# GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

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KINNEY NICHOLS & CO.,

Springfield, Ohio.


*SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.*

## WHETHER A PRIMARY ELECTION?

If our friends of the Republican committee have not conclusively resolved on a primary election for the nomination of candidates for the city offices, would it not be well to call a meeting of representative Republican citizens and advise with them as to what should be the method adopted for such nomination? We take it that the committee want to reflect the best sentiment of the party in this matter and desire to take such steps as will be likely to give us a municipal government that will be Republican and at the same time acceptable and honorable to the city.

Would the primary secure that result? The primary is popular and seems to be a fair method of determining the preference of the party. And, but for certain liabilities to perversion, it would be the fairest method that could be devised. If none but members of the party were allowed to vote, if all the members of the party would come out and vote, if no money were used, and if a majority of the votes cast were requisite to a nomination, the primary system would be the ideal method, and could not be objected to.

But there is hardly ever a primary held by the Republican party (the Democrats do not hold primaries) in which Democratic votes are not smuggled in, or rushed in, or sworn in at every precinct, more or less numerously according to the pliability of the respective sets of judges. This practice often defeats an expression of the party majority's will and nominates the very candidate whom the Democrats want put up for them to beat.

Then, a very large percentage of the party can not be got to vote at the primary. They are either too careless to attend or too much disgusted at the use of money by the candidates to commit themselves, as they would by voting to support a nomination procured by such means.

For the use of money actually to buy votes is the bane of the primary system. It is corrupting the sources of government, national, state, and municipal, and sapping the foundations of public virtue. It degrades the franchise, degrades the elector, and degrades the elected. The man who buys votes to nominate himself for office, or to elect himself to office is expected to repay himself out of the office for his expense in getting it; and the voters whom he has bought are indulgent of his peculations and are not shocked when he steals. Money is getting to be used to such a scandalous extent in the primaries that the best citizens are refusing to run for nominations and the best citizens are refraining from voting at them. So the candidate who has the most money and the least conscience in its employment is generally the nominee.

And he is generally the nominee by a minority of the votes of the party. When only two men are contesting for the same nomination, even then the successful man has a majority of only the votes that are cast; and these are frequently, by reason of the careless and disgusted absentees aforesaid, not more than two-thirds or a half of the party's strength. But, when there are four or five for the same office, the successful man is nominated in many cases by a third, or fourth, or fifth of the party's vote.

How can a candidate so nominated be said to be the preference of his party? A man nominated by one-fourth of the votes cast at a primary election is in no sense the choice of a *majority* of the party; and if he is distasteful to such majority, may they not very well claim that they are not bound by such election? Suppose a primary election is held here, and there are five candidates for mayor. Suppose there are 5,000 votes cast, distributed among the five candidates as follows: 1,500—1,000—900—850—750. Is the man who gets the 1,500 votes to be declared the candidate for the 5,000, though the 3,500 voters against him might think him utterly unfit for mayor? And suppose half of the voters for the 1,500 man were bought with money, would the 3,500 feel that they were bound by such a *choice* of the party as that?

Will the man whom the Springfield Republicans as a party would like to have in the office of mayor enter into such a contest? Would such a man be likely to get the nomination, if he did? And would not the man so nominated by a small minority of the Republican votes, and perhaps by questionable means, be liable to be beaten by some unexceptionable citizen put up by the Democratic party against him?

Do the gentlemen of the committee desire a straight, clean, respectable, honorable Republican government for the city of Springfield? We assume that they do. We believe that all of them would vote ay on that proposition. Then, let them consider, in the light of experience, and with their knowledge of the situation here, whether the primary election is the method to secure it.

Springfield is a strong Republican city, and is entitled to a Republican administration of its affairs. But it should be an administration superior to the Democratic, or else there is no reason for the change. We believe the committee can devise some method by which the change can be made, and be made an improvement. The office of mayor of Springfield is an honorable and important office, and should be filled by one of the best citizens of the town, and he should be a Republican.

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The more we ponder over the attempted wit of the "Five and Forty Blackbirds" that came down from Springfield the other evening and inflicted one of their performances upon us, the more we become disgusted with their endeavors at something funny. It certainly lacked in good taste and good sense to allow a vein of sneer and contempt to run through the entire programme of the evening, at the expense of the city they were visiting and the audience they were endeavoring to entertain.

The baseness of their endeavors reached a climax in the insults offered Col. Kinney. Coming into that gentleman's native town, his family and friends before them in the audience, and indulging in such insulting conduct, does not come within our estimation of good sense or good breeding. If nothing else, the gross ingratitude which it characterized was sufficient to brand it as *infamous*.

Before the performance given in their own city we know that Col. Kinney's paper, the GLOBE-REPUBLIC, was full every day of complimentary notices of the company, the worthy object of its organization, and many flattering notices of every kind. Without knowing the amount of this advertising, we would guess that if it had been charged for at regular rates, it would have amounted to nearly $100, but we understand not one cent was charged, every line being gratuitous. We can not understand how the company could so far forget themselves, after all this, as to come down to Xenia and cast those insults into the very faces of Col. Kinney's family and friends.—Xenia Torchlight.

The GLOBE-REPUBLIC'S gratuitous advertising of the Five and Forty Blackbirds' performance, charged at our regular rates for other dramatic entertainments, amounted to over $100. At the request of prominent citizens, we agreed to make no charge, because the proceeds of the exhibition were to be given to the poor. Our local columns were almost edited with puffs of the Five and Forty Blackbirds for nearly a month. We put in everything they sent us, and wrote a great deal of eulogy for them ourselves. The immense audience they had here attested the value of the GLOBE-REPUBLIC'S advertising. But the GLOBE-REPUBLIC had only a paragraph account of the performance after it was over, because we supposed our *gratuitous* duty was done when we had given our $100 contribution and the grand audience were in the building with their several $1 contributions. We did not suppose these young gentlemen would expect any further contributions from the GLOBE-REPUBLIC. But it seems they did. They expected our dramatic editor to *pay his way into the show*, and then write it up. But it is the rule of newspaper offices not to write up a show unless tickets are furnished to enable them to witness it. The F. and F. Blackbirds forgot this. They forgot even to thank us for what we had done for their show. Nay, they went down to Xenia and tried by weak ridicule to hurt the feelings of innocent women and children in order to vent their spite at the guilty editor of the GLOBE-REPUBLIC. The editor will make a supreme endeavor to survive the displeasure of such of these young gentlemen as think they did a gracious and manly thing.

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Elijah M. Haines, independent Democrat of the Illinois assembly, has got it at last. He is elected speaker of the house, after a trouble of three weeks. Elijah held the balance of power—in fact, he was the balance of power—the independent I that could make or unmake a majority. He stood ajar for this opening at the start, and he has swung in on the hinge of his independence.

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It seems to be a fact that the state of Tennessee pensions Confederate soldiers. A bill has just been introduced in that state's legislature to increase the pension of those who lost both eyes in the rebel service from $10 to $30 a month. The Republican taxpayers of that Union stronghold East Tennessee must enjoy their contributions to this sort of pension-fund.

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Warner, the patent-medicine man, is an aspirant for the governorship of New York. It is thought that Warner's Safe Cure would heal up the kidneys, and the livers, and the hearts of all the diseased factions in that state. Let Warner be tried, and as many bottles of him used as the case requires—no cure, no pay.

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The Nicarauguan treaty has failed in the senate, on a vote of 32 ays to 23 noes. The ratification of a treaty requires two-thirds of the voters. That ends it for this session; and it will be kept in pickle for the incoming administration to tackle, if it shall be found to answer as a great Democratic principle.

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The little scrimmage between Congressmen Cobb and Finerty was all about dynamite. Cobb was against it, and Finerty was for it, in a sense. They both got very hot, but Cobb denies that there was any intention of hitting each other. It is an explosive subject.

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The three judges of the district court who sat in Tom. Campbell's trial for disbarment are brooding on that case yet. They beat a hung jury all to pieces. Why not lock them up on bread and water and demand a verdict?

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They have a bill on the calendar in the Pennsylvania senate for whipping wife-beaters. But what shall be done with husband-beaters? Is there always to be this invidious discrimination against woman's rights?

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Mr. Evarts says that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1892. He is now in the neighborhood of 70 years of age. But he is strong and vital. Why may he not live to make this no joke?


MEDICAL.

## Itching Diseases

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonising itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

**ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS.**

My gratitude to God is unbounded for the relief I have obtained from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs for twenty years. I had not a comfortable night for years, the burning and itching were so intense. Now, I am happy to say, I have no trouble. Only the liver-colored patches on my limbs remain as a token of my former misery.
HENRY L. SMITH.
188 West Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

**ECZEMA ON A CHILD.**

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSMIER,
Edinburgh, Ind. Union Bakery.

**TETTER OF THE SCALP.**

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was. J. P. CHOICE.
Whitesboro, Texas.

**COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.**

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MAITRE.
23 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

**IVY POISONING.**

For all cases of poisoning by ivy or dogwood, I can warrant CUTICURA to cure every time. I have sold it for five years and it never fails.
C. H. MORSE, Druggist.
Holliston, Mass.

Sold everywhere. CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.

**Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.**

## CATARRH

**SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,**

**The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.**

For the immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one Box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sandford's Radical Cure.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

**Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster**

Instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for twenty-five cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.


## SHUT YOUR MOUTH.

**A Suggestion Well Worthy of Publicity—In a Winter Atmosphere.**

[Chicago News.]

A paper recently read before the Canada Medical association, in Montreal, treats of the causes, serious consequences, prevention, and cure of what the writer terms buccal breathing—in plain English and more correctly, breathing through the mouth. As is the fate of all hobby-riders, sooner or later his hobby has run away with him, and he undoubtedly exaggerates the serious consequences of the habit against which he inveighs. Nevertheless enough remains, after making due allowance for his enthusiasm, to warrant both the public and the medical profession in paying more attention to the subject than is usually done. Athletes, professional trainers, hunters, mountaineers, all physically strong and perfect men, habitually breathe through the nostrils. One may breath mephitic gases, or the smoke of a burning building, for a short time through the nose if the lips be kept tightly closed when he would quickly suffocate if he attempted to breathe through the open mouth.

The function or sense of smell, which is commonly considered the chief end of a man's nose is really a very subsidiary part of its business. Through the nose the air is purified, tempered, and moistened before it reaches the sensitive larynx and lungs. Foreign and irritating particles are arrested in their passage through the nasal cavities; the temperature of the air is raised to that of the body, while it is moistened by the secretions of the membrane which lines its labyrinths and of the glands which it lodges. The dust which loads a city's atmosphere—filth is an impalpable powder—finds ready access to the upper portion of the air-tubes and gullet through the mouth, but is almost entirely deposited on the moist mucous surfaces of the winding, shell-like nasal passages in proper breathing.

The usual effect of the first mouthful of cold air in a sharp winter atmosphere is to provoke a cough and a prompt closure of the lips to guard the sensitive structures of the larynx and vicinity, as there are few who have not awakened in the morning with dry, harsh tongue, throat and palate, when from any cause nasal respiration has been impeded during sleep, the secretion of the mouth being neither suitable nor sufficient to keep the surfaces moist under such circumstances. Catarrh and throat affections are much less common among those who keep the mouth shut and habitually breathe through the nostrils. This of itself, where the diseases are so prevalent as the result of our climatic conditions, should lead to the general adoption of a practice which has many other and obvious advantages.

**A Veteran's Recollections.**

[Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

"I was in Washington in 1812, and while visiting over in Alexandria in that year I saw the first troops called out to fight the British as they entered Washington to be armed. I remember it as well as if it had been yesterday, for I stood on the street as the boys marched by with beating drums and flying banners. Washington was a straggling little village then, and Alexandria was one of the great cities of the country."

The speaker was Col. S. D. Betton, now of Cuthbert, Ga., but recently of Butler county, Alabama. He stood and talked to a reporter for an hour at the union depot Sunday night and his conversation was most interesting. Betton is 79 years old, is still hale and hearty, and as spry as a boy of 20.

"I went with Lafayette to France in 1825," continued the old gentleman. "How well I remember it. We sailed in the frigate Brandywine from the mouth of the Potomac river, Sept. 11, 1825. There were forty-two officers on board, and I can tell you their names and their fate—what became of each of them. Oh, we had a big time then.

"In riding on horseback from Milledgeville, Ga., to Hartford, Conn., once I traveled sixty-five miles in one day and stopped at a big wedding, where we danced all night. I went to school in Milledgeville in 1817 with 168 boys and girls, and of that number only three are living to-day. I can give you the names of all the people living in Milledgeville at that time, distinguishing between males and females."

Col. Betton was a stockholder in the first railroad enterprise ever inaugurated in this country—the Baltimore & Ohio, in 1827. He was then in Washington, and subscribed for stock at the very outset of the enterprise. Now there are 125,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

Col. Betton was an officer in the United States navy some fifty odd years ago. He is a wonderfully well preserved old gentleman. He says: "I never had any pains at all. I am perfectly well, and have worked like a slave all the year." And with that he held up his hands to show that they had become horny from work. He is just as jolly and full of fun as any boy, and bids fair to live to be 100 years old.

## RAILROAD MAGNATES.

A SAN FRANCISCAN WHO OUTRANKS THE NEW YORKERS.

**George Alfred Townsend's Report of an Interview with "One of the Best Informed Railroad Men in New York."**

[Cincinnati Enquirer Letter.]

"Whom do you consider the first railroad man in the United States?"

"We rather look at C. P. Huntington as at the head of the American railroad system. He entered the field late, escaped the general misfortunes of the Union Pacific railroad, to which his company was the complement, and with its earnings he has built a complete railroad system from San Francisco nearly to Mexico, thence across the desert and Texas to New Orleans, and he has finished his railroad from Hampton Roads to Memphis, and is thought to be the controlling spirit in the new railroad from Memphis to New Orleans. Therefore, he is the only American who controls a line from ocean to ocean."

"Where is Huntington's home now?"

"In the city of New York. You see, he owns the American line of steamers from New York to New Orleans. They are all American vessels, built at Wilmington, Del., and well adapted for their purpose. A branch of this steamship line runs to Vera Cruz. Huntington also has steamship facilities from New York to his initial railroad point at Newport News. I would not be at all surprised," said my friend, "to see Huntington one of these days complete his railroad system to New York city. He has married the widow of one of his railroad officers, and has just bought her a very expensive piece of ground on Fifth avenue, New York. He delights in paintings, and is a pretty good judge of them, while a modest man in his claims to artistic knowledge."

"How do you rank Jay Gould as a railroad man?"

"Gould does not operate his own railroads. He secures the best talent he can get for that purpose. For much of his life he has been a consolidator and speculator in railroad property, and therefore does not belong to the mechanical element in the railroads, but he controls hardly less railroad than Huntington, and a good deal of it is profitable. You see, he began at El Paso, or rather ends there, and does not have that long haul across the desert which Huntington makes. Mr. Gould sweeps through northern Texas, the best portion of Texas, and inhabited by the best people there. He reaches New Orleans by the same railroad, and runs through southern Texas by parallel routes, taking him to Galveston and Laredo. He then has parallel roads from Texas to the Missouri river, and from Texas to the Mississippi. In his system are some 2,500 miles, not counting the Wabash system, which has gone into liquidation and is 1,000 miles longer."

"How much is in Huntington's railroad system all together?"

"Nearly 5,000 miles. Some 500 miles of this is in river steamboats on the Colorado and Sacramento rivers. He has about 1,200 miles in his Central Pacific road, about 1,300 in the Southern Pacific, some 1,200 miles in his Texas system, and he is also building into northern California."

"How do you rank Vanderbilt as a railroad man?"

"Vanderbilt is simply a capitalist who has inherited wealth in railroads, and has shown a disposition at different times to get more railroad property or to get rid of the responsibility for all that he has. There seems to be in him a speculative tendency combined with a timidity which at periods becomes almost rash. He will buy some huge system like the Michigan Central, or Northwestern, or the Omaha, and before you know much about it he is selling it out again. Sometimes we think he is a little of a crank, and acts according to his stomach and his moods and his ideas of death and life. He has, however, some very able assistants—men who are taught to bring home returns in money, whether they please the traveling public or not. If you put together all the properties Vanderbilt controls in one form or another, he is the eastern Huntington. He may be said to control a railroad from Boston to New York, to possess the New York Central system, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Nickle Plate, with very large interests in the Reading and in the new Pennsylvania systems. He owns the Harlem railroad, or controls it, and has a pretty strong hand in the Northwestern and other systems. Now, the Northwestern system alone is almost 6,000 miles long. The Michigan Central is another large concern, which stretches from Buffalo to Chicago and from Toledo and Detroit to the straits of Mackinaw. There are at least 1,500 miles in this system. The Lake Shore system is a tremendous affair, reaching from Buffalo to Chicago, into the oil regions nearly to Pittsburg, and into various parts of Michigan. The main stem of this line is nearly 600 miles long. Then the Bee Line, which runs from Cleveland to St. Louis, nearly 800 miles, with branches, and to Cincinnati as well, has a every intimate connection with Vanderbilt's properties. Mr. Vanderbilt is not distinctly felt in all these properties. Sometimes he seems to be the ruling spirit of it, and then again he announces that he has nothing to do with it, and must be counted out. You can define him, however, to be a capitalist and the heart of railroads. It is, perhaps, a good thing for the United States that Vanderbilt is not a man of Huntington's strong, grasping nature; that he becomes at times indifferent and tired, and sells out. Huntington hardly ever sells anywhere."

## THE HORSE RADISH TRADE.

**Considerable Information About the Root and the Way It Is Raised.**

[New York Times.]

The seller of all sellers of horse radish has a store in Third avenue. He does business by the wholesale, selling as much as twenty-four tons a year. The business has descended to him from old Capt. Post, who first peddled horse radish in New York more than fifty years ago. The captain started with only a basket; now the business employs wagons, drivers and clerks. The captain was famous in his day, as much on account of his jollity and good nature as the excellent quality of his horse radish. He was conspicuous as a politician, always taking part in processions and celebrations, and somebody thought enough of him to write a book about him. In early days roots were small, short, and otherwise poor in comparison with roots nowadays. Before he died a man astonished him in Avenue C one day by showing to him a root that weighed four pounds. An incident that his descendants are proud of is that he was the first man in New York to put springs on a wagon.

"We supply about 200 hotels and restaurants," the present dealer said, "and we get orders from a great many cities. I had an order the other day from New Orleans. Oh, no, we don't depend on truck farmers for our supply. We have it raised for us in New Jersey. The demand is so constant that we keep the roots the year round, and besides the truck farmers don't raise enough for us. It takes a whole season to grow, and is generally due in September. There has been as much progress in raising horse radish as in raising strawberries almost. Here's a root from our supply farm. See how long the end is, and how round and full the head. That had to be cultivated. Thirty years ago you couldn't pick out four roots like that in two barrels. Here are four without stopping to pick. This other root came from Pennsylvania. I bought a lot to see what it is like. But they don't know the business of raising horse radish out there. This root you see has four or five heads. It is hard to clean and there is a good deal of waste. The man who raised this ought to have uncovered the head when it was just shooting up and clipped off some of the lower heads. The wound would have healed and the growth would have gone into the topmost head. Many persons think that most of the roots sold grow wild. But it is a mistake. Of course you and I have seen them growing wild, but they need cultivation to be perfect. They should be dug in the fall, but they may be kept in the ground until spring. Frost doesn't hurt them, but they are never so good in the spring.

There is one thing about horse-radish that I haven't been able to find out in the thirty years I have sold it, and that is how to keep it after it has been grated. It can't be done. It is moistened with vinegar, but that doesn't keep it. It must be grated fresh every day and be eaten right away. I'll sell enough to last a few days and no more. If it becomes flat I am accused of mixing in turnips. I keep the roots in pits in the cellar during the winter and spring. That grater I have had for twenty-three years," pointing to an old-fashioned machine like a hay-cutter, "and I have never seen another that suited. It was a hat-presser once. It has the easiest treadle motion I have ever seen."

Picking up a big root the dealer pressed it against the rough surface of a revolving grater, and in a few seconds it was gnawed into bits and thrown into a receptacle below. The pungent odor permeated the room.

"Make your head ache?"

"No, indeed. It cures headache, but on foggy and sultry days it is almost impossible to work the machine. The odor almost chokes the men. But it's good for the health, and I have known physicians to send patients to me to be cured of jaundice and rheumatism."

**Wanted Their Money Back.**

[Cor. Cleveland Leader.]

In 1848 I was reappointed United States district attorney for Michigan, and at once I started again for Daniel Brown, the counterfeiter, and he, to escape me, fled to California in 1850, taking with him $80,000 of spurious and counterfeit bank bills of the State Bank of Missouri, that never suspended payments, and in the mountains of California he exchanged all his counterfeit bills for California gold slugs, and hurried back to Cleveland and Akron, paid off his counsel, Hon. R. P. Spaulding, still living there, paid off the incumbrances on the 1,200 acres of land on the island, gave his mother several thousands of dollars, and then died of consumption, to which he had always a strong tendency, and was buried. But that is not the end. The Missouri Pukes, as we called them in California, in almost three months found that their $100 Missouri bank bills were worthless, spurious, and counterfeit, and so they got together, appointed a committee of three to follow Dan Brown home to Cleveland, compel him to refund their $80,000 or kill him in his tracks. And home the committee came.

Going to Cleveland, they called on Judge Spaulding, who was amazed to see such a body on such an errand. He explained Brown's arrival, the disposition of his money and his death, but they were incredulous, and so they went to Akron, taking Judge Spaulding with them. There they found Brown's mother and his widow, but their money was gone, and Dan Brown was in his grave, as it was said, but they would not believe it. So they went to the cemetery, had his body disinterred, the coffin opened, when sure enough Daniel Brown was beyond the reach of courts, vigilance committees, and even Missouri gold-diggers. They went back, resolved that henceforth, like old Thomas Benton, they would be bullionists only.

Now ask Judge Spaulding if this strange story is not literally true.

Norristown Herald: Khartoum must be practicing on roller skates. We hear that it has fallen again.


J. M. KNOTE & CO.

# SILENCED!

**Our competitors have bowed to the inevitable and we set PRICE AND PACE. The hour has come when the lowest prices ever known will buy**

# MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

## HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES

## AT LESS THAN BANKRUPT PRICES

**Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Underwear, Gloves, Furnishing Goods, All Sorts and Styles. Remember the place, the Old Reliable**

# GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

## J. M. KNOTE & CO., NO. 5 E. MAIN ST.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

**ACHES! PAINS!**

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

**MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.**

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

**Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails**

**TIME TRIED! ALWAYS RELIABLE!**

# Andrews, Wise & Putnam,

**42 & 44 South Limes one Street,**

Offer a Magnificent Assortment of

**Easy Chairs, Fine Couches, Parlor Suits, Carpets and Rugs Finest assortment of Brass Stands, Sconces and Mahogany Tables, &c. Chamber Sets, Rich Gold Lamps of every description and design. Prices below low water mark. Also fine**

## FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS

**A Large line of DECORATED WARE, COAL VASES, TIN SETS and STANDS. And in fact everything that makes Home Happy, on a Frosty Christmas Morning. Be sure and see us before making your purchases.**

COAL.

## COAL IN BOX CARS

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