SUN THEATER
10c—Matinees—10c
THURS., FRI., SAT.
Sully & Larsen
Nelson & Lenmore
Joseph Henley & Co.
Jack Lyle
The Suniscope.
All Children, all Seats Saturday Matinee 5c.

The ROYAL
Latest Photo Plays.
Cozy and Warm
Come and Bring the Family.

ROLLER RINK
There will be a race between Marion, Galion and Mansfield on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock. A handsome prize to the winner. A regular skate before races and after.
Open Thursday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon and evening.
LUCAS & SON

Matinee
Every Day
5c
The Columbia

Obituary.

Hanora Daily was born December 13th, 1835, in County Limerick, Ireland, coming to this country when a child 13 years of age. She was married to John Potter at Buffalo in 1855. To this union were born 9 children, only two of whom are living to mourn their loss. Mrs. Vina Mustain, of Green Camp, and John Potter, of Chicago. Her husband died 5 years ago since which time she has made her home with her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Potter came to Agosta 54 years ago, being among the early settlers and encountering the many difficulties that be set the pioneers in a new country. Always of a cheerful disposition, Mrs. Potter made many friends. Ever willing to aid in sickness and trouble, she went far and near, lending a helping hand wherever she was needed. One of her most distinguishing qualities was her extreme loyalty to her friends. After an illness of many months, much of the time suffering intensely. She fell asleep Wednesday evening, February 14, aged 76 years, 2 months and 1 day. She leaves beside her children, 3 grandsons and a host of friends, who while they miss her, know that their loss is her gain.

The use of fuel oils is steadily increasing; railroads consumed in 1910 24,586,108 barrels, against 19,939,394 barrels in 1909.

"Every Woman"
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO. 44 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

Colonist Tickets
to
California
Washington
Oregon
and other western states
At Very Low Rates
via
HOCKING VALLEY
March 1 to April 15.
Inquire of Agents Hocking Valley Ry. for information.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Taft Agrees With Plan to Raise Second Class Mail Rates.

COMMISSION MAKES REPORT.

Inquiry Board Advises Increasing Second Class Rates Affecting Periodicals and Newspapers From 1 Cent to 2 Cents a Pound, but That Present Free In County Privilege Be Maintained.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Taft has sent to both houses of congress a special message, accompanied by the annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and the report of the federal commission on second class mail matter. The president's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting the annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it gives me pleasure to call attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to $237,660,704.48, making a surplus of $219,118.12. For the year ended June 30, 1909, the postal service was in arrears to the extent of $17,479,770.47. In the interval this very large deficit has been changed into a surplus, and that without the curtailment of postal facilities. Indeed, in the same time there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier provided in 186 additional cities and new rural routes established, 2,516 in number and aggregating 60,679 miles in extent.

The force of postal employees has been increased by more than 30,000, and a liberal policy in the matter of salaries has been followed, so that the amount expended for salaries is now $14,000,000 more than two years ago. The average salary has been increased from $869 to $967 for rural carriers, $979 to $1,082 for postoffice clerks, $1,021 to $1,084 for city letter carriers and $1,168 to $1,183 for railway postal clerks.

The Postal Savings System.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experimentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential postoffices, which includes practically all of the postoffices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth class offices. The deposits in eleven months have reached a total of $11,000,000, distributed among 2,710 national and state banks.

The postmaster general recommends, as I have done in previous messages, the adoption of a parcel post, and the beginning of this in the organization of such service on rural routes and in the city delivery service first. The placing of assistant postmasters in the classified service has secured greater efficiency. It is hoped that the same thing may be done with all the postmasters.

The report of the postmaster general is full of statements of the important improvements in the organization and methods of the postal service made since the last annual report and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying certain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out.

Opposes Government Control of Telegraph Lines.

There is only one recommendation in which I cannot agree—that is, one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants. Of course if it could be shown that telegraph service could be furnished to the public at a less price than it is now furnished to the public by telegraph companies and with equal efficiency the argument might be a strong one in favor of the adoption of the proposition.

But I am not satisfied from any evidence that if these properties were taken over by the government they could be managed any more economically or any more efficiently or that this would enable the government to furnish service at any smaller rate than the public are now required to pay by private companies.

I cannot speak with too great emphasis of the improvement in the postoffice department under the present management. The cutting down of cost, the shortening of methods and the increase in efficiency are shown by the statistics of the annual report.

One of the most important matters referred to by the postmaster general is the proposed fixing of new rates of postage for second class mail matter. In connection with this subject I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commission on second class mail matter, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of the Sixty-first congress, approved March 4, 1911.

The commission consists of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Association of Commerce of the city of Chicago, whose character, ability and experience command for their findings and recommendations the respect and confidence of the congress and the country.

The report discloses a most exhaustive and critical inquiry into the subject of second class mail matter after adequate notice to all the parties in interest. Extensive hearings were held by the commission, at which the postmaster general and the second and third assistant postmasters general appeared and submitted formal statements presenting the various contentions of the postoffice department, together with all the relevant official data and evidence relating to the cost of handling and transporting second class mail matter. Certain of the leading magazines were represented by counsel, while various other publications appeared by representatives and were heard in oral argument or permitted to submit written briefs setting forth their respective reasons for opposing a change in the present postage rate on second class mail. The second and third assistant postmasters general, together with minor officers of the department, were critically cross examined by the counsel and representatives of the periodicals, and all the various phases of the second class postage problem were made the subject of a most painstaking investigation.

Says Increase Is Justified.

The findings of the commission confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts, but is desirable.

The commission reports that the evidence submitted for its consideration is sufficient to warrant a finding of the approximate cost of handling and transporting the several classes of second class mail known as paid at the pound rate, free in county and transient matter in so far as relates to the services of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery and certain other items of cost, but that it is without adequate data to determine the cost of the general postoffice service and also what portion of the cost of certain other aggregate services is properly assignable to second class mail matter. It finds that in the fiscal year 1908, the period for which the statistics for the postoffice department were compiled, the cost of handling and transporting second class mail in the items of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery and certain miscellaneous charges was approximately 6 cents a pound for paid at the pound rate matter and for free in county and transient matter each approximately 5 cents a pound and that upon this basis, as modified by subsequent reductions in the cost of railroad transportation the cost of paid at the pound rate matter for the services mentioned is now approximately 5½ cents a pound, while the cost of free in county and transient matter remains as formerly—namely, each at approximately 5 cents a pound.

Since the commission has determined that the cost of handling and transporting second class mail is approximately 5½ cents for matter paid at the pound rate and approximately 5 cents each for free in county and transient matter, without taking into account the cost of the general postoffice service and certain unassignable items of expense, it is apparent that the aggregate cost of all service performed by the postal establishment in connection with this class of mail matter is considerably above that amount.

Postal Service Self Sustaining.

The postal service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self sustaining basis, and in my judgment this is a wise policy, but it should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable. The business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals, however, have been built up on the basis of the present second class rate, and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a large increase in postage.

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and have consequently borne a worthy part in the development of the country all must admit, but it is likewise true that the original purpose of congress in providing for them a subvention by way of nominal postal charges in consideration of their value as mediums of public information ought not to prevent an increase, because they are now not only educational, but highly profitable.

There is no warrant for the great disparity between existing postage rates on periodicals and the cost of the service the government performs for them. The aggregate postal revenues for the fiscal year 1911 were $237,879,823.60, derived mainly from the postage collected on the four classes of mail matter. It is carefully estimated by the postoffice department that the revenue derived from mail matter of the first class is approximately one and one-half times the cost of handling and carriage, that the returns from third and fourth class matter are slightly in excess of their cost of handling and carriage and that while second class matter embraces over 65 per cent of the entire weight of all the mail carried it nevertheless yields little more than 5 per cent of the postal revenues.

Reviews Recommendations.

The recommendations of the commission as to the postage rates on second class mail are as follows:

First.—The rate of 2 cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents and as sample copies and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents.

Second.—The rate of 1 cent for each four ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents—that is, the present transient rate.

Third.—The present free in county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent a copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight and the 2 cent a copy rate for periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery be abolished.

As to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in postage the commission says:

Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed after the rate is fixed before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates.

Suggests a Cost System.

The commission suggests that the department "maintain an adequate cost system so that the effect of the new rates may be closely observed and a proper basis may be secured for the consideration of any future proposals."

In these recommendations the postmaster general and I heartily concur and commend them to the early attention of congress. The proposed increase of a cent a pound in the second class postage rate I believe to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Recommendations Made Concerning Second Class Mail Matter.

The report of the commission on second class mail matter is an exhaustive document, containing a hundred pages of printed matter.

The commission, in addition to making the recommendations mentioned in the president's message, also gives many statistics showing the relative amounts of the different classes of mail matter handled by the postoffice department and the cost in detail.

The cost and methods of handling mail on railway cars are also carefully considered.

The report says in part:

The existing rates on second class matter are those established by the act of 1879 as amended in 1884 and 1885.

Increase in Volume.

Our attention has been directed to the fact that the postmasters general in their annual reports have repeatedly commented upon the increase in the volume of second class matter and upon the disparity between the supposed cost of transporting and handling it in the mails and the amount received as postage. Their estimates evidently reflected the opinion of the officers of the department, but they were based upon general experience in the service and not upon a scientific ascertainment of cost.

The first question that arises in regard to the rate is whether any discrimination should be made between different kinds of second class matter. The plan proposed of charging a special rate for the portions of magazines devoted to advertisements seems open to grave practical objections. The amount of space given to advertising is no criterion of the educational value of a magazine, and if the same provision were applied to newspapers the attempt to measure the space occupied by advertisements would involve more labor than is consistent with the rapid dispatch of the daily press.

We conclude that whatever increase be made should apply alike to newspapers and periodicals admitted to the second class and that it is impracticable in the case of newspapers to charge a higher rate for space given to advertisements. It has been suggested that the proportion of this space should be limited for all second class matter, but the true definition of such matter is that which is devoted primarily to the dissemination of news and of current literature and instruction, and we are not convinced that this can be measured by an arbitrary standard of the proportion of space given to advertisement.

A Serious Question.

The question of raising the rate on second class matter mailed by publishers and news agents for 1 cent to 2 cents a pound is a serious one. But we are of opinion that the change is reasonable and should be made. A reasonable time should be allowed after the rate is fixed before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates.

The president of Boston's dock board gets a bigger salary than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA
acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects, buy the genuine.
Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Sold by leading druggists-50¢ per bottle.

Railroad Time Table.

Hocking Valley.

North—*7:38 a. m.; 10:05 a. m.; 4:05 p. m.; x6:10 p. m.; 11:15 p. m.
South—5:55 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; *1:18 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 10:30 a. m.
*Daily except Sunday.
xRuns to Marion only.

Erie.

Southwest—10:27 a. m.; 5:18 p. m.; 1:30 a. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; 12:53 p. m.; 11:55 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.

Chicago & Erie.

West—10:25 a. m.; 12:05 a. m.; *7:45 a. m.; *x5:10 p. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; *x9:55 a. m.; *5:10 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.
xRun to Marion only.
*xRuns to Ohio City only.

Pennsylvania.

North—6:52 p. m.; *12:20 p. m.
South—10:30 a. m.; *8:00 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.

Big Four.

Eastbound—8:00 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 12:32 p. m.; 7:33 p. m.; 10:45 p. m.; *5:37 p. m.
Westbound—5:42 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 1:55 p. m.; 7:13 p. m.; *3:10 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.

C., D. & M. Electric.

Depart southbound—6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and *11 p. m.
Arrive northbound—x5:55 a. m.; 1:50, 2:55, 4:55, 5:50, 6:55, 8:55 and 10:55 p. m.
*Goes to Delaware only.
xFrom Stratford only.
Hourly service Sundays and holidays.

C., M. & B. Electric.

Northbound—Cars leave Marion for Bucyrus at 6, 8, 10 a. m.; 12:15, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
Southbound—Cars leave Bucyrus for Marion at 7:05, 9:25 and 11:25 a. m., and 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:05 and 11:05 p. m.

HELP WANTED — SITUATION WANTED — FOR SALE — FOR RENT

LOOK — People's WANT Column — HERE

LOST or FOUND — STRAYED or STOLEN

WANTED—To rent, by man with family, small truck patch in country with chance to work part of time for owner or would consider position as farm hand to help on farm. Address C. W. Osmun, 138 Jefferson St. 2-22-5t-1twp

WANTED—Brick business block for $6,000 or $8,000 that will show a good investment. I have a customer. Also a 3-room house for sale, not plastered, nice lot, $275. Will take $50 in trade. See, write or phone J. H. Bolander. 2-22-24-2tp

MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, to prepare for firemen or brakemen on nearby railroads; $80 to $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strike; promotion, engineer or conductor, $250 to $200 monthly; good life careers; state age; send stamp. Railway Association Box, Mirror. 2-19-26p

WANTED—Agent for Dr. Sayman's soap, to call at 410 E. Church St. 2-17-tf

Glasses Fitted.

J S. LUNGER, M. D., fits glasses, removes adenoids, treats the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office 202 S. Main St., opposite Mason's temple. Phone 85. 6-24-tf

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Steel range for coal or wood; good as new; will sell cheap if sold soon. Inquire at 110 W. Church St., or at Keeler's bicycle shop. 2-21-3tp

FOR SALE—Drug store in Columbus, Ohio. Chance of a lifetime. Owner must retire at once. Address Austill, Elwood, Ind. 2-16-6tp

FOR SALE—Incubators and brooders, strictly high-grade, first-class in every respect, and sell for one-half the price of other makes. Call and see for yourselves. F. A. Schroeter, 280 E. George St., Marion, O. 2-16-6tp-tu&sat

FOR SALE—The concrete blocks second class matter mailed by publishers and news agents for 1 cent to 2 cents a pound is a serious one. But we are of opinion that the change is reasonable and should be made. A reasonable time should be allowed after the rate is fixed before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates. that have material in them to make them ring like steel. J. L. Price Co., telephone 284. 10-tf

FOR SALE—One large refrigerator, 7 ft. hight, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, 27 in. deep; fit for grocery store, and in good condition. Phone 1068. 2-20-3t

FOR SALE—Good bargains in Ashtabula county farms; also Marion property for sale or rent. See E. J. Cox, Real Estate Agent, over Turner's grocery Phone R-470.

FOR SALE—Small grocery in suburbs. Will sell reasonable if sold soon. For further information call at 507 Delaware avenue. 2-20-3t

FOR SALE—Best guaranteed roofing in Marion county. Inquire of J. L. Price Co. Tel. 284. 10-tf

FOR SALE—Concrete fence posts; guaranteed; the kind you can staple to; no wood. J. L. Price Co., telephone 284. 10-tf

FOR SALE—Best grades Portland cement; quality and price guaranteed; also White Rock plaster, the kind that sticks to the wall and does not crack. J. L. Price Co., Telephone 284. 10-tf

FOR SALE—Sewer pipe, drain tile and all kinds of building material; prices right; let us figure your material for you; can tell you the proper amounts you will need; incidentally we have the best grades of coal. J. L. Price Co., telephone 284. 10-tf

FOR SALE—Bill lumber for house and barns cut to order. Postoffice Owens, O. Phone 4203. William Seiter, Sr. 1-27-1mop

FOR SALE—White pine lath; fine ones. Inquire before purchasing. Yours truly, J. L. Price Co.; also cedar posts. Telephone 284. 10tf

5,000 PEOPLE—Wanted in Marion to use Sure Shot Remedy for neuralgia and rheumatic trouble. Laboratory, 316 north State. For sale by all druggists. Sure Shot Remedy Co. 2-12-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Men's, boys' and children's clothing, hats, caps, furnishings. T. T. Anderson, Caledonia, Ohio. 2-22-3tp

For Rent.

FOR RENT—8-room modern house on S. High St. Inquire of Fred Kull, 248 Bain avenue. 2-22-6tp

FOR RENT—Modern 7-room house, 274 Pearl St. Inquire 377 S. Prospect St., or phone X-1735. 2-15-6t

Miscellaneous.

120 ACRES on pike, 10-room house, bank barn, 10 acres timber; will exchange for 40 or 60 acres near school in Marion or Wyandot counties. Write L. A. Conklin, Forest, Ohio. 2-22-3td-2twp

MOVING, TRANSFER AND STORAGE—We move, crate, store and do transfer work at any time. Phone 1605, S. Knoch, 322 Belmont.

40 ACRES, good 5-room house, level land, good soil, on Marion road in Wyandot county, for sale on easy payments; will take small property in exchange; April 1 possession. Write L. A. Conklin, Forest, O. 2-22-3tp

AGENTS WANTED—Men and ladies, to sell new article, needed by man, woman and child. 100 per cent profit. Send for particulars. Chas. A. Johnston Co., Dept. K, 108 Fulton St., New York. 2-15-6tp

FARMS—Write today for my bargain list of 100 Ohio farms. Eichelberger, land specialists, Springfield, O. 2-14-1mo

NOTICE—After Feb. 15, 1912, I am leaving Marion. Those wishing the Shackelton Inhalation Treatment for catarrh etc., or supplies call at No. 1 Sharpless Court, or phone 625. G. L. Polley. 2-5-tf

LADY AGENTS—New article. Every woman needs it. Sells on sight. Write for agency proposition. Mrs. Liby's Bandage Co., 179 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich. 2-1-1mo

Announcements.

For Recorder.

Editor Mirror:—Please announce that I am a candidate for county recorder, subject to the will of the Democratic voters of Marion county at the coming primary election.
WESLEY MILLER.

For Recorder.

Editor Mirror:—Please announce to the Democratic voters of Marion county that I am a candidate for the nomination for county recorder at the primaries, May 21.
WILLIAM J. SEITER.

For Recorder.

Editor Mirror:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for county recorder, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the coming primary.
JOHN J. STAFFORD.

For County Commissioner.

Editor Mirror:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for county commissioner subject to the will of the Democratic voters at thee coming primary.
JOHN HANLEY.

For Sheriff.

EDITOR MIRROR—Please announce in your paper that I am a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the coming primary.
George Orians.

For Clerk of Courts.

Mr. Editor: Please announce that I am a candidate for nomination for clerk of courts, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of Marion county, at the coming primary election.
FRANK L. SPICER.

For Recorder.

Editor Mirror: Please announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for county recorder at the primaries, May 21.
E. H. HUGGINS.

For Commissioner.

Editor Mirror: Please announce in your paper that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for county commissioner, subject to the Democratic primaries to be held May 21.
J. J. LOYER.

For Prosecutor.

Editor Mirror: Please announce to the Democratic voters of Marion county that I am a candidate for prosecuting attorney at the Democratic primaries to be held May 21, 1912. If elected, this will be the only public office I have ever held. I earnestly appeal to each and every Democrat to help me in this effort to "make good."
HOMER E. JOHNSON.

For Clerk of Courts.

Editor Mirror: Please announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for clerk of courts at the primaries May 21, 1912.
LEWIS W. TRON.

FOR AUCTIONEERING—At sales of any and all kinds, at any time, see Carey Hensel, Marion R. R. 1, or call at this office. 12-7-tf

J. WILBUR JACOBY has moved into new law offices on east Center St., over Nelson's jewelry store. He will continue to practice in all courts and will give special attention to the settlement of estates. Office phone 69, residence 839. 9-2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys on a ring. Leave at Ryan & Burke's or call phone 855, Marion Brass Bronz Co., Barnhart St. 2-20-3t

Pictures Framed Artistically
Ohls Decorating Co

Right Place to Buy or to Have Your Properties Sold.
Farms that we can give you possession of April 1, 1912.
135 acres, fine buildings; 155 acres, good buildings; 123 acres, splendid buildings; 110 acres, elegant buildings;; 110 acres, two sets of buildings.; 43 acres, buildings up to date; 76 acres; superb buildings; 56 1-2 acres, medium buildings; 55 acres, buildings new; 117 acres buildings new; 100 acres, modern house, balance fair; 40 acres, medium buildings; 80 acres, fair buildings; 114 acres, fair buildings, fair on good pike; 85 acres good buildings; 192 acres, practical home; 120 acres, medium buildings; 127 acres, fair buildings; 80 acres, very fair buildings, good; 52 acres, good buildings, three miles of Marion; 80 acres, splendid buildings; 200 acres, this is fine; 60 acres, medium buildings; 102 acres in Pike county to trade for Marion home. 178 acres, splendid dairy farm, many moer farm homes. We also have many city homes, some great bargains the place 114 Court St., Marion, Ohio.
The J. W. Clark Co.

MONEY
To loan on Furniture, Horses, Pianos, etc. We loan on an hour's notice. Absolutely private. Repay in small payments. Investigate.
Marion Chattel Loan Co.
106 1-2 S. Main St.