CIVIL RIGHTS IN PERIL.

JEWS EXCLUDED FROM A HOTEL.

Seligman, the Banker, Refused Rooms at the Grand Union, Saratoga—A Sarcastic Letter to Judge Hilton—Long Branch Hotels Meditating Similar Rules.

NEW YORK, June 19.

There is a genuine sensation and much indignation among Hebrew families, brokers and Christians over the expulsion of the rich banker, Mr. Joseph Seligman, from the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga under orders from those who control the A. T. Stewart estate, that no Jews be allowed to receive entertainment there. In Wall street many influential Hebrews called upon Mr. Seligman to express their sympathy for the insult he had suffered. Ex-Mayor Wickham, Sam Wilkeson, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Pilot Commissioner Blunt and others wrote him letters. In fact it has created a regular howl all around town.

The facts in the case, briefly, are as follows: On the evening of the 14th instant, Mr. Joseph Siligman, accompanied by his wife and two children, started for Saratoga by boat. Owing to an accident to the machinery just this side of Albany they were detained some time, reaching Saratoga late at night and without baggage. Mr. Seligman had been in the habit of stopping at Grand Union for several years, and naturally went to that hotel. The clerk seemed much embarrassed. He said: "I am sorry, Mr. Seligman, but the orders are peremptory that no Jews shall be received as guests in this house. If any were to be received I assure you that yourself and family would be among the number, but the instructions are imperative to make no distinctions." Mr. Seligman asked whether this rule was enforced because of any lack of propriety, or of cleanliness, or of honesty among Hebrews, to which the clerk replied: 'Oh, by no means; last year business at the Grand Hotel was very bad, and the hotel was sought after more by the Jews than by any other nationality, Judge Hilton ordered that this season no Jews be admitted. He hopes thus to obtain a large attendance of guests." Mr. Seligman and family went immediately to the Clarendon and obtained excellent accommodations. He then wrote the following letter to Judge Hilton:

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, June 15.

Judge Henry Hilton, care Messrs. A. T. Stewart, New York:

DEAR JUDGE—My family have for many years patronized the Union Hotel at Saratoga, but were informed yesterday by your managers that orders from headquarters to exclude all Jewish families from the list of guests this season, alleging as a reason that there existed a prejudice among Americans against people of that persuasion, which had injured the Union to that extent last season that headquarters proposed to "roost them out," namely, to tell them all, without exception, that all rooms, except garret chambers, were engaged. Now, permit me, dear Judge, in your own interest, and in the interest of Mr. Stewart's valuable estate, the lion's share of which you seem to have acquired, to say that you are adding to the many serious mistakes which you have committed since you inherited that estate, by refusing admittance to the Union Hotel to a large class of people, irrespective of their respectability, wealth and proper bearing, merely to pander to a vulgar prejudice, under the mistaken notion that by so doing you will fill the house with other nationalities. You will find yourself mistaken. You are no judge—of the American character. The civilized world is beginning to be more tolerant in matters of faith, or creed, or birth than you believe or would have them. They despise intolerance, low cunning and vulgarity, and will not patronize a man who seeks to make money by pandering to the prejudices of the vulgar.

I regret that you are running the Union at a loss. I regret that you are making no headway in your wholesale departments in New York and in Chicago, that even the Ninth street retail store, so popular and prosperous under the management of the late Mr. Stewart, has lost its best patrons. A little reflection must show you that the serious falling off in your business is not due to the patronage of any one nationality, but to the want of patronage of all, and that you, dear Judge, are not big enough to keep a hotel, nor broad enough in your business views to run a dry goods store.

You have tried competition with experienced and popular houses in the manufacture of carpets, of woolens, and of silks and scores of articles of minor importance, and you have succeeded in none, and never will, and I would most respectfully volunteer an advice, which I charge you nothing for (although you charged me $10,000 once for advice which was worth nothing), that if you want to save the rest of the once valuable estate of Mr. Stewart, that you advertise a large auction and sell your merchandise and hotels to the highest bidder, and no matter at what sacrifice you get rid of them, you will come off better than by holding on to things which you cannot intelligently manage.

Trusting you will avail yourself of this friendly and disinterested advice, I remain, dear Judge, yours very truly,

JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

Judge Hilton's Defence.

Mr. Seligman was not ejected from the Grand Union. He had been boarding at the Clarendon up to the time of the opening of the Grand Union. He then came over, and "in an ostentatious manner" it seems, demanded the best apartments. If Mr. Seligman had come to Judge Hilton personally, the latter perhaps would have seen to his accommodation. But the management of the house had been placed absolutely in the hands of Messrs. Clair & Wilkinson, because of their special ability to take care of so vast and valuable a property, and they had been instructed to carefully discriminate as to their guests. Mr. Seligman fell under this discrimination, and the Judge wanted the Times to give the public the reasons for it.

Judge Hilton does not consider Mr. Seligman a Hebrew. Years ago, he said, Mr. Seligman absolutely threw overboard the Hebrew Bible and Moses; and he now belongs to the Adler set of liberals, and this being the case he but plays the mountebank if he attempts to arouse the prejudices of the orthodox Hebrew church by circulating any stories or insinuations to the effect that he was turned out of the Grand Union Hotel simply because he belonged to that ancient faith. Such is not the case said Judge Hilton. Mr. Seligman is a Jew in the trade sense of the word, and the class of Jews he represents, while they are not forbidden to come to the Grand Union, are not encouraged to come. The proprietors have good reasons for this discrimination.

This hotel was intended by its founder to be the model hotel in the world, for the families of the better and more exclusive classes of society. There are $2,000,000 in the hotel, and it required extraordinary management to conduct it properly and satisfactorily to the two thousand five hundred guests necessary to fill it. They do not allow any fee business or any contribution business, or anything that would intrude upon or among the guests. The idea of the hotel was to make it a family home, where men could leave their families during their absence with perfect security and satisfaction. Such was the espionage that last year not one dollar was lost by any guest. Now the wishes and prejudices of the only class of people who can or will support a hotel like this must, he said, be consulted and followed. The hotel is run for them, and not for those they dislike.

AND LONG BRANCH HOTELS, TOO.

Patting Judge Hilton on the Back—Think They Ought to be Driven Out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A reporter who visited Long Branch to-day to ascertain what was thought of Judge Hilton's action, could obtain no information until he assured the hotel proprietors their names were not to be used. Then they, with one accord and unanimously sustained Mr. Hilton's action, and hoped it was the beginning of a movement that would drive persons of that nationality from first class houses. They said nothing was worse for a house than to gain the reputation of being a Jew house, and they did not doubt that Mr. Hilton would reap profit by driving them out of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Very many guests coming to Long Branch houses asked, "Do you take Jews?" and on being told they did, went away. Of six leading Long Branch hotels two will not take Jews at any price, and four will under some excuse or other prevent them from becoming guests. The reporter found the feeling very decided, and the anti-Jew talk very bitter.

Directly contrary was the opinion expressed in the principal hotels of New York. In nearly every instance Hilton's action was declared an outrage and an insult to a race that promptly pay their bills, and are as desirable a class of guests as could be asked for.

Mr. S. Frank Crockett, of the Grand Central Hotel, said the Jews at Saratoga usually collected at the Grand Union. Being so numerous they may have driven many small-minded, hide-bound Christians from the hotel. He heard this was the case.

An employee at the Metropolitan hotel thought that ex-Judge Hilton must have had some private reason for the exclusion of Mr. Seligman and his family. Certainly there was no rule requiring the clerks of the Metropolitan to exclude Jews.

Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New York Hotel, said he heard that the Grand Union was crowded with Jews of a very undesirable class last summer, and wealthy Christians avoided it. These Jews seemed to make it a point of gathering on the galleries and lawns on Sunday afternoon and singing and romping noisily.

The chief clerk of the Clarendon said no distinction was made in that hotel between Jew and Christians. The trouble at the Grand Union undoubtedly originated with the women. Christian women would not associate with Jewish women at a summer hotel.

Mr. S. Stine, proprietor of the Arlington, said he thought Judge Hilton's conduct an outrage, not so much upon the Jews as upon the entire community. A hotel keeper had no right to ask a guest his religion. Mr. Stewart made a great deal of money out of the Jews.

The head clerk of the Windsor said New York hotel keepers were surprised, and hotel keepers of every city in the Union would also be surprised at Judge Hilton's conduct. He could have reached the desired end in a very different way. Seven-eighths of those who went to Saratoga were Jews. Christians who were connected in business with Jews would not risk going to the Grand Union Hotel, but would go wherever their Jewish friends went. Judge Hilton would probably have to pay very dearly for his blunder.

Whom Mr. Seligman Is and What He Has Been—A Man of Influence.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Mr. Seligman's reputation is good. He was the president of the Rapid Transit Commission, is a member of both syndicates, has been a leader in Republican councils, is the first vice president of the Union League Club, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the president of Professor Adler's Ethical Society. He has also been a member of the Board of Education, and honored in other ways, not only by his own people, but by the whole community. He was the only gentleman with whom ex-President Grant dined in this city during his recent visit, although flooded with invitations. He is connected with every charitable institution of almost every sect. His brother James is a director of the Fifth Avenue Temple Emanuel, and Jesse is the president of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the largest Hebrew society in the world.

Judge Hilton's Manifesto—What He Thinks of Mr. Seligman, and why He Excluded Him from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga.

The Times' reporter called again upon Judge Hilton last evening, and was cordially received. In reply to a question as to whether he read the latest developments of the Seligman affair in the evening papers, the Judge said: "Yes, I have and have been exceedingly amused by them. Now I want to place this whole matter in its proper light, for it is a serious question with that large, wealthy and I may add important class of persons who conduct the better class of American hotels. The step I have taken has been forced upon me after long and conscientious deliberation, and I believe every proprietor of a firstclass summer hotel will hail with joy the break which this precedent has made for them. I know that scores of these proprietors would long ago have done what I have done if they had dared to do right, and had been independent enough financially, to take the step which prudence has so long insisted should be taken. Mr. Seligman has put me under great obligations by himself proving that he really belongs to the class of Jews to which I properly assigned him, by the scurrility of his newspaper defence, and by his mean attempt to make this a personal matter. It is not a personal controversy, and I want now to close its personality, and give its true phase. All the statements published in the evening papers have been engineered by Mr. Seligman's lawyer. This lawyer understands his business, which is to earn his bread and butter by pleasing his client, an easy matter in this case. This lawyer's arguments resolve themselves naturally into special pleading, perhaps smart, nevertheless very thin. It is attempted to prove that Joseph Seligman is an orthodox Hebrew, and how? By asserting that his brothers hold high offices in that church. The common people would accept, in preference to such logic, the simple statement that Joseph Seligman believes that Christ is not yet come. Mr. Seligman's representative character in regard to the Hebrew faith is then sought to be established by the number of club and bank offices which he holds. Tweed could greatly discount him in such logic as this, at least in the number of public positions, if not in the manner he acquired them. Suppose I should assert that Joseph Seligman owes some of his most vaunted offices to the practice of the veriest Shylockean meanness; that the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., withdrew their foreign exchange business from the Seligmans because the house of Stewart had to pay too great a discount to get the Seligman certificates cashed in Europe, owing to the fact that the Seligman house was found to be doing a business in dangerous excess of their actual capital; and that to-day the Seligmans owe their position in the syndicate to political influence not squarely secured, instead of to any financial bottom; that the position of the Seligmans in the syndicate is just as distasteful to the other members of that organization as their presence is considered in the Grand Union Hotel; that so utterly devoid of good standing are they in the syndicate among the really solid men of it, that the Rothschilds will only hold interviews with the Seligmans when these interviews are absolutely unavoidable, and will then only meet them at second hand or through a clerk. Suppose I should publicly assert these things of the Seligmans, I would only be making this a personal controversy, after the example set by themselves, and if I should assert these things, the Seligmans know that I would substantiate every one of them.

Mr. Lauterbach asserts that so great is the adverse effect of the exclusion of Seligman Jews from the Grand Union that to-day 100 Jewish firms have closed their accounts with A. T. Stewart & Co., involving a loss to us of $4,000,000 a year. Mr. Lauterbach, when he made the statement, must have been paid an enormous fee to feign insanity, or to tell one of the highest of professional lies. But one such firm has closed accounts. We got a letter to-day from a city merchant, saying he could no longer deal with a house that was reviving the Middle Ages." His name is Einstein, and he does business on Church street. We promptly closed his account. It amounted to $2.19. That leaves $3,999,997,81 to be heard from, and when we hear from this balance we shall duly report to the Times. The business of A. T. Stewart never was so good, nor has it ever had so many people employed as now. A visit to any of our establishments will confirm this statement.

Should the Seligman Jew be excluded from first class hotels? I say emphatically yes. Not at all because he is a Hebrew, but because he is not wanted. Who don't want him? Those people who support the hotels, and for whose especial benefit the hotels are built and conducted. What is there wrong about this? Nothing. Hebrews are not proscribed—there is no religious standard raised. Hotels run for a particular class of patrons must conform in their management to the wishes and prejudices of these patrons or go down, and such hotels are, in their very nature exclusive. A hotel that charges $4 a day proscribes the people who cannot pay $4. But they do not complain, they go elsewhere; $4 hotels don't want them; they go to the $2 hotels which do, and that ends it. But here is the Seligman Jew, who represents nothing that is standard Hebrew; he is to the Hebrew what the shyster is to the law profession—he is the "Sheeney." He has made money; he must advertise it in his person. He is of low origin, and his instincts are all of the gutter—his principles smell of decayed goods or of decayed principle. But he has extracted cash out of his gutter, his rags, his principles, and he shoves his person upon respectability. He is too obtuse or too mean to see his vulgarity, or go where it may not be seen publicly. He is shoddy—false—squeezing; financially he is successful, and that is the only token he has to push himself upon the polite. He is as audacious as he is vulgar; he is vain and devoid of merit; and he is pulled out with as much importance as he is poor of any value. He comes to the Grand Union big with himself and little with everybody else in the decent world; planks down his cash with his royal order, and having never seen respectable food, he can't get enough to eat unless he gorges down his unpractised throat six meals a day, and then for fear folks will not know that he is an old epicure, he protrudes his illshaped pod into the gaze of every unfortunate person in his path who has open eyes, and then he goes to his room and prepares himself for next day's gluttony by ridding himself of his torturing load all over the furniture, with groans at its loss that disturb every decent person within ten rooms on every side of him. They have deserved the common contempt they get—and they have brought the injurious reflection of their vulgarity upon the true Hebrew. It is no wounder that Americans are down on the Seligman "Jew." The richness of this new country has tended to propagate the breed, and the breed has cursed the Hebrew race socially in this country. People won't go to hotels where the Seligman Jew is admitted. And hotels if they must thrive must keep out those who would ruin their existence. And the very fact that the Seligman "Jew" makes such a fuss, because people don't want his society, and makes such a noise to force himself where he is unwelcome, instead of going elsewhere, proves him to be just what I have described him.

THE TYRANNY IN FRANCE.

Notes of the recent revolution: Two men have been arrested at Montauban for singing the "Marseillaise" and carrying the red flag in the streets. Gen. Ducrot has forbidden the presence within the barracks of his soldiers of any political newspapar or publication, no matter of what party, and cafes where such papers are read, or news stands in the vicinity of the barracks are declared closed to the soldiers. The Paris comic paper, the *Lune Rousse*, was seized for a caricature representing Thiers and Gambetta, as coachmen, remarking of the third coachman, who, with a hat of decidedly Jesuit cut, is riding by, "Hue! Polignac!" the allusion being to the fact that after 1830 every cabman who had an old screw that wouldn't go, would hail him with the name of Charles X's minister, "Go ahead, there, Polignac!" Marshal MacMahon's speech at Compiegne was as follows: "I am happy to be able to testify once more to the lively interest I take in agricultural and industrial progress, and would also seize the occasion to say to all, and especially to the laboring classes, that the political act I recently performed should reassure and tranquilize them. It has no other aim but to give my government the strength it requires to secure stability within and peace without. You may count henceforward on these benefits. France will not meddle in any exterior complication. No one in Europe doubts my word as I learn from assurances that reach me daily." At Nancy there has been an exciting episode, the insulting of two German officers by a couple of drunken men who collected a crowd, and compelled the officers to take refuge in a car. The police authorities promptly interfered and arrested the drunkards, dispersed the crowd, and made all the apologies possible to the Germans, who desired that their assailants might not be punished. The German papers, however, seem to have given very highly colored accounts of the affair, representing the French soldiers as taking part in the "chevy" with the silent connivance of their officers. The *Republique Francaise's* famous *mot, apropos* of the Marshal, that no one had a right to save France against her will, proves to be a quarter of a century old. Arnal having written on the day of the *coup d etat*: "I admit that he has saved France but he had no right to do it."—*N. Y. World*

All the world is a stage, and most of the passengers are obliged to go on foot up the hill, and to pry the wheels out of the mud.

LEGAL.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Relative to an Amendment of Articles Four and Eleven of the Constitution, Reorganizing the Judiciary of the State of Ohio.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each house concurring therein). That a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Ohio, be submitted to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877, as follows, to-wit:

That Sections *One, Three, Five, Six, Eight, Twelve, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen* and *Eighteen*, of Article Four, be amended so as to read as follows, and Section Seven, of article Four, and Sections Twelve and Thirteen of article Eleven be repealed:

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.—The Supeoior Courts of Cincinnati and Montgomery counties, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. The Court of Common Pleas shall be holden by one Judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the District, and said Court shall be open at all times for the transaction of business, Sundays and holidays excepted. Each county now existing or hereafter formed, shall constitute a separate Common Pleas District, and each District shall be known by the name of the county comprising the District.

SEC. 5. Each District Court shall consist of one Judge; who shall be elected by the voters of the district. There shall be elected one or more Judges in each District, and there shall be held annually, not less than three sessions in each county in the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into District Court districts, not exceeding twenty in number, and shall assign to each Common Pleas and District Court district; the number of Judges required to dispose of all the business therein. Each district shall be composed of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable. A concurrence of three fifths only of all the members elected to both House, shall be required for the first apportionment, or to determine the number of Judges required in each District Court and Common Pleas district, under this amendment, but no change shall thereafter be made without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected to both Houses.

Sections twelve and thirteen of article eleven are hereby repealed; the repeal to take effect when the Legislature makes the apportionment mentioned in this section.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate or other jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly may provide by law for a Judge *pro tempore* to hold any court when the Judge thereof is disqualified by sickness or otherwise to hold said court.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the districts and of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall, while in office, reside in the district in which they are elected, and their term of office shall be five years; but the Legislature may provide by law that any Judge of the Common Pleas Court shall hold that court in any other Common Pleas district; and that any Judge of the District Court shall hold that court in any other district for that court than the one in which he resides; and Judges of the Common Pleas may temporarily exchange districts with each other; and two or more Common Pleas Courts may be held at the same time in the same district, and two or more District Courts may be held at the same time in a district of that court.

SEC. 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of trust or profit under the authority of any State or of the United States. All votes for either of them for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, the number of the districts of the District Courts, the number of Judges in any Common Pleas or District Court district, change any District Court district, establish other courts, abolish the Probate Court in any county, or any other Court established by law, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein; but no such change shall vacate the office of any Judge. The Court of Common Pleas provided for in this amendment shall be the successor of the present Probate Court and Court of Common Pleas in each county. The District Courts herein provided for shall be the successors of the present District courts; and all the books, records, papers and business, in or appertaining to said Courts shall be transferred to their successors under this amendment; the existing Probate Court is hereby abolished in each county at the close of the term for which the Judge thereof was elected, first occurring after the election of Common Pleas Judges under this amendment, and the Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts shall be the clerks in the courts herein provided until their successors are elected and qualified; but the Supreme Court shall appoint its own reporter.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein, but the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, or for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a Clerk for that Court.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court of the District and Common Pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall respectively have and exercise such power and jurisdiction at chambers or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

The term of office of all Judges of Common Pleas and District Courts provided for in this amendment, shall commence on the first Monday in January next after the making of the apportionment provided for in section five of article four, and the term of office of all Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in office, who were not elected as Judges under this amendment, shall then expire.

No change shall be made by this amendment in the Supreme Court, or in the office or term of any Judge thereof. The first election of Judges of Common Pleas and District Courts under this amendment, shall be held at the general election for election of State officers next after the making of said appointment for District Court districts by the Legislature, but nothing in this amendment shall be construed to change or alter the Constitution or laws until said apportionment. Section seven of Article four is hereby repealed, and section twenty-two shall be numbered section seven.

FORM OF BALLOT.

At said election, the voters desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of this amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judical Constitutional Amendment—Yes;" the voters who do not favor the adoption of said amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judical Constitutional Amendment—No."

Adopted April 6, 1877.

H. W. CURTIS,
President of the Senate.
O. J. HODGE,
Speaker pro tem House of Representatives.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Milton Barnes, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of this Office at Columbus the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877. [SEAL.]

MILTON BARNES,
Secretary of State

SHERIFF SALE.

Adam Lippert vs John Wm. Walters et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas 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 14th day of July, 1877.

The following described real estate situate in said county, to-wit: Lot number one hundred and seventy-one (171) in W. C. Thompson's addition to the city of Canton.

Appraised at $600.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash.

jun14-ew J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock Monday, July 2d, 1877, for the grading of Market street, between the north line of 5th street and the south line of 7th street. Plans and specifications may be left at the office of the city clerk after the 25th of June, 1877. Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same, and must be accompanied by good and sufficient security, that if the same is accepted a contract will be entered into. The city reserves the right to accept or reject all bids. By order of city council.

jun21-ow JOSEPH TROUT, City Clerk.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County at their next regular session, to be held on the Monday of August, A. D. 1877; praying for the vacation of ten feet off of the east side of a County Road along the following described route in said county to-wit: Commencing at a point where the section line dividing section 16 from the section lying west of it intersects the public road leading south from Canton, in Canton township, and running (with slight variations) along the west line of said section 16 northwardly until it intersects the road leading from Canton to Navarre.

Canton, June 21, '77.-we PETITIONERS.

J. S. SHORB—VETERINARY SURGEON.

LEAVE orders at W. S. Shertzer & Co., or E. Ernst's Livery Stable. may24dm*

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT SALE
—OF—
MADAM ROLLAND'S
Ladies and Misses
TRIMMED HATS
AND FLOWERS
—AT—
R. A. DeFOREST'S
CLEVELAND STORE,
Opera House, Canton.

NOTICE.

I have purchased from the assignee of Madam Rolland, New York,

EIGHT HUNDRED
Ladies & Misses Trimmed Hats
AND FRENCH FLOWERS.

200 Misses Trimmed Hats will be sold at 40 and 50c worth $1.50.
200 Ladies Trimmed Hats will be sold at 65c worth $2.00
200 Ladies elegant Trimmed Hats will be sold at 75c worth $2.25.
100 splendid Trimmed Hats will be sold at $1.00 worth 2.50.
100 Extra Trimmed Hats will be sold at $1.25 worth 3.00.
French Flowers not Half Price.
R. A. DeFOREST.

CLOSING SALE
—OF—
LADIES SUITS

I am receiving 200 Ladies Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, and will make a closing sale the balance of the month. I shall offer Splendid Suits at $1.25 & $1.45.

—ALSO—

800 Gents' and Boys' Straw Hats at one-third their value.

R. A. DeFOREST,

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

J. O. PALMER,
Canton, Ohio.

PRAIRIE MOWER KNIFE GRINDER

HENRY FISHER,
Send for Price List of
Patent Farm Bells,
Patent Ladles, Babbit Metal,
Hay Knives, Mower Knives,
Reaper Knives, Sections,
Section Rivets, Guard Rivets,
Spring Keys, &c., &c.
HENRY FISHER,
dec16-6m Canton, O.

HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM,

Is the Best and cleanest preparation ever made for Restoring Gray Hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and free from the cheap and impure ingredients that render many other preparations injurious. It is exquisitely perfumed, and so perfectly and elegantly prepared as to make it a toilet luxury, indispensable to those who have once used it. It removes Dandruff and stops the Hair Falling. It renders the Hair vigorous and beautiful. It preserves its luxuriance when abundant, and restores its Color and Life when Gray, harsh and dessaying.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

HARDWARE.

JOHNSON SHERRICK. LUK MILLER.
Sherrick & Miller,
Hardware & Iron Store
IN GEIGER'S BLOCK,
14 1-2 East Tuscarawas Street,
CANTON, OHIO.

NEW GOODS,
And Enlarged Stock at Panic Prices.

We beg leave to say to our many customers that we are now prepared to sell a large proportion of leading goods of the best make, at big reductions, and continue to keep on hand, for sale a fine assortment of

General Hardware, Farm Implements, &c

Carriage and Harness Trimmings, Carpenters and Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, Nails, Springs and Axels, Doors, Sash, and Glass, Oils, Varnishes and Paints of all kinds, Bent Wood Work, Hubbs and Spokes, Sled and Cutter Material.

PUMPS FOR ALL DEPTH WELLS UP TO FIFTY FEET.

Water Cement, Plaster Paris (for Plasterers), Rubber and Hemp Packing, Ropes and Twine, Brushes of all kinds, Floor, Table, Stair and Carriage Oil Cloth, Best Oak Tanned Belting, etc.

SUMMER AND WINTER LAP ROBES OF ALL KINDS.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Picture Moulding and Frames made to order, Sewing Machine Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, Carbon Oil at wholesale and retail.

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