Select Story.

THE THREE HORSE-SHOES;

Or, Marshal de Saxe and the Dutch Blacksmith.

Maurice de Saxe was a son of the King of Saxony, and a fine lad he was—tall and strong and handsome, and as brave as a lion. But the king, like a certain old woman of whom you may have heard, had so many children that he didn't know what to do; and so, as Maurice had such a lot of elder brothers as to have not much chance of inheriting the crown, or anything else that would keep him in bread and butter, his father sent him out to seek his fortune, like many another prince in those days. So he went over to France, and entered the army of King Louis XV.

Now, at that time there was always a war going on somewhere or other, and the French armies were fighting in every part of Europe; and the king cared very little who his officers were, or where they came from, if they were only brave men and clever fighters, and ready to go wherever he liked to send them. So, as you may think, it was not long before our friend Maurice, who was quite as brave as any of them, and a good deal cleverer than most, began to make his way. First, he got to be a lieutenant, then a captain, then a major, then a colonel, and at last, while he was still quite a young man, he came out as Count de Saxe, and Field-Marshal of the Army of Flanders, with fifty thousand men under him! That was pretty good promotion, wasn't it?

Curiously enough, the one thing that this great general specially prided himself upon was neither his skill in warfare nor his favor at court, but simply his strength. There was nothing he enjoyed so much as showing off the power of his muscles, and astonishing the people about him by bending an iron bar, or felling a horse with one blow of his fist; and he was fond of saying that he would give his purse and all the money in it to any man who was stronger than himself, if he could ever fall in with him.

Now, it happened that, one day, while the French and German armies were lying pretty close to each other, Marshal de Saxe sent a message to the enemy's camp, asking some of the German officers to dine with him; and after the meal he began to boast of his strength, as usual, till at last an old German general, who sat at his left, said that he would like to see a specimen of what his Excellency could do. Saxe made no answer, but took up a large silver dish, which was standing before him, in his strong white fingers (for, big and powerful as his hands were, they where white and smooth as any lady's, and he was very proud of them), and, without more ado, rolled it up like a sheet of paper!

"Can your Honor unroll that dish again?" asked he, handing it to the German; and, although the general was a strong man, and tried his best, he found the task too hard for him, and was forced to own himself beaten.

"Your Excellency's strength is very great," said he, "but, nevertheless, I venture to think that there is one man in Flanders who can match it."

"And who may he be?" asked Saxe, frowning.

"A blacksmith in the village of Scheveningen, Dirk Hogan by name. All the country around knows of his exploits; and when I met with him myself, I saw such things as I should have thought impossible, had not my own eyes witnessed them."

When the marshal heard this, he looked blacker than ever; and the first thing he did next morning was to send off messengers in every direction to inquire for a village called Scheveningen, and a man named Dirk Hogan. And, sure enough, some of them came back with news that there was such a village, and that Dirk Hogan, the smith, had been living there till quite lately; but that now he had sold his forge and gone away, and nobody knew what had become of him.

This was a decided disappointment for our friend Saxe, but he had something else to think of just then. The enemy's army had lately received strong re-inforcements, and seemed inclined to attack him; and he was riding out one morning to reconnoiter their position, when suddenly his horse stumbled and cast a shoe.

"There's a village just ahead of us, your Excellency," said one of his officers. Shall I ride on and see if I can find a blacksmith?"

"Do so," answered Saxe; and the officer came back presently to say that he had found what he wanted. So the horse was led up to the door of the smithy, and the smith himself came out to have a look at it.

The moment he appeared, the marshal fastened his eyes upon him as if he wo'd look him right through. And well he might; for this smith was such a man as one does not see every day—very nearly as tall as Saxe himself, and even broader across the shoulders, while upon his bare arms the huge muscles stood out under the tanned skin like coils of rope. The marshal felt at once that he could never be comfortable till he had had a trial of strength with this sturdy looking fellow; so he bade him bring out one of his best horse-shoes.

The smith did so; and Saxe, looking at it, said quietly: "This ware of yours is but poor stuff my friend; it will not stand work. Look here!"

He took it in his strong hands, and with one twist broke the iron like a biscuit.

The smith looked at him for a moment, and then, without seeming at all taken aback, brought out a second horse-shoe, and a third; but Saxe broke them as easily as he had broken the first.

"Come," said he, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot; give me the first shoe that comes to hand, and we'll cry quits."

The smith produced a fourth shoe, and fitted it on; and Saxe tossed him a French crown—a coin about the size of a silver dollar. The Dutchman held it up to the light, and shook his head.

"This coin of yours is but poor metal, mynheer," said he, saying the words just as the marshal had spoken his. "It won't stand work. Look here!"

He took the coin between his finger and thumb, and with one pinch cracked it in two like a wafer.*

It was now the marshal's turn to stare; and the officers exchanged winks behind his back, as much as to say that their champion had met his match at last.—Saxe brought out another coin, and then a third; but the smith severed them in like manner.

"Come," imitating the marshal's voice to perfection, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot.—Give me the first crown that comes to hand, and we'll cry quits."

The Frenchman looked at the Dutchman—the Dutchman looked at the Frenchman—and then both burst into a roar of laughter, so loud and hearty that the officers who stood by could not help joining in.

"Fairly caught!" cried the marshal, suddenly, and added: "What's your name, my fine fellow?"

"Dirk Hogan, from Scheveningen."

"Dirk Hogan!" cried Saxe. "The very man I've been looking for! But I've found him in a way I didn't expect!"

"So it seems," said the smith grinning. "I needn't ask who *you* are—you're the Count de Saxe, who was always wanting to meet with a stronger man than himself. Does it seem to you as if you had met with him now?"

"Well, I rather think it does," quoth Saxe, shrugging his shoulders; "and as I promised to give him my purse whenever I *did* meet with him, here it is. And now, if you'll come along with me, and serve as farrier to my headquarters' staff, I promise you that you shall never have cause to repent of having met with Maurice de Saxe."

And the marshal was as good as his word.—[David Ker, St. Nicholas for April.

SENATOR BAYARD ON SHERMAN.

Slippery John's Inconsistency and Shuffling—He Don't Know His Mind and Has No Policy.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

Senator Bayard, speaking on Tuesday of Sherman's address to the Finance Committee, says that it was a clear and unconditional surrender, without a sufficient reason. "I have watched," said he, "the course of John Sherman with close interest, and I must confess that I have never been able to obtain from him any well defined and positive views upon any financial measure. He is simply trimming his sails, as he has done on every former occasion within my recollection. He appears to concede the whole question to the silver men before there has been an adequate test of the merits of the law that would naturally arise out of the relative values of the two metals. When the Resumption act was pending he took very different views. I remember very well when that was before the Senate. It was not reported from the Finance Committee, but came directly from the Republican caucus. I have always been in favor of a specie basis and was not willing to say anything to antagonize the measure, although I thought that positive views should be expressed before the bill passed. They were not given to my satisfaction, and hence I did not vote when the bill came up. I tried then to have Sherman state whether he thought that a reissue of legal tenders would be necessary under the bill. He dodged the question in such a way that I could have no confidence in the bill, and I must say that his course since then has not raised him in my esteem of his consistency. He left the impression very vaguely that reissue would not be necessary, but his remarks were qualified; and yesterday he took the ground that a reissue of $300,000,000 greenbacks would be necessary to keep resumption alive. He repudiated his former views against the proposition to receive legal tenders in payment of duties. When the act of February 25, 1862, passed the Senate, everybody remembers that Sherman explained that under the law gold must be used to pay the interest of the debt, to establish a Sinking Fund, and meet the principal of the debt as each issue of bonds fell due. There were three propositions: First, to collect the customs in gold coin; second, to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in it; third, to pay first the Sinking Fund, and then the interest on the debt in gold coin. He has repeatedly contended that any attempt to pay duties in anything but gold would be a violation of the organic law. Now he comes forward, and by act proposes to dispense with the coin certificates used in payment of duties, and substitute legal tenders. There is, of course, this much to be said: That if resumption is possible on the 1st of next January, or on the 1st of October, as he says, and legal tenders can be made equal to gold on demand, there can be no valid objection to the payment of duties in legal tenders, gold and gold certificates; but while this matter is still an experiment, it is clearly inconsistent for Sherman to advance the idea that paper can be used for gold, when he once opposed any such idea so strenuously. It is, in my judgment, an absolute surrender.

Correspondent—Did he give any idea when he could make the gold and silver dollar equal in value?

Bayard—No, none that was satisfactory. At present the law makes them equal; but in fact and equity the ratio is eighteen dollars to one. He said in an indefinite way that be believed that it could be done on the basis of fifty millions in silver. He was not positive. He never is. He simply views it as a possibility. Now we can easily coin that amount in a single year, and he appears to think that in time the value of silver will rise on account of its scarcity, and the volume will practically be large enough to dismiss gold from further service. It seems to me that all this is the wildest conjecture. Sherman is now anxious to drift with the tide, and, having no clearly defined opinion, will take a position that is calculated to place him in sympathy with the silver faction His confession that the passage of the Silver bill will aid speedy resumption is an illustration of this.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

$35,000 Worth of Bonds Snatched from a New Yorker in Daylight.

New York, March 26.—A daring highway robbery was committed on Thirtieth street this morning, and was followed by a thoroughly exciting chase and capture. The victim was John P. Moore, a retired merchant of Madison avenue, seventy-nine years old. Mr. Moore was on his way home, with $35,000 worth of Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds, tied up in brown paper, under his arm. He looked about him suspiciously, having been once robbed in the street, but could not see that any one was following him. When near Madison avenue he felt a sudden wrench, and turned to see a man running toward Fifth avenue with the package of bonds. Moore had not his revolver, so, old as he is, he yelled "Stop thief!" and gave chase. Some parties whom he thinks were confederates tried to stop him, but away he went. The thief ran into a new building in the rear of which was a high fence Mr. Moore followed, and cleared the fence just in time to see the fellow passing out of the vacant lot between the fence and Broadway.

The cry of stop thief was heard by a lady, who directed a policeman to the new building. The officer ran to Broadway, and just in time to see the thief run up the street, where he was lost sight of in the crowd. Mr. Moore was come, however, and suddenly cried there he is pointing to a horse passing by them. The policeman also recognized the thief by his hat, and arrested him, finding the package of bonds under his coat. At headquarters he gave his name as George Mercer *alias* Meyers, and was recognized as an old offender and ex-convict from Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia. He made no answer to the usual questions, and was committed.

BRICK POMEROY, who is one of the chief moguls and leaders of the National party is a disorganizer. He has not the cohesive element sufficient to promote adhesion enough to keep his own family together. What then may the Nationals expect of him as a leader, when this morbid spirit of destruction exists to such an extent as to be uncontrolable.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

GENERAL TECUMSEH SHERMAN swears terribly at Banning and his Military Committee for daring to report a bill to cut down salaries. The bill will save a million and a half of dollars annually.—The changes it makes in the pay of officers is shown in the following table:

	Present pay.	Proposed pay.	No. Officers.
General	$13,500	$10,000	1
Lieutenant General	11,000	7,000	1
Major General	7,500	5,000	3
Brigadier General	5,500	4,500	14
Colonel	3,500	3,500	67
Lieutenant Colonel	3,000	3,000	86
Major	2,500	2,500	242
Captain (mounted)	2,000	1,800	591
Captain (not mounted)	1,800	1,600	
Adjutant	1,800	1,600	40
Regimental Quarterm'r	1,800	1,600	40
1st Lieut. (mounted)	1,600	1,500	588
1st Lieut. (not mounted)	1,500	1,400	
2nd Lieut. (mounted)	1,400	1,400	445
2nd Lieut. (not mounted)	1,400	1,300	
Chaplain	1,500	1,400	34
Ordinance Storekeeper	2,000	1,800	1

The allowances to officers for commutation and forage have been curtailed; but the efficiency of officers in the field will remain as great as ever, while the privileges of the ornamental staffs in the great cities will be somewhat abbreviated. A good reform is inaugurated by providing that no officers shall receive quarters except furnished by the Government. In short, commutation for quarters is cut up by the roots. At present, officers in active service on the plains receive no quarters but a tent, and have to pay rent on the roof which shelters their wives and children in the States, but officers whose duties are confined to the town find a cushioned seat in the War Department in Washington, and have rent paid for themselves and their families at the rate of over a thousand dollars a week.

General Banning's bill reduces the pay of the higher officers, but makes a slight advance in the pay of non-commissioned officers. Of course the bill has enraged the army ring at the capital. A correspondent writes:

Few things are stronger in Washington than the social influence of the army staff. The vigorous investigation which Banning has begun has aroused a great storm, whose echoes can be heard at every social gathering. The exposure of law breaking has rarely been a more disagreeable surprise to the law breakers. Probably the most frequent complaint is that the committee is spending its time over small abuses. The country will not be likely to think so when it knows that the Government pays something like one hundred dollars a day to keep horses not used in its service, and nearly one hundred and fifty dollars a day to provide comforts for officers here which it denies to its officers in active service. The sum paid in this way in this city alone aggregate over $100,000 a year, and the same thing is proceeding elsewhere.

At New York, West Point, Chicago, St. Paul, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and other points are department headquarters, and large ornamental staffs there exist, and members receive much higher pay than the gallant fellows of the same rank who are fighting Indians on the plains and mountains of the West. The "soft" places are generally filled by officers with social or political influence and not on merit.

"BIDDY M'FINNIS AT THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S."

[From character sketch of above title' in "Bric-a-Brac," April SCRIBNER.]

"Now, ye'll sit quiet,—an' look at that shtick, at the corner av the box,—an' don't move whilst I'm countin'," says he. At the same time puttin' somethin' that ould picky-bones had gev him intil the frunt av the little box. "Now, mind," says he, "don't stur," an' wid that he turn'd his back an' begun to count for his life. For I cud see plain enough, that the laugh wasn't out av him yit. Och lave alone, but I knew enough to let thim bate me out av anythin' this time, d'ye mind? So I jist planted mesilf stret round an' cock'd me two eyes, stret in the frunt av me. An' troth, I hed quite enough to kape me imployed watchin' the little shtick and the box, and his own back, d'ye mind? "That'll do for the prisint," says he, "but remain where ye are, for I may hev' to take you ovir ag'in." An' wid that he handed a bit av a slate to ould skinny-bags, an' he whip'd wid it intil his little din. Purty soon he kem out, an' the two wur talkin' thegether like a couple av pirates, dishputin' betune thimsilves. So, whin they had sittled it, himself walks up to me, an' says he, "I hav' the picture av you now only," says he, "it has far more than belongs to ye, but I'll show it to ye to convince ye, that we wur not chatin' ye out av yer eyes, onyway." An', Whinny,—och, Whinny, acushla! Iv there wasn't mesilf wid four eyes an' two mouths in the face av me. All other ways, as natural as life, top skirt an' all.

"I'm not willin' to giv' ye so much for the price," says he, "an' iv ye'll just look at a luvly little burd that I'll hould in my hand intil I count thurty, I'll jist take two av yer eyes out an' clap thim intil me pockit to remimber ye by, and yer mouth an' yer voice. 'Deed, I'll niver forgit, as long as I live," sez he.

So wid that the ould fairy gev him the slate back agin, an' he clapped it intil the box,—fixed me ovir, avick, held up his little burd for me to look at, an' be jabbers! he niver tuk his two eyes off me face, this time, an' him countin' as solimn now as an ould judge, readin' the dith sintince; an' whin they got through, this was what they brung to me; an' iv ye don't say it's as good a lookin' gurril as iver left the county Connaught—heath, I'm sure my mother will, whin she sees it. Och, look it there! Isn't it the dazzler?

SENATOR HOWE'S SPEECH.

Washington, March 25.—The event of the day has been the speech of Senator Howe in the Senate. A very large audience was present including many members of the House, and the speech, which was a severe arraignment of the President, Secretary Schurz, and the President's Southern policy, was closely listened to. Ordinarily Mr. Howe does not command the close attention of the Senate while speaking, but to-day was an exception. Every Senator was in his seat, and the allusions to the President's course and alleged desertion of the Republican party was thoroughly enjoyed on the Democratic side of the chamber. The speech was extremely radical and went further in assailing the President's acts than radical Republicans expected. It will undoubtedly be answered, if it does not lead to general political discussion in the Senate. Senators Conkling and Blaine gave close attention to the speech and manifested their approbation as strong points were made.

Mary Alice Kernan, a well known young lady of the East End, died Tuesday morning at two o'clock at the Homœpathic Hospital, Pittsburg, under circumstances which leave no doubt that she was the victim of the seducer and the abortionists. Dr. Marshall, J. C. Stroup and Mrs. Bliss are in jail charged with the crime.

THE two important votes in the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday were Mr. Springer's motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the coinage of gold and silver upon the same terms, and to permit deposits thereof in the Treasury for the same purposes and the second vote was upon a motion by Mr. Goode of Virginia, to suspend the rules and pass a bill suspending the operations of the Funding Act for five years from July next. Although the two questions seem different, the two votes ran almost parallel, and that with few exceptions those who favored equal coinage, also favored a suspension of the Funding Act, and *vice versa*. Springer's motion got 140 votes to 102, and Goode's, 122 to 112; but a two thirds vote was required, so both motions failed. Of those who voted no in both cases, sixty were Republicans and fifteen Democrats. Only sixteen Republicans voted affirmatively on both questions, and, with three or four exceptions, these were all from the West.

ONE can make a trip to Paris and return this summer at a cost of a thousand dollars or a few hundred, according to his ideas of living; but a writer in the Providence Journal shows from his own experience that it can be done in good style, and occupy in all sixty days for four hundred dollars in currency. The great secret, however, is to know how to do when one gets to Paris. Of course, it is out of the question to do the Exposition and the sights of the city, and live at the Grand Hotel or any one of the great caravansaries of the city, in swell style, on that money. If one proposes to stop at that class of hotels, he must allow for not less than $10 a day during his stay. But pleasant apartments in the West End, or in the Latin Quartier, south side of the Seine, can be had for five and six francs a day, and good fare, including wine at dinner, for five francs. From twenty to twenty five francs a day, including cab fares and entrance to the Exposition, would be a liberal allowance. The fact is, the variety of ways and means of living in Paris makes it possible to accommodate current expenses to the closest ideas of economy, and one can spend much or little, as his fancy chooses or his means allow.

BERLIN and the city of New York are about equal in population, but Berlin expends on municipal government but $9,000,000 to New York's $30,000,000. The New York *World* says of this:

The administration of the Berlin city debt figures in the budget at 6 512 660 marks. If we subtract this from the total of the Berlin budget, we have in round numbers a little more than 35 000-000 of marks, or $7,700,000 to be raised for local administration in Berlin, against about $16,000,000 raised for similar purposes in New York, after deducting the city's share of State expenses, the interest on the city debt, and the provision made for redemption and the sinking fund. In other words, it costs a million of people in the capital of the greatest military empire in Europe less than half as much to get their capital administered for a year, as it costs a million of people in the metropolis of the greatest republic in America.

The following letter from the Repository needs no explanation:

W. J. VANCE, Canton, O. SIR:—I observed this morning in the Daily Repository of the 22d of March, an editorial on a bill which I introduced in the Senate in reference to "Allowing Infirmary Directors compensation for services performed outside of the county." As the inference under the circumstances would be that I favored such a measure, allow me to say to you, that the bill was drawn up and sent me by John Lahm, an attorney of Canton, with a request that I introduce the bill. Because I accommodated him (who is one of my constituents) does not imply that I will support or vote for the measure. I do not know at whose instance Mr. Lahm asks for such legislation, but *I do know* that I cannot as yet see the necessity for such a measure, and I do not intend to support it.

Yours Very Respectfully,
JOHNSON SHERRICK.

Legal.

Legal Notice.

William Manon, of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, Jacob Manon, J. Emery Manon and Charles Manon, of Petoskey in the State of Michigan, and the unknown heirs of Daniel Harbaugh, deceased, will take notice that Lewis Frager, of the county of Van Wert, in the State of Ohio, did on the 5th day of Jan. A. D. 1878, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Stark, State of Ohio, against the said William Manon, Lydia Benskin, the unknown heirs of Daniel Harbaugh, deceased.

Jacob Manon, J. Emery Manon, Charles Manon and Wesley Frager, defendants, setting forth that Jacob Frager and Susannah Frager died intestate, seized of an estate in fee simple of the north half of fraction thirty (30), township twelve (12) and range ten (10), in Stark County, Ohio; that said Daniel Harbaugh held the title in trust of said premises for the use and benefit of said Susannah and Jacob Frager and has since deceased leaving his heirs no other right, title or interest in said premises; that said premises descended to Lydia Benskin, William Manon, Jacob Manon, J. Emery Manon and Charles Manon, the heirs of Mary Manon, a daughter of said Jacob and Susannah Frager, Christian Frager, Jacob Frager, John Frager and Peter Frager, and the plaintiff, the legal heirs and representatives of said Jacob and Susannah Frager. That said Christian Frager and Jacob Frager, by deed, conveyed their interests in said lands to said plaintiff in said action; that said John Frager conveyed his interest in said premises to John W. Oberlin and Eli Stoner, and that said John W. Oberlin and wife and said Eli Stoner and wife conveyed said interest, by deed, to said plaintiff; that said Peter Frager conveyed his interest in said premises, by deed, to Wesley Frager: that said plaintiff is entitled to the undivided four-sevenths of said premises, the said Lydia Benskin and Wesley Frager each to an undivided one-seventh, the said William Manon, Jacob Manon, J Emery Manon and Charles Manon each to an undivided one-twenty-eighth part. That said plaintiff prays for partition of said premises and that his interest should be set off to him in severalty. And the said William Manon and the unknown heirs of Daniel Harbaugh, deceased, are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 22d day of April, 1878

LEWIS FRAGER,
By LYNCH & DAY, his Attys.
Feb. 26, A. D. 1878.-feb28-1w

Legal Notice.

Andrew Yoder, of Elkhart, Indiana, Eli Yoder, Philip Yoder and Barbara Asmus, of Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that Joseph Yoder and Christian Yoder, of said Stark county, did 1878, file a on the 23rd day of February, petition in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said Stark county, Ohio, against Peter Yoder, Andrew Yoder, Daniel Yoder, Eli Yoder, Philip Yoder and Barbara Asmus, setting forth, in substance, that said parties, plaintiffs and defendants, are the heirs at law and devicees of Barbara Yoder, deceased, and as such are each seized of the one undivided eighth (⅛) of the following described lands, situated in said Stark county, and known as forty acres off the north part of the southwest quarter of section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range six (6), subject to the will of said Barbara, of which lands said Barbara died seized.

That said Barbara Yoder duly made and executed her last will and testament, a copy of which is attached to said petition, which will has been duly and legally probated and recorded in the Probate Court of Stark County.

That by said will said Barbara directs said above named parties, being her children and heirs, to be charged with the notes which she held against them, and which are set forth in said will, as advancements to said children and as so much of their inheritance, and accounted for as such. That otherwise said real estate would be equally divided among said children; but said petition avers that it will be necessary to resort to said real estate and in the division thereof to take said advancements into account and equalize said children therein. That said Barbara did not leave other real or personal property sufficient for that purpose. Said parties have received said advancements and should in equity be charged therewith as fully set forth in said petition and said will.

The prayer of said petition is that the Court will take an account of said advancements, and that the respective shares and interests of said parties, plaintiffs and defendants, may be determined in said real estate, and that a just and fair division thereof be made, or if said premises cannot be divided without prejudice to the owners, that the same may be sold under the order of the Court and the proceeds divided as adjudged by the Court.

Said Andrew Yoder, Philip Yoder and Barbara Asmus are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878.

JOSEPH YODER,
CHRISTIAN YODER,
feb28-1w By LYNCH & DAY, their Attys.

Special Notices.

TO A COLONIST

(GOING WEST)

TIME IS MONEY!

Therefore avoid all *Mud Roads* (and such Rail Roads as are composed mainly of the same article) and take the *Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph*, which is the Nation's Great Highway to wealth and happiness. For the benefit of colonists, and the traveling public generally, this line is now running through cars from Chicago to Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph, via the *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*, and from Toledo, Ohio, to the same points, over the *Wabash Railway, without change.*

For through rates and time consult the Ticket Agents of connecting lines, or the following officers of the Company.

J. A. S. REED, Gen'l Ag't,
50 Clark st., Chicago.
C. W. HOARDMAN, Southeastern Pass. Ag't,
Decatur, Ill., or
Jan31-tf T. PENFIELD, G. P. A., Hannibal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.* nov8'77-gy

Medical.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

A CURE OR NO PAY.

The fairest offer on any medicine is now made on Dr. B. A. Smith's Cough Syrup. Every bottle is sold under a positive guarantee, that if you are not cured or benefited when two-thirds of the contents have been used, as directed, and for the diseases for which it is recommended, your druggist, from whom you purchased the medicine, will, in case the bottle is returned two-thirds empty, promptly refund the money paid for it. It is a sure cure for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Chest, such as Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Quinsy, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping-cough. Wasting of the Flesh, attended with Night Sweats, is speedily controlled by it. Insipient Consumption, and patients in the advanced stage of consumption, receive immediate relief from its use. Remember we do not tell you this is the seventh wonder of the world; but we do tell you that in using it you will find much pleasure, coupled with the assurance that you will either be benefited or have your money refunded. Sold by Druggists at 50c. Three bottles sent, express paid, to any place east of the Mississippi river, in U. S., on receipt of $2

Dr. B. A. Smith & Co., Props., Erie, Pa.
oct11'77-e-o-m

Carriage Works.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS!

FARNHAM, WOLF & PINKLEY,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Canton and vicinity that they have leased the old

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,

[Formerly owned by Louis Hahn.]

And are prepared to do anything in the line of

Carriage Trimming, Painting & Blacksmithing,

Blacksmith Custom Work and Horse Shoeing a Specialty!

All kinds of CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c, made to order at reasonable rates.

Country Trimming and Painting a Specialty.

Billiard Tables recovered at reasonable rates by an experienced person.

We also have on hand second hand Carriages, Wagons, &c., that we will sell at reasonable prices,

GIVE US A CALL.

We are all experienced hands in our different departments, and guarantee all our work.
june21'77 gy FARNHAM, WOLF & PINKLEY.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MICHAEL YOUNG

Who has been in the Boot and Shoe business in the

CITY OF MASSILLON

For more than thirty years is going out of the business. This entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Are being

SOLD AT AND BELOW COST.

All Goods must be disposed of before the first of April next. Great Bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES *can now undoubtedly* be had at his Old Stand,

No. 29, East Main St.,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

SHERIFF SALE.

Joseph Haldet vs Jane Etienne 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 out cry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton on

Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1878.

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number six hundred and thirty (630) in Teeters, Lamborn & Co's addition to the town of Alliance.

Appraised at $650.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash.
mar28-ew J. F. RAUCH, Sheriff.

Hardware.

ALFRED WRIGHT. MORRIS C. PENNOCK.

WRIGHT & PENNOCK,

ALLIANCE, OHIO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in all kinds of HEAVY and SHELF

HARDWARE!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes,
House Trimmings Generally,
Cutlery, Oil Cloths,
Mechanics' Tools,
Farming Implements,
Wagon & Carriage Goods,
Harness Trimmings

HORSE SHOES and NAILS, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHEELS, AXLES, SPRINGS HUBS, BENT WOOD WORK,

And a full stock of every variety of Goods in the Hardware line always on hand at

Very Low Cash Prices.

COME AND SEE!

WRIGHT & PENNOCK.

JOHNSON SHERRICK. LUE 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.

BUCKEYE HORSE RAKES CHEAP. NELLIS' HARPOON HAY FORKS.

Cedar Buckets, Tubs and Churns, and the Self Recommending Churn, and a great variety of other articles which we offer at reasonable prices both at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

feb17-'76

Stoves.

The Best Cook Stove in the Market!

THE "BOSS!"

H. WERNET & BRO.

Exclusive Agents for this City.

We have constantly on hand a full line of the best

Parlor, Cook & Heating Stoves

IN THE MARKET!

Our line of Cook Stoves is very large, and includes such as the

Iron King, Commodore, Boss & Sun-Light

Which we guarantee to be the best and cheapest in the market.

We manufacture and deal largely in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

and can furnish anything in that line at bottom figures. We carry a large stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—such as—

Floor and Table Oil-Cloth, Pocket and Table Cutlery Woodenware, Lamps, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class establishment will be found at our place. We also have a large assortment of BIRD CAGES.

Tin Roofing and Spouting a Specialty!

Highest market price paid in trade for old iron, copper, brass, zinc and pewter.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere and be convinced that we cannot be undersold.

H. WERNET & BRO.,
E. Tuscarawas & Walnut Sts.,
oct4'77-gy Canton, Ohio.

Wines and Liquors.

C. E. COVE,

(Successor to S. Cove & Co.—Established 1860.)

CANAL FULTON, OHIO,

Wholesale Dealer in

Imported & Domestic Liquors,

PENNSYLVANIA COVE GAP,

—AND—

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

Kentucky Whiskies

aug30'77-tf

SCHWALM & BRO

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, Cigars, Tobacco,

—AND—

Restaurant Supplies.

13 East Tuscarawas Street,
CANTON, OHIO.
4 15 78t

Prairie Mower Knife Grinder.

PRICE, $3.00.

HENRY FISHER,

NOTICE.—I WANT AN AGENT in every Township to sell Fisher's PRAIRIE MOWER KNIFE GRINDER, acknowledged by thousands of AMERICAN and FOREIGN Farmers to be the handiest and best tool for Sharpening HARVESTER KNIVES in the WORLD.

Send for circulars and Prices to Agents, and state the *Territory* you want to sell in. Address

Henry Fisher,
No 22 High Street, CANTON, OHIO