

MARIETTA DAILY LEADER

ESTABLISHED 1881. GEORGE M. COOKE, EDITOR. JOHN W. LANSLEY, ASSOCIATE.

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

MARIETTA LEADER: You are requested to announce that I am a candidate for senator of the Ninth-Fourteenth District subject to the Republican National Convention, and that I will not ask permission to appoint delegates nor exercise such authority if tendered to me by any Committee.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR LEADER: Will you announce in your paper that the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of county commissioner, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention.

EDITOR LEADER: Please announce that Mr. W. H. Barber, of Grandview township, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention.

EDITOR LEADER: The West End of the county being entitled to the Commissioner, Belpre township comes to the front and will present the name of S. McNeal, of Belpre township, at the county convention.

EDITOR LEADER: Will you please announce that the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of county commissioner, subject to the will of the Republican convention of Washington County.

WASHINGTON county wants one of the State Senators from this Ninth-Fourteenth district. That in the result that Washington county Republicans desire to see ensue.

For Washington to figure as a winner in the convention it is our opinion that she must go before the convention for one man, to be Col. Riley, Charlie Dana, or John Smith.

The precinct plan is fair and square. No one can go behind its doing, but in a contest like the present one, would it not be a loser in the final roundup?

Washington county with a multi-color delegation would not have the prestige that would be her's if she was made up of one fixed complexion, that would not fade or wash out when exposed to the most trying conditions.

Commissioner Evans has now substantially completed the reorganization of his department.

The obnoxious order known as 229 which required a technical entry by the magistrate at the end of every piece of evidence, and order 206 which prohibited a claimant from enquiring as to his case of any Congressman except the one representing his own district, were both revoked on April 20th.

Commissioner Evans, in speaking of the revocation of these orders, said both changes were made for the better administration of the pension laws.

New assistant chiefs of the various divisions, a new Assistant Chief of the Board of Review, a new Assistant Medical Referee, a new Law Clerk and a new Assistant Law Clerk, have been appointed.

The new Deputy Commissioners, James L. Davenport and Leverette M. Kelley, are both experienced men, the former having been in various important positions in the Bureau for many years past and the latter having been in the Bureau during President Harrison's administration. Nearly all of these new appointments were in the army and have had many years of experience in the practice of the Department and are in full sympathy with the new Commissioner's policy of fairness and justice.

It is stated also that many members of Boards of Examining Surgeons who served during President Harrison's administration, are being reinstated and it is believed there will be a general reorganization of the Boards throughout the country. It is now generally conceded these officers do not come under the Civil Service law.

There is likely to be considerable interest taken in the railway pooling bill by the railway labor organizations. The railway employees seem to understand thoroughly the effect that a disastrous rate war would have upon them, and they will probably pursue the same policy that they did in regard to the two cent fare bills introduced in several legislatures last winter.

Committees were appointed to appear before the legislative committees and object to the bills on the ground that they would tend to reduce wages. The leaders seem to think that without a pooling bill, and with no traffic agreements, the situation would be even worse than with two cent fare bills, so that much influence for the passage of the bill will be brought by railway employees.

FROM COL. RILEY.

EDITOR MARIETTA LEADER: It is gratifying to learn that my competitor for senatorial honors is willing to allow the people some voice in the selection of delegates this year, but I think it fair to all concerned to say that I am not aware of any precedent for submitting to the people the question of their choice between candidates without the consent of all the candidates.

I will not agree to ask the people to decide such questions at an early special election for several reasons. First, the general election in November is six months off and there can be no excuse for haste at a very busy season, especially with farmers.

Second, a special election is unnecessary when proper action may as well be taken at the primaries to be held for the selection of delegates to the county convention. Third, assuming that there would be a reasonably full vote, a special election would cost the people in time as valuable to them as money several thousand dollars, beside the expenses of conducting and certifying such election, which is more than candidates are allowed under the law to expend.

My suggestion would be that the Central committee at the proper time apportion the number of senatorial delegates to which our county may be entitled amongst the several precincts and provide that the delegates may be elected at the primaries, and I would say that every delegate so selected shall have the unquestioned right to vote his sentiments, whatever the result.

If the delegates care to get together and vote together, it is their business, but I will not consent to any "advising with the successful candidate" that may result in enforcing the "unit rule".

That obnoxious rule was abolished in Republican national politics in the memorable convention held in Chicago in 1880. Having assisted in that convention in establishing the rights of delegates to national conventions, I am consistent in wishing to accord to all other delegates the same rights.

Yours respectfully, JOHN H. RILEY.

SHALL IT BE DONE? The Beverly Advance says editorially, "While resolutions of respect are being passed by numerous societies of Washington county, attesting the goodness and greatness of 'Aunt Katie' Fay Ewing, the Advance suggests that a fund be started by some one of the societies, or by the Children's Home superintendent of Washington county, for the purpose of erecting to her memory a suitable monument, which will be a lasting resolution in honor of the kind heartedness of this motherly and venerable old lady. We feel confident that the Children's Homes of Ohio, and especially those persons, now grown up, who were nurtured under the care of said Homes, will feel grateful for the privilege of substantially remembering their benefactor and, we might say, foster-mother. We would urge the Marietta papers to start the movement through the good offices of their respective journals, and the life-work of 'Aunt Katie' will be fittingly remembered."

Just try a 19-cent box of Caserets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

PROGRAMME

Of the Fifth Commencement of the Mackburg High School, May 12th. Music, Rev. D. S. Welch. Essay, Lela Worrall. "Habits Are Self-Made." Music, John A. Kennedy. "Launching on the Deep." Music, Mary Patten. "Waves We Cannot See." Oration, George A. Hale. "Education." Music, Katharine Wiper. "Something Yet to be Gleaned." Presentation of Diplomas, W. R. Keever. Music. Class Address, Hon. O. T. Carson. Music. Benediction. Conf. Bus.

The prospect for wheat and grass and apples was never better than at present. Farmers are planting potatoes and corn and all in all our people see "prosperity" just ahead of them.

The Henderson Oil Co. are putting up a rig one mile back from here for the Berea sand.

Mrs. Mary Newton, wife of David Newton, of this place, died suddenly Thursday evening of heart failure.

Our village merchants report a decided improvement in trade since the bad, muddy roads have dried up.

Could Not Awe the American Girl. Justin Huntly McCarthy was once showing a young American woman over the house of parliament. In escorting her through the library of the commons he casually mentioned, as a more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for women to sit down there. "Is that really a law of the place?" asked the fair American. "That is so," answered McCarthy, gravely. "Then," said his visitor, "you just see me break it," out, drawing up a chair, she sat resolutely down at the table.

The Famine in India. Among the greatest sufferers from the Indian famine are the jewelers in Delhi, whose business is ruined, as hardly any marriages take place and everybody wants to see ornaments instead of buying.

TOWNSEND BLOCK

Shows Its Superiority When Placed Under the Test of the "Rattler".

According to the decision of Council Tuesday evening samples of the Townsend, Jones, Cislser and Athens paving blocks were placed in a tumbler at Nye's Foundry Thursday afternoon and submitted to what is known as the "rattler" test. Four blocks of each make were selected by Council and together with several pieces of pig iron were placed in the cylinder and for four hours submitted to a test, the severity of which would satisfy the most exacting. When placed in the cylinder the brick weighed as follows:

Jones, 35 1/2 pounds. Cislser, 35 1/2 pounds. Athens, 37 1/2 pounds. Townsend, 35 1/2 pounds.

The test was begun at one o'clock, sun time, and ended at five. The blocks being removed from the "rattler" some surprises were developed. The Townsend Block was found to have best withstood the test, having lost but five pounds in weight. Jones Block came next with a loss of five and one-half pounds, Cislser Block next with a loss of seven and one-fourth pounds, and last of all came the much vaunted Athens Block with a loss of ten pounds even. The exact weights after the test, made and verified by Council were:

Jones, 31 1/2 pounds. Cislser, 31 1/2 pounds. Athens, 27 1/2 pounds. Townsend, 30 1/2 pounds.

The specifications require that no brick shall lose more than twelve per cent of its weight. The above figures show that Townsend Block lost 14.1 per cent, Jones Block 14.9 per cent, Cislser Block 11.8 per cent, Athens Block 25.6 per cent. Considering the unusual severity of the test it may be said that both Jones and Townsend Block came reasonably near to the specifications and probably stood the test as well as any paver in general use.

The brick of the various manufacturers, must now undergo soaking in water for 48 hours to determine their percentage of absorption.

COUNTING AHEAD.

We Wanted to Be Remembered to a Friend in Heaven. A well-known literary man whose identity may as well be lost in the fictitious name of Prof. K., but who lives in an eastern city, affords his friends no little amusement by reason of his forgetfulness and the "wool-gathering" state of his mind to have his wits about him, says the Detroit Free Press. This falling leads him into doing and saying some very funny things.

One day recently he was talking to a party of his friends, and he said: "Do you know that I have been to the funeral of four of my old friends within ten days, and it—well, it rather depresses me, you know. Now, on Monday, I attended the funeral of old Mrs. L., a good soul she was, a good soul. Then on Wednesday I went to the funeral of another old friend I thought the world of, and later in the week I went to old Mr. B—'s funeral. Then I went to Mr. M—'s funeral on—dear me, dear me, what am I talking about? Mr. M— isn't dead yet; but then he's very low and I'm going to his funeral, which will make four in a very short time."

At another time the professor was at a reception when he was approached by a lady who evidently knew him, but whom he could not remember having met before. Too kind and polite to acknowledge his ignorance of the lady's name he said, in his most affable manner: "Delighted to see you, delighted! Is your husband here?"

"My husband?" said the lady, soberly. "My husband is in Heaven."

"Oh, to be sure; to be sure," said the professor, with his thoughts far away. "Remember me to him, won't you, please?"

A MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN.

Almost a Duplicate of an Arabian Nights' Story. In the Arabian tales a story is told about a magnetic mountain which attracts irresistibly all ships, and when they come near extracts every particle of iron from them, even to the nails. Such a mountain, exists in reality, although not quite as dangerous in its activity as the one mentioned in the oriental fairy tale. The island of Hornholm, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, consists almost entirely of magnetite, and its magnetic influence is very well known to the navigators of those waters, and also much feared by them, not on account of the possibility of its extracting the nails from their ships, but because of its influence on the magnetic needle, which makes the steering of a ship almost impossible. This influence is felt even at a distance of miles, and when this island is sighted all mariners on the Baltic discontinue steering their course by the needle, but turn to the well-known lighthouses and other helps to direct their course. Between Hornholm and the mainland there is a bank of rock under water which is very dangerous to navigation; because of it being constantly submerged vessels have been frequently wrecked at that point. The magnetic influence of that one bank is so powerful that a magnetic needle suspended freely in a boat over the bank will point down, and if not disturbed will remain in a perfectly perpendicular line.

A Primitive Light. Recent experiments by the engineers at Portland, Ore., have revived recollections of a primitive light used in the early days of the settlements along the Columbia river, when the residents called smelts candlefish. The dried smelts burn as well as candles and give off an appetizing odor.

HOW THE CONTINENTS WERE FORMED

If molten matter exists beneath the crust of the earth, it must contract on cooling, and in so doing it must disturb the level of the portion of the crust already solidified. But an important difference of opinion arose as to the exact rationale of such changes. Hutton, and practically every one else who accepted his theory, had supposed that there are long periods of relative repose, during which the level of the crust is undisturbed, followed by short periods of active stress, when continents are thrown up with volcanic suddenness, as by the throes of a gigantic earthquake. But now came Charles Lyell with his famous extension of the "uniformitarian" doctrine, claiming that past changes of the earth's surface have been like present changes in degree as well as in kind. The making of continents and mountains, he said, is going on as rapidly today as at any time in the past. There have been no gigantic cataclysmic upheavals at any time, but all changes in level of the strata as a whole have been gradual, by slow oscillation, or at most by repeated earthquake shocks such as are still often experienced.

In support of this very startling contention Lyell gathered a mass of evidences of the recent changes in level of continental areas. He corroborated by personal inspection the claim which had been made by Playfair in 1802, and by von Buch in 1807, that the coastline of Sweden is rising at the rate of from a few inches to several feet in a century. He cited Darwin's observations going to prove that Patagonia is similarly rising, and Pingel's claim that Greenland is slowly sinking. Proof as to sudden changes of level of several feet, over large areas, due to earthquakes was brought forward in abundance. Cumulative evidence left it no longer open to question that such oscillatory changes of level, either upward or downward, are quite the rule, and it could not be denied that these observed changes if continued long enough in one direction, would produce the highest elevations. The possibility that the making of even the highest ranges of mountains had been accomplished without exaggerated catastrophic action came to be freely admitted.

It became clear that the supposedly stable land surfaces are in reality much more variable than the surface of the "shifting sea"; that continental masses, seemingly so fixed, are really rising and falling in billows thousands of feet in height, ages instead of moments being consumed in the sweep between crest and hollow.

These slow oscillations of land surfaces being understood, many geological enigmas were made clear—such as the alternation of marine and freshwater formations in a vertical series, which Cuvier and Brongniart had observed near Paris; or the sandwiching of layers of coal, of subaerial formation, between layers of subaqueous clay or sandstone, which may be observed everywhere in the coal measures. In particular, the extreme thickness of the sedimentary strata as a whole, many times exceeding the depth of the deepest known sea, was for the first time explicable when it was understood that such strata had formed in slowly sinking ocean-beds.

All doubt as to the mode of origin of stratified rocks being thus removed, the way was opened for a more favorable consideration of that other Huttonian doctrine of the extremely slow denudation of land surfaces. The enormous amount of land erosion will be patent to any one who uses his eyes intelligently in a mountain district. It will be evident in any region where the strata are tilted—as, for example, the Alleghenies—that great folds of strata which must once have risen miles in height have in many cases been worn entirely away, so that now a valley marks the location of the former eminence. Where the strata are level, as in the case of the mountains of Sicily, the Scotch Highlands, and the familiar Catskills, the evidence of denudation is, if possible, even more marked; for here it is clear that elevation and valley have been carved by the elements out of land that rose from the sea as level plateaus.—From "Geological Progress of the Century," by HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, M. D., in Harper's Magazine for May.

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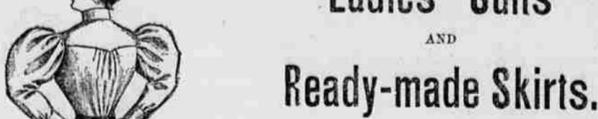
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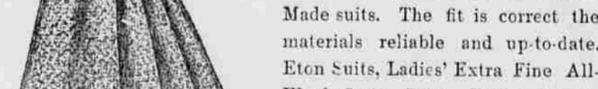
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