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Democratic-Northwest,

AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The County of the United States, and Especially of Ohio.

In all the states of our country the divisions are made into counties, but in Louisiana they are known as parishes.

The origin of the county runs away back to the barbarians. Nearly all of our form of government is merely an improvement or modification of that of England, and that was only an improvement of that of the barbarians. In our lesson on the township it was stated that its origin was the clan of the savages. These clans were bound together as tribes, and the tribe is the origin of the county.

In England these counties were called shires. The union of the shires formed the kingdom as they were each at one time governed by petty chiefs. After the Norman Conquest the shires began to be called counties owing to their analogy to small territories in France governed by counts.

The county like the town is a corporation. It can hold property and sue or be sued.

In the counties of Ohio the highest officers are the Commissioners, who are elected for a term of three years, one going out each year. They represent the county in lawsuits of certain kinds, levy taxes, lay out alter and keep in repair certain highways, and erect and keep the county buildings in repair.

The revenues of the county are derived mainly from taxation. This is increased by certain fines and licenses. These revenues are received and disbursed by the county Treasurer, who is elected for two years, and many hold two successive terms.

The Court of Common Pleas holds three terms annually in our county and tries civil and criminal cases.

The Probate Judge is elected for three years and has jurisdiction over matters relating to wills, administrations of estates, appointment of guardians, and supervises cases of insolvency. This court also issues marriage licenses and keeps a record of births and deaths as returned by the Assessors, and performs many other duties.

The County Recorder is elected for a term of three years. He records deeds, mortgages, leases, mechanics' liens, etc.

The Sheriff is elected for two years and can only hold two terms in succession. He is the executive officer of the courts and must preserve order in them and in the county. If an insurrection is too great for him and his deputies to suppress he may call on the Governor for aid.

The Auditor is elected for three years. He keeps the records of the Commissioners, makes up the tax duplicates for the Treasurer, transfers the titles of land; issues certain licenses and performs many other duties.

The Clerk of Courts keeps the records of the Circuit and Common Pleas courts, administers oaths in them, and performs other duties.

The Deputy Supervisors of Elections are four in number, two from the two leading political parties, and are appointed by the Secretary of State for the term of two years each, two going out each year. They have charge of the election machinery of the county and elect a clerk to keep their records, whose term of office is one year.

The Board of County Examiners consists of three members, one of which is appointed each year by the Probate Judge, making their term of office three years. They examine applicants for teachers' certificates and issue the same to those competent to teach, and also issue diplomas to those passing a successful examination under them from the common schools of the county.

The Coroner is elected for a term of three years. His duty consists in holding inquests on persons meeting sudden or violent deaths The name in England was originally crowner, and they had jurisdiction over the trial and of certain classes of cases besides that mentioned. They were so called because appointed by the crown. The first crowners or coroners were appointed in the time of King Alfred.

The County Surveyor is elected for a term of three years, and the authorized officer of the county to perform all surveys, platting of roads, etc.

The Prosecuting Attorney is elected for three years and has charge of all the criminal prosecutions of the State, and directs the Grand Jury in the investigation of crimes. He is the legal adviser of all the officers of the county and all minor officials included in the sub-divisions of the county.

The Infirmary Directors are chosen for a term of thee years, one each year, and have charge of the paupers of the county and the poor fund.

The representative is elected for two years and represents the county in the lower branch of the General Assembly, the legislative body of the State.

The Trustees of the Children's Home are appointed for a term of four years, one going out each year. There must be two of each of the leading political parties. They have charge of the affairs of the Children's Home.

In addition to the courts named the Circuit Court which consists of three members sitting together, two which form a quorum, hold two sessions in the county each year, and hears appeals from the Court of Common Pleas.

1000 Not a Leap Year.

The following explanation will show why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do thes. 11 minutes come from?" They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year be omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved the Cæsar's calanday in 1582, decreed that every central year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact and the borrowing and paying back balances so nicely that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3866 years.

The bill now pending in congress to allow the several states pay for swamp lands taken up in government warrants, will, if it becomes a law, add about $500,000 to Ohio's treasury.

In 1850 the general government ceded to the several states the swamp lands, but afterwards allowed them to be entered on warrants, and as a consequence Ohio, with others, failed to realize on the property. Efforts have been made to recover from the government, but, apparently unmindful that the land had been ceded to the State before being parceled out to soldiers and others on warrant, payment has been refused. The pending bill, which has passed the house, and is now in the senate, appropriates $1,000,000 to pay for these lands, to be apportioned among the states. Ohio has about 40,000 acres, mostly located in Mercer, Shelby, Auglaize, Defiance and Lucas counties, and will realize about $50,000, as payment will be made at the rate of $1.25 per acre. Hon. D. D. Donovan, in letters to Canal Commissioners Rownd and Hartnell, states that the bill is certain to pass, and the commissioners are locating the land, as claims must be filed within one year.

Every farmer knows the folly of robbing his lands of virtue and strength without restoring anything, but the same man may rob his nerve system of strength and vitality for years and then wonder why disease has fastened on him. To all such unthinking spendthrifts of nerve force. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer comes as a friend to build up and revitalize the impoverished nerves and restore health. Abundant nerve force insures perfect physical and mental health and Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer strengthens and makes nerve force. Sold by Saur & Balsley.

Beware of The Bang.

A physician advises mothers to discard bangs, even for their smallest daughters, these being the only ones whom fashion, at the moment, permits to wear them. There are, it seems, sensitive nerves about the eye brows which are weakened when the hair is long enough to rest upon them. These nerves directly concern the sight, and that important function is more or less tampered with by this constant, though slight weight of hair. And another physician inveighs against another practice, which has never been regarded as having any specially serious effects, that of having night lights in children's bedrooms. This he pronounces very injurious. Instead of allowing the optic nerves the perfect rest afforded by darkness, the light keeps them in perpetual stimulation, with result of causing the brain and the rest of the nervous system to suffer.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer's Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it as a blood-purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family medicine. Safe, certain, and palatable.

The most unsupportable statement made by the advocates of high protection is that every dollar's worth of goods imported deprives labor of that much employment in this country. To an intelligent man this is perfectly absurd. The imports are about equal to the exports, and are from seven to eight hundred million dollars each. Now, if the imports were paid for by exports, who produced the articles exported? England for many years has imported over $500,000,000 more merchandise than she exported, yet each year labor there has been better paid, and her labor to-day is getting almost double what is being paid in France and Germany, and more than double what the Italian or Spaniard is getting. The average g. o. p. press editor is either daft himself or thinks his readers are fools.

As overheard by our reporter: "John please get some sugar at Black's; he gives more for the money than the other dealers: to economize we must be careful to get money's worth of everything—and Oh! John, don't forget to stop at Saur & Balsley's drug store for a bottle of Brant's Balsam: it only costs a quarter and it cured my cough so quickly before. I have confidence in it, besides it's economical to use; the bottles are extra large, while the dose it only a half teaspoonful." Get Brant's of Saur & Balsley.

There is truth in the following from an exchange: "There is one matter wherein the county newspapers labor at a disadvantage in a time of money stringency as compared with the manufacturer. The publisher never finds a time when he can shut down his plant and lay off his emyloyes, excepting when he reaches apoint where he becomes a "busted community," so to speak. The paper must be turned out and the expense continues right on just the same as when money was plentiful.

A Chinese Strong Man.

A Hankow correspondent gives an account of the discovery of a young Samson at the militia examinations. There were about 900 candidates, of whom 63 obtained the degree of promoted men. They are tried in archery, lifting, sword and spear exercise, etc., also in writing. The senior wrangler was a young man only 22 years of age from Kinhsa. His particular success was in lifting, and his strength is estimated at 800 catties (the catty is about 1⅓ pounds), though really they say it is only 600 catties. This is tested by lifting a square stone of 300 catties weight as high as the breast. This man not only lifted it to that height, but gave it a little toss up and caught it as it came down.

The governor was astonished and asked him to repeat the feat. The young man, supposing that he was suspected of having some secret help, threw off his coat, exposing his bare body, and repeated the feat to the entire satisfaction of the judges. Though in archery and other practices his skill was not conspicuous, he was awarded the first place on the list of successful candidates, and the governor did him the honor of asking who had been his teacher and trainer. He replied that it was his father, who was himself a military officer and had served at Ningpo and elsewhere.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA.

An Important Circular Just Issued by the State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health has issued the following circular in reference to small-pox and diphtheria: "Health authorites throughout the State should be on the alert for suspicious cases. Small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in Chicago and the experience at Springfield emphasizes the necessity for looking out for the tramps from that city. Press dispatches from Chicago state that action had been taken by the authorities to drive out the tramps who will not work. We would expect this to include them all and it is estimated that fully 1,500 would be found. The scattering of this army of tramps from a city where small-pox is prevailing, is a serious danger, and Ohio has already been invaded, as stated, at Springfield.

"Every sick tramp should be regarded as suspicious.

"When small-pox appears in a community the first thing to do, after providing for the care and isolation on the patient, is to hunt up all persons who have been exposed to the disease and vaccinate them. If this is done within forty-eight hours after exposure, such persons may entirely escape the disease; and if not until even the third or fourth day after exposure, vaccination may prevent the development of the disease or at least cause the attack to be much milder. The exposed persons should then be kept apart from the public for at least two weeks.

"Boards of health have sufficiently broad and ample powers to meet all such emergencies, and should not oesitate to use them when required.

"A serious epidemic of diptheria in Detroit, Mich., among school children was traced to the changing of lead pencils. At the close of the school each day all pencils were deposited in one box, and the next day were distributed among the pupils. The disease was spread by the habit of putting pencils in the mouth, as all children do. Thus an infected pencil would serve to infect several children. Such a rule should be abolished."

Watch the tramps. There are lots of them. Better set up crackers and cheese at the calaboose and escort them out of town than to turn them loose to ransack the city.

The Selfishness of Women.

We are so much in the way of hearing the unselfishness of women exploited by their admirers that it strikes upon us with a sudden jar when we hear some plain spoken body cry out upon the sex as selfish. At a recent luncheon, where around an elegant table 20 clever women discussed topics of interest while they ate pates and ices, one young lady boldly proclaimed her conviction that women, if not inherently selfish, were at least more selfish than men. Assailed on all sides, she skillfully defended her position, declaring that one had only to go to the fashionable resorts in summer or in winter to prove the truth of what she said.

"Think," she asserted, "of the lonely weeks a man is forced to spend at home, while his wife and daughters are enjoying themselves at Bar Harbor or somewhere else in August or at St. Augustine in February! The poor plodding male creature who pays the bills never expects a vacation beyond his month or his fortnight, regulated by the exigencies of business or the working force of the office. But madam and mademoiselle—they flit away as care free as the birds and never trouble themselves about the poor, forlorn man, who dines at his club and comes home to a cheerlessly lonely house."

"My husband hates society, and I adore it," said another. "Which is the more selfish, he or I? If I yield to his preference all the time, I develop selfishness in him, and surely that would be very undesirable, and, on the other hand, if I drag him away from his den and his newspaper to gay functions which he detests, I am developing selfishness in my own character. Either way I am in a difficulty. But I do not think I can be called selfish because I am not resigned to a purely domestic life."

"The old rule of mutual forbearance would seem to be the only one applicable," said a quiet little lady. "Perhaps the selfishness is principally in human nature."—Harper's Bazar.

An Awful Tragedy!

Thousands of lives have been sacrificed, thousands of homes made desolate by the fatal mistake of the "old-school" physicians, still persisted in by some, notwithstanding the light thrown upon the subject by modern research, that Consumption is incurable. It is not. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs, and any remedy which strikes right at the seat of the complaint must and will cure it. Such a remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a certain specific for all scrofulous complaints. It was never known to fail if given a fair trial, and that is why the manufacturers sell it under a positive guarantee that if it does not benefit or cure, the money paid for it will be refunded. The only lung remedy possessed of such remarkable curative properties as to warrant its makers in selling it on trial!

SONG.

There's beauty in the dawning light,
And twilight fair or starlit night
Has each its charm and grace,
But lovelier still on earth to me,
The fairest thing my eye can see—
The beauty of thy face.

There's calmness on the ocean's breast,
As deep and blue it seems to rest
'Neath bluer heavens above,
But deeper, calmer, still to me
Than ever sea or sky can be,
Thine azure eyes, my love!

There's music in the running stream,
And music when the woodlands seem
Awake with songs of birds,
But sweeter, dearer, still to me
Than nature's voice can ever be,
The music of thy words.

—G. Roxby in Chambers' Journal.

A QUAKER JULIET.

In the beginning of the present century Philadelphia was a quaint and picturesque city. Commercial greed had not obliterated old landmarks, and picturesque features were protected alike by municipal ordinances and public sentiment. Rows of fine trees bordered the streets, and these were tended and cared for by householders. This was especially the case on Third, near Walnut, which was made beautiful by a line of sycamores reaching to Spruce street.

On the Walnut street side were three two story brick houses, each having gardens on the street, and in the one nearest Dock at the close of the eighteenth century lived Richard Pennell, an Englishman and a Quaker. He was tall and strongly built and so austere in face that it was generally believed he had never laughed in his life and was regarded as an excellent illustration of the popular opinion as to Quaker babies. But although dry and saturnine in manner Pennell was an upright Christian man and did many kindly acts in a quiet way. But all the same it was an instance of the caprice of nature that he should be the father of a girl so peerlessly beautiful as Polly Pennell.

She was now 19, his only daughter. Her two brothers were at sea following their father's calling, as he had been a mariner the greater part of his life. Polly's mother was a member of the Church of England in her youth, and although her daughter was ostensibly a Quaker she secretly rebelled against the narrow, colorless life that pervaded and ordered her father's household.

It goes without saying that Miss Polly did not want admirers, but the father was unceasing in vigilance and repulsed advances with a bluffness unmitigated by any conventional civility.

At this time there was but one family in the state that, tried by recognized standards, could claim to be aristocratic, and that was the Hamiltons of the Woodlands.

The eldest and most beautiful of the Hamilton girls was Rebecca. This young lady regarded the usual social conventions as restraints made for common people and so disdained them, made friends with whom she pleased and yet was every inch an aristocrat and grande demoiselle.

After much persuasion Mr. Pennell had permitted his daughter to take lessons in music from Mme. Genet, and here Polly met Becky Hamilton, who at once became the beautiful Quaker girl's fast friend, and not long afterward, just as the Arch street meeting was dismissing on Sunday, after enjoying an exhilarating period of silence for two hours, they were amazed by the appearance of Miss Hamilton of the Woodlands sailing down Arch street in the dress of the time—a beaver hat two feet in the brim, crowned with feathers like a bunch of broom corn, leg of mutton sleeves, muff and gloves laced to the elbows, attended by her colored groom in laced hat and coat. The dauntless young lady folded Polly in her ample embrace, kissed her, and in her usual resolute voice proposed then and there that she come out to the Woodlands to dinner.

Like a flock of startled hens the Quaker matrons rescued Polly from the wilderness of tulle and india muslin, the fashionable dress of the time. Miss Rebecca laughed joyously as she resigned her friend and walked away, and then poor Polly was taken in hand, warned, entreated to avoid the world's people and their vanities, etc., and reached home upon the whole not displeased with the adventure.

Before the week was out she had visited the Woodlands, had seen the pictures and was led in to dinner by a very handsome young gentleman from Virginia described by Miss Becky in her curt speech as a "Jimmy Jessamy from the Tidewater," name Francis Dulaney. The dress of this gentleman would surprise a nineteenth century belle, although it was de regle 100 years ago. A canary waistcoat rigged with flowers in red silk, claret colored coat with deep cuffs, laced steel buttons big as toy saucers, claret breeches and stockings, buckled shoes and steenkirk cravat smartly laced. Very commonplace people looked like stately gentlemen in such apparel, while in the hideous uniform of today the Apollo Belvidere might without discrimination be taken for the butler or undertaker.

Mr. Dulaney made himelf very agreeable. He told of his life in London when he had been a student, of his lonely plantation in Virginia, his widowed mother and sister who had married in England, and Polly, to her surprise, felt as if they had been friends for a long time, and then Becky carried her off, warning Mr. Frank that he must not go philandering about Third and Walnut, as it would make trouble. On the road home the girls had a long talk, and Polly made up her mind that the first era in a girl's life had opened for her. She had a lover, and, as is always the result, such knowledge gave her, with a sense of responsibility, a new feeling of self confidence and respect.

It was a fact. Mr. Francis Dulaney was in love with the beautiful Quakeress, and Becky Hamilton took charge of the courtship with characteristic energy.

After three months spent in alternate hopes and fears Francis Dulaney proposed and was accepted by Mary Pennell, and at once Frank announced his intention of calling on her father.

Next morning that gentleman found himself standing in front of an utter stranger, handsome and well dressed, who announced himself as a suitor for the hand of his daughter. The old sailor had never been so taken aback, but after many earnest words and entreaties declared himself as firmly and unalterably opposed to such a union, and his visitor departed.

And now the hardest was to come—to see and reproach his daughter for her infraction of duty and respect to her parent. He sent for her. Never had she seemed so beautiful, but there was something matured, a quiet firmness in her eyes he had not noticed before, and to his amazement he learned that she had pledged her faith and would keep it. He had bent refractory men to his will, but knew that he was powerless here, yet resolved to try.

He had a maiden sister in New York, and he at once sent for her. Aunt Patience was not a bad woman according to her lights, but looked on a love affair as a device of the evil one, to be met and baffled at any and all risk. Her niece met her with firmness and refused to give any pledge of renunciation whatever, and with her hand on her lover's last letter declared her fidelity to him while life lasted. She was forbidden to leave the house unless attended by her aunt, who had begun to rule like a she Torquemada and made every one, including her brother, weary of life.

But an arrangement for action was made. Mr. Pennell had never yielded in his life and, moreover, believed he was promoting his daughter's temporal and spiritual welfare in hindering her marriage with a worldly person, and he had resolved to take passage for England, accompanied by Polly, and this arrangement he supposed to be entirely secret.

In the early part of October, 1800, he left the house on some business errand, while Miss Patience, after giving every one a blowing up, retired to her room to arrange it. She had not sooner entered than the watchful Creesby locked it on the outside. Gid, Mr. Pennell's own black servant, a crusty old fellow, was sent into the cellar and secured by the padlock, and then Polly, looking charming, but rather pale, came down stairs, paused a moment on the threshold and then bade farewell to her old home.

Followed by her maid, she crossed into Third street, and there under the big buttonwood that was standing at the corner of Willing's alley until 1851 was the Hamilton tilbury, and in a moment her hands were clasped by her lover and Miss Hamilton.

"Drive like the deuce, Solomon," was the command, and in half an hour they reached the Woodlands. It was a joyous party. Becky and her two sisters ordered everything done at once. John Inskeep, who had been inaugurated mayor of Philadelphia a few days before, performed the marriage ceremony. Andrew Hamilton gave away the bride, and all were happy.

Mr. Pennell returned to find a crowd in front of the house, attracted by the yells of Aunt Patience and Gid, seeking release. He went to England shortly afterward and died unreconciled to his child.

After a few years' residence at Curl's Neck, in Virginia, the Dulaneys removed to England. Rebecca Hamilton married unhappily, and the sad story of her life is told in the suit at law brought in our courts by her husband, O'Beirne, to break the prenuptial agreement made between the hapless pair at the time of their marriage.—Philadelphia Times.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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NOTICE TO TEACHERS!

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Behee Law the Henry county Board of Examiners will hold examinations for teachers in the basement of the Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the following dates, to-wit:

2d and 4th Saturdays of			September
do	do	do	October
do	do	do	November.
do	do	do	December.
do	do	do	February
do	do	do	March.
do	do	do	April.
do	do	do	May.
do	do	do	June

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock a. m

Evidence of good moral characters will be required of all candidates; that evidence to be a personal knowledge of the Examiners concerning the applicant, or certificates of good moral character from some reliable source.

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Sheriff's Sale.

John Dillon,
vs.
Elwilda Greer et al.

Henry Co. Court Common Pleas. Case No. 3938.
Order of Sale, Henry Co. Court Common Pleas.

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio, made at the January term thereof A. D. 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the town of Napoleon, on

Saturday, March 3d, 1894,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Inlot No. twenty-six (26) in S. D. and J. Stearns' addition to the village of Deshler, Henry county, Ohio.

Said premises has been appraised at $433.33, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of appraisement.

Terms of sale, cash.

E. E. DECKER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
F. D. Printle, Haskell & Sutton, Atty's.

Sheriff's Sale.

Clayton W. Everett,
vs.
Edward Edwards et al.

Henry Co. Court Common Pleas. Case No. 4015.
Order of sale, Henry Co. Court Common Pleas.

IN pursance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio, made at the January term thereof A. D. 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the town of Napoleon, on

Saturday, March 3d, 1894.

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section thirteen (13), township five (5) north, range number seven (7) east, containing twenty (20) acres of land, more or less, situated in Henry county, Ohio.

Said premises has been appraised at $950, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale—cash.

E. E. DECKER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
Clayton W. Everett, Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

John C. Groll, Co. Treas., etc.,
vs.
George W. Hill.

Henry Co. Court of Commo Pleas. Case No. 3886
Order of sale Henry Co. Cour of Common Pleas.

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas with n and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio made at he September term thereof A. D., 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court House, in the town of Napoleon on

Saturday, March 3d, A. D., 1894,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the west half and the west half of the east half of out-lot seventeen (17) of S. D. and J. Stearn's addition to the village of Deshler, Henry county, Ohio.

Said premises has been appraised at $165, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale—cash.

E. E. DEKER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
James P. Ragan, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

Flora S. Page,
vs.
Hilton A. Vickers et al.

Henry County Court of Common Pleas,
Case No. 4,092. Order of Sale.

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio, made at the January term thereof, A. D. 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Napoleon, on

Saturday, March 17th, A. D. 1894,

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the northeast corner of outlot number eleven (11), in the original plat of Deshler, Ohio, and meandering thence westerly one hundred (100) feet parallel with Maple street, thence southwardly at right angles to said Maple street two hundred (200) feet, thence eastward, parallel with said Maple street, one hunored (100) feet to Park street, thence northward, parallel with said Park street two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning, situated in the village of Deshler, and the county of Henry and State of Ohio.

Said premises has been appraised at $1200, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale cash.

E. E. DEKER,
Sheriff of Henry County, Ohio
Tyler & Tyler, Atty's for Defts., Townsend & Co.

Sheriff's Sale.

Daniel G. Leffler,
vs
Lafayette B. Merrill et al.

Henry County Court of Common Pleas.
Case No. 3781 Order of sale.

In pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio, made at the January term thereof A. D. 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the town of Napoleon on

Saturday, March 17th, 1894,

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number eighteen (18), township number three (3), north of range number eight (8) east, in Bartlow township, Henry county, Ohio, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. Said tract hereby conveyed containing about thirty-eight acres, and also that part and parcel of land being in the northwest quarter of said northeast quarter of said section number eighteen (18) aforesaid, that lays and is south of the right-of-way of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line.

Said premises have been appraised at $950, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale—Cash.

E. E. DECKER,
Sheriff of Henry County, Ohio.
Tyler & Tyler, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

OMER Robson, Orpha Robson, Oletta Robson, Otadell Robson, Olive Robson, all minors under the age of fourteen years, parties defendant, and Mrs. Olive Robson, (mother of said first mentioned persons), with whom they reside at Higdon, in Jackson county, in the State of Alabama, will take notice, that on the 6th day of November, 1893, Douglas M. Robson, plaintiff, filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry county, Ohio, and on the eighth day of February, 1894, by leave of court, said plaintiff filed his amended petition, in which said pleadings it is alleged that said plaintiff has a legal right to and is seized in fee simple of the undivided one-eighth (⅛) part of the lands and tenements described as follows, to-wit: Being the three tracts of lands situated in Henry county, in the State of Ohio, and known as the east half (½) of the north east quarter (¼) of section twenty-two (22), in town four north, range eight (8) east; also the north-east quarter (¼) of the south-east quarter (¼) of section twenty two (22), in town four north, range eight (8) east; also the south-east quarter (¼) of the south-east quarter (¼), of section fifteen (15), of town four (4) north, range eight (8) east, the said three tracts of land containing in all, one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less.

Said plaintiff avers that he derives right and title to the said lands by reason of the following: That said plaintiff is the son and heir at law of John M. Robson, deceased, and also son and heir at law of Elizabeth A. Robson, deceased; that said John M. Robson, previous to his death on the 28th day of August, 1887, to-wit, on the 8th day of July, A. D., 1887, made his last will and testament, whereby he did give and devise to Elizabeth A. Robson, his wife, to be to her and to her heirs for ever, except the heirs of his deceased son, William Robson, and the heirs of his deceased daughter, Alma Robson, all the residue of his estate after his just debts and charges were paid. Said will was duly probated on the 24th day of September, A. D., 1887; that said John M. Robson at the time of his death was seized of the lands and tenements above described; that said Elizabeth A. Robson, wife of the said John M. Robson, on or about the 10th day of October, 1893, did die intestate, having previously thereto made no sale or disposal of her right, title and interest in said lands and tenements, by virtue of the said will acquired, and at the time of her death she was seized of all the right, title and interest in said lands which she derived by virtue of said will, no part of the same having been consumed in the payment of the debts and charges against the said John M. Robson; that all the debts and charges against the estate of said Elizabeth A. Robson are paid and secured to be paid.

That the parties defendant hereby notified, are the heirs at law of said John M. Robson and Elizabeth A. Robson, and by reason thereof and by virtue of the said will, claim some interest or estate in the said lands and tenements, but said plaintiff denies that they have any interest or estate in said lands whatever.

The prayer of the said petition is for a partition of the said lands and tenements, or if that cannot be done without manifest injury, that such proceedings may be had as are authorized by law and for all proper relief.

The above persons, parties defendant, are required to answer on or before the 14th day of April, 1894.

DOUGLAS M. ROBSON,
Plaintiff.

D. R. JONES, Attorney. feb1564