

GLOBE-REPUBLIC

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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Ma. H. C. Snyder, 23 Park Row, New York, is the GLOBE-REPUBLIC'S special representative, to whom all Eastern advertising business, must be referred.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- Governor: JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Of Hamilton County. Lieutenant Governor: ROBERT P. KENNEDY, Of Logan County. Supreme Court Judge: GEORGE W. McCLAIN, Of Tuscarawas County. State Treasurer: JOHN C. BROWN, Of Jefferson County. Attorney General: JACOB A. KOHLER, Of Summit County. Board of Public Works: WELLS S. JONES, Of Pike County. Common Pleas Judge: JOSEPH W. O'NEILL, Of Warren County. State Senator: THOMAS J. PRINGLE, Of Clarke County.

Four firemen were burned to death in a fire at Albany.

More than 500 Ohio teachers were at Chautauque last week.

Times are certainly no worse. We really believe they are a little better.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that "Only 'gents' speak of pants."

Miss Cleveland's book is having almost as much of a run as the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Bellefontaine Republican calls the Kansas prohibition apostle "Cent John."

Hallo! Democrats! Come out of the woods and fence corners, so that the Republicans can get a crack at you.

The Minnie Cook, a small steam yacht, capsized on Minnetonka lake, near Minneapolis, Sunday, and eight lives were lost.

Mr. Henry S. Clubb is the editor of "The Peace-maker," Philadelphia. Is he a "stuffed club" or does he propose to conquer a peace?

Democratic editors are very indignant because Republicans do not vote the prohibition ticket. Why don't they do it, if they want it done?

An Erie (Pa.) policeman so surprised his stomach with ice water that he died. He should have heeded Mr. Halstead's oft-repeated warning.

The author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" (gray hairs in boarding house butter) has just been made a \$250 a year postmaster. This administration evidently appreciates literary merit.

The Voice, the National Prohibition organ, at New York, and the brightest and smartest of all prohibition papers, says: Let us see, let us see the Latin for. We always thought that Dr. Leonard, the prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, had much of the lion in him.

This is quite nice, but if the Doctor should get to misrepresenting his opponents and handling the truth carelessly and recklessly, he might be called Doctor "Lyon-ard," instead of Dr. Lion-hearted.

The following, from the Indianapolis Times, is a carefully constructed statement of fact:

As might be expected, the liquor men in Ohio are strongly in favor of the prohibition ticket. These gentlemen care very little about national politics. Tariff, civil service reform, freedom of suffrage, are not cries that stir them to their inmost depths. When the liquor vote drops solidly into a ballot-box, it drops with the names of men whose election will be most favorable to the liquor trade printed on it. And the liquor trade in Ohio would prefer prohibition, and evasion, to high license, enforced by a Republican administration. At the same time it does not contemplate even prohibition. It merely contemplates a large enough prohibition vote to ensure the success of the Democracy and its license.

On Thursday Dr. Leonard was in Cleveland and made a speech in the Tabernacle, in which he said:

There is one difference between Judge Foraker and myself, and that is that he wants to be Governor and I don't. There is no hope for Foraker. He can never be elected. Even Republicans will admit this. If the people of Ohio want to save the State from two years more of Hooley they should vote for Leonard.

The Doctor proceeds then to say that

if every one who voted for the Second Amendment "will vote for me I can be elected." Possibly. If all the Democrats and half of the Republicans would vote for him he would be elected, but they will not. By way of showing the result of Leonard's visit to Cleveland, we instance the fact that on that very day the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Forest City declared its independence of the State and National Unions, because they had voted to lend their influence to the Prohibition party! The Doctor should do it some more, and keep moving about the State.

We thought the Cincinnati Enquirer would be forced to hedge. It does it very skillfully as follows:

The Springfield Globe-Republic is making music that may call down the wrath of some of its radical temperance constituents when it grinds as the organ of the distillers, brewers and saloon-keepers. We stand by this observation. It is as fair to call the Globe-Republic the liquor organ as it is for that paper to say that "the Plain Dealer and the Cincinnati Enquirer are treating on dangerous ground when they pronounce about as the champions of St. John and the other Prohibitionists." The Prohibitionists have not found comfort in the Enquirer, and so far as we have noticed they have been left shivering in the cold weather by the Plain Dealer. We have viewed with interest the violent quarrel with the Republicans and Prohibitionists, and have devoted some space to keeping our readers advised of the situation. The Democrats have made no promise as a party to the Prohibitionists, and the Prohibitionists do not expect any help from them.

A "Prof. G. W. Calderwood" of Washington C. H., is reported by a Cincinnati Commercial Gazette correspondent, to say that he was for a long time employed by the W. C. T. U., and as to the Prohibition party, that:

Well posted Prohibitionists know very well that nine dollars out of every ten spent for party prohibition in this country come from Democratic coffers. When I was editor of the American Prohibitionist I was placed in a position to know this. A great deal of the temperance literature and Prohibition tickets were sent out from my office—paid for by the Democratic State Central Committee retary, and payable at Ribbar's bank in Columbus.

Calderwood puts his signature to this, and adds that while he "is in favor of the absolute, positive prohibition of the liquor crime," he admits that "party prohibition stands in the way of Temperance reform." That the Democrats should contribute to the campaign expenses of the Prohibitionists is not at all strange. It is to their interest to do so, as they are their most efficient and helpful party friends. If they don't put up a good fund for Leonard they will show that they are not smart.

SPRINGFIELD'S NEW RAILWAY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK.

Springfield's railway situation was never so favorable as it is now, and its outlook never more encouraging. Our facilities are now nearly all that could be desired. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis managers are giving us through cars to New York, eastward, and to St. Louis, westward. We have several fine, fast trains, all well equipped, going each way, daily, under efficient control and direction, making good time and perfect connections. Then we are to have now the through trains of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Company, which are now controlled and run by the Erie (New York, Lake Erie and Western) managers, and trains are to run from New York through Springfield to Cincinnati. This is something that has been long desired and looked for, and in behalf of which much newspaper work and correspondence have been employed. And we must bear in mind that this result has been achieved through the co-operation of the Erie managers with the managers of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western railway, and that the new arrangement entered into between the officers of the two roads secures a New York outlet to the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, which will have through trains as soon as the arrangements are completed, from Peoria through Springfield to New York.

It is possible that the connection of Mr. Charles Paine, of Cleveland, the new N. Y., P. & O. superintendent, who was for a long time one of the superintendents of the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan, and who is a man who knows a railroad point when he sees it, opened the way for securing this new arrangement, for the line has been recently straightened at another point, namely, from Leavittsburg eastward, so that the main line now runs through Youngstown, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa., two important points, having a joint population of about 40,000, hitherto left out in the cold. The new management is certainly showing sagacity and effectiveness.

In still another quarter is improvement possible. The managers of the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania interests should either build a line from London to Springfield or arrange with the I. B. & W., so that they can run their trains from London, via Springfield, to Xenia and Cincinnati. Such an arrangement or accomplishment as this is only a matter of time. Then, again, an arrangement should be made between the I. B. & W. and Baltimore and Ohio people, for through trains from Peoria and Indianapolis to Baltimore—which arrangement would certainly prove beneficial to both roads as well as favorable to Springfield. Our railway situation is certainly much improved, already, and there are substantial grounds for hope for the future.

Grant's great book will be sold by subscription in this city, beginning next week, by Messrs. Marsh and Brown.

CLEANINGS.

A son of Prof. Agassiz is a successful sheep-farmer in Colorado. The cattle ranches of the West occupy 1,365,000 square miles of land. Gloucester, Mass., has at present 110 school-agers engaged in the mackerel fishery.

Germany has 224 and France 325 locomotives for every 1,000 kilometres of railway. A Livingston County, New York, woman is the mother of twenty-seven children. Patti's European contract is made at just one-half the figures for which she sang in this country.

Vaccination is carried out so strictly in the Prussian army that not a soldier has died of small-pox since 1875.

Ardestock County, Me., produced last year 7,000 tons of starch, made from 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes.

Mr. Edmund Yates will not forgive the London Times. In his World he refers to "John Walter, a printer and printing-machine vendor, living in Berkeley, and having a place of business at Blackfriars."

An Ohio man got off a bad joke in Mr. Cleveland's presence. He wore a straw hat and the President asked him if he had not invested too early. "Oh, no," he answered, "I didn't want to be considered too slow in making the necessary change." Grover smiled.

Gen. S. W. Crawford of the army and military remonstrances. He is one of the surviving officers of the garrison at Fort Sumter. He kept a diary all through that engagement. This diary will appear in his book.

One of the rulers of Monte Carlo is that when a visitor has lost everything at the gaming table he must leave Monaco. The administration pays his fare to whatever part of the world he may desire to go, but if he has no means of support he is not permitted to remain. Thus it is that there are no miserable poor persons in the principality.

Judge Stallo of Cincinnati, the newly-appointed Minister to Italy, is the author of an abstruse, metaphysical work entitled "Fundamental Concepts of Modern Physics." The mark of the man upon whose piano Carl Schurz played "The Heart Bowed Down" the afternoon of Mr. Greeley's nomination in 1872.

A Lewiston physician's father, when quite young, was bitten by a vicious horse, the horse's teeth closing over his ear lobe and taking out a small piece of the upper part. The mark of the wounded ear skipped one generation and has appeared in the Lewiston physician's son, there being on the little fellow's ear the plain marking of the ear that showed, years ago, upon his grandfather.—Lewiston Journal.

It is said the white brick now made in France from the immense accumulations of waste sand at glass factories is likely to prove a valuable industry. The process of production consists in subjecting the sand to an immense hydraulic pressure, and then baking in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions of a uniform white color, and of almost any size. The product is unaffected by the heaviest frosts, or by the sun or rain.

There is a wonderful fish in Goose Lake, Oregon. It is called by some the greenback fish, for it is certainly an inflationist. It has the power to fill itself up with air until it becomes very much like a round ball. Of evenings, about sundown, they are seen swimming on the surface of the water. They will swell up by taking in the air, and the wind will blow them over the lake. They reflect all the colors of the rainbow, and when sporting over the lake are a grand sight.

As long as land-owners look at the question of forest preservation or tree planting as one of charity for posterity, the great majority of them will go on cutting down their trees, and finally cutting off the tree itself. Discussion on this subject is, now, writes a correspondent, taking a new direction. The scientist is able to show that larger returns may be secured by judicious timber culture than by gold mining or even wheat growing, save in exceptional localities.

The new Connecticut law against "black" literature, which has been going into effect, imposes a fine of \$50 or less, and imprisonment for three months or less, or both, at the discretion of the court, upon every person who shall sell, lend, give or offer, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give or offer, any book, magazine, pamphlet, or paper, or the wholly or principally to the publication of criminal news, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime.

On the shores of Casco bay, six miles from Portland, Me., in the locality known as Falmouth Foreside, there exists a water-course that is unique among the springs of the world. From the bottom of the bay, a stream of water runs up the bay through a bed of quicksand that engineers have been unable to sound there comes out a stream of water in a volume sufficient to supply a small city, and in chemical purity unequalled by any known water. Neither drought nor rains diminish or increase its flow.

To lift 150 pounds, the average weight of a man, call for six-horse power, while man's power is estimated to be about one-fifth of a horse power when exerted to the greatest advantage. In other words, if the machinery for the purpose weighed nothing, man's strength must be increased thirty times at least before he can sustain himself in the air. Even then he could fly only in a calm. Men can not hope to fly by muscular exertion. Any flying apparatus must weigh less than twenty-five pounds per horse-power, in order to sustain itself, and if supported by a balloon, must be even lighter.

to treat him with an honorable notice in the way of a salute, turning out the guard, etc. The soldiers got into their heads that the ex-President of the United States would go about in great style, in an open coach, like a sovereign, whereas he was almost always on foot and seldom accompanied by more than one or two persons. Well, the day he first came to see me organizer, along with the London sentries at the palace door before they saw him. Even then they did not know him, and perhaps would not have saluted him at all had it not been for the sudden opening of the doors by the valet, who had been watching for his coming. Then the two soldiers came to a present. Gen. Grant threw away his cigar, lifted his hat to them, and passed indoors. The poor Captain of the guard, when he heard of this incident, was wild with rage and chagrin."

"Here are the extremes of plant life," said a botanist, holding a microscopic slide in one hand and a picture of a great tree in the other. This is a diatom, one of the smallest forms of life, while this is the largest tree as to height in the world.

"One of the sequoias?" "No," was the reply. "Uncle Sam has done pretty well with trees, but when it comes to height the British lion carries it off. The tallest tree ever found in the Australian dominion. This picture is a photograph of one found by a traveler in the Black range of New Guinea, and it is estimated at five hundred feet from the ground to the top-most branch. Think of it a moment, continue the speaker. Five hundred feet means a good deal. It would dwarf the Bartholdi statue; Trinity would look like a telegraph pole compared to it; the Brooklyn bridge would be nowhere; Strasburg cathedral, the highest building on the globe, would be fifty-four feet below the birds' nests of the sequoia. The tree that it is placed by the side of the pyramid of Cheops, the leaves of the encyclopaedia would still be twenty feet above it. That's the kind of trees they have in Australia, and they are undoubtedly the largest on the globe, though it is claimed that the California specimens are more numerous and of greater bulk.

The gum trees, as the Australian giants are called, are a comparatively modern discovery, and for a long time it was impossible to approach them, but now roads are broken, and travelers can ride directly to the foot of several. One of the first known, a Kanihi encyptus (Ficus religiosa) of botanists, was discovered in a glen of the Warren river, western Australia. When found by a party of riders, it was prostrate upon the ground, and four riders abreast entered the trunk, that was estimated as 400 feet in length. Another species, E. Amagosa, first measured by Boyle in the glen of Forest of Daudenong, was found to be 420 feet long, while another, now growing on the Black spur, ten miles from Healesville, is 480 feet high. These measurements, you see, are far ahead of the California trees, one of the largest of which, this is known as "The Father of the Forest," only measuring 135 feet, and being 110 feet in circumference at the base. The one called "The Mother of the Forest" measures 320 in height, with a circumference at the base of 90 feet. When they felled the famous "Traveler" in 1853, and, by the way, every man had a hand in it, it ought to have been sent to Dry Tortugas, it took five or six men nearly a month to bring it to the ground, and they had all kinds of tools to work with, pump-saws, wedges and everything you could think of.

"For a good many years the trees were subject to all kinds of indignities, and I have a list of over thirty names of so-called civilized human beings they had been carved. Nearly every body feels called upon to do this; but the rest, who have no knife or axe too lazy, have contented themselves with cutting lines around the roots, and finally cutting the tree down. Many lay down the excited botanist, "upon my word I would as soon think of carrying my name on my great-grandfather's back, or of burning my grandmother at the stake, as harming these trees.

"Most all the California trees grow in a limited area, embracing about 240 miles, and in all about 100,000 big trees have been discovered, though in other parts of the Sierra Nevada there may be many more that will be discovered when the country is opened up.

"Can the age of these large trees be determined?" asked the writer. "No," he replied. "In those extremely old felled trees are not easily determined, but if you want a guess, I should say that when King David was flourishing, the seeds of these giants were sprouting. In one that I have examined, two thousand annual rings could easily be counted, but around the so-called heart of the tree they multiplied so rapidly that it was impossible to count them, but it was very evident that some of the trees are much older than the earth in which they grew, that is, presupposing that we go by biblical time. In short, the trees may be all the way from two to ten thousand years old. That this is not a wild statement you may see by taking the case of the great tree known as the 'Dragon's Blood' of the Canary Islands. Someone had the curiosity to hunt up the history of it, and found that descriptions of it, written several hundred years ago, agreed exactly with those of to-day; so that, say in three hundred years the tree has not changed at all in the appearance of the trunk, and the legends of the natives say that the tree was worshipped by the original inhabitants. In the fifteenth century the Roman Catholic priest started there used its hollow, or partly hollow, trunk as a room in which to say mass, and the ruins of the altar can be seen to-day. It was discovered, revealed to science, so to speak, in the days when the father of Columbus was a child, or about 1492, and since then has not changed in the slightest. When Humboldt visited it in 1799 he still found it forty feet in circumference, and so it stands to-day, hale and hearty, just as it was 183 years ago, when first seen by European eyes, and long before that it had been growing no one knows.

"Europe is not behind in the matter of large trees, although they are not, perhaps, so well known. Near Mount Etna there is a chestnut tree that is said to be the tree of a thousand horses, from the fact that it has given shelter to that many of these animals at once, the occasion being during the visit of Jeanne of Aragon from Spain to Naples. It seems that she stopped at Sicily, and with a train of courtiers representing all the nobility of Catania, visited Etna, and while there was caught in a tremendous shower, which the branches of the great tree protected the entire party. This tree has a circumference of 190 feet. A

shepherd has built a house in the hollow of the trunk, and as the wood that drops serves as fuel in the winter he can eat the fruit in the summer, he may be said to gain a living from his silent friend."—New York Sun.

No More Counterfeiting. For two months past Colonel A. London Snowden, ex-Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, has been working upon an invention to render counterfeiting of the United States coinage practically impossible. Some weeks ago he made a wooden model of his own with a twice bisected collar, which was intended to form raised letters upon the peripheries of the United States coins. After this had been tested he had several steel collars made upon the same pattern and adjusted to the enormous machinery of the dies was adjusted so that it would work simultaneously with the opening and shutting of the collar. After the fly-wheel of the coining press had made a few revolutions, the traveling metal claws were adjusted to grasp the first round silver piece, and then the collars were stamped and lettered by the new collar, and began to pour into the tray beneath like metallic hail. The shower of precious metal was allowed to continue without interruption for two minutes, when the coining press was stopped and the dollars were examined. As each one of the experimenting parties held up a new coin, still hot from the press, the raised letters appeared upon the edge, distinct, gleaming, and without a flaw whatever. Between the legend upon the eye of the new coin, "E Pluribus Unum," silver six-pointed stars appeared as delicately engraved as if by a fine needle. The die work upon both sides of the new dollars was clear and without imperfection of any kind.

The new coin can not be imitated by counterfeiters because it cannot be made in a mold or by any process except the steel collar. Milled coins can be lifted out of a mold without injury because the lines upon their edges are straight up and down. The new ones have letters and stars on their edges, and cannot be taken out, except by injuring them and mutilating the molds.

The Style in Parasols. The variety in parasols seems to be never-ending. I contained these articles were never prettier, in better taste or generally cheaper than they are this Summer. One can now purchase a parasol that is suitable for any occasion. Those that come for morning wear, made of gingham, surral and other cotton stuffs, are very durable and convenient to carry. For the handsomely dressed, less elaborate than those of a hand-some description. Those for afternoon wear are either a mass of white or colored lace or else are painted. One that is effective is made of blue satin, edged with a fall flounce of deep Valenciennes lace and painted round the edge in a graceful design of arbutus blossoms and their leaves. The handle has a big bow of blue ribbon, fastened at its top and where it is held. Bright striped silks, Oriental embroideries and Eastern stuffs of every description are used for coverings. The most dressy ones are the transparent gauzes, lace and flowered net of fine muslin foundations. Some in black, worked in gold outlining, have black and gold sticks; others in white and gold and ivory handles, with fancy gold rings hilding the junction of stick and handle. A frill of lace is run on inside some of the new parasols half way between the edge and the top. Many ladies are covering their last year's parasols with lace or flowered net, and to these may be useful to know that three yards are required for a full-sized one in both flouncing and piece-lace. It is put on first around the edge, then gathered up to the top (the new parasols are made in this way) and finished off in upstanding frill round the ferule. A satin bow is usually added, and the lace is tacked to the foundation every now and then to keep it down when the parasol is closed, and to do away, as far as possible, with the somewhat bulky appearance.—Philadelphia Times.

Mary Howitt's Father and Mother. When my father was employed as a surveyor in 1785 on the Talbot estate, at M. M. Farm, he attended the First day meeting of Friends at South and met, at the hospitable table of Evan Rees, Ann Wood, a convinced Friend, on a visit to Evan's wife, Elizabeth. They saw each other frequently and became well acquainted. On one occasion at dinner she suddenly turned to him and asked: "Will thou take some nuts, Ann Wood?" She took them, saying: "I am fond of nuts." "That is extraordinary," he replied, "for so am I." There was in those parts an aged ministering Friend of so saintly a character as to be regarded as the light of a prophet. One First day morning after they had both been present at meeting, this minister drew her aside and said, "If Samuel Botham make thee an offer of marriage thou must by no means refuse him." Accordingly he was before long her accepted suitor. In the year 1790, on the same day of the twelfth month, they took each other for man and wife after the prescribed simple form, "in the fear of God and in the presence of that assembly." They were married in the Friends' meeting house at Swanswick, where the bride's mother then resided. In the marriage certificate my father is stated to be an ironmaster of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. He must therefore have considered the iron works with which he was then connected as the established business of his life.—Mary Howitt, in Good Words.

A scandal took place in a city club last week. One of the members introduced a card sharp into the club. A little game followed later in the evening. The card sharp successfully plucked the member's friends. There were some minutes' standing about the division of the spoils. The member called the card sharp a thief. The card sharp was sensitive and betrayed his accomplice. A committee of the club in question called upon the member for an explanation. He explained that it was a joke. This was not deemed a satisfactory explanation, and he was told some property to make the losses good, and he was requested to resign, which he did.—San Francisco Inquirer.

Free From Malaria. In the fall of 1881 I was taken with a case of malarial fever which lasted for several weeks. I was dragged after the old fashion with mercury and other medicines, but with no good results. My health was shattered and my energy gone. My legs and feet would swell, and I had what everybody thought was dropsy. These symptoms alarmed me, and I was ready to give up when I was advised to try S. S. S. I procured three bottles, and commenced its use. The swelling soon subsided, the perfect cure, and I feel like a new man today. There never was a more meritorious medicine offered to suffering humanity. Willis J. Jones, Forsburg, Lee County, Ga., March 11, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., N. Y., 197 W. 2nd St. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Indigestion Cured! I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food upon my stomach. The burning sensation was almost intolerable, and my whole system was deranged. I was unable to sleep, and consequently more or less nervous all the time. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. In a word, I was miserable. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of S. S. S. I began to improve at once. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without the slightest difficulty. I most cheerfully bear this testimony, because there are hundreds suffering as I was, and I am sure they can be as readily healed. Take the prescribed dose after eating, instead of before. JAMES MANN, No. 14 1/2 St. Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

Manhood Restored. I was afflicted with a severe case of Gonorrhoea, which I contracted from a prostitute. My health was ruined, and I was unable to perform my duty. I tried many remedies, but with no success. I was advised to try S. S. S. I procured three bottles, and commenced its use. The inflammation soon subsided, and I was able to resume my duties. I feel like a new man today. S. S. S. is a most meritorious medicine for all cases of Gonorrhoea. It is sold by all druggists.

FULTON & HYPES. STRAW HATS! FULTON & HYPES STRAW HATS! Mackinaws, Milans, Cantons, etc. Fine Assortment. Newest shapes in Light Stiff Hats. SUMMER UNDERWEAR, Lislethread, Hulseberg, Nainsook, etc. SHIRTS! Ready Made or Made to Order. SHIRTS! FULTON & HYPES, 6 1-2 EAST MAIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

Father, Mother, and Three Sisters Dead. Mr. David Claypool, formerly Sergeant-At-Arms of the New Jersey Senate, and now Notary Public at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., makes the following startling statement: "My father, mother, and three sisters all died with consumption, and my lungs were so weak I could not live. I thought I could live. My work (ship-smithing) was very straining on me with my weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I commenced using Misher's Herb Bitters, and it saved my life. Because it was so difficult to get it in this little place, and I had improved so much, I stopped taking it for a time, and the result is that I have commenced going rapidly down hill again. Somehow, Misher's Herb Bitters gives appetite and strengthens and builds me up as nothing else does, and I must have a dozen bottles at once. Use this communication as you please, and if any one wants to be convinced of its truth, let them write me and I will send a bottle to them. I owe my life to Misher's Herb Bitters."

TUTT'S PILLS 25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Bile, constipation, Pain in the head, Water on the face, Swelling of the legs, Back pain, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a distended belly, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of languor and general debility. Weakness, Dizziness, Headache, Stomach troubles, Sleepless nights, Biliousness, Irritable temper, and Constipation. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to cure cases of indigestion, biliousness, change of feeling as to stomach, etc. They increase the appetite and open the bowels. Take one or two pills after each meal, and by their gentle action on the system they will restore the vigor of manhood. \$1. Sold by druggists. TUTT'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA. Restores the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the waste of the system with pure blood and hard muscles; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. \$1. Sold by druggists. TUTT'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA. 25 YEARS IN USE. 25 FINE 44 Murray St., New York.

S. S. S. INDIGESTION CURED! I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food upon my stomach. The burning sensation was almost intolerable, and my whole system was deranged. I was unable to sleep, and consequently more or less nervous all the time. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. In a word, I was miserable. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of S. S. S. I began to improve at once. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without the slightest difficulty. I most cheerfully bear this testimony, because there are hundreds suffering as I was, and I am sure they can be as readily healed. Take the prescribed dose after eating, instead of before. JAMES MANN, No. 14 1/2 St. Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

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