cents per pound.
CHEESE—25 cents per pound.
SALT—\$2 50 per barrel—retail.
IRON—12 cents per bushel.
SPICES—\$2 50 per bushel.
SUGAR—13 cents per pound.
SUGAR—14 to 15 cents.
TALLOW—5 to 10 cents.
WHISKY—\$2 25 per gallon.
BEANS—\$2 00 per bushel.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN E. UGDEN, No. 41 Cedar st., New York.

FURNITURE.

H. DUNSMOOR & SON

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of FURNITURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

AT LOW PRICES, at their new store-rooms, in the

Bank Building, McCONNELLSVILLE, O.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY,

A Few Doors East of Post House.

M'Caslin & Fouts

Invite the attention of the public to their new stock of first-class

FAMILY GROCERIES, embracing everything in the grocery line needed for family consumption. We have just received a large stock of

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

Every kind of Country Produce bought and sold. Give us a call.

NEW GOODS.

HUB. JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURER OF Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

JOB WORK

of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch

He keeps constantly on hand a very large assortment of

Cooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Heating Stoves, Fire Fronts, Grates,

Hand Irons, Stove Pipe, Coal-Buckets,

Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Brass Kettles,

Apple Parers, Nails, ALSO

TIN-WARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, BROOMS, WASH BOARDS, CLOTHS WRINGERS, ASH PANS, CORN-POPPERS,

ALSO ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Japan Ware, &c.

THE NOTED Brilliant Coal Stove

AND Indianola Wood Stove.

WAGON, BUGGY & RIDING WHIP, COW HIDES, THE PATENT STEEL LADDER, SUGAR MILLS, PAN IRON,

And many other articles to numerous to mention. All work done in the best manner. I will spare no pains to please those who may favor me with a call.

HERBERT JOHNSON,

Opposite the "Buckeye clock," McConnelville, O.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE

At the old stand, in the three-story brick, nearly opposite the Post House.

D. H. MORTLEY

respectfully informs the citizens of Morgan county that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of the various articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store, consisting in part of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fish, Soda, Spices, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Cheese, Crackers, Raisins, Woodware, Tobacco, Cigars, Baking Stuffs, Rice, Flour, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Packing Yarn, Bed Cord, Manila Rope, Lard Oil, Caribou Oil, &c.

All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved country produce. The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce. Every article sold at this establishment is WARRANTED as represented.

1866-7