GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Only Paper in the Eighth Congressional District Receiving Associated Press Dispatches.

PUBLISHED BY THE

SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

THE MORNING GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every morning and delivered promptly by carrier to all parts of the city at 15 cents per week. Single copies 1 cents. It contains all the Associated Press dispatches, and is as complete a newspaper as is published in any city in the country of the same size as Springfield.

THE EVENING GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every evening except Sunday, and is delivered at the rate of 10c. per week. Single copies 2c.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE-REPUBLIC is issued every Sunday morning, and is delivered to subscribers at $2 per year. Single copies 5c.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every Thursday, and is one of the most complete family newspapers in the country; eight pages, markets complete. Replete with news and miscellany. $1 per year, invariably cash in advance.

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SPRINGFIELD, O.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor:
JOSEPH B. FORAKER,
Of Hamilton County.

Lieutenant Governor:
ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Of Logan County.

Supreme Court Judge:
THADDEUS Q. MINSHALL,
Of Ross 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'NEALL,
Of Warren County.

State Senator:
THOMAS J. PRINGLE,
Of Clark County.

CLARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representative:
GEO. C. RAWLINS.

Prosecuting Attorney:
WALTER L. WEAVER.

County Commissioner:
DOUGLASS W. RAWLINGS.

County Surveyor:
WILLIAM SHARON.

County Coroner:
JAMES M. BENNETT.

Infirmary Director
JAMES BUFORD.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

Chicago has an international inter-state exposition that is now wide open.

Lord Wolseley's record is likely to have a searching investigation in the new parliament.

When this country gets filled up, as well as Saxony now is, it will have more than a billion people.

An independent Irish legislature is what Parnell hopes for. That is more than the Scotch have!

Springfield republicans should materialize next Monday. They should make a big foray on Foraker.

The new, independent Chicago Sun says: "Let Dakota in." Certainly; she has a right to come in.

Kossuth is living on a farm (such as it is) in the Alps and his affectionate sons support him, as they ought to.

It is not true, as often asserted, that the oldest mason is dead. When (and as often as) the oldest mason dies he is not the oldest mason.

Cuyahoga democrats denounce poor John Sherman for his unchristian utterances. What pious people those Cuyahoga democrats are, to be sure?

Dr. Leonard shouldn't pass as a martyr, on account of the Commercial Gazette's attacks. Halstead is quite as much of a martyr as the doctor is.

One trouble with our brilliant governor is that he considers himself too smart to be ruled by the Almighty, as other people are. He acknowledges no superior, in earth or heaven.

It is being discovered by newspaper men that Captain Asa S. Bushnell is showing a good deal of brain as well as prudence, pluck and pushing qualities, in the management of the campaign.

We wonder whether Dr. Leonard loves his enemies and prays for those who use him despitefully. The least we can say, positively, is that he doesn't turn the other cheek worth a cent, when his smiters hit him.

Let us not be worried about the fight between the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and Dr. Leonard. The two parties seem to be pretty evenly matched and to be firing off about the same style of literature.

One of the new democratic federal office-holders is spoken of by a democratic journal as a good man to "stop a steal." If so he is likely to be overworked in Washington, under a democratic administration.

The newspaper (so-called) that has the largest circulation of any in the world, is one of the poorest and ugliest papers printed. It has well on toward 700,000 daily circulation. It is "The Little Journal," of Paris.

The Dayton Democrat says: "Before democrats took charge of the United States treasury there was no such complaint of lack of money." Exactly. Money is so scarce now that our democratic rulers do not buy in government bonds and so reduce the public debt. Why a democratic newspaper should brag of this, we cannot see.

Perhaps Hoadly or Leonard would like to discuss current political questions with John Beatty! Possibly St. John or John Bullhead Finch would like to try him on, as to the southern problem. And then, again, perhaps not.

There ought to be prepared and published a well-written, authentic history of Ohio, with a comprehensive sketch of its present condition. Herein is an opening! Will Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, accept this suggestion for what it may prove to be worth? Ohio has an honorable history: let it be materialized in print!

Gen. John Beatty is making some campaign speeches on the southern situation that take the bark off. Senator Sherman's ensanguined shirt is a dazzlingly white ascension robe compared with the bloody under garment that Gen. Beatty flourishes, as he has a right to, according to the laws of logic and fact. There is no nonsense about John Beatty.

Newspaper men are asserting that the Princess Beatrice has Scripture texts embroidered on her underclothing. Have they been inspecting the clothes-lines at Windsor Castle? If so how did they know which were the princess' garments and which were the queen's? Or, how did they know they were texts from Scripture? That is to say, the kind of newspaper men who would raid clothes-lines?

The New York Nominations.

They say it is the unexpected that always happens. At any rate, it was the unexpected which happened at Saratoga, yesterday, when the republican state convention placed Ira B. Davenport in nomination for governor of New York. Gen Carr had all along been supposed to be the strongest of all the multifarious candidates for the nomination, and when the delegates retired Tuesday night, after taking a single ballot, in which Gen. Carr's strength was shown to be numerically nearly twice as large as that of Davenport, who received more votes than any of his other opponents, it was with the feeling, with a majority of them at least, that Gen. Carr would certainly be nominated on the morrow. The morning, however, brought great alterations in the strength of the respective candidates. Davenport went into the convention, not only with his own support loyal to him but also with the major part of Cornell's strength pledged to him. The result was that he led Carr on the first ballot by over a hundred votes. Drexel's delegates then flocked to him and on the second ballot he was nominated.

Our dispatches this morning say that the nomination is considered, among the delegates at Saratoga, a remarkably strong one. Mr. Davenport is the retiring comptroller of the state of New York. He is regarded all over the state as a friend of labor, and as such will receive a large workingmen's vote.

Perhaps the convention could not have made a better selection. Popular, able, and with a clean record, it would seem that the republicans of New York have a candidate with whom hard work and thorough organization are only necessary to win a sweeping victory.

The rest of the ticket is composed of material the character of which will not serve to weaken the ticket in the slightest degree.

The Plain Truth.

The Memphis Appeal is a democratic paper, of the bourbon persuasion—and its editor is far enough from Ohio and New York, to think that he may safely risk the telling of the plain truth concerning the effect of the partisan prohibition work in the states named. It is quite true that the Appeal man can tell no news; that, in fact, he can merely repeat what has been said, often, in the editorial columns of the GLOBE-REPUBLIC and in other Ohio republican journals; still, what he says may and ought to have force with all practical men who have some regard to the inevitable bearing of their conduct. The Appeal declares that "the acceptance by the Hon. Henry Clay Bascom, of the nomination for governor from the prohibitionists of New York is as bad for the republicans of that state as the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Leonard by the prohibitionists is for those of Ohio." Exactly! Bad for the republicans, and bad for the real cause of prohibition, as well.

But the Appeal proceeds to add this significant and truthful utterance: namely: "Whatever the strength of the prohibitionists may be, it is just so many votes taken from the republicans, who of late years have had none to spare. Nearly every vote cast for Bascom will be a vote taken from the republicans, and by thus weakening the ranks of the common enemy, democratic victory is more easily assured." Now make a note of the closing sentence from the Appeal's article: "It is plain sailing now for the democrats."

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Our prohibition opponents are not only serving as a democratic aid society, pure and simple, and gratuitously, for they are doing their own cause (the prohibition of the liquor traffic,) no good but harm, but they are practically allying themselves with the irreconcilable and unreconstructable—and the worst—element of the late southern confederacy, for St. John and John Bull Finch go so far and grovel so low in the dirt as to declare that the bourbons are right; that there is a free ballot everywhere in the south, and that the stories of bulldozing and violence are republican falsehoods. That Finch, who is an old and unregenerate democrat and who has never been anything else, should do this, is quite proper, from his standpoint, and he is quite right in his judgment that his best way to promote bourbon democratic success is to push the political prohibition movement, but that St. John should needlessly and falsely go in the face of his own utterances is something to be accounted for on no other theory except that he is a renegade and is not true to his own convictions.

Let those who have thought they would vote for Dr. Leonard take notice of the fact that the only possible result of their action is to "take so many votes from the republicans" and to "make plain sailing" for the corrupt, coal oil, bourbon democracy.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

The Dudes Find a Champion at Last.

It is time that this wholesale abuse of dudes was stopped.—Troy Times.

The Biggest Animal.

The iron horse proves to be the biggest animal in the modern menagerie.—Philadelphia Press.

Relations of Husband and Wife.

Neither God nor reason; neither the scriptures nor this enlightened age would have the husband rule over his wife.—Hebrew Standard.

Nothing So Sensitive as the Pocket.

Taxation cannot be so deftly disguised as not to make its presence felt. The citizen may not see the tax-gatherer, but his pocket will feel his touch.—Chicago Herald.

The Good Old Times Will Never Come Again.

We do not believe that the old prices will ever come back again, unless war or famine or the frenzy of speculation should restore them temporarily.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Plea for Tobogganing.

There is no reason why tobogganing should not flourish here as well as in the country north of the lakes. It can be made very attractive, healthful and comparatively safe.—Rochester Herald.

Something That Deserves Attention.

Americans ought to enlarge the safeguards of wedlock. New divorce legislation is not needed more in this country than stricter enactments touching the connubial contract.—Syracuse Standard.

Another One on Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is out against the present silver dollar and cries for a larger coin. Probably they want one that can be used to roof in the state and shed the rains off upon their neighbors.—San Francisco Alto.

Where St. Louis Makes Its Mistake.

If St. Louis business men did not always insist upon seeing two dollars rolling back to them before investing one, their city would not be so far behind Chicago and Kansas City.—Denver Tribune-Republican.

Entitled to Recognition.

The owner of the Genesta will probably be honored with some sort of a decoration when he returns to England. At least, he is entitled to it under the precedent established in the case of General Wolseley.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MISSING LINKS.

"A spotted adder" is a name grimly given by the Boston Record to defaulting cashiers.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has borrowed $300,000 for three months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Every child in Bohemia must study music, and in this lies the secret of the natural talent for music in that country.

The potato crop in the northern counties of Scotland is reported to have been seriously blighted by a frost late in August.

Near Canon City, Ore., the other day, lightning melted an umbrella carried by a gentleman without injuring the latter in the least.

A Wyoming territory "glee club" has lynched six men for horse stealing this year, so far, without interfering with its musical pursuits.

The sale of about 20,000 pounds of whalebone in the New Bedford market at $2.10 a pound has created a sensation. The last sales were at $3.25 per pound.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Oh, infant, in thine hour of ease
Thy dimpled face is sure to please;
But when the colic wrings thee how
Like forty cyclones howl at thou!
—Lock Haven Express.

Oscar Wilde's first baby is a boy. This is encouraging. It now looks as though there might be a man in the family some day.—Somerville Journal.

A Connecticut paper says "the lovers were concealed by the copse," etc. They are never happy in the nutmeg state unless they are having a fling at the police.—Lowell Citizen.

"Will it pay to start a bank?" asks an editorial writer in a Charleston paper. Don't know about the stockholders or depositors, but it ought to prove a profitable speculation for the cashier.—Somerville Journal.

A New York man was recently arrested for playing policeman. The deception would probably never have been discovered if he had not been found awake on his beat after 11 o'clock at night.—Burlington Free Press.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Woman's Magazine, of Brattleboro, Vt., has a biographical sketch of Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, professor of cookery, from the graceful pen of her appreciative friend, Mrs. Ida A. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Gen. Horace Porter will contribute an anecdotal paper on "Lincoln and Grant" to the October Century. From personal knowledge he describes the official relations of the two men, and their private intercourse, and relates many new stories. In the same number will be printed a paper by Gen. Adam Badeau on "The Last Days of Gen. Grant," an authentic account of the last year of Gen. Grant's life, including his literary work, etc. A number of portraits and illustratio s will accompany it.

Paying Old Debts.

New York Sun.

"It's a terrible thing to owe money," said Smith. "To be compelled to dodge around this corner and that to avoid meeting a creditor on the street. It takes the manhood out of one, and he soon loses all self-respect. I am glad to say that I no longer owe a dollar."

"Then those old debts that have bothered you so long are all squared up, are they?"

"Yes, thank heaven! The last one became outlawed yesterday."

Cow-Keepers and Undertakers.

New York Tribune.

In London a milk dealer is called a "cow-keeper," and a man who keeps a livery stable is known as a "job master." The word "undertaker" is not limited as in the United States, but has a wider meaning of contractor. Such signs as "Undertaker and House Decorator" are not uncommon. "Funeral Undertaker" is also seen.

Those Tremendous Towels.

Washington Critic.

It is inofficially stated that Secretary Manning, in view of the portentous aspect which the treasury towel question is assuming, would be glad to wipe his hands of the whole business. But we fear it is too late.

EAGLE CITY.

EAGLE CITY, Sept. 22.—George Carter has accepted the position of night operator in the Western Union telegraph office at Springfield. ——Mr. and Mrs. Emery Powers, of Springfield, were in this place Sunday.——Chas. A. Kizer, A. J. Hartman and J. W. Pence went to Dialton Sunday on their bicycles.——S. R. Hockman & Sons are paying 85 cents per bushel for wheat.——Hiram Rust talks of going west. Don't put it off too long Hiram, as delays, in a case of this kind are dangerous.——More attempted horse stealing near this place. Farmers lock your stables before the horse is stolen.——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Cash Tibbits and Mr. and Mrs. Norton, all of Cincinnati, were at Mr. J. C. Kiplinger's Sunday.——A festive young M. D. (milk dealer) of this place went to your city last Saturday night to make a mash and succeeded in beaning home the cook of a prominent Springfield M. D. (medical doctor). He made so much noise in the kitchen that the Springfield M. D. came down stairs with fire in his eye, and seeing the cause of the row, he pointed to the door and told the Eagle City M. D. that a considerate carpenter, foreseeing this visit, had kindly prepared an opening in the wall convenient for his exit, and that if he did not want mud on his coat tail he should "git" at once. He got.

GUSH AND GAMMON.

THE CONTENTS OF TWO REMARKABLE DOCUMENTS.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton and President Cleveland Organize a Mutual Admiration Society—Eaton Satisfied With the President, and Vice Versa.

[From Morning Edition.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The letter to the president, in which Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the civil service commission, resigned his position, was tonight given to the public, together with President Cleveland's answer, which Mr. Eaton received today.

Mr. Eaton's letter is very voluminous, and goes into the subject of civil service reform at great length.

The writer starts out by saying it was not his original intention to remain a member of the commission longer than a year, but that he was several times dissuaded from resigning by his friends who urged that his resignation would be distorted by the enemies of reform as an admission of the probable failure of the civil service law. When the administration became democratic he had refrained from tendering his resignation on account of the crisis in civil service reform which the change in the administration created. He had waited until he was certain that the president intended carrying out his well-known ideas in regard to civil service reform. The time had now arrived when he was convinced the president intended a continual prosecution of those ideas. In closing, Mr. Eaton said:

I do not refer to these facts, so decisive of the perpetuity of the merit system with the vain conceit that if they were otherwise, or the prospect was discouraging, my remaining a commissioner would avail anything, but I wish to leave no doubt of my absolute faith in the continual triumph of a reform policy, and not a friend of reform the least reason for thinking I ought to remain in my office. Indeed, the triumph of that policy is now absolute, and the contest already over in that part of the government to which alone all legitimate authority and responsibility for appointments and removals rest, and in which alone the thorough information needed for a correct judgement as to the utility of the new system exists. In other words, were it not for the interference by congressmen and politicians with the constitutional functions and the intended liberty of the president and of the other officers having the appointing power, there would now be no opposition worthy of notice to a merit system of office. Those who oppose it will, with few exceptions, be those only whose participation in appointments and removals is an absolute usurpation and intermeddling, by which the counterpoise of the government has been impaired and its perpetuity is being threatened. To that usurpation, to the selfish aims of those who promote it, to the gathering of the spoils and the distribution of offices which are its motive force, open competitors of merit for appointment and the suppression of political assessments are fatal. President Grant approved of civil service rules to arrest that intermeddling. President Grant decided that issue and his last official declaration to congress on the subject declared it a source of mortification that congress had refused an appropriation he had in a special message requested in aid of the continued enforcement of the merit system, which he declared to have been beneficial. President Arthur, in each annual message after the passage of the civil service act, reaffirmed that judgment of the executive department, a judgment which he declared expressed the view of every member of his cabinet. In the daily acts of the present administration the same judgment is approved and enforced. It is possible that a number of congressmen and politicians of the dominant party, with a considerable following of office seekers, may, notwithstanding the vastly augmented strength of an enlightened public opinion, repeat the folly of those of my own party in 1874, by resisting the well-matured judgment and the definite policy of their own administration on the reform issue. If such is to be the fact this is not the place for showing why such an attempt would be far more disastrous than the republican restoration of the spoils system against the advice of President Grant. Such a course and the conflict it would precipitate would be regardless of the good results of the civil service act of any experience in its administration. If in any party I may have any such contest I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the proprieties of my present office.

The letter is dated July 28 last. In his reply, which is dated September 11, Mr. Cleveland says: "I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from the position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion for the cause in which you early enlisted.

"The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvements and benefits.

"There should be no surrender of principle nor backward step, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed, but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of the doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws. It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshalled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischievously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with their carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand a complete and immediate perfection.

"I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public office-holding, and I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the fitness of a reliance upon such an opportunity, upon merit and fitness instead of a dependence on the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government.

"You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service, should receive due acknowledgement and should confirm the belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our government.

"I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the first day of November, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender."

TROOPS SENT TO ROUMELIA.

The Sultan Hurries Forces to the Scene of the Uprising.

[From Morning Edition.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—The sultan presided at a council which was called on Sunday last to settle the question of sending troops to Roumelia. Pending a decision several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The Cabinet was divided on the question of sending a force to Roumelia. Some of the members were in favor of dispatching iron clads with troops to Boorghas, a seaport town of Eastern Roumelia and of hurrying forward other divisions by way of Adrianople and Macedonia. Other members of the cabinet thought that the signers of the Berlin treaty should be consulted before any decisive steps were taken. The ambassadors of the treaty powers at Constantinople were consulted by the sultan of Turkey, but they had received no orders from their governments as to what course they should persue in regard to the wishes of the sultan. They have asked for instructions, and are now awaiting replies.

CLAD IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

A Woman in Male Attire Makes Her Appearance in a Washington Depot.

[From Morning Edition.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—"Can I wash my baby's hands here, ma'am?" was the question a slightly-built gentleman with a feminine voice asked Mrs. White, the attendant in the ladies' waiting room of the Sixth street depot. The questioner was perhaps 30 years of age, and bore in his arms a nursing child. He was neatly dressed in a dark suit, and wore a black Derby hat. The clothing of the child gave evidence of a mother's care. The manner in which the babe was held was so feminine, and the whole air of the pair so peculiarly at variance with the cut of the elder's clothes, that Mrs. White examined her questioner narrowly, while thoughts of Dr. Mary Walker rose up in her mind. Mrs. White hesitated a moment, and then asked:

"Are you a woman?"

Not at all disturbed by the question, the other replied: "Yes, madam, I am."

She was a New York woman, she said, and her husband was a southerner. She had adopted her peculiar style of dress some years since, finding that it was much more convenient than the habiliments of the female sex. She had three other neatly-clad children, ranging in age from six to nine years, with her. They were found playing and munching cakes in the waiting room of the depot in the midst of a number of boxes and parcels. They said they had lived in Georgetown for a long time, and that their mother had always dressed as she was today. Sitting in the midst of the little group of children with the babe in her arms, the male-clad mother presented an appearance so odd that all beholders smiled as they saw her. The woman's name is Mrs. Elliot, and she is the wife of a man who, for some years, has obtained a precarious livelihood by selling perfumery. He was sent by the police to Philadelphia about six weeks ago. The party took the 11 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

A PIRATE OF THE PRAIRIE.

Another of a Trio of Kansas Train Robbers Hauled In.

[From Morning Edition.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A special detective of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been in this city for the past few days, and, with the assistance of the local detectives, arrested a young man named Albert Waller, who is charged with murder and train robbery. One night in 1882, as the westbound passenger train on the Union Pacific Road stopped at Barclay, in Kansas, three men boarded it, one covering the engineer and fireman and two others jumping in the express car. The express messenger and baggageman opened fire, and seeing the game was up the man who was in the cab ordered the engineer to pull out of the station. This he refused to do and was shot dead, and the fireman mortally wounded, dying soon afterward. The robbers were finally driven from the train and escaped in the woods. The detectives have been trailing them ever since, capturing one several weeks ago in Northern Missouri and another today in this city. The third man has not been caught, but will be in a day or two. There is no doubt as to Waller being the right party, and the detectives left for Topeka, Kan., with their prisoner tonight.

Four Miners Drowned.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Four miners at work in the lower part of the Franklin mine today were drowned by the letting in upon them of a rush of water from an old mine on a higher level.

Ex-Attorney General Brewster is on his way home from Europe with a shipload of bric-a-brac.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent.; closing at 1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 4@5.

Sterling exchange active; $4 83¾ for 60 days; $4 87¼ on demand.

Government bonds a little more active.

State bonds dull and steady.

Railroad bonds active.

New York Stocks.

Received Daily by Dayton Board of Trade. Office: Arcade Hotel

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Sales
K. & T.	68⅝	68¾	67¾	67⅞	26,900
W. U. tel	2	42½	41½	42½	3,000
J. C.	98	98¾	97½	97½	8,200
North West	80	80½	80	80½	27,000
St. Paul	102½	102½	101½	101½	25,600
Del. & Lack.					
Erie	22½	7½	71½	72	49,900
Lake Shore	84½	84½	83½	83½	1,900
D. & H.	99½	99½	98½	98½	1,300
N. Y. Cent.	56½	56½	55½	56½	4,300
Union Pac	45½	46½	45½	45⅝	4,900
L. & Nash.					
O. & T.					
Pac. Mail	48⅝	48⅝	47½	48	1,190
W. S. B.					
N. Pac. pfd	47½	48	47½	47⅞	4,400
Erie 2nd	67½	68½	67½	68½	
Mo. Pac.	92	92½	90½	92½	2,100

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.

FLOUR—Stronger and higher; family, $4 40@4 60; fancy, $4 80@5 00.

WHEAT—In good demand and higher; No. 2 red 93@94c.

CORN—Active and higher; No. 2 mixed 48c.

OATS—Firmer; No. 2 mixed, 28c.

RYE—In good demand and higher; No. 2 62c.

BARLEY—Quiet; extra No. 3 fall, 84c.

PORK—Dull at $9 00.

LARD—Quiet at $6 05.

BULK MEATS—Dull; shoulders $3 25@3 50.

BACON—Easier; shoulders $4 25; short rib $6 30; short clear $6 65.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 03. Finished goods are based on $1 03.

BUTTER—Heavy and unchanged.

HOGS—Easier; common and light, $3 40@4 40; packing and butchers $3 80@4 35; receipts 1,425, shipments 342.

EGGS—Steady at 14c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened very strong, ⅝@1⅞c higher, closed ⅝c under yesterday. September closed at 81½c; October, 82c; November, 87c; December, 88c; May, 96⅝c; No. 2 spring, 84⅝@84⅞c; No. 3 spring, 76; No. 2 red, 88⅞c; No. 3 red 86.

CORN—Opened stronger and ¼@½c higher; reacted ⅝@¾c; closing easier at ⅛@⅛c under yesterday. Cash 43⅝c; September closed at 42⅝c; October, 41⅝@41⅞c; November, 39½c.

OATS—Firm and slightly better. Cash, 25¾@26c; September closed at 25⅝c; October, 25⅝c; November, 24¾@25¼; May, 28¾.

RYE—Firm, No. 2 58c.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2 69c.

FLAXSEED—Very firm at $1 26@1 26½.

MESS PORK—Firm and easier; 5@10c higher; reacted 30@35c, closing steady at a decline. Cash $8 65@8 70; October closed at $8 65@8 67½; November, $8 6 as 67½; January, $8 27@8 27½@8 30.

LARD—Quiet and weak, and 2½@5c lower. Cash, $6 15@6 17½; October closed at $6 15@6 17½; November, $6 07½@6 10.

BOXED MEAT—Trading very light; dry salted shoulders, $5 87@6 00; short rib sides, $5 62½@5 65; short clear sides, $6 10@6 15.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; creamery, 17@20c; dairy, 10@16c.

EGGS—Strong at 17c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—WHEAT—Firm and ½c higher.

CORN—Unchanged.

OATS—Unchanged.

LARD—Unchanged.

PORK—2½c lower.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

BEEVES—Receipts, 122 carloads for market and 18 car loads for exportation; common to prime native steers $4 40@6 25 for; range cattle $1 75@5 20; exports 1,500 quarters beef and 1,000 carcass mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,200 head. Market a trifle firmer in the morning, but closed dull and not all sold, poor to prime sheep 2½@4½c; poor to extra lambs 4@6c.

HOGS—Receipts 9,880 head; market firmer at $4 60@5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 Chicago 90c; No. 3 red 92½@93c; steamer No. 2 red, 92c; No. 2 red 96c in elevator; 96½c afloat; No. 1 white, 95c.

CORN—Easier; No. 2, 48½@48⅝c.

OATS—Fairly active; mixed western 27@32c; white do. 31@35c.

COFFEE—Fair; Rio quiet at 8½c.

SUGAR—Quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 7¼@7⅝c; powdered, 7 1-16@7¼c; granulated 7c.

MOLASSES—Dull.

RICE—In moderate demand.

TALLOW—Easier at 5¼c.

EGGS—Firm and demand fair.

PORK—Steady and moderately active; mess, $10 00@10 50; family mess, $11 25@11 50.

BEEF—Dull; city extra India mess $17 00@19 00.

CUT MEATS—Firm; pickled bellies 6½c.

LARD—Moderately active; western steam, $6 27½@6 30.

BUTTER—Quiet and barely steady; western 8@22c.

CHEESE—Firm and demand moderate.

Other articles unchanged.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the commands of an execution of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Clark county, Ohio, and to me directed, and delivered, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the south door of the Court House of said county, in the city of Springfield, Ohio on

Saturday, October 10th, A. D., 1885,

At one o'clock p. m., the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

Being part of lot No. 34 in Reeder's addition to the town (now city) of Springfield.

Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot No. 34, thence southeasterly with Fifth street 157 feet more or less to Mrs. Baines' southwest corner, thence north with Mrs. Baines' west line to the south line of an alley, thence with the south line of said alley to the west line of said lot on Mill street, thence south with the west line of said lot to the southwest line of said lot, the place of beginning. Reserving and accepting therefrom that part of said lot conveyed by David Dudley and wife to John R. Mitchell on the 30th day of December, 1876, and recorded in vol. 39, page 428, deed records of said county.

Said above described premises appraised at $2,500. Said above described premises to be sold by order of Court of Common Pleas of Clark county, Ohio, in case No. 7,858, wherein William Conklin is plaintiff and Bartholomew Flynn et al are defendants.

Terms of sale cash.

WILLIAM B. BAKER,
Sheriff Clark County, Ohio.

Hagan & Hagan, Attorneys. 29t Tho