OHIO REPUBLICANS

Assemble at Columbus and Nominate a State Ticket.

General Robinson Renominated for Secretary of State by Acclamation—Judge Williams Nominated for Judge of Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—The delegates to the State Convention were called to order at 11 o'clock, by Chairman Lowry. He then introduced Chaplain Moore, who invoked Divine aid in the deliberations of the Convention. General Noyes, the temporary Chairman, then made the following speech:

"If thirty years service in the ranks of the Republican party, commencing with the Fremont campaign in 1858, may give me any right to advise with you, my fellow-citizens, I should say do nothing, and saying nothing here to-day which can give comfort, encouragement or hope to the enemy. Announce your principles courageously and with emphasis, but without provoking dissensions or exciting personal bitterness. Two years ago by some inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence we were admonished that it is necessary for success to hold all our forces together under their chosen leaders and well in hand. We have seen a man selected as a candidate for the highest office in this land without any experience in national affairs, without a single pronounced opinion on record regarding any important question of governmental policy, foreign relations, tariff, currency, banking systems, internal improvements or any other—and, under the false pretense of reform, elected President of the United States over one of the most brilliant and accomplished statesmen whose genius and achievements have ever adorned the high places of public trust. We have had a year and a half of this Administration, the chief distinctiveness of which has been the vetoes of the President of scores of bills granting small pensions to our bullet-ridden veterans or the families of dead soldiers, after such bills had passed a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, and the approval of a bill placing Fitz John Porter on the retired list of the army, with high rank and large pay; the submission, with hardly a protest, to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the dependencies of a powerful nation and the bullying of a weak and friendly sister republic, for an imaginary or extremely doubtful grievance; and lastly, the illustration of Democratic civil service, which reforms competent Republicans out of office, and incompetent Democratic politicians into the places which their predecessors had filled with integrity and ability. If there is anything else which the Administration has done worthy of mention it has escaped my memory.

"Here in Ohio we have seen political crimes committed, so bold, brazen and infamous that when exposed the public sense was appalled at their enormity. We have seen these crimes at first condemned by the Democratic party, then apologized for, and at last defended and approved. We have seen the whole Democratic side of the Ohio Senate, when convinced that their efforts to secure the benefits of fraud and forgery were hopeless, desert their public duties and take refuge in another State beyond the reach of process of law; we have seen the purchase of a United States Senatorship, acknowledged and charged by more than half of the Democratic press of the State, yet the seat retained in silence, while the bribe giver and the bribe taker have been shielded from justice and punishment by all the methods which money corruptly used, social influence and technical considerations could command.

"And now, gentlemen of the convention, nominate a good ticket, adopt a wise and judicious platform, and leave it for the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people to secure the victory which awaits us in November."

The standing committees were then announced, and the convention took a recess to give the Committee on resolutions time to do its work. Governor Foraker was named as permanent chairman in the absence of Senator Sherman, and D. Fanning, secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, and it was unanimously adopted:

Permanent Chairman—Governor J. B. Foraker.

Secretary—David Fanning, of Franklin.

First Assistant Secretary—Emil Rehse, of Hamilton.

Assistant Secretaries—Walter Hartpence, of Hamilton; W. W. Schultze, of Preble; W. J. McMurry, of Auglaize; Dan Babst, of Crawford; F. L. Hammer, of Van Wert; Hugh McQuiston, of Greene; Harry Lutz, of Pickaway; Colonel J. C. Howe, of Hardin; Gustavus Fesse, of Sandusky; Walt S. Thomas, of Franklin; J. W. Gregg, of Pike; A. C. Caine, of Perry; George W. Harn, of Richland; Chas. S. Sprague, of Morgan; C. N. Shyrock, of Muskingum; George Wilson, of Belmont; E. N. Hartshorn, of Stark; J. M. Stull, of Trumbull; D. W. Manchester and F. H. Morris, Cuyahoga.

Chief Sergeant-at-Arms—Josiah Allen, of Athens.

The Committee on Credentials reported no contests. Governor Foraker was then introduced as permanent Chairman and made a speech, constantly interrupted by enthusiastic plaudits. He took occasion to rebuke the strictures on the Hamilton County delegation by the loudly applauded sentiment, "I congratulate you upon the magnificent delegations you have here to-day. I congratulate you upon the magnificent delegation here, even from Hamilton County, about which we have heard so much." Governor Foraker's speech was a resume of the achievements of the Republican Legislature, including the ousting of Legislators and Senators. His only allusion to National issues was the declaration that one of the most important features of the campaign will be the election of Congressman, who in the National House pave the way for the application in 1888 of the Ohio rule. "We want a Republican majority in Congress," said he, "not simply that the people of the United States shall be given better legislation for the business interests of the land, but that they may set the National House in order for the reception of a Republican President in 1888." [Applause.]

The committee on resolutions, of which General Keifer was chairman, reported the platform, which was adopted without dissent.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their devotion to the great principles in behalf of which their party has achieved the most illustrious triumphs recorded in American history, and declare:

1. That the Democratic Administration of President Cleveland has failed to keep the pledges upon which it came into power. It promised retrenchment and economy, but has been the most extravagant ever known, the appropriations made by Congress, and approved by the President for the present year largely exceeding the abundant revenues of the Government. It promised to uphold the dignity and honor of the Republic and protect American citizens and their rights of person and property both at home and abroad, but has proven itself incapable of securing an honorable adjustment of the fisheries question, and has with seeming indifference subjected us to the humiliation of seeing our flag insulted, its seamen seized and the vessels of our citizens confiscated by the authorities of Canada, while with rash haste and blundering it has involved us in unjustifiable complications with our friendly neighbor, the sister Republic of Mexico, a fact which seriously calls attention to the Republican National platform in its enunciation of the doctrine of international arbitration for international differences, and to the importance of the recent action of the Senate of the United States in unanimously passing the bill for a congress of American nations in the interest of peace and commerce. It promised civil service reform, but has made that phrase odious by not only removing but attempting to blacken the characters of thousands of our best citizens, many of them old soldiers, who have been removed from official positions upon the cowardly subterfuge of "offensive partisanship."

2. We reaffirm that to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war we owe a debt that can not be computed, and it is the duty of the Government to grant pensions and establish homes for all such as are disabled or in want. We, therefore, heartily indorse the action of the present General Assembly in providing for the establishment and maintenance of such a home, and for the outside relief and support of disabled soldiers and sailors of this State, and with equal earnestness we condemn the heartless and wholesale vetoes by President Cleveland of the private pension bills recently passed by Congress.

3. We believe in the Republican doctrine of tariff, not only for revenue, but also for the protection and development of American labor. We demand in behalf of the great wool-growing interests of our State the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives to pass the Morrison bill reducing tariff duties and placing wool on the free list.

4. We call the attention of the people to the fact that when the last Democratic State Administration came into power there was a large balance to the credit of the general revenue fund; that the Penitentiary was not only self-sustaining but earning annually a large surplus. Whereas, under the extravagance of that Administration the surplus was exhausted, the Penitentiary made a burden to the tax-payers and the State revenues anticipated to the extent of half a million dollars, compelling the State to become a borrower to preserve its credit.

5. The Republican party has ever stood as the friend of labor and against all who would either oppress or enslave it, and every measure, State or National, which will protect the laborer from dangerous foreign competition, or improve and dignify his condition at home, will meet with our unqualified approval. Unswerving in our hostility to Anarchism, Socialism and Communism, we favor such wise legislation as may insure that harmony which ought always prevail between the employer and employe. We recognize the right of all men by association to promote their mutual good and protection in every way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. We favor the creation by Congress of a National Department of Labor, the head of which shall be a Cabinet officer, whose duty it shall be to collect, systematize and publish statistical information relating to the social, sanitary, educational and commercial condition of the workingmen of the Nation. We demand that all officials, State or National, charged with the duty of enforcing laws which provide for the proper security of the lives and health of workingmen shall be practical men.

6. The United States Senate in refusing to order an investigation of the means by which a seat in that body was procured for Henry B. Payne, has disappointed the just and reasonable expectations of the people of Ohio.

7. The action of the Ohio Legislature last winter in ousting from both Houses of that body individuals whose certificates were procured by shameless and admitted frauds upon the ballot-box, and replacing them with those who through the suffrages of the people were rightfully entitled to seats, was action in the interest of fairness, honesty, electoral purity and good government, and is hereby heartily commended and indorsed.

8. Favoring as we do every legitimate and constitutional means of diminishing or eradicating the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and recommending such legislation as will keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, we commend the Dow law as a wise and practical measure tending to that end.

9. The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the progress of the cause of home rule for Ireland, and send cheer and greeting to Gladstone and Parnell, with the hope that the struggle they are making may be crowned with success. We at the same time commend the wisdom of those national leaders in declaring that only a native Parliament can properly protect and foster the native industries, which have so long lain paralyzed under the pernicious influences of the prevailing free trade system and doctrines.

10. We heartily indorse the administration of Governor Foraker for its happy combination of prudence and energy, and for its brilliant achievement in refunding the public debt at 3.32 per cent., thus saving the people hundreds of thousands in interest; and we congratulate him upon the wise and economical changes which, through his official appointments, have been brought about in the public institutions, and especially and notably in the State Penitentiary.

11. In common with all loyal people of the land, we mourn the loss to our country of that great Republican, as well as great soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant. His life will forever be an inspiration to high and honorable manhood, patriotic devotion to country and loyalty to the principles of Republicanism which he so fittingly represented and did so much to advance. We shall ever treasure his memory and cherish his deeds.

ROBINSON NOMINATED.

It was after 2 when Governor Foraker declared nominations for Secretary of State in order. At this point A. R. Keller, of Westerville, arose and moved the renomination of General Jas. Robinson by acclamation. There was not a dissenting voice, and when the question was put the response was one tremendous "Aye." There were some calls for Robinson, but business was continued.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Nominations of candidates for Supreme Court Judge were called for. A Hamilton County delegate moved that Joseph Cox be nominated by acclamation. This was received with laughter and cries of "No!" and the motion was withdrawn. M. B. Earnhart presented the name of Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette County. Hon. E. L. Taylor, of this city, presented the name of Leander J. Critchfield, of this county. The announcement was received with loud cheers. Ex-Secretary of State, Charles S. Townsend, after a few preliminaries, named an Athens County boy for the place, Judge F. S. Knowles. Ex-Governor Noyes, on taking the prominent place on the platform, began a eulogy upon Judge Jos. Cox, of Hamilton County. In giving the record of Judge Cox, his service upon the bench, especially during the trial of the recent election cases was given. The fact that Hamilton County has not had a judge for some years was mentioned as a strong point. Mr. John O. Windship, in behalf of Cuyahoga County, presented the name of Judge Francis J. Dickman, of Cleveland. Representative C. L. Poorman, of Belmont, rose from his chair on the convention floor, and seconded the nomination of Jos. Cox, of Hamilton County. He laid particular stress on the election forgery issue. This completed the nominations, and a ballot was ordered.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The call proceeded without incident until Franklin County was reached, when Chairman Keller arose and said: "Franklin County, thank God! has got 21 votes for Mr. Critchfield." [Laughter and applause.] Cuyahoga County cast her 39 votes for Dickman; Hamilton County cast 63 votes for Cox, 4 for Williams and 1 for Dickman. Dickman's friends were probably the most enthusiastic in the convention, and applauded every vote for their candidate. The first ballot resulted: Cox, 178; Critchfield, 107½; Knowles, 73; Williams, 178½; Dickman, 186. Total, 723. Necessary to a choice, 362.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

No choice having been effected, a second ballot was ordered. Gains for Cox were recorded at the start. Cuyahoga, however, still voted solid for Dickman, and Franklin sold for Critchfield, while Hamilton voted 65 for Cox and 3 for Williams. When the roll had been completed Mr. Allen, of Athens, withdrew the name of Knowles and changed the vote of Athens. Several other counties asked leave to change their votes, and did so, but there was no stampede, although Dickman was a slight gainer. The result of the second ballot for Judge was announced as follows: Cox, 241; Critchfield, 193; Knowles, 4; Williams, 188; Dickman, 187. Total, 723. Necessary to a choice, 362.

ON THE THIRD BALLOT,

Hamilton County cast her 68 votes solid for Cox. There were numerous small breaks for Cox, each of which was applauded. At the conclusion of the roll call, there were several changes of votes, one of the most notable of which was that of Franklin. Chairman Keller announced 20 votes for Williams and 1 for Cox. George Donaldson challenged the correctness of the announcement. After a short consultation the vote of the county was announced as 14 for Williams and 7 for Cox. Changes continued amid much excitement, Cox gaining some and Williams some. Cuyahoga County then changed her 39 votes from Dickman to Williams. The scene was one of excitement and tumult. A motion was made to suspend the changes and take a new vote. Some approved it, but the majority was opposed to it. It was finally announced by the chair that under the rules adopted no motion was in order during the taking of a vote, and the changing continued amid confusion and noise that must have put the secretaries to their utmost endeavor. At last the computation by the secretaries was begun, when Vinton County desired to change her vote. The chair declared it out of order, when Representative Hilles, of Belmont County, appealed from the decision of the chair. Hilles was sat down upon, almost the entire convention crying out its disapproval. The chair then announced that after the footings were made the counties would be called for verification. This seemed to satisfy everybody. The verification was made as promised, and the ballot resulted: Cox, 340; Williams, 367; Critchfield, 3; Dickman, 37. Total, 723. This nominated Williams, he having received five more than was necessary to a choice.

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court W. S. Matthews, of Gallia; W. H. Hester, of Van Wert; J. E. Stewart, of Clark; Orange Frazer, of Clinton; Kerein Fitzpatrick, of Dayton, and C. L. Maxwell, colored, of Xenia, were presented. The first ballot stood: Hester, 277; Matthews, 261; Stewart, 34; Frazer 67; Fitzpatrick, 39; Maxwell, 45. On the second ballot Hester received 379 to Matthews' 316, and was nominated.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

Eli Tappan, of Knox; Jay Treat, of Ashtabula, and F. Burgess, of Guernsey, were leading candidates, Tappan leading in the first ballot. The second stood: Tappan, 272; Treat, 260; Burgess, 182. Before the third ballot was completed changes nominated Tappan.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, J. W. Hahn, of Mansfield, was easily nominated over Samuel Fertig, of Tuscarawas, and William Morrison, of Coshocton.

It was 8 o'clock when the convention adjourned.

—A family in the country recently employed an Irish domestic that had only been in this country a few days. The small boy of the family thought he would play a practical joke upon Bridget. He accordingly caught a turtle and placed it in Biddy's room and awaited developments. A short time after Biddy came down stairs with the turtle on a dustpan, and, upon seeing her mistress, remarked that she had caught the grandfather of the bedbugs in her room.—*Boston Traveller.*

—A countrywoman went into a store at Sparta, Ga., when the merchant smiled benignly upon her and inquired if he could sell any goods. "Oh, no," she replied, "I just thought I'd come in and monkey around a little until John 'ud weigh his hogs."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

Sketches of the Men Sentenced for Instigating the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

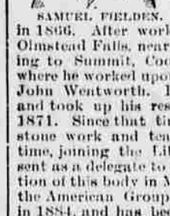
August Theodore Vincent Spies was born at Friedenwald, Province Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in 1855. He landed in New York City in 1872, where he apprenticed himself to an upholsterer. A year afterward he arrived in Chicago. In 1875 he started a small furniture repairing shop on West Lake street. The next year he removed to North Clark street, forming a partnership with his brother Ferdinand. In the spring he was a candidate for West side collector on the Socialistic-Labor ticket, but was defeated, after which he became a reporter on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He after became the manager, and at the time of his arrest he was its editor-in-chief.

AUGUST SPIES.

Albert R. Parsons was ushered into existence June 20, 1848, at Montgomery, Ala. He traces his lineage back to aandful of emigrants who settled around Narragansett Bay in 1632. His mother died when he was only two years old and his father followed her three years after. In 1857 he removed to Tyler County, Tex., and in 1859 he was put on the Galveston *Daily News* to learn the "art preservative of all art." When the war broke out he was only thirteen years old, but he joined a Confederate infantry company called the Lone Star Grays. He was with them over a year. His education was limited to what he acquired in pursuing his trade of printer. He married his wife at Austin in 1869. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed a deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. He held this office until he came to Chicago in 1873, when he resumed his trade as a compositor on the *Times*. In 1876 he joined the Socialists. During the labor troubles of the following year he was arrested by the chief of police for a speech he had made to twenty thousand laboring men at the Market square, but was released the same night.

A. R. PARSONS.

Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, February 25, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was eight years old till he reached his majority. When he was eighteen years old he went to Westlyn and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming a Sunday-school superintendent and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866. After working East he went to Olmstead Falls, near Cleveland, O., removing to Summit, Cook County, in 1869, where he worked upon the farm of "Long" John Wentworth. He then went South, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1871. Since that time he has been doing stone work and teaming. In the meantime, joining the Liberal League, he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention of this body in Milwaukee. He joined the American Group of the International in 1884, and has been, since then, one of its leading lights.



SAMUEL FIELDEN.

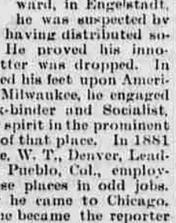
Louis Lingg, the youngest of the doomed Anarchists, is only twenty-one years old, having been born in Baden, Germany, in 1864. He secured a common school education in Germany. After leaving his native country he went to Switzerland, where he remained several years, arriving in America in August, 1885. He is a carpenter by trade and unmarried. There has been a very strong suspicion extant that he was compelled to leave his native land on account of the extreme interest the authorities were taking in his welfare. Some even deny that he is sailing under his true name.

LOUIS LINGG.

Michael Schwab was born in Kittringen on the Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended a public school five years and the Latin school four years. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in several Austrian and Swiss cities. He embraced socialism at Wunzeberg, in 1873. His progress in this direction was so brilliant that a year afterward, in Engelstadt, he was suspected by the authorities of having distributed socialistic circulars. He proved his innocence and the matter was dropped. In June, 1879, he placed his feet upon American soil. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in his trade as book-binder and Socialist, becoming a leading spirit in the prominent socialistic societies of that place. In 1881 he went to Cheyenne, W. T., Denver, Leadville, Durango and Pueblo, Col., employing his time at these places in odd jobs. The following year he came to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he became the reporter and translator for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. A promotion to the position of co-editor soon followed. Justus Schwab, the rampant New York Socialist, is his brother.

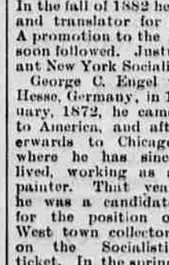
MICHAEL SCHWAB.

George C. Engel was born in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterwards to Chicago where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year he was a candidate for the position of West town collector, on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, shortly afterward assuming the position of editor. He embraced the doctrines of socialism about twenty years ago.



GEORGE ENGEL.

Adolph Fischer is a native of Prussia, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, and has lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He is a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For the last seven years he has been a compositor on the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. He is married and the father of two children.



ADOLPH FISCHER.

Oscar W. Neebe, the defendant who escaped with a fifteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1865 he came to Chicago for the first time, remaining only a short time. For the next five years he swung between Philadelphia and his native city, working at his trade. The year 1870 brought him to Chicago once more. He has followed his trade ever since, though when arrested he was with the Acme Yeast Company. He has been a believer in socialism since 1876.

HOME AND FARM.

—Smart weed rubbed on the horse is often said to keep flies off. It is easily tried.

—Avoid drinking ice-cold water when heated. A little oat meal in the water without ice makes the water palatable and refreshing.

—The floor is the most important part of the stable, for it has much to do with the safety of the horse's feet, and we know that "if there is no foot there is no horse."—*Troy Times.*

—Codfish Tongues: Codfish tongues, if rolled in crambs and fried in sweet butter, are very toothsome. The tongues make an economical and new dish if cooked as directed.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Cocoanut Jumbles: Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two eggs, two cups of cocoanut, a small teaspoonful of soda and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Drop by the teaspoonful upon buttered paper in pans.—*The Caterer.*

—There is always a demand for feathers, and we should utilize what we can. Quite a large amount are annually thrown away on farms. Those from chickens, if selected from parts of the body covered with fluff, may be utilized as well as those from geese and ducks.—*Boston Post.*

—Keeping the pores of farm animals open is as essential to their thrift as bathing is to our health. The skin performs an office more essential to life and health than even digestion, and it is even more important that the horse be thoroughly groomed than that he be fed.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Bathing animals is sometimes referred to as a commendable practice. The more the subject is thought of the more it will commend itself. Nothing will clean the skin like water. Grooming is good, but bathing is better if we desire to get the pores open, and they must be kept open to insure the best health. An occasional wash would be beneficial.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Rice Cream: One teacupful of boiled rice. Mash the rice very smooth, and add to it the stiffly-beaten whites of six eggs and two heaping tablespoonfuls of white sugar; lastly, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and a delicate flavoring of vanilla or roses. Fill a blancmange mold with the cream, and leave it some hours to harden. Serve with custard or whipped syllabub.—*Boston Globe.*

—French Pancakes: Beat together six eggs and a half pound of flour. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter, and add it to the batter, with one ounce of sugar and half a pint of milk, and beat till smooth. Put by the tablespoonful into a hot frying-pan, slightly greased, running the batter evenly over the surface of the pan by tipping it about. Fry the pancakes a light brown, spread each one with jelly, roll it up, dust with powdered sugar, and serve.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Halifax Cake: Halifax cake is not only very delicate, but has the merit of keeping well. Mix thoroughly one pound of rice flour, one-quarter pound of maizena, three-quarters pound of sugar and a pinch of salt, rub into this three-quarters pound of fresh butter, eight eggs, one-half ounce of candied peel freshly chopped, a wine glass of pale brandy, one quarter pound of currants, and one quarter pound of sultanas. Beat all the ingredients well together, and put into a shallow tin which has been lined with buttered paper. Bake in a good oven for half an hour.—*Household.*

RYE FOR PASTURE.

How It Can Readily Be Made Profitable in Many Ways.

When it can be done, and by proper management it can nearly always be possible, a patch of rye, especially for pasturing or early spring feeding, should be seen on every farm. The size or acreage should be gauged by the number of stock kept on the farm. For winter pasturage it can readily be made profitable, even for that purpose alone, and is used as long as possible, and is then turner under in the spring for a crop of corn, while it can still be made more valuable by allowing it to make a good start to grow, and when the stock are turned into the pasture early in the spring, cut them a feed of rye night and morning. Stock crave something green very early in the spring, and very often they are turned into the pastures before they can possibly be able to secure any thing like a full supply. A supply of rye cut and fed green will aid materially in satisfying their wants and in securing a better start in the pastures. On reasonably good soil it makes a rapid growth and a very large amount of feed can be secured on a small plot. In order to secure a large growth, either for pasturing during the winter or early spring feeding, it should be sown as early as possible in the fall. If the weather is favorable, so that the seed will germinate readily, the 1st of September is none too early. I have found it a good plan to prepare the ground ahead the same as for wheat, as soon as possible after harvest, plowing well and harrowing until the surface is in fine tilth. It will pay to take some pains to make the surface to the depth of three or four inches as fine as possible, rolling, dragging or harrowing, if necessary, to secure this. While I believe in reasonably early seeding, and try to prepare the ground so as to be able to do this, there is very little gained by seeding when the soil is not sufficiently moist to insure a speedy germination of the seed. While, of course, the seed may germinate even after laying in the soil for some time when the ground is too dry to induce germination, yet there is so much risk of loss that when it can be done I prefer to wait until we have sufficient moisture to make the seed grow in as short a time as possible. When some reasonably rich land is put in good tilth before seeding, from one and a half to two bushels per acre should be used, depending somewhat upon the time of sowing and the fertility of the soil. If used for a pasture it should be sown reasonably thick. When sown for grain three or four pecks will be sufficient. Use a common wheat drill and try to have the soil in readiness so as to sow as early as possible in September. If intended for pasture during the winter rather than let grow and use for cutting off and feeding early in the spring, a plat that is easily fenced should be used; if intended to cut off it should be sown as convenient to the stables as possible. It is valuable for all kinds of stock, and will enable you to furnish green food to your stock nearly a month earlier than if no rye is run, besides standing winter grazing better than any other kind or grass or grain. I feel like urging every farmer to run a patch of rye in proportion to the number of stock kept up on the farm, and believe it will pay fully as well as any thing else on the farm.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Western Plowman.*

LIVELY INSECTS.

A Good-Natured Man Tells What He Knows of Bees and Yellow-Jackets.

"A bee is a very playful and good-natured animal," said a gray-headed man with a benevolent smile, standing near the entrance of the bee-hives at the Zoo. "The only thing you want to be careful about when you come anywhere near a bee is never to hit him. That is, you must never attempt to hit him, for the chances are just about nine out of ten that you cawn't do it if you try.

"Now, the difference between a bee and a yellow-jacket is just about this: A yellow-jacket is the most vile and disreputable insect ever created. They suffer from a chronic disordered temper. It is never safe to pick up a yellow-jacket, and nothing makes a yellow-jacket more happy, and gives rise to a more general feeling of unhappiness on the part of human susceptibility than to have some unreflecting person take hold of him. It is then that the little yellow-jacket's soul throbs with fiendish delight, and misery seizes the unfortunate victim.

"The habits of these insects are peculiar," continued the benevolent man. "A bee never stings a person more than once. His apparatus has a barbed point, and when it enters any substance it stays there. This finishes up the bee for good. He lives but a few minutes after losing his sting."

"There need never be any fear of an attack from bees," said the lecturer, "unless you begin the attack by striking at them. Then they respond with savage impulse. I should say if a whole swarm of bees were to surround a man and sting him the effect would be fatal. The venom of the honey bee is very painful. But when treated kindly they are harmless. This shows their intelligence. They become accustomed to persons in the habit of attending them.

"Do you know," said the man, "that a hornet is the most singular animal, and the most unpleasant one to fight with that people ever knew? A person who is stung by a hornet feels ready for a howling war-dance, and it all comes from not understanding one disagreeable characteristic of them. If a man was sharp a hornet could never sting him. The minute a man strikes or throws a stick at him he instantly responds by making for him in a line as straight as the range of a theodolite. And he always gets there. But if the man saw him coming and only had sense enough to dodge him the hornet wouldn't get there. And what is more peculiar, the hornet would go straight back to the identical point he started from and make another sally for his victim. But just as often as the man kept dodging he would never get stung. It only requires a man with nerve enough to stand his ground and agility enough to dodge quicker than the hornet can fly to make it a very interesting combat.

"But of all the spiteful, wicked and uncompromising insects, save me from either a yellow-jacket or a wasp. There is no getting away from them, and when they sting once they sting a dozen times in different parts of the body. They keep right at it, and a man may try to hit them with a stick or his hat all day and miss them every time. Wasps make their nests in the ceiling of a room or the roof of a barn. Hornets are generally found in clumps of fruit-trees, shrubbery, or fences."—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The Canadian government proposes to prohibit the importation of oleomargarine, butterine, etc., under a penalty of fine and forfeiture of the goods.

"The leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,"

and causes the skin to become "barked about most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

If there is any one who should be "rapped in slumber" it is the man who snores.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOR removing dandruff and curing all scalp diseases, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Ague Cure is acknowledged to be the standard remedy for fever and ague.

THE pupil of one's eye is made to attend to business by the lash that is ever held over it.

YOUNG men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

KID-NAPPING — Baby asleep. — *Rochester Democrat.*

A BOX OF GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP is equivalent to many Sulphur Baths. Don't forget it.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHEN a singer's voice fails he can not take up his notes.—*Lowell Citizen.*

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

THE darkest hour is when you can't find the matches.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@	2 50
Choice Butchers	3 50	@	4 25
HOGS—Common	3 90	@	4 30
Good Packers	4 50	@	4 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@	3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	76	@	77
No. 3 red		@	75
Corn No. 2 mixed	43	@	43½
Oats No. 2 mixed	27	@	27½
Rye—No. 2	53	@	53½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@	11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 50
Good Leaf	8 00	@	9 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 12½
Lard—Prime steam	7¾@6		7¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@	16
Ohio Creamery	20	@	23
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@	1 50
POTATOES—New, per barrel		@	1 25
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 15	@	2 90
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@	87
No. 2 red	86⅝@		86¾
Corn No. 2 mixed	50	@	52
Oats—mixed	32	@	40
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 25
LARD—Western steam		@	7 42½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	77½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75⅝@		75⅞
Corn No. 2	35⅝@		40¼
Oats No. 2		@	25⅞
Rye		@	49
PORK—Mess	9 40	@	9 42½
LARD—Steam		@	7 25
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2		@	84¾
Corn—Mixed	48	@	49
Oats—Mixed	30	@	33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@	11 75
Lard—Refined		@	8
CATTLE—First quality	4	@	4¼
HOGS	5½@5		5¾
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	75½
Corn—mixed		@	40
Oats—mixed		@	25
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	73
Corn—mixed		@	43
Oats—mixed		@	27½
PORK—Mess		@	10 25
LARD—Steam	8 00	@	8 25

Copy of Cablegram Received from H. D. Umbstaetter, Aug. 23, 1886.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 23, 1886.

In the chancery division of the high court of justice, London, Vice Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of The Charles A. Vogeler Company of Baltimore, Maryland, in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill and Company of Brisbane, Queensland. The case which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill and Company to register a trade mark containing the words St. Patrick Oil in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogeler Company, who, while admitting that the term and device which were sought to be registered by the Australian firm were in no respect identical to the well-known St. Jacobs Oil trade marks, contended, however, that sufficient similarity existed between the term St. Patricks applied by Churchill and Company and St. Jacobs as used by the Vogeler Company to cause confusion in the minds of the public and lead to purchasers being deceived. In support of this position they submitted an overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American and Australian sources with the result stated. Under the decision of the court Churchill and Company can not register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade mark suit won by the Vogeler Company in England within three years.

WOMAN'S greatest glory is in her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is cooking.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

HAS anybody ever referred to a prize fight as a pound social?—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

MORE physique and less physic is what the average American needs.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Delays Are Dangerous

The time to take a medicine is when Nature gives her first warning. That tired feeling is often the forerunner of serious disease, which may be warded off if you attend to yourself in time. Don't wait till your system is all run down and you are obliged to stop work, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and tone the digestive organs, cure headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, rouse and regulate the liver and kidneys, and give strength to the whole body.

"I have seen the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla in use in the Massachusetts State Prison, and have also used it in my family with perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be everything that is claimed for it." A. W. KEENE, deputy warden, State Prison, Charlestown, Mass.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." MRS. J. BARTON, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTRO