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State Capital News

—WRITTEN BY—

Correspondent Squibbs.

Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—Hon. John Mc-
Bride of this city, and at one time
president of the United Mine Workers
of America, has declined the invita-
tion of the Democratic State Commit-
tee to take the stump for Bryan in
Ohio. While Mr McBride is in full
sympathy with the coal miners in the
anthracite district who are now on a
strike for an increase in wages, he is
not in sympathy with the effort which
is being made to make the Republican
party responsible for these conditions.
On the contrary he is rather disposed
to give the Republican party credit for
the prosperous conditions which now
obtain in the United States, and
which make it possible for a great
strike for an increase of wages
succeeded at this time. As a matter of
fact very few labor leaders of promi-
nence are on the stump at this time in
behalf of the national Democratic
ticket. When they contrast the present
with four years ago, they are con-
tent to let well enough alone.

If the Democrats ever had any show
of success in the pending election, they
are growing less every day. The trend
of events has been in favor of the Re-
publicans. The hope of the Demo-
cratic party was that the anthracite
coal strike, which its leaders are said
to have encouraged, would be a suc-
cess, and that there would be just
enough violence to make it necessary to
call out the federal troops, with the
still further hope, of course, that
there would be enough bloodshed to
enable them to criticize President Mc-
Kinley and afford them some pretext
to appeal to the passions and prejudices
of the laboring people throughout
the country for votes for the Demo-
cratic ticket.

The action on the part of the National
Democratic Campaign Managers, the
New York Sun having charged them
with being directly responsible for
bringing about the strike, it is not
to be wondered at in view of the plat-
form declarations of the Kansas City
convention, the tenor of every plank
of which is to encourage anarchy and
riot, whatever the consequences to
society, as long as the Democratic party
is the gainer in a political way.

But it is not likely to succeed. The
operators are already offering ad-
vances of ten per cent. in the wages of
the miners, which President Mitchell,
of the United Mine Workers has said
would be satisfactory. The latest ad-
vice from New York are to the effect
that a satisfactory settlement will
soon be effected, and the 127,000 strik-
ing coal miners return to work.
Senator Hanna is taking a leading
part in the effort to bring about this
settlement, and if it is accomplished
without serious bloodshed through the
use of Winchester in the hands of
federal troops, so President McKinley
cannot be blamed, it will be a very
great disappointment to the Democrat-
ic leaders.

President McKinley never sacrificed
human life except in defense of the
country and the honor of the flag. He
has been criticised by the Democratic
orators and press for having done
that. As a matter of fact, President
McKinley has been one of the cham-
pions of labor's cause, and in no
greater or more beneficial sense, than
in his steady maintenance of a protec-
tive tariff, the beneficent results of
which to those who toil for a living
are strikingly illustrated in a compar-
ison of present labor conditions with
those which prevailed four years ago
as showing the difference between the
Wilson law, enacted by a Democratic
congress and approved by a Demo-
cratic president, and the Dingley tariff
law. President McKinley when in
congress supported the eight hour
work day, and one of the arguments
advanced by him was that shorter

hours meant employment for more
men.
President McKinley wants to see the
laboring people of the country happy
and prosperous, rather than the wife
and children should be crying for
bread as the result of a panic or the
widow and children mourning the loss
of husband, father or brother through
the cruel violence of federal or state
troops in suppressing riots growing
out of disturbances of this kind, en-
couraged and fostered by Democratic
public sentiment, as was intended to
be the case in the pending anthracite
coal strike.

No such a thing as the solution of a
great strike of this kind would have
been possible four years ago. Great
disaster had come upon the country
as the result of a Democratic national
administration and want was every-
where and on every hand. Laboring
people would go from one community
to another in search of honest employ-
ment of some kind, only to find that
the conditions which prevailed in their
own homes were universal and the
same in all communities. They want-
ed work then at anything at any price,
while now they want to share in the
general prosperity of the country by
sharing in the profits of their em-
ployers through an increase in their
wages. There were no labor distur-
bances in 1896, except that the pangs of
hunger made men desperate, and if
there were any strikes they were not
settled upon the basis of an increase
in wages. Conditions have changed
very materially.

The "full dinner pail" argument ap-
pears to be furnishing the Democratic
press and orators some amusement.
And in this connection it may be said
that the people who carry them are get-
ting some enjoyment out of them.
Three square meals a day is enough
to make any man feel good, particularly
when he knows that wife and chil-
dren at home also have plenty. Re-
publican legislation has brought about
these changed conditions, and no one
who suffered the pangs of hunger dur-
ing the two or three years preceding
years biffyodth oarem em mw
McKinley's succession to the presi-
dency would want to go back to those
times. There is one thing which lab-
oring people and agriculturist, particu-
larly should not forget, and that is
that the protective tariff, while not
one of the issues discussed in the pend-
ing campaign, is still one of the issues
and one of the important ones. The
laboring man not only gets more for
his work, and the farmer more for his
wool than he did under the last Demo-
cratic tariff law, but the people gener-
ally are more happy and prosper-
ous.

The recent settlement of the strike
of the steel workers of the country is
another instance in which the manufac-
turers found it possible under existing
conditions to accede to the demands
of their striking employees, 60,000 of
whom returned to work last Monday
at increased wages. The Democrats
would like to have seen this struggle
prolonged until after the election, as
labor disturbances of this kind are
their long suit in presidential cam-
paigns. Nothing suits them better
than to see a half million men out of
employment about election time.

The still further announcement that
American troops are to be withdrawn
from China was also displeasing news
to the Democratic leaders of the coun-
try. And as soon as Aguinaldo hears
of the news of Bryan's defeat in No-
vember, he will give up the fight in
the Philippines, and the troops will
then be withdrawn from there. Millit-
arism is one of the principal cam-
paign cries of the Democrats, who do
not like the smell of gun powder,

though they encouraged the Cuban
war, which they are denouncing, in
spite of the glory which came to the
American nation and American arms,
as the result of that conflict. The
standing army of this country is not
large and the forces at the command
of the President have been used for
the uplifting of humanity and the pro-
tection of American missionaries in a
foreign land. The people will sustain
the President in both.

Senator Foraker will be on the
stump constantly from now until the
close of the campaign. He spoke in
Southern Ohio last week to immense
audiences. The Senator is univers-
ally popular in Ohio and attracts large
audiences wherever he goes. State
Chairman Dick in speaking of Senator
Foraker's campaigning and the suc-
cess of his meetings said today that no
one was doing more good in Ohio than
the Senator. Senator Foraker
makes his own speaking assignments,
and the fact that he is allowed to do
this implies that he will have the loyal
support of the administration forces
next year for re-election to the United
States Senate. The various requests
which come into Republican state
headquarters for Senator Foraker to
speak at this or that place are all re-
ferred to the Senator. In this the
committee recognizes that this is Sen-
ator Foraker's preliminary campaign
for re-election, though the actual cam-
paign will be over the election of the
state legislature next year.

General Dick only laughs at the
story printed in the Democratic papers
that he will endeavor to side-track
Governor Nash for a re-nomination
and seek to carry off the gubernatorial
prize himself. General Dick may have
ambitions but they are not of the kind
that will be permitted to disturb the
harmony which now prevails among
the Republicans of Ohio. If Governor
Nash should decline a re-nomination,
which he now has no intention of do-
ing, the Republicans of Ohio could
turn to General Dick, and likely would
do so, as he has the material in him
of which governors are made, and his un-
sacrificing services to the party for the
party's good and the welfare of the
people entitle him to this, or any other
honor which the people may want to
confer upon him.

The stock of State Dairy and Food
Commissioner Blackburn has ad-
vanced fully one hundred points since
he refused to have anything to do with
the scheme proposed by Detective John
T. Norris, of Springfield, who wanted
several hundred prosecutions insti-
tuted in the name of the department
for the alleged adulteration of liquors,
samples of which he had been gather-
ing up during the past two years.
Commissioner Blackburn has never
failed in the performance of his official
duty, but the people will applaud
him for declining to go into partner-
ship with John T. Norris, who offered
to divide the fines collected under the
provisions of the Winn law, and the
Middleton law. SQUIBBS.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock
Bitters cured me of a terrible
breakout all over the body. I
am very grateful." Miss Julia Pil-
bridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown sent her usual quota to
the Barlow Fair. In some depart-
ments the number of exhibits was not
as large as usual, but taking all in all
it was a success in every respect.

The remains of Mrs. William Bur-
chett, of Vincent, were brought here
Monday for interment.

Miss Estha Wagner is suffering
from diphtheria and consequently the
house is quarantined.

Mr. James Boye, who has been visit-
ing here, expects to return to his home
in Oklahoma next week.

Mrs. Lizzie Reynolds and children
are expected here for an indefinite
stay, this week.

Mr. Clyde Stacy has purchased a
house and lot of Chas. Lafn.

Mrs. Elmer McGrew returned Thurs-
day from a visit to Racine.

Miss Mary Flowers came home last
week after a few weeks visit in the
West.

Miss Sarah Skillington, of Beverly,
is visiting Mrs. Roscoe Wolcott.

Mayor's Court.

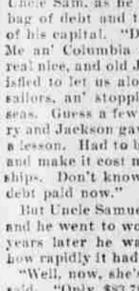
Jack Robinson was before the Mayor
yesterday and given a fine of \$10 and
costs for running a slot machine.

Steve West, who had demanded a
jury trial, upon the charge of disorderly
conduct, changed his plea to guilty
and was given a lecture by the Mayor
and a fine of \$5 and costs which he
will work out.

Blanche Wells and Hattie Mann
were each given a fine of \$40 and costs
for running a house of ill repute.

Story of the National Debt

Uncle Sam Tells of the Trials and Pleasures of
Financing a Nation for a Century



"B" GOSH, that's a pretty big
load to start on a new cen-
tury with," commented Un-
cle Sam, as he looked at the bag of
debt, \$83,038,036, he had to carry.
"Tain't every young feller as has to
shoulder such a load as that is. Tain't
many years since old John Bull his-
self wouldn't a liked th' looks o' that
load, though I guess his is heftier'n
mine is just now. 'Tween Gen. Washing-
ton and Napoleon he's got about all he
wants to handle, an' Napoleon's still
a pill'n' it up fer him. A leetle hard
work, with Mother Columbia to keep
down the household expenses, an' no
more pesky wars a comin' along, an'
I'll git through with it some time, I
reckon."

Ten years later Uncle Sam stopped in
his onward march to review the situa-
tion.
"This here load o' debt's a gittin'
smaller all right. Chopped most \$30-
000,000 off the thing in ten years, an'
still a choppin'. Feel a right smart
chipper 'an I did ten years ago."
But there was trouble ahead for the
struggling household, and two years
later John Bull forced a war upon the
country. It was not until the war was
over and the English whipped that Un-
cle Sam had another opportunity to
view the load of debt that the war had
left, \$127,334,933.

"Dad blast the English!" exclaimed
Uncle Sam, as he looked at the great
bag of debt and the smoldering ruins
of his capital. "Dad blast 'em! I say,
Me an' Columbia was a gittin' along
real nice, and old John Bull wasn't sat-
isfied to let us alone. Tried takin' my
sailors, an' stoppin' my ships on the
seas. Guess a few such lessons as Perry
and Jackson gave 'em will teach 'em
a lesson. Had to burn up my buildings
and make it cost me a lot o' money fer
ships. Don't know as I'll ever git this
debt paid now."

But Uncle Samuel was willing to try,
and he went to work with a will. Nine
years later he was surprised to find
how rapidly it had decreased.

"Well, now, she's a comin' down," he
said. "Only \$83,788,432 already. Jist
where I started at 25 year ago, an' I
had the fun o' lickin' them English,
too."

Gradually the load slipped away at
the rate of nearly \$10,000,000 a year,
and one day in 1835 Uncle Sam awoke
to the fact that it was practically all
paid.

"B' gosh, an' who'd a thought it,"
said he. "Down to \$37,733. Ain't worth
carryin' on my back now, an' old John
Bull's pill'n' his up 'stead o' payin' it
off. Beats all how Columbia can man-
age when she's a mind to. Never could
a done it if Columbia hadn't a been
such a helpful creature."

But Uncle Sam's hilarious mood did
not last long. He took a glance over
his shoulder four years later and was
surprised to find a tidy little sum
of debt fastened to his back.

"Now, I do wonder how that come
there?" he remarked. "'Pears to me
that Columbia's been a gittin' wasteful
ideas. Must a been spendin' money on
fo' de rols an' sich. 'Tain't a very big
load, an' I guess I'd better git to work
and pay it off 'fore it grows any."

He did, and by the end of another
year the \$10,434,221 of 1839 had been
reduced to \$5,573,343.

"That's more like it now," said he.
"Pretty hard work for a little while,
but it didn't last long."

Nine years later that little load had
grown to \$63,067,855, but your Uncle
Samuel did not care in the least.
"Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed. "Wasn't
it funny the way them Mexicans did
run. Guess old Gen. Scott surprised
'em a leetle when he walked right into
their home town. Nice little load o'
debt I got now, but I got Texas long
with it, an' that more'n makes up."

By the end of another eight years
the load had been reduced to \$25,009-
831, and Uncle Sam was feeling quite
easy over it.

"Beats all how Columbia can save
when she's a mind to," he said. "Got
wore'n a half o' that last big load
a ready."

Not until 1860 did Uncle Sam have
time to again take account of his in-
debtedness. It was with a heavy heart
that he footed up the great total of
\$2,773,236,173.

"Too bad! Too bad!" he said. "I'm
gittin' long in years now, an' this great
pack to carry. 'Tain't possible that
I'll ever git through with it. Every-
thing gone to wreck and ruin. Nothin'
left but a united family, an' all be-
cause of a quarrel 'mong my boys.
Can't never pay it off, I know, but the
honest way's to try, an' then they can't
nobody say as Uncle Sam didn't make
an honest effort."

For 24 years the old man worked and
saved without again taking account of
his load of debt, and when he did so
in 1890 he was surprised at the way it

had been reduced—more than a billion
dollars of it paid.

"Who'd a thought it possible?" he
asked. "Nothin' but a harmonious,
hard-workin' family coulda done that."

Eight years later came another war
and when it was over Uncle Sam footed
up his indebtedness.

"Don't care much about the debt
now," he said. "A great big happy
family will take care o' that, an' jist
think o' the fun o' seein' them Span-
iards run. Better'n the fun I had with
the Mexicans back in the '40s. This
financin' o' a big family like mine
through a century has its pleasures as
well as difficulties.

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