THE CONSERVATIVE.

JOSEPH A. SELLY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MCCONNELSVILLE, OHIO:
FRIDAY, . . . March 31, 1871.

Prohibition
STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GIDEON T. STEWART, of Huron.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
P. M. WEDDELL, of Montgomery.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
L. B. SILVER, of Columbiana.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SAMUEL E. ADAMS, of Cuyahoga.
FOR TREASURER,
THOMAS EVANS, Jr., of Delaware.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. W. STINCHCOMB, of Hocking.
FOR STATE COMMISSIONER OF COM. SCHOOLS,
DR. SOLOMON HOWARD, of Athens.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
ARZA ALDERMAN, of Morgan.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
W. B. CHADWICK, of Franklin.

Prohibition Township Ticket.

For Trustees,
ANDREW J. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL PRICE,
JEPTHA DOUDNA.
For Assessor,
SAMUEL SMITH.
For Treasurer,
THOMAS HAMMOND.
For Clerk,
ADDISON A. ADAIR.
For Constables,
ABNER PYLE,
JOHN C. HEAD.

Prohibition Corporation Ticket.

For Trustees,
EDGAR SHARP,
HIRAM McGRATH,
MOSES McDANIEL.
For Clerk,
ADDISON A. ADAIR.
For Trustees of the Burial Ground,
1 year—T. D. CHEADLE,
2 years—JOHN KIRBY,
3 years—ELI STEADMAN.

Platform of the National Prohibition Party.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention, Sept'r. 2, 1869.

WHEREAS, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and

WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure, and

WHEREAS, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question, therefore we, in national convention assembled, as citizens of this free republic, sharing in the duties and responsibilities of its government, in the discharge of a solemn duty we owe to our country and our race, unite in the following declaration of principles:

1. That while we acknowledge the pure patriotism and profound statesmanship of those patriots who laid broad and deep the foundations of this government, securing at once the rights of the States severally and their inseparable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchers of our republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledge of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution.

2. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequaled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition both by State and National Legislation.

3. That in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything toward the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying its material prosperity, and rapidly undermining its very foundations, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties, and to organise ourselves into a National Prohibition Party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

4. That while we adopt the name of the National Prohibition Party, as expressive of our primary object, and while we denounce all repudiation of the public debt, and pledge fidelity to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, we deem it inexpedient to give prominence to other political issues.

5. That a Central Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take such action as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the party.

SOME Cincinnatians are making a demonstration in the way of a New Party movement, the object being reform in revenue matters.

THE prospects are that an equitable settlement of matters between Great Britain and the United States will result from the Joint High Commission. The deliberations, however, are secret.

MATTERS and things have grown more quiet in Paris, and throughout France. The prospects are that the French will determine peacably the form of Government they desire and who shall be at the head of it.

SUMNER's speech, on the San Domingo question, delivered in the Senate on Monday last, is the great Washington sensation of the week. He arraigns Grant as violating the law of Nations, and his Constitutional obligations. Senator Schurz, on Tuesday, followed Sumner in one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the Senate, and done his might in denouncing the Administration also.

THE lack of courage of women is often sneered at. A thoughtful observer comes to their defense very effectually as follows: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear the horse might run away; afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall; afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset; but I never saw one afraid to be married, which is far more riskful than all the others put together."

JUDGE M. M. GRANGER, of Zanesville, just after the close of the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Noble county, over which he presided, delivered a temperance lecture in Caldwell, and the Noble Co. *Republican* is greatly elated thereat.

While we are always well pleased to learn of temperance lectures being delivered, even if they only be of the moral suasion character, yet we object to the *Republican's* showering such lavish praise on Judge Granger as being a model temperance man, and our objections are founded on the fact that he is not entitled to it.

While it may be true that the Judge is a total abstinence man; while it is true that in Counties like Noble and Morgan, where it is a popular thing to enforce the Liquor Laws, that he will mete out to violators of said laws the punishment prescribed; while it is true that he is ever ready in temperance localities to talk temperance; yet, notwithstanding all this, we see him armed with the power to close up every open bar in Zanesville, and never making one effort to do so.

We venture to assert that there are at least one hundred places in the city of Zanesville where the State Liquor Laws are violated on an average of at least once in every fifteen minutes in the day, where Alcoholic Liquors are retailed over the counter by the drink as openly as dry goods are sold in the stores, and we venture that Judge Granger knows this as well as we do if not better; and, yet, pretending to be a temperance man, having Grand Jury after Grand Jury at his command, having a Prosecuting Attorney at hand that is bound to do his bidding, having a witness of these violations of the laws in almost every man he meets, we might say every officer of his Court even; having all these means at hand, yet we never hear a word of his temperance proclivities proclaimed in Zanesville, we never hear of a Liquor Vendor being prosecuted in his Zanesville Court for violating the State Liquor Laws.

But, we hear some Republican say: "It is not the Judge's business to see that prosecutions are instituted against those that violate the State Liquor Laws! That is the business of the Prosecuting Attorney!" Suppose that a band of horse thieves infested Muskingum county, and suppose that they had grown so numerous as to be able to carry the elections. Then suppose that they elected a man Prosecuting Attorney that pledged himself not to prosecute horse thieves. Under such circumstances, when the Prosecuting Attorney would be carrying out his pledges to his constituents by not having witnesses subpœned before the Grand Jury to testify against horse thieves, what would be the duty of Judge Granger? Would it be to go down into Noble county and lecture on the evils of horse stealing, and to neglect to force the Prosecuting Attorney of his own County to enforce the laws against horse stealing? Such would seem to be his duty, under such circumstances, judging from his course relative to the Liquor Traffic.

If Judge Granger wishes to prove himself a thorough-going temperance man, he has an ample field before him in Muskingum county, and fortunately his position, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, gives him ample means to prove himself to be in earnest in his pretensions. It is true that by doing his duty in seeing that the Laws of Ohio are enforced in Muskingum county, he might find public sentiment arrayed against him, might find himself losing a great deal of his popularity, but then, certainly, as good a temperance man as our Republican friends would fain make out Judge Granger to be, would not hesitate to count the cost of his carrying out his principles. Certainly, principle with the Judge should never succumb to wishes for popularity.

May we look for an agonizing howl from the Liquor Vendors of Zanesville? or will the Judge continue to change horses with a change of counties as he rides through his Judicial District?

THE Massachusetts Senate has ordered the following printed:

Resolved, That every invasion by one department of the Government of the prerogative of another tends to defeat the fundamental end of all constitutional government;—that it shall be a government of laws and not of men.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts have seen with alarm the recent attempt, unhappily successful, by the President of the United States, not officially proclaimed, but notorious and avowed by its supporters, to dictate the organization and appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the acquiescence of the Senate in the dictation by the Executive of the appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations, implies a subserviency which disqualifies that branch for the independent performance of its constitutional duties to supervise the nominations and treaties laid before the Senate by the President, and threatens the removal of the great bulwark against Executive usurpation.

New Parties.

The people can make no other use of the Democracy than in the way of Presidential chastisement of the Republican party—just as the old heathens were used for the execution of divine wrath against the "chosen people."

Democracy in its present shape proposes nothing that is of any benefit to them. Its sole object is power and spoils.

The Republican party has also had its day. Its mission is fulfilled. It can be nothing in its present shape except an obstruction to the public welfare.

Both parties are entirely "played out" so far as they can be of any use to the producing classes, for whose benefit every law should be enacted and all government administered.

The time has come for a reorganization. Nothing can be done with the present "rings" of either party, and they should be entirely ignored. The people should begin to move in their independent capacity. We know that the "ring" and its minions will slander every one who attempts an outside movement, but they have forfeited all claim to respect, and the people should majestically walk over them.

A new platform and new men are needed.—*Cin. Times.*

The *Times* should not forget there is already a new party on a new platform in the field. The Prohibition party is still taking in. Come along!

Climate of the Northwest.

Harper's Weekly, in a recent interesting article descriptive of the country traversed by the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, gives the following reasonable explanation of the remarkable mildness of climate and fertility of soil which characterizes the vast region which has come to be known as the New Northwest. That journal says:

The fact of the mildness of the climate which prevails along the belt of country tributary to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is abundantly established. Nowhere between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is the climate colder than in Minnesota; and this great State is not surpassed as a wheat-producing region, or in healthfulness of atmosphere. Dakota is very similar to Minnesota; and from Dakota westward the climate steadily modifies, until, in Oregon and Washington Territory, there is almost no winter at all aside from a rainy season, as in California. Throughout Dakota, Montana, and Northern Idaho cattle and horses range out all winter, and in the spring are fat and strong. Records kept by government officers at the various military stations on the upper waters of Missouri show that the average annual temperature for a series of years has been warmer in Central Montana than at Chicago or Albany. This remarkable modification of climate, the existence of which no well-informed person now questions, is due to several natural causes, chief among which are these: First, the country lying between the 44th and 50th parallels is lower by some 3,000 feet than the belt lying immediately south. The highest point on the line of the Northern Pacific Road is 3,500 feet lower than the corresponding summit of the Union and Central line. Both the Rocky and Cascade ranges, where they are crossed by the Northern Pacific route, are broken down to low elevations compared to their height 400 miles southward. This difference in altitude would account for much of the difference in climate, as four degrees of temperature are usually allowed for each 1000 feet of elevation. But, second, the warm winds from the South Pacific, which prevail in winter, and (aided by the warm ocean currents corresponding to our Atlantic Gulf Stream), produce the genial climate of our Pacific coast, pass over the low mountain ridges to the north of latitude 44°, and carry their softening effect far inland, giving to Eastern Washington the climate of Virginia, and to Montana the climate of Ohio, without its dampness and chill.

The same cause—the depression of the mountain ranges toward the north—accounts for the abundant rain-fall in nearly all parts of this vast ora. The southwest winds, saturated by the evaporation of the tropics, carry the rain-clouds eastward over the continental divide, and distribute their moisture over the "fertile belt" stretching from the mountains to the lakes. Further south the mountains, with their greater altitude actas a wall against the warm, moist, west winds; hence the colder winters and the aridity of the portions of the regions south of Montana and east of the mountains. That the climate of that new Northwest which is now to be opened to settlement, travel, and to trade, is such as to make it a congenial home for the migrating millions of Central and Northern Europe, and the crowded portions of our own land, there is no doubt.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the leading Radical organ of Western Pennsylvania, considers the worst feature of the deposition of Sumner the selection of Simon Cameron as his successor. It says that the Presidential wish was potent enough to effect the removal of Sumner, and then adds that the public will reach the conclusion that Cameron must be accepted as the representative of the Administration: It thus puts the case: "Sumner was removed because the President desired it.—Mr. Cameron could not have been chosen by the same Senators without General Grant's approbation. This is the logical deduction, and the Administration must take the responsibility of Sumner's deposition and the appointment of Cameron. We say this in no unfriendly spirit, but simply record a most unfortunate political fact."

"WHAT a nice store you keep," is a very common expression by persons going to SILL'S. That's a fact. We intend keeping still nicer all the time. When you want Goods go there!

John Wesley on the Liquor Traffic.

Years and years ago, John Wesley spoke of the Liquor Traffic as follows:

"Those men who traffic in ardent spirits, and sell to all who will buy, are poisoners in general. That they murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither do their eyes pity or spare, and what, said He, is their gain? is it not the blood of these men? Who would envy their large estate and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them! The curse of God is on their garments, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! blood, blood, is there! The foundation, the floor, the walks, the roof, are stained with blood! and cans't thou hope, O man of blood! though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day, cans't thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so! There is a God in Heaven, therefore thy name shall be rooted out, like as those whom thou hast destroyed, both body and soul! Thy memorial shall perish with thee!"

A New Dynasty.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) makes the following remarks upon the selection of Simon Cameron as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It says:

"In the general, we may say universal, protest which has been made by the Republican press of the country against this remarkable proceeding, the fact is recognized that the selection of Cameron marks the era of a new dynasty in the Republican party. The interests of the Republican party and of the country have been committed to an experienced merchant, to be treated entirely as merchandise, and to be sold and bartered. Simon Cameron has no ability save that of successful trader. To him politics is merchandise, pig iron, coal, bank stock, or any other commodity admitting of a trade with profit to the trader. If he can get a corner on pig iron, or coal, or stock, he will make what he can by the operation. He is the prince of traders. He made a corner in this matter of Sumner, and, with his partners, carries off the profit.—There is no pretense that Simon Cameron is fitted for the place he has been given. Intellectually, morally, and by experience and education, he is fit only for business in which there are money operations in which he or his friends have pecuniary profits to realize. Unless the San Domingo business be in fact a commercial transaction, in which the executive and legislative authority of the Government is to be employed to carry into execution some enterprise which is to plunder the National Treasury to benefit individuals, there can be no claim that Cameron is, however remotely, fitted for the place to which he has been assigned."

For the Conservative.

Alcohol for Medicine.

MR. EDITOR:—As the value of Alcohol in medication is both asserted and denied, I will not attempt to enter into an argument thereon, but will leave every one to his own opinion, and ask you to publish a paragraph from the U. S. Dispensatory, page 738, showing how Alcohol may be made *unfit* for drink and yet does not affect its utility as used by Manufacturing Chemists, and in the Arts:

"The British Parliament wishing to encourage the use of Alcohol in the Arts, but not as a beverage, passed an Act, in 1855, allowing it to be used duty free, [it being at that time subject to heavy duty], provided it be mixed with at least *one-ninth of its bulk* of Pyroxylic [wood] Spirit, which renders it unfit for drinking, but does not spoil it for use in the Arts. The mixture is called *Methylated Spirit*, and is now employed extensively in Great Britain by hatters, brass founders, and cabinet makers, for dissolving Shellac and other resinous substances, and by manufacturing chemists, for making ether, chloroform, and sweet spirits of nitre. These medicines thus prepared are said to be fit for therapeutic use when properly purified."

Page 881: "Ætherea—Methylated Spirit is now employed in Great Britian, instead of Alcohol, in making sweet spirit of nitre. It is a mixture containing, in bulk, nine-tenths of Alcohol and one-tenth of Pyroxylic Spirit, [*Methylic Alcohol*] and *is said to answer equally well with Alcohol in making this preparation.*"

The italics, in the above, are mine. So we see that even admitting the necessity of Alcohol in medicine, it can be so changed in character as to be almost a new compound, totally unfit for drink, and yet fulfill the objects of that article in medicine and the Arts.

A DRUGGIST.

McConnelsville, March 28, 1871.

OF the two hundred and twenty-six Representatives in Congress, a little over four per cent. are bankers; four per cent. physicians, teachers and clergymen; about six per cent. farmers and planters; fully five per cent. editors of newspapers; not quite twenty-six per ct. merchants and manufacturers, and sixty-five per cent. lawyers. This is evidently a very one-sided representation of the various interests of the American people. It is the more so, because the lawyers may have an external interest in almost everything, while as a class they have no intrinsic interest in any thing except litigation.

While we would not disparage the interests of other business houses, it is our honest conviction, after a careful and faithful examination, that they have the largest and most varied stock of WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES at ADAIR'S Book Store ever brought to this place. Their stock is superior in many respects, comprising the largest amount, latest and freshest designs, finest quality, and greatest assortment of this class of Goods we have ever seen, and at prices lower than the same is sold either in this place or our neighboring city of Zanesville.

Pittsburgh Conference.

The recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, at Steubenville, was probably the largest ever held, and developed the fact that it is composed of 266 ministers and 50,726 communicants, according to the estimate of 1870.

The Committee on Temperance, reported advocating legal prohibition and the report was adopted with an amendment looking to the organization of the Sunday Schools, as well as the Congregations, into Temperance Societies.

The following are the lists of appointments in this and the Cambridge Districts for the ensuing year:

McConnelsville District—L. McGUIRE, Presiding Elder.
McConnelsville—B. E. Edgel.
Beverly—A. R. Chapman.
Morgan—N. C. Worthington.
Mt. Zion—T. C. Hatfield.
Rich Hill—G. A. Sheets.
Bethel—L. D. King.
Senecaville—J. W. Fouts, W. M. Webster.
Sonora—D. C. Knowles.
Duncan's Falls—K. T. Strahl.
Summerfield—I. N. McAbee, W. R. Barcus.
Sharon—(To be supplied)
Salem—A. D. McCormick.
Lebanon—David Cross, W. S. Cummins.
Newport—J. H. Doan.
Unionville—M. C. Grimes.
Cow Run—T. C. Ryan.
Brownsville—Wm. Piggott.
Stafford—G. G. Watters, T. Finley.

L. S. Keagle tranferred to the Upper Iowa Conference. J. J. Jones transferred to the New England Conference.

Cambridge District.—A. L. PETTY, Presiding Elder.
Cambridge—Samuel Crouse.
New Philadelphia—S. Burt.
Coshocton—J. D. Vall.
Cadiz—J. Drummond.
Martin's Ferry—W. Brown.
Winchester—Daniel Rhodes.
Adamsville—A. V. Galbraith, J. C. Russell.
East Plainville—J. W. Weaver, H. Rader.
Milnersville—J. H. Rogers.
Liberty—J. E. Starkey.
Urichsville—D. A. McCready.
Gnadenhutten—L. P. Saddler, J. W. Miles.
Deersville—D. Gordon, J. W. Toland.
Bethel—H. B. Edwards.
New Athens—Charles McCaslin.
Warrenton—J. W. Kessler.
West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant—W. Peregoy.

For the Conservative.

Reason and Revelation.

Editor Conservative:—SIR—As you let "boys 22", men of "brains" and "no brains" write for your paper, I wish to say a few words in regard to the above heading. There are always two extremes, and I believe there are in this; there is one that says all Reason, and no Revelation, and the other says, all Revelation and no Reason.

We do not believe it necessary to abandon either in order to the happiness of man, but rather combine them, and you have man in his true attributes. Revelation is to Reason what light is to the eye, or sound to the ear. A man with the best eye that pertains to the human species cannot see without light, and a man with the best reasoning faculty that pertains to man, cannot secure his own happiness without revelation. This is demonstrated in the history of the Nations without the revelation of God: truly delineated by Paul, in the last half of the first chapter of Romans, "Even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, (here is reason *alone*), he gave them over to vile afflictions, to dishonor their bodies between themselves, who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than Creator," &c., then gives some twenty three of the darkest crimes our flesh is heir to, and seals the whole by saying, "it is a shame even to speak of those things that are done of them in secret."—Eph.

The wisest and best of the Gentile Philosophers felt the need of a revelation. In Plato's dialogue with Alcibiades, upon the duties of religious worship, a passage occurs which confirms this thought:

Socrates—"To me it appears best to be patient: it is *necessary* to wait till you *learn* how you ought to act towards the gods and towards men."

Alcibiades—"When, O Socrates, shall that time be? and *who will instruct me?* for most willingly would I see this person, who he is."

Socrates—"He is one who cares for you; but it is necessary that he should first take away the darkness from your mind; and then *bring near* those things by which you shall know *good* and *evil*."

Alcibiades—"Let him take away the darkness, or any other thing, if he will; for whoever this man is, I am prepared to refuse none of the things which he commands, if I shall be made better."—Platonics Alcibiade, II.

Thus groped those best philosophers of Greece, aided by reason *alone*, and we would be no better off were it not that we have a revelation that plainly reveals our duty to God and man.

Reason creates nothing, but with a proper basis of action before it, it may combine, define, and divide *ad infinitum*. We look at the beautiful star spangled heavens over our head, we admire and are lost in its beauty and harmony—reason says there was a great author and finisher, but can no more tell the architect than the reader can the author of those lines. She may guess and conjecture, but, like Alcibiades, it is all in the dark. It is the same with the origin, duty, and destiny of man—we may philosophise, conjecture, and dispute, but the question is never settled till a revelation kindly and reasonably tell us. God made man in His own image, and we should love, serve and obey Him, and one another, and thereby make eternity our lasting, abiding, and happy home. May we thus do.

THINKER.

March 27, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

THE SPLENDID STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON, *Captain*,
Will make regular weekly trips between Zanesville and Pittsburg, as follows: Leaves Zanesville at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday mornings; and, returning, leaves Pittsburg on Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock.
August 19th, 1870—3m.

GIVEN UP!
That JOHN RYAN is the BEST COBBLER ever in McCONNELSVILLE.
He has constantly on hand a good assortment of Fine and Staple Boots, of his own manufacture, which he is offering at the lowest CASH rates. Give him a call at his establishment on North-west corner of Public square, McConnelsville, Ohio.
Sept. 16, 1870-1y.

J. E. HANNA. Ed. M. KENNEDY
HANNA & KENNEDY,
ATTY'S AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
On Center Street, near the Public Square,
M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.
Special attention given to Collections.

ART GALLERY.
W. C. TRESIZE
asks the public to call and examine his specimen Photographs, Ferrotypes, Ambrotypes, Gems, &c., &c., which cannot be surpassed anywhere. He has perfected arrangements whereby any one can be accomodated with the finest of Oil Paintings and pictures of India Ink Work. Rooms over Boone's Saddler Shop, in J. C. Stone's Building, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.
April 23-1y.

H. L. TRUE,
Physician & Surgeon,
M'CONNELSVILLE, 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 Center street, where he will be found when not professionally engaged. [Feb. 3d, 1871.

DRUGS
&
MEDICINES!
DR. JNO. ALEXANDER.
DRUGGIST,
M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
PERFUMERY,
WALL
PAPER, AND
all articles pertaining to the
DRUG TRADE.
He has on hand constantly a large and extensive stock of all articles pertaining to the business, at the LOWEST market prices. ALSO
BEATTY & PEACOCK'S
Patent Lamp Shades
For sale only by Dr. John Alexander, in Morgan county. [mar11,1870-1y.

FINE GOLD
AND
SILVER WATCHES,
AT HALF PRICE.
Genuine 18 Carat Gold Hunting cased Watches [Gents' and Ladies' Sizes,] regulated and warranted for time and wear, [at half the usual price,] only $25 each.
The Extra Fine Quality, 18 Carat gold, Engine Turned, Hunting Cased, Full Jeweled Lever Movements, perfectly adjusted to all climates, regulated, and each warranted by special certificate, at only $30 each.
The same, of Finer and higher grade with Chronometer Balance, at $35 each.
The Same, at Last, with fine Nickel Works, and Stem-winding and Setting Attachment, requiring no key, wound and set by the stem, only $40 each.
All the above Watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.
Silver Watches.
Extra Fine, Pure Silver, Hunting Cased [Gents' and Ladies'], at only $12 each.
Best Quality Coin Silver, Hunting Cased, Full Jeweled Lever, at only $15 each.
Extra Fine Quality, Patent Levers & Chronometer Movements, Ruby Jeweled, at only $20 each.
Our Watches are all warranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and the money returned.
We require no money in advance, but send all goods by Express, payable on delivery, with privilege to open and examine before paid for, by paying Express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned.—Places where no Express runs, goods will be sent by mail, in registered package, by sending in advance.
Persons ordering Six Watches at a time, will receive an extra Watch of same value free.
Also, Gold Chains [Gents], at $6, $8 to $12; Ladies' at $10, $12 to $15 each.—The finest Gold Plated and Oroide Gold Chains at $2, $4, $6 to $8 each.
State description and price of Watch required, and order by mail direct from
THE UNION WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.
Jan. 6, 1871—3mo.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office of Morgan county, Ohio, until ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 14th day of April, 1871, for furnishing all the necessary material and building the superstructure of a wooden bridge across Man's Fork of Meigs' creek, on land of Zachariah Cuddington in Bloom township, of about 45 foot span; also for one of about the same dimensions across the same stream near Robert Henderson's, in Bristol township; also for one of about 60 foot span across Big Bottom Run near Guthrie's salt works in Bloom township; also for one of about 60 foot span across Wolf Creek on land of Henry Janes', in Penn township. All of said bridges to rest on stone abutments, and to be built on the plan of the new bridge over Sunday creek near Ward's old mill in Union township. All of said proposals must state the price per foot lineal for the wood work, including the anchors, and the proposals for the stone work must state the price per perch (of 25 cubic feet), including all the necessary excavating and timber for foundations. The plan of said bridges may be seen at the Auditor's office. The Commissioners reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of said bids. The contractors will be required to give Bonds.

By Order of the Commissioners.
JAMES B. McCREW, Aud. M. C.
March 24, 1871—3w.

TRY the Shoo Fly cigars at P. Sweeney's. They are good and dry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. N. COCHRAN. C. S. BOZMAN.
J. F. SONNABSTINE.
Cochran,
Bozman,
& Co.,
SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF THE
PUBLIC
SQUARE,
M'CONNELSVILLE, O.,
Dealers in
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.&c
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to the
Farming Implement
AND
Machinery Trade.
MOWERS & REAPERS!
SOLE AGENTS
in this locality for the sale of the
Celebrated
CHAMPION
Mowers & Reapers,
WORLD
Mower & Reaper,
and the
RUSSELL
Mower & Reaper,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cook & Heating Stoves,
and odd pieces of all the varieties of Cook Stoves in the country; all kinds of Threshing Machine Castings; also Salt Kettles, and Salt Flanges, Sugar Kettles, Pots, Griddles, Skillets, about twenty different patterns of Plow Points, Machine Castings for Steamboats, Saw Mills, Salt Works, Mowers and Reapers; also Cast Iron Chimney Tops, Window Caps, Cellar Window Gratings, and also Cast Iron Legs for School house Desks and Seats.
Tin-ware.
Have constantly on hand, manufactured to their order, all manner of Tin-ware, Stove Trimmings, &c.
Blacksmithing.
Manufacturers of Water Tweers, Mandrill Swedges, &c., for Blacksmiths.
Remember the Place:
South-west Side of the Public Square
M'CONNELSVILLE, O.
mar.18.1870-1y.

WARNER'S
Pile Remedy.
Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
Warner's Pile Remedy is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NO MORE
Weak Nerves.
Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a moral healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use Warner's Dispepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

Cough No More.
Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption, is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects, in all the foregoing cases, or in any affection of the lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure.—Sold by all druggists, in large bottles.—Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

Wine of Life.
Venium Vitæ or Wine of Life, the most delicious beverage and tonic stimulant now before the world. It is a splendid appetizer, free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, and is prepared for those requiring a pleasant stimulant that will brace up the nerves, give tone to the whole system, and, consequently, renew life. It is far superior to Brandy, Whisky, Wine, Bitters, or any other article ever offered to the public, for both male and female, young or old, may take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

Emmenagogue.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered to you, and you sho'd immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.
Feb. 3d, 1871—1y.

GERMAN BITTERS, &c.

YOU ALL
HAVE HEARD OF
Hoofland's German Bitters,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
They Cured Your Fathers and Mothers
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are not severe preparations, or anything like them; but good, honest, realistic medicines. They are
H
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Nervous Debility, Jaundice,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with Impure Blood.
Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these Extracts are made, are gathered from Germany. All the Medical virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.
Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same disease as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medical extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum to some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, enlivening, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.
DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, exacting, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and
Weak and Delicate Children are Made Strong
by using the Bitters or Tonic.
THESE REMEDIES ARE NOT A
Best Blood Purifier
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure, keep your liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.
TESTIMONY
Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:
HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.
HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1864.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.
HON. WM. F. ROGERS,
Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.
HON. JAMES M. WOOD,
Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.
JAMES M. WOOD.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.
The Tonic is put up in Quart Bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDIC