Poetry.

LOVE'S REWARD.

BY F. W. BURDILLON.

For Love I labored all the day,
Through morning chill and midday heat,
For surely with the evening gray,
I thought, Love's guerdon shall be sweet.

At eventide, with weary limb,
I brought my labors to the spot
Where Love had bid me come to him;
Thither I came and found him not.

For he with idle folk had gone
To dance the hours of night away;
And I that toiled was left alone,
Too weary now to dance or play.

Miscellaneous.

A MODERN SAMSON

THE PRODIGIOUS FEATS OF A ST. JOHN RIVER NEW BRUNSWICKER.

Thomas, or Tom Gardner, as he was familiarly called, was born on the river St. John, one mile above the mouth of the Mactaquack stream, in the year 1798. Viewed casually, Gardner gave no evidence of unusual power, but when stripped his muscular development was tremendous, and it is affirmed that instead of the ordinary ribs he possessed a solid bony wall on either side and that there was no separation whatever. He stood five feet ten and a half inches, erect and full chested, and never exceeded 190 pounds in weight.

The late Charles Long has stated that at one time he saw Gardner lift from a towboat a puncheon of corn containing at least twelve bushels, and swinging around deposited it on the sand. In so doing he tore the sole off his boot. On another occasion a number of men were trying to lift a stick of timber. In all the crowd only one man could raise it about two inches from the skids. Gardner told four men to sit upon it, and then lifted it so high that the men jumped off to save themselves from the fall. He has been frequently known in lifting to break boom poles six inches thick. He has been known also with one hand to lift, by the rung of the chair, the chair itself and a man weighing nearly 200 weight. Once in attempting to lift a very heavy man he wrenched the rung from the chair.

Gardner at one time was possessed of a balky horse with which he exercised great patience; but when patience ceased to be a virtue, he would fell him to the ground with his clenched fist, striking him behind the ear.

It is related of Gardner's sister, that at one time a famous wrestler traveled all the way from Miramichi to Tom's home, in order to "try a fall with him." Tom was absent, but his sister, looking contemptuously on the intruder, declared she could throw him herself, and suiting the action to the word, in a fair trial threw him fairly three times in succession. The stranger's experience with the sister was sufficent; he never sought a future interview with the brother.

The greatest feat which Gardner was ever known to perform was on one of the wharves in St. John. Mr. McKeen saw him lift and carry an anchor weighing 1,200 pounds, numbers of other witnesses standing by, some of whom are yet alive. Frequently he has seen him carrying a barrel of pork under each arm, and once he saw him shoulder a barrel of pork while standing in an ordinary brandy box. When about 40 years age Gardner removed to the United States and never returned to his native province.

It is commonly reported and believed that he met with a sad adventure on board a Mississippi steamer. A heavy bell was on board as a portion of the freight, and the captain, a great powerful fellow, was concerned as to how he should remove it from its place, in order to make more room on deck. While captain and passengers were at dinner, Tom, in the presence of the crew, to their utter amazement, lifted the bell and carried it to the opposite side of the boat When the captain returned he asked how that had been accomplished, and when Gardner laughingly remarked that he had carried it there, the former gave him the lie, and as one word brought on another, he presently struck Tom in the face. This was too much, and for the first time in his life, the strong man gave blow for blow; but one buffet was sufficient. The captain never spoke again, killed dead on the instant. Tom made his escape, went west; and has never been heard of since.

THE WIDOW'S MONEY.

A poor woman, who lived in an unprotected part of Scotland, became unexpectedly possessed of a large sum of money, with which property she was as much troubled as Captain Jack with the money which he dared not spend, was afraid to show, and could not carry about him for lack of pockets. She would have taken it to the bank, but could not leave the house. At last she asked the advice of a butcher of her acquaintance, telling him that she was afraid to live alone in the house with such a sum of money.

"Never fear," said the butcher, "I will leave my dog with you, and I'll warrant you that no one will dare to enter your house."

So toward evening the dog was brought and chained up close to the place where the money was kept. In the middle of the night a robber made his way into the house, and was proceeding to carry off the money when he was seized by the dog, who held him prisoner until assistance came. The thief was the butcher himself, who thought he had made sure of the money. He had not considered that his dog was a better moralist than himself, and, instead of betraying a defenseless woman, would even take her part against his own master.

HABIT.—"I trust everything," said Lord Broughman, "to habit, upon which, in all ages, the law-giver as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, an casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of a child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others; of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe as of lying, cheating, or swearing."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SOME INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT STATESMAN.

(From Prof. George Long's Letter read at the Semi-Centennial of the University of Virginia).

Eearly in december, 1824, I traveled from Washington to Fredericksburg where I stayed all night. I do not know how I was known, but a gentleman called me and asked me to his home, and I spent a pleasant evening. I saw some young Virginian ladies there, and I thought they were very charming. I was amused with the curiosity which my new friends showed to hear from England. A gentleman came up to me and asked how I left Mr. Campbell, the poet. Luckily I had lately called on him in London on some business about a relation of his who thought of emigrating to America, and I could therefore give a satisfactory answer. At Frederickiburg I first tasted corn-bread, and I used it all the time that I lived in Virginia. I wish that I could have it now. From Fredericksburg I had a two days' rather unpleasant journey to Charlottsville in the stage-coach. The roads were bad, the accommodations not good, and the company indifferent. The young men of the present day can hardly conceive what this road was then, for I suppose that there is a railroad the whole distance.

At the university I lived at least two months in the house which was assigned to me in great solitude, and during bad weather it would have been still worse if I had not experienced the kindness of the proctor, Mr. Brockenbrough, whose wife's sister I afterwards married. The professors had embarked in an English vessel for Norfolk, and they had a very long passage. The ship was described to me as something like an old havstack. It could just float and go before the wind. I had more wisely embarked in one of the New York American packets from Liverpool. Since that time the English have learned to build ships for the American trade. When my brother professors arrived at the university, they found me eating corn bread, and already a Virginian by taste and habits. Things were rather rough, but I have always have had and still have the faculty of making myself happy under any circumstances. A few days after my arrival at the university I walked up to Menticello to see Mr. Jefferson. I made myself known to his servant, and introduced into his great room. In a few minutes a tall, dignified old man entered, and after looking at me a moment, said: "Are you the new professor of ancient languages?" I replied that I was. He observed "you are very young," to which I observed that I would grow older. He smiled and said that was true. He was evidently somewhat startled at my youthful and boyish appearance, and I could plainly see that he was disappointed. We fell to talking, and I stayed to dine with him. He was grave and rather cold in his manner, but he was very polite; and I was pleased with his simple Virginian dress, and his conversation, free from all affectation. I remember this interview as if it took place yesterday.

During my solitary residence before the university opened I visited Monticello several times, and occasionally passed the night there. I thought that Mr. Jefferson became better satisfied with the boy professor, and we talked on all subjects. He saw that I took great interest in the geography of America and in the story of the revolution, and he told me much about it, but in a very modest way as to himself. He showed me the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and he could clearly see that I was in habits, as I have always been and still am, a man who preferred plain republican institutions to the outward show and splendor of European kingdoms—when I say republican institutions, I mean genuine republican, for a republic may have the name, and very little besides that I value.

I often saw Mr. Jefferson between this time and his death. When he came on his horse to the university he generally called on me. His thoughts were always about this place of education, of which he was really the founder; and though the first few years of the university were not quite satisfactory, he confidently looked forward to the future, and to the advantages which the State would derive from the young men who were educated in the University of Virginia.

I remember well a long conversation which I once had with Mr. Jefferson on George Washington. He spoke of him freely and generously, as a man of great and noble character. Mr. Tucker, in his life of Jefferson, has given the character of Washington as Jefferson wrote it, and it is, perhaps, certain that the character was written at the time when Jefferson spoke of Washington to me, though he told something more than the written character contains, but nothing that is contradictory to it. The character is exceedingly well written, and it proves that as a mere writer Jefferson might have excelled most men of his day.

I discovered that Mr. Jefferson was well acquainted with Polybius, who is not a good writer, but a man of excellent sense and the soundest judgment. The last time that I saw Mr. Jefferson, when he was suffering from a complaint which caused his death, he was reading Pliny's letters, and we had a conversation about a passage. A few weeks after, when I was at the Sweet Springs during the summer vacation, I heard of his death. There was much foolish display in Virginia, and the United States was honored for his services, for his talents, and for his grand and simple character. H ought to be revered by all who enjoy the advantages of being educated in his university, and ever remembered as one of the great men whom Virginia has produced. His great deeds are recorded on the epitaph which he wrote for his own tomb.

A MAN LONG LOOKED FOR.

A few days ago Governor Tilden, of New York, went to Buffalo in a quiet sort of a way, saw the people there, stayed around among them and learned public sentiment, and then he returned deliberately to Albany, on a special train of cars, stopping at the principal points by the way. His speeches on these occasions were remarkable forensic efforts, clear, ringing, plucky and statesmanlike, and were an absolute assurance that whoever else falters in the work of reform, he will not. No doubt the effect of Governor Tilden's demonstration will be excellent. It will have a good effect on the public mind. No doubt will any longer exist as to the earnestness, fidelity and determination of Governor Tilden and his supporters in the grand work of reform in New York. A man of such courage and energy, coupled with such devotion to the cause of reform as have been manifested by Governor Tilden, must of necessity become the idol of the people, who have been looking for such a man all through this age of pliable men in the midst of general official corruption and spoliation.—*Milwaukee News.*

STERILITY IN FRUIT TREES AND THE RATIONALE OF FRUIT BEARING.

There are certain well known laws in vegetable growth which should be kept in mind, and occasionally brought into notice, serving as hints to those who may be ignorant, or forgetful of their adplication.

Unproductive fruit trees may often be brought into bearing by a process which has long been known, but which has lately received more attention, viz.: by bending down the erect, upward growing branches in a horizontal or drooping position, and keeping them so, through one growing season, so as to give them permanent shape.

It is related of grape-vines—one trained vertically, one obliquely upward, one horizontal and one downward, that the last bore the heaviest crop. Many years ago I had a pear tree which grew vigorously, pushing annually strong upright shoots, but never flowering. By attaching weights to three or four of these upright limbs so as to bend them downwards and keep them in that position all summer, the over luxuriant growth was arrested, and flower buds formed; and the next year these branches bore fruit, whilst other vertical limbs remained unfruitful.

The rationale of this is, that the flow or sap is most abundant in the upright or vertical growth, and the tendency then is to form leaves and wood only. This is the case with all vigorous young trees. It is not until the limbs begin to assume a drooping position that bearing begins.

The reproductive organs of a plant (flowers and seed vessels) are only metamorphose leaves—leaves arrested in their normal growth and transformed into calyx, corolla and fruit. Anything therefore that disturbs or impairs the excessively vigorous growth of a plant, has a tendency to throw it into a fruit-bearing condition. That which would have gone into leaf and wood is diverted into more profitable channels.

The Practical farmer and fruit grower know this very well, though they may be ignorant of the reason.

Cotton is topped to arrest the upward luxuriant growth, and to force the sap into the horizontal branches, which being retarded is developed into flowers and fruit. Many of our garden vegetables may be over-stimulated by high manuring, so as to run into leaf and stem at the expense of the fruit.

We must keep the principle in view, viz.: that excessive luxuriance tend to formation of leaf and woody fibre (the increase in size of the individual plant) and that it is not until the luxuriance is disturbed and somewhat impaired that flowers and fruit are developed (the reproduction of species).

It is found too, that when practicable, as in the case of grape vines, the limbs should be trained straight horizontally and not curved. When straight, the flow of sap is uniform throughout, and all the buds are developed alike; if curved, the uppermost buds get too much, and the lower too little nourishment, so that the object in a measure is defeated.

This principle in vegetable physiology is of wide application, and the observant culturist will be able to see in it the explanation of many things, which otherwise would have been obscure.

WHEN CORNS ARE PINCHED.

The *N. Y. Sun* talks to our colored brethren thusly:

The utter ruin of the Freedmen's Bank, from which nearly three millions of dollars were stolen by the Washington Ring did much to awaken the seventy thousand poor and betrayed depositors to the real character of their friends, who managed that institution for their own profit. More recently, the appropriation of Howard University by the Congregational Church, and the virtual exclusion of the colored people from what they regarded as their peculiar institution have aroused no small degree of wrath, and with much reason. Fred Douglass and Langston have both denounced this proceeding, and intimated pretty broadly that they will not stand the usage to which their race has been subjected any longer.

Their resentment is natural, but it is not from such personal explosions that we look for the improvement which is so much needed among the colored people. The so-called leaders of this race have taken pretty good care of themselves, and are measurably responsible for the evils which they now effect to deplore. They sustained the administration in every act, advocated the ring, and helped to wage a bitter war against the people of the South.

They saw the money of their own race filched before their very eyes at Washington, without a word of remonstrance. In fact, some of them aided in that villainy and after the magnitude of the fraud was known, Fred Douglass himself sought to soothe its victims by assurances which have proved groundless. Even now they have not one brave word of personal denunciation for the rogues who stripped the vaults of the Freedman's bank, and are flourishing at the capital. We have little faith in leaders who are only quick to resent when the shoe pinches their own corns. The redemption of the colored race from political bondage is to come in another way, and they are fortunate in not being dependent upon any doubtful assistance. They will work out the problem themselves.

WONDERS OF YOUR BODY.

"The proper study of mankind is man," said Pope. and we are so fearfully and wonderfully made that the study of that alone is no easy lesson, to say nothing of the soul.

Supposing your age to be fifteen, or thereabouts.

You have 200 bones and 600 muscles; your blood weighs twenty-five pounds; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,860 times per day, and 36,792,000 times per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid.

Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air-cells of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches.

The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh eight ounces more.

Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number.

Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one fourth to one eighth of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 inches. Each square inch contains about 2,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of your body of 88,541 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost seventeen miles long.—*Science of Health.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE PROMENADE,

A New and Elegant Style of Photograph

—AT—

COURTNEY'S.

DYEING, &C.

Conrad Feter,

French Steam Scourer

—AND—

Clothes Cleaner,

Three Doors West of St. Cloud Entrance.

COATS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PANTS, VESTS, Dresses, and all sorts of garments cleaned up on short notice and made to look as well as new. Woolen garments colored a beautiful black. All work promptly done at reasonable rates. Clothes left on my hands will be forfeited at the end of three months. jan26'70-tf

BOILERS

CANTON STEAM BOILER WORKS.

Cusack & Wilton,

CANTON, OHIO.

Two Flued Tubular, Portable and all descriptions of

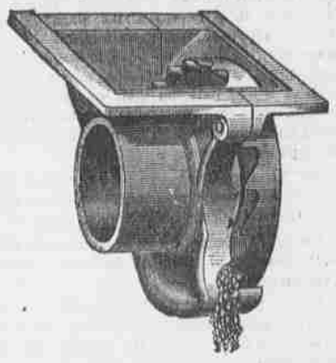
STEAM BOILERS,

BUILT TO ORDER.

First Class Work a Specialty. Blast Furnace, Rolling Mill, Tank, Stack and General Sheet Iron Work. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY. July 31, '73.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attention Farmers.



The Buckeye New Feed Grain Drill is the only one having a positive FORCE FEED without any change of gears. Warrranted to sow all kinds of grain, large or small. If you want the best Grain Drill in the market examine the Buckeye before buying any other. Can be seen at Postoffice Corner Massillon, O. on Friday and Saturday of each week. JOHN CLAY, Agent, Massillon, O. jy23-L*

Prof. Charles Becker,

GRADUATE OF THE

Stuttgart Conservatory of Music,

TEACHER OF

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL MUSIC.

Residence—72½ South Poplar St. [apr22'j3-y1.

FIVE

5 **Brothers** 5

LOUISVILLE NAVY,

The very best Tobacco made. Ask your Grocer for it. For sale wholesale in Pittsburgh by all dealers. june17'75.

july1'75—w6*

HOTEL FOR SALE.

Assignees' Sale of Real Estate.

By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, the undersigned, Assignees of Wm. C. Thompson, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Canton, Ohio, on

Saturday, September 4th, 1875.

Lot No. 82 in the town (now city) of Canton, in said county of Stark. Said lot has on it a good

FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL,

Built with all the modern improvements, containing upward of eighty (80) good guest rooms; also five (5) first class Business Rooms and four (4) Basement Rooms.

Said lot is appraised at $32,000 and must sell for two thirds said appraisement.

Terms—One-third down and balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest, payable annually, and secured by mortgage on the premises and assignment of insurance policy for at least $12,000.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

WM. W. CLARK,
LEVI L. MILLER,
Assignees of Wm. C. Thompson.

Canton, O., August 4, '75 au5-h

COAL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
CANTON, August 12, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, September 6, for furnishing Coal for Court House and Jail for year commencing September 1, 1875. Contractor to pay for weighing and to furnish 80 lbs. per bush.

EDWIN A. LEE,
County Auditor.

au11-d

ROWELL & CO'S AGENCY.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14'75—y1.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York for Book (97th edition) containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. [jan14'75—1y

Wanted.

A WOMAN TO SWEEP AND KEEP AN OFfice clean. Inquire at Wrought Iron Bridge Company's office. au5-D

AMENDMENTS.

Senate Joint Resolution

Relative to an amendment of Article Four of the Constitution relating to the Judiciary.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (three-fifths of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto,) that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of this State to vote, at the next annual October election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment, as additional section to Article four of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, to wit:

SECTION 22. A commission, which shall consist of five members, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the members of which shall hold offie for the term of three years from and after the first day of February, 1876, to dispose of such part of the business then on the dockets of the Supreme Court as shall, by arrangement between said commission and said court, be transferred to such commission; and said commission shall have like jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as are or may be vested in said court; and the members of said commission shall receive like compensation for the time being, with the judges of said court. A majority of the members of said commission shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, and its decision shall be certified, entered and enforced as the judgments of the Supreme Court, and at the expiration of the term of said commission, all business undisposed of, shall by it be certified to the Supreme Court and disposed of as if said commission had never existed. The clerk and reporter shall be the clerk and reporter of said commission, and the commission shall have such other attendants, not exceeding in number those provided by law for said court, which attendants said commission may appoint and remove at its pleasure. Any vacancy occurring in said commission shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session, and if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor, but in such last case, such appointment shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly may, on the application of the Supreme Court, duly entered on the journal of the court and certified, provide by law, whenever two-thirds of such [each] House shall concur therein, from time to time, for the appointment in like manner of a like commission with like powers, jurisdiction and duties; provided, that the term of any such commission shall not exceed two years, nor shall it be created oftener than once in ten years. If this amendment shall be adopted by a majority of the electors of the State of Ohio, voting at the next election holden for the election of Senators and Representatives, it shall become section twenty-two of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

At such election the voters desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of this amendment, shall place upon their ballots the words,

"FOR THE COMMISSION."

The voters who do not favor the adoption of such amendment, shall place upon their ballots the words,

"AGAINST THE COMMISSION."

MILTON McCOY,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
ALPHONSO HART,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 30, 1875—apr8-td.

Senate Joint Resolution

Roposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Ohio be proposed in the following words, to wit: Notwithstanding the provisions of the second section of this Article, the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, for the assessment of a special tax on dogs without regard to value, and to provide for the confiscation and killing of such animals upon failure or refusal of the owner, keeper or harborer thereof, to pay such special tax. If this amendment to the Constitution of the State of Ohio, shall be adopted by a majority of the electors of Ohio, voting at the next election holden for the election of Senators and Representatives, shall become section seven of the twelfth Article of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. At such election the voters desiring to vote in favor of said amendment, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For amendment taxing Dogs;" and those desiring to vote against the amendment the words, "Against amendment taxing Dogs."

GEO. L. CONVERSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALPHONSO HART,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 29, 1875—apr8-td.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT

Fruit and Grain Farm!

THE NIESZ HOMESTEAD,

Situated four miles southwest from Canton, containing

162 Acres, 30 Acres of Timber,

NO WASTE LAND. A fine BRICK HOUSE and large BANK-BARN, Outbuildings of every description. All are furnished with the most modern improvements. The farm is amply supplied with wells of never failing water. More that 800 FRUIT TREES are set in permanent rows. Several acres are in SMALL FRUITS, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.

For terms of sale and other particulars inquire of J. K. NIESZ, who lives on the premises, or of B. F. NIESZ Kentland, Indiana. ju29 eow-L

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell her farm, siuated

Two Miles North of Canton,

On the New Berlin road. Said farm contains 114 acres, about 10 acres of which is

GOOD TIMBER,

Three first class orchards, containing in all 115 trees, three never failing wells, and the farm is finely watered in other respects, as there is a creek running by the place. There is also a

COAL BANK ON THE FARM,

with a four foot vein of coal under the farm. The coal bank is along side of the Valley Railroad. There is also clay on the farm for making brick.

A large brick house, containing nine rooms, a bank barn, smoke house dry house, wash house, with spring, &c., is also on the premises.

This valuable farm offers one of the best opportunities for any one wishing to invest. It is very convenient to Canton. It will be sold either in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers. For further particulars call on or address

MRS. JOSEPHINE MONIN, Canton, O.

Terms easy. au5-m6

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 4th day of September, 1875,

the following described real estate situate in Stark county, Ohio, to wit: Lots number 12 and 34 in the village of New Baltimore, subject to the dower estate of Harriet N. Lewis, widow of John Lewis, deceased, therein.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

HARRIET N. LEWIS,
jy29-H Administratrix of John Lewis, dec'd.

Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned will offer at private sale the homestead farm of John Hershey, deceased, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, situate two miles south of Canal Fulton. Said farm is under a good state of cultivation, with a good new dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings. Also, a tenant house, orchard, and a good spring of water. In the sale of said farm there will be excepted, a tram road right of way, renting for $150 00 per year; a switch right of way, renting for $150 00 per year, and a right of way over and under a thirty acre coal lease off the east side of said farm, leased to L. Crawford & Sons, renting for $400 00, so that the right of way, rents and tenant house will amount to $600 00 annually to the purchaser, as well as the coal rents arising from said coal lease.

Terms of sale will be made easy.

If said farm shall not be sold before THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER next, then the undersigned will offer the same in an entire lot or in parcels to suit purchasers.

Persons desiring further information concerning said farm will call with the undersigned at Canal Fulton, or with D. HEMPERLY, at the hardware store at Mapleton, Ohio.

W. G. MYERS, Agent.

Canal Fulton, July 20, 1875. jy22-gh

Good Hotel For Sale.

The Rochester House at Navarre

IS FOR SALE.

It is one of the best business points in the county—is a good, commodious brick building—has done a successful hotel business for some 25 years. It is an opportunity that rarely occurs.

For further particulars enquire of Alex Garvet, at Navarre; of P. G. Albright, Massillon; or of the undersigned at Navarre.

may 13'75—tf. ANDREW STAHL.

PLANING MILLS.

GREMMINGER & WALLACE,

Proprietors of

Canton Planing Mills,

Manufacturers of

Doors, Sash, Blinds

Flooring, Moulding,

WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES,

Turning & Job Work

Done Promptly to Order.

☞ Mills near "Snow Flake" Flouring Mills, between 7th and 8th streets. may'77'75—tf.

FURNITURE.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Children's Carriages,

A SPECIALTY.

32 South Market St.

july2'74—1v

A. S. HERENDEN & CO.

114 *and* 116 *BANK STREET,*

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

OFFER THE

Greatest Inducements

TO PURCHASERS OF

Rich and Plain

FURNITURE

Of any concern west of New York.

Six Floors 50 by 150,

Connected by Steam Passenger Hotel Elevator aug27'74—tf.

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTING.

GEORGE W. DILLON,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
Keeps the Best Drive Pumps, Points and Pipe on hand.
OLD PUMPS REPAIRED. Next door south of Post Office, Canton Ohio.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

I WISH to inform the public that I am in the *COAL TRADE,* and am prepared to furnish

Lump or Nut Coal

and to any part of the city on

SHORT NOTICE.

Orders left at my house, Walnut street, corner Ninth, or at I. Numan & Son's grocery, will receive prompt attention. PETER NUMAN.

may13'75—tf.

WILLIAM J. PIERO,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE—New Cassilly Block, (up stairs,) East Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio. [may6'75tf.