

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1871

10-13-1871

Mount Vernon Democratic Banner October 13, 1871

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USEFUL INFORMATION.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Vine Street, between Gay and McKean. Services every Sabbath at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. by Rev. J. B. HART. School at 10 o'clock A.M.—Elder L. P. BOTT. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sandusky St. Rev. J. B. HART.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cin. R.R.

SHELBY TIME TABLE.

Going South—Mail & Express—5:31 A.M. Night Express—5:59 P.M.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

GOING SOUTH.

Through Night Freight—6:12 A.M. Express and Mail—6:12 A.M.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R.R.

CONDENSED TIME CARD.

May 28th, 1871.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS. [MAIL] [EXPRESS] [MAIL] [EXPRESS]

Pittsburg 1:35 A.M. 7:40 A.M. 12:05 P.M. 3:20 P.M.

Chicago 2:45 A.M. 8:50 A.M. 1:15 P.M. 4:30 P.M.

St. Louis 3:55 A.M. 10:00 A.M. 2:25 P.M. 5:40 P.M.

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The Banner.
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:
P. M. MORNING, OCT. 13, 1871.



The Result in the County.

OLD KNOX DEMOCRATIC!

Our Entire County Ticket Elected!

We have the proud satisfaction this week of announcing to our readers that OLD KNOX IS DEMOCRATIC TO THE BACKBONE! We have elected every man on our County Ticket, with the exception of the Representative, who was defeated by bribery and corruption, of the most disgraceful and infamous character, which will recoil upon the heads of the men who practiced it. We carry the State ticket by only 51 majority, which was owing to a large number of Democrats in the Eastern part of the County, voting only for the County ticket. The average majority on the local candidates is about 200, which establishes the fact that the County is firmly Democratic. For the first time for over 20 years, the Democracy will have every County officer! We will now have two Democratic Judges, a Democratic Sheriff, a Democratic Probate Judge, a Democratic Auditor, a Democratic Treasurer, a Democratic Recorder, a Democratic Board of Commissioners, and Democratic Inferior Directors!

This is surely glory enough for one day—yes, for five hundred days!

The following is the unofficial result in the County:

GOVERNOR.	
George W. McCook.....	2817
Edward F. Coyne.....	766
Democratic maj.	
STATE SENATOR.	
Henry D. McDowell.....	2791
John C. Devin.....	493
Democratic maj.	
REPRESENTATIVE.	
William C. Cooper.....	2901
John K. Halden.....	276
Republican maj.	
COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.	
Charles Follett.....	2386
John Adams.....	2141
William McClelland.....	2283
T. C. Jones.....	2093
County Auditor.	
John M. Felt.....	2904
Samuel W. Farquhar.....	2782
Democratic maj.	
COUNTY TREASURER.	
William E. Dunham.....	2939
Thomas R. Head.....	2720
Democratic maj.	
COUNTY RECORDER.	
John Myers.....	2923
W. E. Edwards.....	274
Democratic maj.	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
John C. Leavitt.....	2901
Simon L. Boush.....	2708
Democratic maj.	
CLERK OF THE COURT.	
William Cummins.....	2912
John R. Ewart.....	2730
Democratic maj.	

Twenty Dollars for a Vote—Ten Dollars for a Scratch!

The victory achieved by the Democracy of Knox is unexcelled by any other in the State. For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century all the County offices will be filled by Democrats.

We regret the defeat of Mr. HADEN, our candidate for the Legislature, but the surprise is that the majority was so small against him. The friends, in fact, the small army of Colonel Cooper, paid as high as ten dollars for a "scratch," and twenty dollars for a vote, and persons who passed for men, were bought like cattle. Added to this, large sums were squandered by Cooper and his followers to secure the liquor vote, and the pretended prohibitionists voted against Haden, who lost votes because he would not enter grocers to secure them. While Colonel Cooper, through one of his supporters, pledged himself to vote in favor of modifying the liquor act. Until these transactions are forgotten, the face of temperance reform had better be suspended.

The result of the election places Knox among the regular Democratic counties.

The Result.

To secure the election of Cooper—Devin, Farquhar and Head were sacrificed by their own party friends. During the week previous to the election, offers were hourly made to leading Republicans to trade on any man on the ticket in order to gain a vote for Cooper. The result is that Cooper is elected, but all the other Republicans are beaten—defeated for the benefit of Mr. Cooper. And what have the Republicans gained? Without the vote of Cooper, the Republicans had the Legislature, and to secure the election of one man, all the other Republicans were "hanged" in the house of their own friends. We cannot but commend the conduct of Bacon, who will have a majority of about 20,000 on the popular vote.

How the Colored Troops Fight.

William Henry Pritchard, the negro youth who attempted to outrage a German girl named Mary Sengel in August, 1870, was hanged on the 29th ult., at Towson, Md.

Caroline Johnson, a Baltimore negro, was recently convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing her infant by throwing it into a sink. Sentence, twelve years imprisonment.

At Louisville, Ky., Ellen Castleman, a negro, has been lodged in jail charged with setting fire to a house for the purpose of burning her child. The child was two years old, and was burned to death.

Chicago in Ashes!

The greatest fire that ever occurred in this country, if not in the world, visited Chicago on Sunday and Monday, laying in ashes almost the entire business portion of the city, destroying many thousands of valuable buildings, and many millions of property. All the Banks, Newspaper Offices, Court House, Railroad depots, and nearly all the valuable buildings in the city are a mass of ruins. Thousands of active business men, in a few hours time, have been reduced from affluence to poverty, and one hundred and fifty thousand people have been rendered homeless and destitute.

Full details of this heart-rending calamity are given elsewhere in this issue of the BANNER, which will be perused with interest by all our readers.

While this dark cloud overshadows Chicago, it is gratifying to know that the sympathies of the entire country have been aroused in her behalf. Meetings have been held in all the leading cities of the country, and large sums of money subscribed, and provisions and clothing forwarded by express to the ruined city. This is as it should be. On an occasion like this every pulse of humanity will throb in sympathy for our destitute and homeless brethren of Chicago. Every person can and should assist—even if the gift be a loaf of bread.

Glorious Democratic Victory in Texas!

The State Democratic by 20,000 Majority!

A Gain of Three Congressmen!

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 9, 1871. The returns indicate a Democratic majority of over thirty thousand on Congressmen.

Hendon, Conner, Geddings and Hancock—all Democrats, are elected to Congress—a gain of three members.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8, 1871. In the Congressional election there is a Democratic net gain over the vote of 1869 of 1,829. As far as heard from the Democratic majorities are as follows:

First district, five counties, 235; Second district, two counties, 600; Third district, five counties, 2,436; Fourth district, twelve counties, 2,846; indicating the election of the entire Democratic delegation to Congress.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

General Morgan

During the canvass just closed General Morgan made between sixty and seventy speeches. He not only filled all the appointments made for him by the State Committee, but with characteristic zeal continued on the stump during the stormy weather, addressing the people wherever his services could be made effective. His speeches were mainly devoted to the financial abuse of the Administration, and seem to have been a source of profound trouble to the Radicals from Butteville down to the cross-road postmasters who distill vulgar abuse in the country papers. The Zanesville Signal pays this compliment to Morgan, which we heartily endorse:

"It is due to General Morgan to state that he has during this campaign, made sixty-nine speeches, which have required almost unlimited mental and physical toil in preparing, as he always does, with great care, to present his readers the truth, and nothing but the truth, and in traveling from place to place to keep his appointments with punctuality. Without disparagement to others, we may say that General Morgan has been one of the most, if not the most effective worker during the present campaign in the Democratic cause."

A Case of Poisoning—The Perpetrator Reveals the Crime.

At Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the 6th, one Fooney, a traveling doctor, made information before the officials that he had been engaged, some time ago, to poison Barnabas Wagner, an aged and respected citizen, eighty-three years old. Wagner's wife, about twenty-three years of age, and her brother, Robert Gasler, making the contract with him, and agreeing to pay him \$200.

Fooney purchased some strychnine, and mixed it with milk toast that Mrs. Wagner had made for her husband. This took place September 21st, in the morning, and he died the same evening. The parties failing to raise the two hundred dollars, the doctor gave the information against them, and at the same time gave himself up. The three are now in jail, and will be examined. Mr. Wagner's body has been taken up, and will be examined. The excitement is very great over this affair, all the parties connected with it being of respectable ability and worth considerable property.

The Mormons Enraged—Violent Speeches of Brigham Young, Jr., and others—Government Officials Denounced.

SALT LAKE, October 5.—A special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held to-day, in the new tabernacle. About eight thousand were present. The three first Priests Brigham Young, George A. Smith and H. W. Wells, took the positions and the high priests, and other church dignitaries were on the platform. Among the speakers were George Q. Cannon, who aspires to succeed Brigham and Brigham Young, Jr. The remarks generally were utterly denunciations of the Federal officials, termed "the ring." Cannon said he did not anticipate that the Mormons would have to leave the Territory. They have broken in law, but not violated the Constitution. The persecutions now inaugurated against them would only enhance the interest and accelerate the progress of the sect. Wells said that the prophet had said that the Mormons would not be persecuted, and their services should not be refused. The regular semi-annual Conference begins tomorrow and will last three days, and an address is expected from Brigham, Jr.

A Democratic paper in Virginia

terribly sums up the issues in the next campaign as follows: "The war will be a war of property against fraud, pure and simple, corruption in office a war to the dignity, honor, prosperity and happiness of the nation."

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN CHICAGO.

FOUR BLOCKS CONSUMED.

Families Left Homeless.

ONE WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Loss from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

CHICAGO, October 8.—The most disastrous conflagration that ever occurred in this city commenced about 11 o'clock last night. The wind was blowing very fresh, and the flames spread with almost incredible rapidity. When the alarm sounded for the fire, another, of considerable magnitude, was burning on Wells street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work at this fire. The rest of the engines were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area, and was so rapidly spreading, that their efforts seemed of little avail. The space burned over embraced four blocks, bounded on the north by Adams street, west by Clinton, south by Van Buren, and east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits of the fire were unburned—among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This was due to the fact that piles of coal lay between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by the continued application of large quantities of water on the coal piles they were prevented from burning.

The grounds burned over were covered with lumber yards, coal yards and wood yards; a planing mill, box factory, vinegar factory, and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss placed at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with probably one-half of that insured.

The fire had its origin in Lull & Holmes' planing mill on Canal street, as stated, the fire originated in Lull and Holmes' planing mill, lost \$20,000, with an insurance of about \$12,000. In the rear of the mill was Fortie's box factory, lost \$8,000; insured for \$6,000; John Smith's lumber yard, lost \$65,000, insured for \$35,000; Foss's shingle works, lost \$50,000, insured for \$12,000; B. Holbrook's coal yard, lost \$30,000, insured for \$10,000; William Smith's Coal Co., lost \$30,000, insured \$20,000; Blacksmith shop of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad company, lost \$4,000. With a single exception the buildings insured on Clinton street were of the poorer class, owned by Holt, Lander & Randall, Hon. B. C. Farwell and A. Watson. The most serious loss on this street, was that of Bader & Co., wagon makers, who suffer about \$8,000 with light insurance.

On Jackson street, ten houses, owned by Alonzo Watson, and occupied by twenty-eight families, were destroyed, and lost all they had. The balance of the losses on this street embraced dwelling houses and shops numbering from 51 to 67. The total loss on this street will not probably exceed \$20,000—very not over one-quarter of that insured.

Only three or four buildings were burned on Van Buren street, of small value. The iron works, the leading business of the street, was damaged to the extent of \$10,000, and the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Chicago & St. Louis railroads, which run through the burnt district, were damaged probably to the extent of \$2,000 or \$3,000.

The saddest result of this fire was the burning to death of Mrs. Margaret Hadley, living on the north side of Jackson street, who being suddenly surrounded by the flames was unable to escape. Her remains, burned to a cinder, were found this morning in the place where she was last seen in her home.

It is impossible to learn to-night the exact amount of insurance and all the names of the companies that are victims. The insurance will probably fall below \$150,000, probably two-thirds of the amount is in Chicago offices.

LATER.—A fire is now raging in the West Division which appears to be as large as the great fire last night.

The alarm was given at 9:45 p. m., from the corner of Halsted street and Canal Port, a distance of about two and a half miles from the Court House. It was scarcely late before many particulars can be obtained.

ANOTHER FIRE!!

CHICAGO IN RUINS!!

Most Terrible Calamity of the Century!

More than Half the City in Ashes!

One Hundred Squares Destroyed!

Water-works, Gas Works, Court House, Post-Office, Banks, Hotels and Newspaper Offices Consumed.

The Fire-Proof Buildings of no Avail.

On Sunday night last, at nine o'clock, a second fire broke out in the First Division (western) of Chicago, which has since proven one of the most disastrous calamities that ever visited this hemisphere. The first dispatches, giving an account of this terrible calamity, were interrupted, after twenty squares of the city were in flames, owing to the telegraph offices having been burned. The press dispatches were then sent to Calumet, ten miles out of Chicago, by pony express. The next advice were as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 9-9:45 A. M.—The Court House, Sherman House, Michigan Central Railroad Depots, the Chamber of Commerce, Western Union Telegraph office, and all the intervening block are burning. In order to stop the progress of the fire southward from this line, powder was brought from the Arsenal and a number of whole blocks blown up.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9-10 A. M.—The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. All the banks, express and telegraph offices, all the newspaper offices, six elevators, and the water-works are gone. There is no water in the city. Not less than ten thousand buildings have already been destroyed. The fire has burned a distance of five miles, and is still raging. The wind is blowing a gale.

CHICAGO, 10 A. M.—There is no water. The fire is now coming south on Wabash avenue, and will probably reach us before night.

One third of the city is in ruins. All the banks, insurance offices, warehouses and elevators are destroyed. There have been fully ten thousand buildings burned, and the fire is still raging.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9-10 Noon.—The whole business portion of the city is in ashes from Harrison street north to Chicago avenue and east of the river to the lake. The burnt district is three miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and a half in width. Every hotel, bank, express office,

telegraph office, theatre and newspaper office, with all the wholesale houses in the city, are totally destroyed, with many thousands of dwellings. The Water-works were destroyed early this morning. The fire is blowing a perfect gale from the south-west, with a sky of brass.

ENGLEWOOD, 10 MILES FROM CHICAGO, October 9-11 A. M.—The work of destruction is still going on in the West Division, which is already destroyed, and the flames continue their ravages almost unopposed. At about one o'clock this morning the fire crossed the river at Adams-street bridge, and spread itself in every direction, and at this hour almost every building from Harrison street north to Chicago river, and nearly all the intervening block are burning, including all the insurance offices, banks, hotels, telegraph offices and newspaper establishments.

The Court house, Sherman House, Tremont House, Palmer House, new Pacific Hotel, and every thing else swept away. This district embraces all the heavy business houses in the city. The rain of fire is doing a fearful work. The fire is now burning on the corner of Adams and Harrison streets, and in every other way, with the choicest household treasures in their arms, and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing what to do. Fearful suffering is being done, and many lives are being lost. Fully one hundred and fifty thousand people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads, and having nothing to satisfy the craving of hunger.

CHICAGO, October 9.—Over 10,000 buildings burned, and the fire still raging, and coming south on Wabash avenue. City Water-works burned. Wind blowing a gale from the south.

No one can now tell, and perhaps no one can ever tell, but some are known to have perished, and there is heart-rending suffering. The fire is now burning on the corner of Adams and Harrison streets, and in every other way, with the choicest household treasures in their arms, and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing what to do. Fearful suffering is being done, and many lives are being lost. Fully one hundred and fifty thousand people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads, and having nothing to satisfy the craving of hunger.

CHICAGO, October 9.—The awful work of destruction is still going on in the West Division, which is already destroyed, and the flames continue their ravages almost unopposed. At about one o'clock this morning the fire crossed the river at Adams-street bridge, and spread itself in every direction, and at this hour almost every building from Harrison street north to Chicago river, and nearly all the intervening block are burning, including all the insurance offices, banks, hotels, telegraph offices and newspaper establishments.

LATER.

Now it is believed the spread of the fire has been stayed at Harrison street, but on the north side there is no diminution in its force, and that entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction, and there the great ravages of the flames may spread to the west side of the river, and the inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places of greater safety.

A reliable gentleman, just arrived from the north division, brings the joyful intelligence that the Water-works are unharmed. It is impossible now to give even an estimate of the property destroyed. But the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city, save two small savings institutions, living on the south side of the river, are destroyed, and one on Randolph street, on the West are destroyed. All the wholesale stores and all the large retail establishments, the Post-Office, Court-house, Chamber of Commerce, and every hotel in the South Division, except the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which, standing on the extreme southern limit of the fire, escaped.

The Water-works is entirely safe, and is now blowing up buildings on the line of the fire, with an attempt to arrest its progress.

Suicide of a Young Man—Domestic Difficulties the Cause.

Mr. E. L. W. Baker, late publisher of the Lansingburgh (Mich.) Recorder, committed suicide on Sunday evening, the 24th, by taking laudanum. The facts in the case, as reported by a coroner's jury, are substantially these: Mr. Baker and wife have for the past year lived very unhappily together, she having treated him with coldness and contempt—going so far as to show favor to other men, and for a few years past, keep in their company. Mr. Baker, according to a letter written by him to his mother before he was committed to the asylum, was a man of great energy, and was in the habit of visiting his wife at the home of her mother, who resides in the village, and in a gentlemanly manner, endeavoring to persuade her to abandon the course she had taken, and return to him, as all would be forgiven. This she refused to do, and in the plainest of terms gave him to understand she had ceased to love him, and could no longer live with him. After this conversation had closed, and Mr. Baker saw it was impossible to induce her to return to him, he took from his pocket two sealed letters, one directed to his wife, the other to his mother, who resides at Lansing. These letters, together with a pocket-book containing \$180 he gave to his wife, saying: "This is the last you shall ever see of me alive." He then asked her forgiveness for any act he might have done to displease her during the past year, and she refused to grant it, and he refused to grant, and in this state of feeling, he left the house. This was late on Sunday afternoon. From the home of his mother he proceeded to the village of Northern Hotel, where he engaged a room for the night, and in which he took the dose which put an end to his life. When found the next morning he was not quite dead, but lived only a few minutes. There was nothing in the room which would indicate that self-destruction was the cause of his death, but under his bed-room window he had placed a note, in which he said, with perhaps an ounce of that liquid in it. As soon as possible after it was known, a messenger was sent to their house and his wife and mother made acquaintance with the body. The body was taken to the morgue with perfect composure, but refused to visit the hotel. They however, delivered the letter given by Mr. B. to his wife, directed to his mother, and the messenger, which was read at the inquest, and which gives about the substance of that which is above written. His wife claims not to have opened the letter given her mother, but she is a strictly temperate man. The feeling manifested against Mrs. Baker and her mother is great. Our citizens feel very indignant over the matter. The only reason given for her conduct is that she was a drinking man, and when in liquor, abused her. This is disputed by the physicians who held the inquest, who say she was a strictly temperate man. It is also stated that he was a God Templar.

A Horrible Tragedy in Indiana.

A horrible tragedy was enacted near New Washington, Clark county, on Friday evening last, Captain J. C. Riley, formerly a well-known steamboatman, being literally cut to pieces. Riley, Captain J. Matt Parker, of Charleston, A. C. Poats and Thurston Bates, were in attendance at the Fair at New Washington, and drank freely. About dark they started in a carriage to Lexington, seven miles distant, and going through a creek, one mile from New Washington, the carriage was capsized. Parker accused Poats of overturning the carriage, which he denied, charging it upon Bates. Riley told Parker if he had any thing against Bates to take it out of him; whereupon a fight ensued, Parker stabbing Riley in the breast, bowels, neck, heart and lungs, killing him. The body was hauled to Lexington, where an investigation was held amid great excitement.

The Oldest Daily Paper in London

is the Public Ledger, started in 1759, and is now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The Times was not founded till 1788, and then under another name.

there, to send at once to Chicago one hundred thousand rations. He has telegraphed to Omaha for two companies of regiments of soldiers and one hundred tons of provisions to be sent to Chicago as they can reach here by rail. He will also order another one hundred thousand rations. Mayor Mason has issued a proclamation calling a meeting to-night in the West Division to see what the citizens can do for the relief of the sufferers. There are at least 100,000 people who know not where they can get provisions to satisfy the craving of hunger. A later telegram from the North Division says the devastation is less widespread than heretofore reported. I hear of no deaths reported by the disaster, but, undoubtedly, many have perished. THE LOSS OF HIS WIFE HUNDRED.

BURNED TO DEATH.

It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, and with good cause, that near five hundred have been burned to death. We saw four men enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall.

On the north side, twelve or fifteen men, women and children rushed into the Historical Society, a fire proof building, for refuge. The flames were in the building, and they were burned to death. Among them was venerable Col. Sam. Stone, long connected with the Society; he was 80 years of age. Also, John R. General, and Mr. Doyne, a noted teacher of music, also perished in the flames.

It is feared that Dr. Frear and family, also, perished in the flames. Dr. Frear, a well-known physician, and a general fact casualties are reported in Shawnee county. An area of fifteen hundred square miles are being burned in. In Kansas county eighty dwellings have been consumed. At Hor's Pier, a store with the goods, six dwellings and shops, with barns and other buildings, were burned, and it is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Deer, bears and other game are driven out upon the railroads and highways, but the significant statement is made that "nobody has time to devote to them." All the bridges on the line of the Manitowish road for twenty miles east of Green Bay are consumed. The fire extends to the city limits of Green Bay on the east, and is running over the adjacent marshes. It is said that nothing but a heavy and drenching rain, to saturate the ground, can stop the progress of the fire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

A terrible fire was raging all last week, in all the northwestern counties of Wisconsin, destroying barns, houses, haystacks, cordwood, and hundreds of miles of forests. One family in Keweenaw county has been burned to death, and several fatal casualties are reported in Shawnee county. An area of fifteen hundred square miles are being burned in. In Kansas county eighty dwellings have been consumed. At Hor's Pier, a store with the goods, six dwellings and shops, with barns and other buildings, were burned, and it is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Deer, bears and other game are driven out upon the railroads and highways, but the significant statement is made that "nobody has time to devote to them." All the bridges on the line of the Manitowish road for twenty miles east of Green Bay are consumed. The fire extends to the city limits of Green Bay on the east, and is running over the adjacent marshes. It is said that nothing but a heavy and drenching rain, to saturate the ground, can stop the progress of the fire.

PRairie Fire.

Terrible Conflagration in Minnesota—Irrepressible March of the Fiery Element.

St. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 6, 1871. The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury, although a rain yesterday stopped its progress a little. The course of the fire is southeast, and up to last accounts it had reached nearly far south as the Iowa border, and eastward as far as Minnesota river, which it is hoped will stay its progress. The high wind of yesterday drove it forward with lightning rapidity, and it was burning fiercely in the big woods around Glenwood, Lesser Manitoba and New Ulm.

THE CANCER CURE.

CHICAGO, October 4.—As touching the virtues of the curandango for the cure of cancer, the Tribune of this morning has an editorial, in which the following facts are given: A citizen of Chicago, of high standing, took his wife, who had been long afflicted with cancer, to Washington, to be treated by Dr. Bliss. Her case was a serious one, involving a speedy termination in life, and the cancer was so advanced that the curandango remedy, and patiently awaited the result.

In less than two weeks this cancer exhibited alarming signs, threatening the life of the patient. Dr. Bliss could not account for the change, and an immediate operation was resolved upon. The knife soon explained the condition which had been assumed. An immense growth had become entirely separated from the flesh, but at the same time had prevented the latter from healing, and the flow of blood was from the unhealed flesh. As the cancer was so advanced, the flesh beneath was found apparently free from disease. Comparatively little pain resulted from the operation.

The lady rapidly recovered her strength and is now at her home in this city, not only free from every sign or symptom of cancer, but enjoying a degree of health to which she has been a stranger for years. The story that this curandango had the effect of uprooting and throwing off the cancerous growth which had attained large proportions.

Unparalleled Drouth Throughout the West—Great Suffering for the Want of Water.

CHICAGO, October 5, 1871.—The drouth now prevailing in the West is probably unequalled in its history, certainly for the past twenty-five years. All through central and southern Illinois the wells and small streams are completely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water to supply the necessities of their household and stock. Many of the wealthiest farmers are engaged in sinking artesian wells, preferring to incur this heavy expenditure rather than trust to the natural supply for the future. No dry day is the worst that fall is rendered almost impossible. This fact is true, not only in central and southern Illinois, but also in northern Illinois and all through Wisconsin.

Train Stopped Through the Engineer and Fireman Going to Sleep.

We are reliably informed that a few nights since a freight train on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad unaccountably commenced to slacken its speed, and finally stopped altogether, and that one of the brakemen, in going forward to the locomotive, to ascertain what the trouble was, found the engineer and fireman sound asleep, and the steam run clear down. Another train was following, and the sleeping slumbers at the post of most imperative duty had to be stirred up in a lively manner in order to get up steam and get out of the way.

A LIBERAL REWARD

will be paid for the apprehension of the thief, or to any person rendering the Cow to the undersigned, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert McGinley, late of Knox Co., O., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly proved to the undersigned for allowance.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CLEMENT LAIRD

and qualified by the Probate Court of Knox County, O., Administrator of the Estate of Robert McGinley, late of Knox Co., O., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly proved to the undersigned for allowance.

VISITING CARDS, imitations of En

graving, neatly executed at the BANNER office.

UTAH.

The Address of Judge McKean to the Grand Jury—The Laws to be Enforced.

SALT LAKE, October 5, 1871. Judge McKean has just adjourned the grand jury till November 13. His Honor made the following remarks:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You have presented to the Court some very important indictments, of which many are not yet made known to the public. You are all business men, and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that business interests largely depend upon the enforcement and carrying out of the laws; and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is near at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves confess that you, gentlemen, are among the best promoters of the highest interests of this Territory and of society. Your names and what you have accomplished will be mentioned with gratitude and good will in years to come. You are permitted to adjourn for the time, gentlemen, and there will be more work for you to do. Have the thanks of the court for what you have done."

THE PRICE OF A CONSULATE.

Mr. George Roosevelt, a clerk in the Interior Department, appeared in the Criminal Court at Washington on Thursday last as a witness in the case of the Government against Dennis Darden, and testified as follows:

"I am a clerk under the Government in the Interior Department; have been so for about five years. I was introduced to John McCarthy as a lobbyist; I wanted a consulate, but I had not money enough; I had only about one hundred and fifty dollars."

Ocean Travel.

To cross the ocean now is not a ten days' journey. The steamers

Wit and Humor.

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

The best thing out—an aching tooth.

Lost—The buttons from a coat of paint.

The height of a young lady's ambition
a little feet.

A dangerous character—A man who
takes life cheerfully.

To cure longues—Use a strong infusion
of good language.

Why are birds melancholy in the morning?
Because their little bills are all over
dew!

Because horses are used to reins, it does
not follow that they are unaffected by
the weather.

When a man's business is rapidly run-
ning down it is time for him to think of
winding it up.

Why is a horse the most curious feeder
in the world? Because he never takes
himself into his mouth.

An Irishman said he did not come to this
country for want. He had an abundance
of that at home.

Good morning, Smith; you look sleepy.
"Yes," replied Smith, "I was up all night."
Up where? "Up stairs in bed."

A Missouri paper says it always prints
marriages and deaths together as an im-
itation that misfortune never comes singly.

An exchange says, "General Grant has
two ideas." This is, by far, the largest
number we have ever seen attributed to
him.

The difference between a Long Islander
and a Turk is, the Long Islander is, pos-
sibly, an oysterman while the Turk is a
Muslimian.

A French barber's signboard reads thus:
"To-morrow the public will be shaved
graciously." Of course it is always to-
morrow.

A humorous apothecary in Boston, ex-
poses a cake of soap in his shop window,
with the pertinent inscription "Cheaper
than dirt."

The language of flowers? We often
hear of the pink of propriety. Can we not
with equal propriety, speak of the "pink-
of truth."

When Senator Wilson calls Chandler
leaky, he perpetrates a gross libel. Chan-
dler holds liquor more securely than any
man in the country.

Animals have power to express their
feelings as well as human beings. It is
no rarity to hear a horse-laugh, or to see a
cow turn pale.

Knox County Farmer.

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Care of Sucking Cows.

Those who raise cattle, usually exercise
care in the selection of good stock to breed
from, but a great many neglect to give the
cows proper attention during hot weather,
while they are running with dams. It is
not uncommon to see those that were healthy
and well developed in early summer
looking poor and thin, and their hair fall-
ing out before autumn. The trouble arises
from allowing the cow to draw milk while
the blood of the mare is in a high state of
heat from violent exertion.

When the dam is used in hot weather
upon the farm or road, so to heat her
blood, the colt should never be allowed to
suck until she has fully cooled off. Let
him fill himself before the mother is put
into the harness, and it is important that
he should accompany the dam, lie in the
shade so that he will be able to draw milk
until he is liberated; for it is much better
that he should go hungry a few
hours than to take his food while it is in
a hot state.

If the mare is to make a long distance in
a hot day, and return at night, it is best to
leave the colt at home, and draw the milk
from the udder by hand once or twice dur-
ing the day, and upon returning, then al-
low the colt to fill himself gradually as the
milk is secreted.

Colts injured by heated milk seldom re-
cover from it for a year or two, and many
times never. They become reduced in
flesh, get lousy in the Fall, and during the
first winter of their existence, when they
need health and strength, as under any
circumstances, it is the most critical period
of their growth, they have just life enough
to move, and believe it will outlive the
proportion for development, is spent in the
cuperation of lost vitality.—Horseman's
Manual.

Wool or Mutton.

Now that sheep are again attracting
attention, the advocates for the different
breeds are waxing warm. When either
one confines himself to setting forth the
merits of a particular variety, he generally
does not overrate the good points of his
favorite, but when he institutes comparison
with a particular breed, he is inclined to
stagnate a particular breed is better than all
others, he seems to go to wide of the
truth. We believe there are a few localities
in this country, where improved stock
of this class can be raised, in which
either of the better breeds, in the hands of a
thorough shepherd, would not for a series
of years prove reasonably remunerative.—
At the same time, we consider it a mistake
that some varieties, under certain
conditions of soil, climate, and accessibility
to market, prove more profitable than others.

It seems highly probable that both mutton
and wool can be grown on the great
central plains of the United States, in great
competition with the production of South
America, Australia, or elsewhere, and at
the same time there is no more reason to
suppose that sheep husbandry in the older
States will thus be rendered unprofitable,
than that the sheep industry of France,
Germany, or England will be superseded,
and become a thing of the past from the
same cause. The incidental benefits of
sheep-raising, to general agriculture are
such as to insure the continuation of the
branch of live stock husbandry, and as
soils are more and more heavily taxed in
the production of annual crops, the demand
for sheep will be more and more im-
perative. The breed to be grown may
be safely left to local conditions, and the
individual preference of each shepherd or
farmer.—National Live Stock Journal.

Sheep Raising in the West.

Mr. Yuram, who has had considerable
experience in raising sheep in the West,
writes as follows to the *Heart and Home*:
"I find that one of the secrets of sheep-
raising in Kansas is to provide them with
shelter from wind and rain. We have seen
rains which saturate their wool, and at
while thus wet they are exposed to the
cold north winds which are prevalent in
Fall and Winter, the flocks are apt to suf-
fer. Hence I prepare a board covering
for their protection from the rain, and a
wall to shield them from the wind. In the
Blue Valley, cheap walls can be made from
the lime-rock, which is found there in
great abundance.

Prairie hay, cut from the middle of July
until August, will keep sheep fat all Win-
ter with very little grain. Some people do
not cut until after the first frost, but the
grass is not then so nutritious. I fed 600
sheep the first season, but being sick my-
self had to leave the work to hired men.
The hay they fed the animals was made
from exposure to the rain, and although
1,500 bushels of wheat were fed out that
season, I lost 300 head before Spring. It
was convinced that this loss was the result
of poor feed, and since then I have met
with few losses.

In thinly settled sections it is necessary
to yard the sheep every night, to protect
them from the wolves, and not that these
animals are so plenty, but they often at-
tack a straggling sheep or lamb. They
never, however, go into a small enclosure
to catch sheep. I have seen a wolf come
from the sale of both mutton and wool—
my wethers average me from five to ten
dollars each.

THE CONTENTED FARMER!

HE BOUGHT HIS FARM OF JOHN S. BRADDOCK.



CHOICE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE

In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska!
FOR CASH OR CREDIT.

NEBRASKA LANDS are situated in Pierce, Wayne and Butte counties, mainly in Pierce
county, from two to six miles from Pierce, the County seat, situated on the line of the
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. The soil of the bottom lands is of a rich, al-
luvial character, of great depth, and increasing fertility, producing splendid crops of wheat,
corn, oats, barley, &c. The soil of the uplands is similar to that of the bottoms, but is not so
deep. The climate is agreeable and healthful, milder than in the same latitude in the eastern States,
and the atmosphere is dry and pure. Said lands will be sold in

Tracts of 40 to 640 Acres Each,
AT \$3.00 TO \$10.00 PER ACRE.

Will trade a small portion for City property. For further information call and examine
maps, &c., or address the undersigned.

Also, a few GOOD FARMS in this county,
from 3 to 6 miles from Mt. Vernon, for sale at a bargain.

I BUY AND SELL LAND WARRANTS,

Select and enter GOVERNMENT LANDS, procure Land Warrants for Sol-
diers, widows and heirs, for all Wars, from 1876 to 1855, and collect BOUNTY
PENSIONS and arrears of pay for the late war.

J. S. BRADDOCK, Real Estate and Claim Agent.
OFFICE—East side of Main street, in room formerly occupied by Gen. George W. Morgan
Mount Vernon, Ohio.

G. B. MESSENGER. W. D. BROWNING. O. SPERRY

MESSINGER, BROWNING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

STAPLE AND FANCY NOTIONS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

JOHN CLARK, JR., & CO.'S

SPOOL COTTON!

The best in the Market, constantly on hand in all No.'s

MAIN STREET, MT. VERNON, OHIO.

Mount Vernon, O., May 12, 1870.

MESSINGER, BROWNING & CO.

M. LEOPOLD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suits, Trimmings,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!

CUTTING DONE TO ORDER, on short notice and Reasonable Terms.

Ever grateful for the liberal patronage received, I invite all to examine my stock before
purchasing elsewhere, at my NEW AND ELEGANT ROOM, WOODWARD BLOCK, corner
of Main and Vine streets, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
Mt. Vernon May 2, 1868.

M. LEOPOLD.

THE NEW WILSON

Steel Underfeed

Sewing Machine

IS NOT A HUMBUG!

If it Does Sell for \$45!

OFFICE—One floor North of the First National
at Bank, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Vernon Brothers, Agents.

Read what practical Machinists say. (Persons
who are disinterested parties.)
Mount Vernon, Ohio, August 7, '71.

This is to certify that we have thoroughly
examined the New Wilson Sewing Machine,
and believe it to be equal to any in
the market both as to metal, mechanism,
durability, and believe it will outlive
most machines now sold. We further state
that we have no interest in the Wilson Machine
ventures, but have examined it at the sugges-
tion of our friends.

JOHN S. BROWN, Foreman in John Cooper's
Machine Shop, Mt. Vernon, O.

L. B. GARDNER, Foreman C. & G. Cooper's
Machine Shop.

P. Z. SMITH, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

WM. SMITH, Machinist and Foreman.

FLAXMILL.

C. H. ROMANS, Gun Smith.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Machinist.

WM. PINKSTONE, Machinist.

JAMES NICHOLS, Machinist.

REMEMBER THE PLACE
August 18, 1871.

NEW FIRM!

Cheap Groceries!

WELLS & COX

Have purchased the stock of GEORGE K.

NORTHON and have the best known
stand, at the
N. E. corner of Public Square,
and have also purchased a large and complete
stock of

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES

Which we offer to the people of Mt. Vernon,
and of Knox county at the

LOWEST CASH RATES!

Our stock consists of the Choice Assortment
of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars,

And all varieties of

SPICES, CANNED FRUITS,

And every article kept in a First-Class Family
Grocery Store.

PAID constantly on hand.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs and
Country Produce Generally.

We intend to do business on the square,
and feel certain that we will at least deserve a
liberal share of patronage.

CALL AND GIVE US A TRIAL.

WELLS & COX.

Sept. 8, 1871.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PENN., SEMINARY

Free from Noise, Smell and Dust.

REMOVAL!

M. W. WILLIAMS

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

NOTIONS

AND—

FANCY GOODS!

TO THE CORNER OF

MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Four doors above their old place of business.

HAVING just returned from the East, where

we have purchased a large and varied
assortment of goods FOR CASH, we are en-
abled to offer them at good inducements.
Thanking our friends for their liberal pa-
tronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.
April 14-71

M. W. WILLIAMS.

NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED!

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Eight to twelve and a half cts. a yard.

Heavy Cassimeres,

Sixty-five cents per yard.

Kentucky Jeans,

Twenty-five cents per yard.

Prints, 8, 10, 12, and 16 yds.

For One Dollar.

Batting, 12 1/2 cents per pound.

Checks, Stripes, Ticks and Denims

Very Cheap.

Shawls, Hats, Caps and Furs,

Less than Cost.

Dress Silks, Poplins, Alpaccas,

Plaids, Merinos, Bombazines,

At Prices before the War.

Carpet Yarn.

Best four-ply Sea Island Carpet Warp, one

best warranted to wear twenty-five years of

yard wide Carpet, with 320 threads to the

SWETLAND & BRYANT.

Mt. Vernon, Feb. 10, 1871.

We defy Competition

HILL & MILLS

ARE NOW RECEIVING the largest, best

and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever offered in this market, which they are of-
fering at CASH ONLY! at prices far below
the lowest. Our stock of CUSTOM WORK
is unsurpassed. This is a rare opportunity
to examine and compare before purchasing if
you wish to save money.
Oct. 14, 1870.

J. & D. McDOWELL,

UNDERTAKERS,

WOODWARD BLOCK,

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

COFFINS AND CASKETS

Always on hand or made to order in the best
style. We have an

ELEGANT NEW HEARSE

And are ready to attend all calls either from
town or country.

We also manufacture, as heretofore all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Embracing every article to be found in a

First Class Furniture Establishment.

A continuation of public patronage is solicited.
May 19.

J. & D. McDOWELL.

Just Received

Spring Styles

Boots, Shoes

At GENTS.

W. B. RUSSELL,

DEALER IN

CHOICE DRUGS,

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Extracts

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE

Perfumery,

Soaps, Brushes and Fancy Toilet Articles,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PHYSICIANS' INSTRUMENTS,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES.

AGENTS FOR

J. R. Nicholls & Co's Specialties,

Read, Carnick & Andrews' Specialties,

Tilden & Co's Fluid Extracts,

Howe & Stevens and Reed's Dyes,

ALL PATENT & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Orders Promptly Executed.

Terms—Cash or Approved Credit.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 8, 1869.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

OIL CLOTH MANUFACTURERS,

INCLUDING

Green Oil Cloth for Window Shades,

AND DEALERS IN

Leather Belting, India Rubber
Belting, Hose, Steam Packing,
AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

Now 25 and 28 Sixth street, late St. Clair St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Business Cards.

J. LOAR, M.D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—On Gambier

street, a few doors East of Main.

OFFICE HOURS—11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Calls
promptly attended to.

D. M. BARCUS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

OFFICE—Over W. C. Sapp & Co's

store, on Main street, April 7, 71.

J. W. RUSSELL, SR.

J. W. & T. W. RUSSELL,

Surgeons & Physicians,

OFFICE—Main Street, four doors North of

Public Square. Residence, Gambier Street,

North Side, March 31-71.

D. C. MONTGOMERY, S. W. VAN BUSKIRK,

MONTGOMERY & VAN BUSKIRK,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

North-West corner of Public Square,

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Will give particular attention to pur-
chasing, selling and leasing Real Estate; also
paying taxes. March 3-71.

W. M. BALDWIN, M. D.,

(Homeopathist.)

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

OFFICE—In Woodward Block, room

late occupied by Dr. Dean. All calls in town

or country promptly attended to.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 11 A. M., and
from 1 to 3 P. M.

W. R. SAPP, WILL A. COLEMAN,

F. F. A. GREER.

SAPP, COULTER & GREER,

Attorneys at Law

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Office over the Post Office. Agencies
and Collections throughout the State promptly
attended to. Aug. 15, 1870.

Dr. H. W. Smith,

Continues his Practice

BOTH TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE same as before he purchased the Drug

Store. Call at all hours of the day or

night promptly attended to. OFFICE—At his

Drug Store, on Upper Main St. June 17-71.

R. C. HUBB, A. R. MINTYRE,

HURD & MINTYRE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

July 30-71.