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PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., O., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.—NO. 30

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DODGE & CANARY,
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General Collector, & Real Estate Agent.
Titles Investigated and Abstracts furnished
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PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

FANCY GROCERIES
—AND—
Provisions
Always the best of everything at
J. G. Hoffmann's Grocery

L. C. COLE. P. J. CHASE.
COLE & CHASE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
OPERA BLOCK, BOWLING GREEN, O.

The Citizens Banking Co.
INCORPORATED 1892
CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.00
JACOB DAVIS, Pres.,
J. O. TROUP, Vice Pres.,
N. L. HANSON, Cash & Mgr.
Directors:—N. L. HANSON, C. F. CHAPMAN,
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Receives deposits, loans money, sells foreign
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bonds, coin, notes, mortgages, and pays interest
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R. S. CLEGG
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
Fine Parlor & Bed Room Suits
Chairs, Tables, Lounges.

UNDERTAKING
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Only White Hearse in County.
Second Street.
PERRYSBURG

BUCKEYE
BREWING COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
—BREWERS OF—
Genuine Pilsener, Ex-
port Lager Beer
JOHN JACOB, Supt.
A. H. LEAF, Ag't.,
PERRYSBURG, O.
Feb 14, 1891.

LOW PRICES
—FOR—
LUMBER.
S. P. TOLMAN,
Perryburg, O.

INSURANCE
FIRE AND LIFE.
REAL ESTATE.
Good Insurance.
Good Real Estate
C. A. POWERS,
AGENT
PERRYSBURG, O.

HASKINS.
A large number from this place went
to Bowling Green Saturday to hear
Ohio's great Governor speak. Every-
body was pleased and came home very
much enthused by the sensible remarks
of the protectionist.
There was but a small attendance at
the teacher's meeting Saturday. The
next meeting will be held at Bowling.
L. L. Caudill of Bowling Green was
in town Sunday.
E. M. Latham gave a reception for
the members of the High school at Mrs.
Piper's Friday night.
The German Reform parsonage is be-
ing re-nudeled.
Frank North's smiling countenance is
again to be seen at his old stand on
Main street.

OHIALEO, Fla., June 21, 1892.
MESSRS. LITTMAN BROS., Prop. P. P. P.,
Savannah, Ga.
GENTLEMEN:—I feel it my duty to in-
form you of the cure your wonderful
medicine P. P. P. wrought in my case.
I have suffered for two years with Dys-
pepsia and Malaria in the worst form,
and was a daily sufferer from sick
headache. My bowels did not act but
twice a week and frequently only once
a week. I could not retain half a ste
and my stomach was always uncomfort-
ably heavy; I have tried pills, all
kinds of medicines, but only found
temporary relief in them; I was de-
fiantly in death. Seeing your P.
spondent and was hoping to soon
try it and requested Dr. Peck to get me
a bottle; I have taken two bottles and
will soon get another, and I am now
in peace and enjoy everything, and can
sleep like a top. My headaches have
ceased and my bowels are regular. I
would advise all sufferers like myself
to give P. P. P. a trial, and they will
write you as I have that P. P. P. beats
any medicine in the market.
Yours truly,
Curtis Collier,
Artist & Painter,
Orlando, Fla.
For sale by A. R. Champney.

WHAT FOUR \$1 BILLS
Accomplished and Doctors Failed to Do.
This remedy was tested one dollar at a time
in five bottles of Dr. Peck's Kidney's
Remedy. "I suffered for nearly ten years with
Constipation, Dyspepsia and Malaria, with
Mr. D. Peck's New Remedy, N. Y., and
the best medical treatment I could procure, did
me no good. A friend of mine spoke about
Dr. Peck's favorite Kidney's Remedy, which
I bought, and when I had taken three bottles
I was what most people would say a well man,
for my bowels were regular, the sickness in my
stomach gone, and I was growing hearty and
strong, and when I had used two bottles more
I was entirely cured. What the doctors cost me
hundreds of dollars in trying to do Dr. Peck's
Remedy. My favorite Kidney's Remedy did for
me what no other medicine could do. If you
are afflicted with constipation don't
neglect your health, secure this valuable reme-
dy at once. It is truly said by a great
medical authority that "constipation was
the parent of all evil." Take Dr. Peck's
Favorite Kidney's Remedy, and save yourself a
lot of sickness.

Excursions Arrive Safe.
The Best Value in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores, Itch, Chapped Hands,
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no pay
required. It is guaranteed to give per-
fect satisfaction, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A.
R. Champney.

**Low Rates to California—Also to the Ex-
treme Northwest.**
Low rate round trip tickets and one way
tickets will be issued daily from all T. St. L. &
K. R. R. "Clover Leaf" stations. Choice of
routes beyond St. Louis. Round trip tickets
include meals and sleeping car berth, and
return fare. Special rates for all points. The
privilege of stopping over at any point. Call on
agent or agent of Clover Leaf Route, or ad-
dress C. C. Jenkins, Gen'l Pass Agent, N. W.
Free Building, 1001 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.
Sleeping Cars of latest design.

World's Fair Classes Oct. 23.—Low Rates
via Clover Leaf Route.
The month of October will positively end
the great attractions at Chicago. Special reduced
rates and train service have been arranged for
T. St. L. & K. R. "Clover Leaf" route.
Three trains daily from Indiana stations.
Two trains daily from Illinois and Ohio sta-
tions. Don't fail to call on nearest agent of
Clover Leaf Route. Special facilities provided upon
application. C. C. JENKINS, Gen'l Pass Agent,
N. W. One more Harvest Excursion Oct. 20th
one fare rate to points west via St. Louis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Com-
missioners of Wood county, Ohio, at the office
of County Auditor, Bowling Green, until noon,
October 21st, 1893, for the erecting of all neces-
sary buildings and doing all labor necessary for the con-
struction of a new court house at Bowling
Green, Wood county, Ohio, according to the
plans and specifications as prepared by You &
Richard, architects, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Plans will be on file at the office of County
Auditor and at the office of the architects.
Blank proposals will be furnished on applica-
tion. Bids to be made in accordance with the
State Laws of Ohio.
Commissioners reserve the right to reject any
or all bids.
J. H. WILSON,
County Auditor.

ROULET & ARMSTRONG,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
Diamonds & Silverwares
321 ADAMS ST.,
TOLEDO, O.
R pairs on Watches, Clocks
Jewelry, &c., left at Eber-
ly's Blue Store, Perryburg,
will be called for and deliv-
ered promptly by
M. F. HECKLER, THE OLD RELIABLE

GOVERNOR McKinley
Addresses a large assemblage
of Citizens at Bow-
ling Green.

The Town Overflowing with Peo-
ple and Enthusiasm.

Last Saturday was a beautiful day
and the people turned out in large
numbers to meet their Governor.
The committee had all necessary ar-
rangements made for the reception of
the Governor's party.
A committee consisting of Capt.
Black, S. L. Boughton, W. F. Raese,
M. P. Brewer, and J. R. Hankey, met
the Governor and party at the train.
Accompanying the party were Lieut.
Governor A. L. Harris, State Treasurer
W. F. Cope, Hon. Samuel Taylor, Sec-
retary of State, R. R. Commissioner
Kiehn, State Auditor Poe, Senators
McConley and Reich, Marshal Hal-
stead of the Commercial-Gazette, and
George Marion of the Cleveland Leader.
The party reached Bowling Green
at noon and were escorted to Hotel
Brown for dinner.

R. S. Pecker acted as Marshal and
formed the procession which acted as
escort to the Governor's party.
The Governor and party arrived at
the Opera-house at one o'clock, and
found the house filled with an audience
who were anxious to see and hear
Ohio's illustrious son.
The meeting was called to order by
J. B. Wilson, Chairman of the Repub-
lican Executive Committee who intro-
duced Mayor Murphy as chairman of
the occasion. Mr. Murphy's speech
was excellent and indicated very plain-
ly that it was not necessary to go out-
side of Wood county to find a good
speaker. In closing his remarks he
informed the Governor that if "a thou-
sand from Wood would do any good" old
Wood county stood ready to furnish
the thousands.

Lieut. Governor Harris was introduc-
ed and in a very plain straight forward
statement of facts related the numer-
ous false charges made by the Demo-
crats regarding Governor McKinley's
administration, and showed that the
pure conduct of affairs in Wood county
(spoken of by Mayor Murphy) was also
under McKinley's rule, a statement
which no fair-minded man will deny
true of the affairs of the State after
posting himself. Mr. Harris
spoke in very complimentary terms of
Wood county's Representative, Hon-
B. F. James.

After the close of Lieut. Governor
Harris' speech, the chairman intro-
duced Governor McKinley, who could
not speak for several minutes on ac-
count of the hearty applause. His
speech was more of a plain talk to the
people. His arguments were convinc-
ing and his hearers paid close attention
to every word. The JOURNAL is per-
mitted to publish a portion of the
speech, by courtesy of Attorney Conley
who made a stenographic report of it.

The Governor called attention to the
extraordinary session of Congress and
the so-called Sherman bill and the
charge of the Democratic party that
the present business depression was
due solely to this cause, and showed
conclusively that the repeal of the Sil-
ver Bill would not restore public con-
fidence which is most needed at this
time. He said:

The principal thing to be feared is
the danger ahead of us; it is the uncer-
tainty of the future; it is an apprehen-
sion lest the Democratic leaders may
put into public operation their free
trade plank in the platform; that is
the evil to be apprehended, that is the
danger signal which we see waving;
that is the thing which has stopped the
industries of this country. For no
man is to manufacture goods for the
future when he cannot tell what the
future will be. No man is going to put
his good money into one end of a fac-
tory, when he don't know what he is
going to get for its product at the other
end of the factory. No man is going to
manufacture cloth and pay tariff prices
for wool, when in this cloth six months
from now must compete with cloth
made from free wool. They say when
the wool buyer comes to buy your wool
now, and they don't come in droves this
year gentlemen, I am told—but when
they do come, they offer you what is
substantially a free trade price for
your wool. Why do they do that? The
answer is simple and easy. The Demo-
cratic party is pledged to make wool
free; that is in their national platform.
The Democratic Congress last year
passed a bill to make wool free, and it
would have been easy for them to have
done so, but for the fact that a Rep-
ublican Senate and a Republican Pres-
ident stood in their way and made the
passage of the bill by this Democratic
Congress of no avail.

Oh my friends I am glad of that!
Now every cloth manufacturer knows
that wool is to be free as soon as the
Democratic party gets to work in Con-
gress again, and knowing that fact,
when the wool buyer comes to you to
buy your wool, he tells you must

let him have that wool at free trade
prices, because the wool I buy of you
now goes into cloth which I do not
market for eight or ten months in the
future and in eight or ten months from
that time, the Democratic party will
have made wool free, and my cloth
must sell in the same market with
the cloth made under a lower tariff—
with cloth made under a lower tariff—
cloth made by reduced labor, and that
my friends in Wood county is the mat-
ter today. How do you like it?
No business man will make iron and
steel for the future and put into the
manufacture of that iron and steel, coal
and iron ore, which are both under a
tariff, when his iron and steel will have
to compete with iron and steel made
of free raw material. Do you wonder at
the country today? If you do, reflect
for a moment and you won't any longer.
We have been under a protective tariff
for thirty-two years. Every business
in this country has been built up under
its influence; every enterprise has been
made to conform to it; every fac-
tory and industry has been adjusted
to that protective tariff, the selling
price of everything, and the wages of
the working man have all been adjust-
ed to that system of protection which
has prevailed for thirty-two years.
Suddenly the Democratic party sit in
the National Convention and they de-
clare that the protective system in this
country is a fraud; they declare that a
protective tariff is unconstitutional; they
declare that the tariff law of 1890
is an atrocious piece of legislation which
must at once be repealed, and then
they make a platform, and declare that
the tariff law of 1890 must be repealed,
and then Mr. Cleveland himself stated
in his message that every effort of his
administration was addressed to carry-
ing out this pledge of his platform,
which he says were approved by the
people. Now farmers of Wood county,
with these facts before you, is it any
wonder that the business men of the
country took note of it and governed
themselves accordingly? And you
know the rest.

The business men of this country took
note, I say, of the declarations made by
these Democratic leaders, and when the
condition of things was to be readjust-
ed in business everywhere; a readjust-
ment of labor, of wages, and of
prices when the Democratic party car-
ried out their free trade platform, they
having taken note of these things, have
simply gotten ready for the change,
and the consequence is, everybody is
waiting to see what will be done, and
when everybody is waiting my friends,
then there will be no business. When
everybody is waiting, that is paralyzation
and death to the business of the
country, and that is the condition we
are in today.

Now I will tell you what would start
these mills, these factories, these nu-
merous industries that are now idle,
into activity again. If Mr. Cleveland
would today announce that he would
veto any tariff bill which this Free
Trade Congress would pass, then con-
fidence would at once resume, and
business would at once resume, and
these thousands of idle men would have
something to do. But he won't do it.
I wish he would do it. I wish he would
do it for the sake of his country; for the
sake of this multitude of wage workers
in this country.

The trouble with us that we are
not producing enough. The trouble is
limited production. If we were pro-
ducing as much this year as we did last
year, there would be no talk about
"hard times." But men don't produce
if there is no one to buy their product.
In a condition of things such as we
are in at the present time every man
is studying economy, and this feeling
is passing to the people, limited produc-
tion. How many men in this audience
have made up their minds that they
will wear their old coat a little longer,
and not buy a new one? How many
have determined that question? There
are hundreds of them. (Voice in the
audience, "Yes, thousands of them.")
Well thousands of them are there?
Well I hope the time is not far distant
when this question will be settled, and
I think if we make a great big majority
against free trade on the 7th of Novem-
ber next in Ohio, we will know some-
thing about the future from that time
on. Now getting back to my question,
and supposing there are only a hundred
men in here who have made up their
minds to wear their old clothes a little
longer, now multiply that by a thou-
sand men in other communities that
think as you do, and you have got a
million of men who intend to make
their old clothes last a little longer
without purchasing new ones. Now
don't you see the result? It means no
employment for the millers. It means
more than that. It means no demand
for cloth, and if there is no demand
for cloth, there is no demand for weavers,
and hence no wages for the cloth weav-
ers. And it goes further than this;
if there is no demand for cloth, there
is no demand for your wool. All that
is postponed. Economy in that single
thing will make you see what a limited
production we will have in this coun-
try under such conditions.

No man who has not already started
it, would think of adding a house just
now, unless he is a very rich man and

Perhaps some of our readers would
like to know in what respect Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is better than
any other. We will tell you. When this
Remedy is taken as soon as a cold has
been contracted, and before it will
become settled in the system it will coun-
teract the effect of the cold and greatly
lessen its severity if not effectually cure
the cold in two days time, and it is the
only remedy that will do this. It acts
in perfect harmony with nature and
side nature in relieving the lungs open-
ing the secretions liquefying the mucus
and causing its expulsion from the air
cells of the lungs and restoring the sys-
tem to a strong and healthy condition.
No other remedy in the market possesses
these remarkable properties. No other
will cure a cold so quickly or leave the
system in as sound a condition. For sale
by A. R. Champney.

wants to take advantage of the low
prices of labor and material. The man
who works and gains his living by his
labor is going to wait until this uncer-
tainty is removed before he builds his
house. And what does this mean? No
employment for the carpenter; none
for the plasterer; no demand for lum-
ber, and consequently no work in the
saw mills, and lumber and wood work-
ing factories; that is in this one place
alone, but when you multiply that by
the number of villages, towns and
cities throughout the country you see
what that means.

Now take the railroads of this coun-
try. There is not one of them but
what is economizing all it can. Pur-
chasing as little as possible. Do you
know why? Take the matter of steel
rails alone for which they pay out
great sums each year. They are not
buying any steel rails because the Dem-
ocratic party says they are going to
cut the tariff on them down from thir-
teen to five dollars a ton. And each
railroad is saying "I am not going to
buy until I can see what they are go-
ing to do; I am waiting." And if the
railroads don't buy rails now there is
no demand for them and if there is no
demand for steel rails, there is no de-
mand for steel rail workers, our rail
mills are idle, and no wages are being
earned by the wage workers; and
when men don't earn wages, they don't
spend wages, and when men don't spend
wages, they don't buy anything; and
when they don't buy anything it means
that the business of the merchants is
suspended. What we want in this
country is work for the man who wants
to work, and we want him to have
wages—good American wages.

Now would free trade change the
condition of things that we are in to-
day? I think not. What is a lower
tariff and what is it for? Its adver-
saries declare it is to make it easier to
buy goods in Europe. We have our
protective tariff and we have made
that high enough so as to make it dif-
ficult for the foreigner to get in here
with his goods, and do it intentionally;
we do it so that our own American peo-
ple may use their own goods. I tell
you you cannot buy your goods abroad
and make them at home too. If you
don't make your goods at home you
don't give employment to your labor
at home, and if you don't give employ-
ment to your labor at home, you have
not got any consumers. The men who
work in our factories are the best con-
sumers in the world. They buy more
goods and of a better quality than any
other people in the world. If they
have got money to spend, it is be-
cause under our protective tariff we
give them better wages than they can
get in any other country in the world.
Would free trade help our condition?
Would the farmer in Wood county re-
gard it as good economy to hire his
neighbor's boys to do his work when
he had a half dozen vigorous boys at
home? No, he would put his boys to
work. Neither is it good for people or
a Government to buy their goods
abroad so long as it has a million of un-
employed men at home. I would not
buy a dollar's worth of goods in Europe
that could be made at home so long as
there was an American workman idle.
I tell you my friends you cannot com-
pete with the foreigner in any product
that you make without a Protective Tar-
iff unless you accept the same condi-
tions that the foreigner accepts in re-
gard to protective tariff and mode of living.
If you propose to compete with the for-
eigner on an equality so far as the tar-
iff is concerned you must compete with
him upon equal conditions and you
must be content to accept the same
poor wages for your labor that is ac-
cepted on the other side.

You never had such a fair chance as
you have this year to hurt free
trade if you want to hurt it. The issue
never was so crisp as it is this year.
Why Mr. Neal the Democratic nomi-
neer for Governor in his speeches pro-
claims that the battle this year in Ohio
is a national one; that the voice of Ohio
is to be the voice of the Union. I only
wish that was so. Let us accept him
at his word and let us express our con-
demnation of that system which he ad-
vocates that would reduce the wages of
labor and abandon the splendid oppor-
tunities that are given to the American
girl and the American boy under our
magnificent system.

Why Mr. Neal says that a protec-
tive tariff is a "foul blot" upon the
fair escutcheon of our noble republic.
If protection is a "foul blot" then
George Washington, Thomas Jeffer-
son, James Madison and Andrew Jack-
son put this "foul blot" upon the fair
escutcheon of our Republic, for you will
find that through their respective ad-
ministrations and in their various mes-
sages, they advocate this principle.
(The Governor here read extracts of the
messages of Andrew Jackson and other
presidents.)

Our Democratic friends claim that
the times preceeding the war were the
most prosperous times for the people
ever known in this country; that wages
were higher and prices lower, and this
reminds me of a little incident that hap-
pened me recently in one of the towns
in Northern Ohio where I had been
speaking. An old gentleman came to
the hotel after I was through
speaking, and brought me an old book
which he said was a day book he had
used as a merchant away back in 1858.

It was a curious looking old book but
it gave me a correct information as to
what people were paying for things
and what they were paying for labor.
I looked through it and made a mem-
orandum of one item. A carpenter had
done a day's work for the merchant on
June 3d 1858 and had received a credit
for the day's work of \$1.50; he then
made purchases, and is charged with the
following items, viz:
3 yards calico 12c.....\$1.13
3 yards lawn 12c.....1.13
8 pounds coffee sugar 12c.....1.00
12 pounds cut nails 7c......84
Making the total of these items \$4.10
The carpenter in 1858 did a day's work
and owed the merchant a balance of
\$2.60.

Now take the carpenter of 1892; his
wages were \$2.50 per day; in some
places \$2.75. Credit him with one day's
work at \$2.50 and charge him with the
same four items that the carpenter of
1858 was charged, and what do you
have?
9 yards calico 5c......45
9 yards lawn 8c......72
8 pounds coffee sugar 12c.....1.13
12 pounds cut nails 9c.....1.08
Making a total of these four items of
\$3.38. In other words the carpenter of
1892 gave one day's work for these four
items and had thirty-five cents in cash
left in his pocket for his day's work;
the carpenter of 1858 gave one day's
work for these four items and still owed
the merchant \$2.60 or nearly two day's
more work. Now which do you like
best?

While speaking of the soldiers he
spoke very feelingly of the fact that
the men who now had control of the
pension department were those who
could not have been accused of buying
and being suspected of being loyal to their
government. He said that the pen-
sioners were again called upon to fur-
nish evidence that they were entitled
to receive a pension, and a voice from
the audience exclaimed, "We did it
once." "Yes," said McKinley, "and
we once sang 'Marching through Geor-
gia,'" but things have changed since
then, and Georgia is marching through
us."

The audience cheered itself hoarse
at this bit of repartee, after which the
Governor closed his speech in a man-
ner that left a very excellent impres-
sion upon the large audience.
After the close of his speech, the
Governor attended a meeting at the
Republican headquarters.

A special train arrived from Toledo
at 4.30 P. M., with about one thousand
people accompanied by a band and one
gun from Capt. Roulet's battery. The
procession marched to Hotel Brown
and escorted the Governor's party down
to the special train and amid the boom
of cannon and waving of flags, the Gov-
ernor's party and escort started for
Toledo.

Capt. Roulet's battery made the air
ring with the boom of cannon.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy a specific for croup. It is very
pleasant to take, which is one of the
most important requisites where a cough
remedy intended for use among children.
I have known of cases of croup where I
know the life of the little one was saved
by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy. J. J. LaGrange, druggist, Avoca,
Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by A. R.
Champney.

Licenses.
Henry Lindenmyer and Nora Deppen-
broke.
Albert Swager and Hattie Kissel.
Andrew Rader and Mary Dorr.
Frederick J. Frizell and Geitrudd
F. Thompson.
John Neumann and Mary Kalenberg.
W. S. Trichter and Theresa Phil.
John Hampshire and Jessie M. Sell.
Probate Matters.
Will of Lorenzo Thomas filed also
application for probate of same.
Will of Frank Bolmilen filed also ap-
plication for probate of same.
In the re-assignment of M O Ladd to
R F Muir, motion is filed for sale of
property and instructions assignee.
New Court Cases.
The Buckeye Supply Co. vs W Wirts
cognovit note. Ira C Taber.
Maytie Howell vs Hester; divorce ex-
treme cruelty. A R Campbell.
C. H. Delano vs Eugene C. Calkins
et al on account, D. L. Hollenbeck.
Sasont Kochensperger vs Isadore
Munfleue, appeal. S. P. Harrison, M.
G. Block.
The First National Bank of Fostoria
vs Christopher Sharp et al; to set aside
and marshall lien, Brown and Guernsey.
B. F. James vs H. V. Fafier, fore-
closure, James and Beverstock.
E. A. Saxon vs Maria Ray et al, fore-
closure. James and Beverstock.
E. A. Saxon vs Theresa Anderson,
et al, foreclosure. James and Bever-
stock.

Oysters.
Geo. W. Pfister is prepared to fur-
nish his customers with the best qual-
ity of oysters, in bulk or in cans or
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