

Hutchison's Bargain Store.

Christmas Greeting to You One and All.

We take it for granted that your hearts are in the right place this year, just as they always have been in the past, and that you feel the same generous desire to remember those you love with appropriate and desirable Christmas gifts this season, as heretofore. We know that in nearly every individual instance there is one obstacle that seems to bar the way to gift making, and that is the scarcity of money. The times of late have been undeniably hard, and few, if any, have escaped the ill effects of this unfortunate condition, therefore, the situation with you is like this: You feel the same old desire to make your relatives and friends appropriate gifts; the feeling is just as strong as ever, but the means at your command seem to fall short of the needs of the occasion. That is why we wish to make our Holiday Announcement, this year, particularly a talk to your pocket books.

We are going to be the people's Santa Claus, this season, just as far as the inexorable laws of business will permit, by selling you Christmas gifts of all kinds at the lowest scale of prices known to the trade. We are going to make your money far-reaching and profitable in the exchange for Christmas gifts. What though your dollars are few—we will make them go farther than every before. We want you to come in and see how little it takes to secure suitable and appropriate gifts for those you desire to remember.

For weeks past we have labored industriously to prepare for the Holiday Trade, and our store is now fairly shining with a beautiful array of Christmas Gifts. We are strong in the belief that every Holiday shopper who visits our store will be sure to find irresistible attractions among our great variety of pretty and appropriate gifts. Special pains and much careful consideration was expended to make the collection of Christmas Goods one which should include something really desirable for every individual, from the youngest to the oldest. We have made it a point to have great variety in goods of all prices, ranging from the merest trifle upwards, in order that you may make good selections at any price you may feel able to pay. Having thus smoothed the way for all classes of buyers by grading and assorting our stock in such a way as to meet the needs of those who have little as well as those who have much to spend, and having marked all our goods at the lowest possible figures, we feel that we deserve your patronage.

Hoping to see every reader at our store at an early day, we remain,
Very truly yours,
HUTCHISON'S BARGAIN STORE,
No. 169 Front Street,
Marietta, Ohio.

THE ANSWER IS THE SAME TO ALL:
Buy your Holiday Goods and Christmas Presents from the Crisp, Snappy Bargains for Wide Awake Buyers.

LET US HELP YOU
In the selection of gifts for your friends. Haven't you already said a dozen times, "What shall I get?" It's the easiest thing in the world to choose from our Beautiful and Complete Holiday Stock.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.—Fine Gold and Gold Filled and Silver Case Watches of best make and warranted at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00, \$110.00, \$120.00, \$130.00, \$140.00, \$150.00, \$160.00, \$170.00, \$180.00, \$190.00, \$200.00, \$210.00, \$220.00, \$230.00, \$240.00, \$250.00, \$260.00, \$270.00, \$280.00, \$290.00, \$300.00, \$310.00, \$320.00, \$330.00, \$340.00, \$350.00, \$360.00, \$370.00, \$380.00, \$390.00, \$400.00, \$410.00, \$420.00, \$430.00, \$440.00, \$450.00, \$460.00, \$470.00, \$480.00, \$490.00, \$500.00, \$510.00, \$520.00, \$530.00, \$540.00, \$550.00, \$560.00, \$570.00, \$580.00, \$590.00, \$600.00, \$610.00, \$620.00, \$630.00, \$640.00, \$650.00, \$660.00, \$670.00, \$680.00, \$690.00, \$700.00, \$710.00, \$720.00, \$730.00, \$740.00, \$750.00, \$760.00, \$770.00, \$780.00, \$790.00, \$800.00, \$810.00, \$820.00, \$830.00, \$840.00, \$850.00, \$860.00, \$870.00, \$880.00, \$890.00, \$900.00, \$910.00, \$920.00, \$930.00, \$940.00, \$950.00, \$960.00, \$970.00, \$980.00, \$990.00, \$1000.00.

TOYS! TOYS!—In toys for a cent and more. Wood toys for one cent and 2 to 25¢. Iron Toys, Barks, Wagons, Rattles, Trains, Irons, Cars, and Horses from 5¢ to \$1.00. Friction Toys, entirely new 5¢. Mechanical Toys, Midway Coach at 25¢. Walking Rooster and Cart 25¢. Roaming Mouse, Beetle and Abigator 10¢. Snakes, Dogs, Cats, Elephants, Monkeys, Birds, Horses, Bulls, Horns, Drums, Doll Carriages, Cars, Wheelbarrows, Cradles, Guns, Pianos, Clarinets, Tops, Whips, Rattles, Watches, Maps, Drawing Stakes, Globes, Whistles, Leatherette Toys, Squeaking Heads, Stoves and many other new and pretty toys just out this season.

DOLLS! DOLLS!—Tissue Paper Dolls and Dolls of many kinds: Japanese Dolls, Negro Dolls, Rubber Dolls, China Dolls, Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Kid Body Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Jointed Dolls, Washable Dolls, Large and Small Dolls, 10¢ to 25¢, 30¢ to \$1.45. Santa Claus could fit out his whole pack from our store this year.

MUSICAL TOYS.—Trumpets, Bells, Horns, Rattles, Flutes, Clarinets and Toys at 5¢, 10¢, 15¢ to 25¢.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.—Stars, Bangles, Cornucopias, Tinsel Kops, Angels, Balls, Candles, Candle Holders and Japanese Lanterns very Cheap.

Hutchison's Bargain Store,
149 Front St. Marietta, O

THE MESSAGE.

Salaries Instead of Fees.
It is most gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1892, under which the officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees.

The new plan was put in operation on the first day of July, 1892, and already the great economy it entitles, its prevention of abuses and its tendency to a better enforcement of the laws, are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the usefulness of this long-delayed but now happily accomplished reform will be found clearly set forth in the attorney general's report.

The growth in weight of second class matter has been from 292,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 312,000,000 in 1892, and to almost 340,000,000 in 1893, and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues.

Abuses Should be Corrected.
Our mail service should, of course, be such as to meet the wants and even the conveniences of our people, at a direct charge upon them so light as perhaps to exclude the idea of our post office department being a money-making concern; but in the face of a constantly recurring deficiency in its revenue, and in view of the fact that we supply the best mail service in the world, it seems to me it is quite time to correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying second class newspapers free in the county of publication, and even the policy of carrying at less than one-tenth of their cost other bona fide newspapers and periodicals there can be no excuse for subjecting the service to the further immense and increasing loss involved in carrying at the nominal rate of one cent a pound the serial libraries, sometimes including trashy and even harmful literature, and other matter which, in the loose interpretation of a loose statute, has been gradually given second class rates, thus absorbing all profitable returns derived from first class matter, which pays three or four times more than its cost and producing a large annual loss to be paid by general taxation.

If such second class matter paid merely the cost of handling, our deficit would disappear and a surplus result which might be used to give the people

Still Better Mail Facilities. I recommend that legislation be at once enacted to correct these abuses and to secure better business ideas in the regulation of our postal rates. Experience and observation have demonstrated that certain improvements in the organization of the post office department must be served before we can realize the full benefit of the immense sums expended in its administration.

I especially recommend such a re-arranging of the appropriations for congress for the post office department as will permit the postmaster general to proceed with the work of consolidating post offices. This work has already been entered upon sufficiently to fully demonstrate, by experiment and experience, that such consolidation is productive of better service, larger revenues, and less expenditures to say nothing of the further advantage of gradually withdrawing post offices from the sparsely settled regions.

The Work of the Navy.
The work of the navy department and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary.

The construction of vessels for our navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having soon no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work has been progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every ship building contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date, vessels of various types and classes, there have been placed in their first commission three first class and two second class battle ships, two armored cruisers, one harbor defense ram, and five double turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed.

Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed on March 1, and at least four more battle boats will be ready for sea in the early spring. It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that a considerable reduction has been made in their cost, as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

The Government Navy Yards.
Our manufacturing facilities at this time ample for all possible naval contingencies. Three of our government navy yards, those at Mare Island, Cal., Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are equipped for ship building, our ordnance plants in Washington are equal to any in the world and at the torpedo station we are successfully making the highest grades of smokeless powder. Three first class private ship yards at Newport News, Philadelphia and San Francisco are building battle ships, eleven contractors, situated in the states of Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and state of Washington are constructing gunboats or torpedo boats.

Two plants are manufacturing large quantities of first class armor, and American factories are producing automobile torpedoes, power projectiles, rapid fire guns, and everything else necessary for the complete outfit of naval vessels.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1892 five battle ships, six light duty gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expressed the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battle ships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

The Interior Department.
The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs committed to his supervision.

The money appropriated on account of this department for its disbursement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounts to more than \$17,000,000, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1891.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,340,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 699,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to other departments and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum.

I agree with the secretary that the remaining of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The commission appointed from the membership of the national academy of sciences, provided for by an act of congress to formulate plans for a national forestry system, will, it is hoped, soon be prepared to present the result of thorough and intelligent examination of this important subject.

The Pensioners.
The limitation of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 970,078. This is the highest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$18,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and the expenses attending pension distribution amounted to \$14,206,190.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension

certificates issued was 54,712. Of these 54,712 represent original allowance of claims and 15,878, increases of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States but residing in foreign countries at the close of the late fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year \$82,733.35.

The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$146,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The commissioner of pensions reports that during the last fiscal year 219 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 167 convictions resulted.

In my opinion, based upon such statements these and such other information and observations, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in our country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance.

Agricultural Department.
The department of agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department, and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directed in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, as public money has been appropriated fairly and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people.

Under the present management of the department its usefulness has been enhanced in every direction, and at the same time strict economy has been enforced to the utmost extent permitted by congressional action. From the report of the secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated.

Farm Products Export.
The secretary reports that the value of our exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, an increase of \$17,500,000 over the year immediately preceding.

This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the exports of agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,000.

The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products to a great variety of countries, the organization lately established in the department for the purpose of giving to those engaged in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition, needs and advantages of different foreign markets.

The Present Tariff Law.
I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 23rd day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it may be conceded that it has opened a new way to a better and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 31st day of June, 1895. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$5,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found their way abroad was nearly \$7,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their useful use should only be increased through tariff charges to the extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of securing a price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation.

Under our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue, which, with reasonable economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies.

The Deficit Need Not Disturb Us.
In the meantime no deficit that has occurred, or may occur need excite or disturb us.

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be levied from the purpose of its exaction from our people.

Monetary Reform.
I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probably that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver certificates under the act of July 11, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury, be redeemed in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

You've Been Robbed
of strength, vitality and energy. Your dearest wish is to recover this power.
Serravallo's Tonic
will do the work. They feed the brain and nerves—strengthen and nourish the entire body. They check all drains forever.
\$1.00 Per Box, 6 Boxes, \$5.00.
A legal guarantee to cure or refund the money.
A. J. RICHARDS, Marietta, O.

Examination of Teachers
of Washington County will be held from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. at the Marietta High School, on the second and third of each month except January, July and August.
MARTIN E. ANDREWS,
Sept. 10, '94. Pres. Bd of Examiners.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

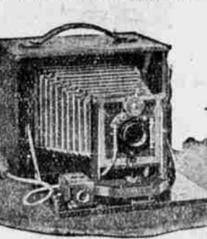
AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

PREMO CAMERA

\$10 to \$50.

Handsome as it is in appearance, simple in its methods, and convenient to operate and carry, must, after all, be judged by its RESULTS.

The fact that it does a wider range of work, and does it better than any other, is what has placed the PREMO high in the estimation of every practical photographer who knows a good thing when he sees it.



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43 South St., Rochester, N. Y.
C. N. PEDDINGHAUS, Selling Agent, Marietta, O.

CUT GLASS AND FINE CHINA
What is quite so nice for CHRISTMAS?
Call in and see my rare assortment. Also Dinner Sets and Chamber Sets Decorated.
Mrs. C. W. Holz, 286 Front Street.



Chamois Vests
BAUER & BLACK, Makers, Chicago
MEN AND WOMEN
—who wear—
CHAMOIS JACKETS
Are not only comfortable but safe from all CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES. Prices from 50 cents to \$3.00 each.

Send all your orders for
Heavy Bolts
—TC—
CLINE BROS.,
Machine Works,
Third and Butler Sts. Marietta, O.

Bicycles Built and Repaired.
New parts for any wheel in stock or made to order at
SALZMAN'S
MACHINE SHOP,
225 Ohio St. Marietta, O

Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages and Wagons
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE REGARDLESS OF COST.
Before buying a vehicle, don't fail to call on the undersigned, as he can save you considerable money on any purchase.
Half dozen Spring Wagons and Oil Buckboards of Bay's own make, also a lot of lumber wagons will sell at a bargain.
THOS. C. BAY,
215-17-19 Second St. MARIETTA, O.

Attend The GREAT SACRIFICE SALE.
Having Purchased the Entire Stock of
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
formerly owned by Sam Sulzbacher, 188 Front Street, at
50 Cents on the Dollar,
I am determined to close out every particle of the Stock by January 1st.
The time is short, but my prices will do the business.
Beginning today every item in the store will be sold at
65 Cents on the Dollar
which means an actual saving to every purchaser of not less than 50 to 60 per cent.
Many of the different lines are yet unbroken, and patterns are of the Latest Fashions, but everything must go regardless of former prices.

Nothing Reserved.
This is a Bona fide Closing Out Sale.
Sack and Frock Suits And Overcoats and Trousers.
For Men and Boys in Endless Varieties.
Childrens' Suits
of all sorts, at prices that are really astonishing.
I will not mention any prices, as it would seem almost incredible. Come, and be convinced that the above are facts.

J. Rosenthal,
188 Front Street,
Sulzbacher's Old Stand.