Home and Farm.

Useless Waste.

It is not so much what we *receive* as it is what we *save* that gives us a firm financial footing. There is perhaps no class of people on earth that practices so poor economy as we Americans. We are all hurry and bluster, ever intent on making money, but giving all too little heed to saving what we have. We toil from morning till night to earn a dollar or two when, in many cases, an hour's time properly occupied would have saved us five times the amount

During the intolerably hot weather of the present season many a farmer will work from early morn till late at night, day after day, to cultivate his farm crops, and what will be the results? With a few the task will be faithfully carried out, but there is a much larger class of men with whom will be different. The hay will be so poorly cured and stacked that winter will find much of it entirely worthless. Much wheat will be (or has been) neglected and allowed to grow in the bundle. Many tons of hay will be left standing in the fence corners for one season that it is often not cut at the right time. A goodly number of our farmers leave the fence corners, patches around stumps and other obstacles, which so often stands in the way of mowing machines, thinking they will cut it after a while, but this "after-a-while" time never arrives. And then there are the apple already beginning to fall from the trees. Of course we would advise no one to take them into the cellar, but the cider presses will grind them and the juice makes first rate vinegar. In small orchards the value of the product might not compensate for the time, but in large ones the loss is considerable.

Again there is great waste (for we can call it nothing else) in allowing our farm buildings to go to long without painting or newly roofing, leaving plows, wagons, rollers, horse-rakes and the like to stand out exposed to the weather: permitting patches of elders to occupy the ground here and there, because they cannot spare a few minutes of the time to cut them, and a thousand other avenues of "waste" which we have neither time nor space to point out. Every farmer is cognizant of all these little "drawbacks" to his prosperity, but in a great majority of these cases nothing is done to break up the evil tendency. Perhaps he has not barn room enough for his wagons, &c., and holds the unwise belief that it is not a paying investment to provide such, and for that reason alone allows his farm implements to rot. Another farmer thinks manure will do well enough if left spread over his farm yard all summer, and so it will "do" about as well as the same number of loads of swamp muck, and put little better.

Distance Between Apple Trees.

Some of our most successful promologists aver that most apple trees should be planted forty feet apart. We have been in several orchards during the past summer, where the trees were planted thirty two feet apart, seventeen to twenty years ago; and the branches of many of the trees were interlocking. Spreading tops require a greater distance than those which grow more erect. As apple trees grow so differently, a beginner should ascertain the form of the growth of the varieties he proposes to plant, and then set the trees accordingly. The usual average allowed to them in the northern States is two rods or thirty-three feet apart. Some plant at thirty-five feet, and when there is plenty of land, forty feet is sometimes adopted. The trees will grow better and the sunlight have full access to them on all sides when ample space is given them. Old trees whose branches crowd or interlock each other cannot be so perfect or well matured. With young trees which have not filled up the space allotted to them, this difficulty will not exist, and for this reason some orchardists prefer to plant thickly or at half the usual distance, in order to get four times as many trees on a given space, and a corresponding amount of fruit when they commence bearing. The surplus trees are thinned out as they become older. This will do for nurserymen who may have a surplus of trees and but little land. On windy plains an advantage is found from thick planting, in the shelter afforded by the denser mass of growth. But in more sheltered localities where the owner has plenty of room and desires to raise other crops between the trees, thirty-five or forty feet between them may be adopted with propriety.

A Novel Device.

Pigeon shooting from traps has of late years become one of the standard sports with lovers of the trigger, and the announcement that a shoot is to take place is sure together a crowd. While many attend to witness the trials of speed, many others equally enthusiastic over fine shooting remain away on the ground of cruelty, deeming such shoots a wanton destruction of poor harmless birds. Many devices have from time time been originated looking to the furnishing of something to take the place of live birds. While some have failed entirely and others being unreliable in their workings, our sportsmen have generally given all the go by and had recourse to the live birds. Though Yankee ingenuity is equal to almost anything, it has been the lot of England to produce a device which in its workings seems to be the desideratum desired, a specimen of which we were shown on Saturday by a gentleman of this city, who recently sent to England and obtained it. The invention consists of a neat brass locomotive whistle shaped trap, fixed by a ground fork to the earth, which, by spring action, gives flight to a steel-winged bird, the motion of which through the air is wonderfully natural and bird-like. The "Gyro" bird flies distances, ranging from thirty to one hundred yards. The "Gyro," in its flight exhibits innumerable vagaries, going off with the steady flight of a pigeon, resting on wing like a hawk or darting swiftly forward in a straight line like a snipe, thus affording the very best practice for the education of hand and eye of the shooter It can be dispatched by means of a ball and socket, and is asserted it is far more difficult to hit the "Gyro" than a live bird.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

Plowing Rag-weed Under.

This pest of cultivable fields in many of the finest agricultural districts of the country, is usually very abundant on stubble ground after a crop of wheat, oats, rye or barley has been removed. The weed is recognized by professional botanists as *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* In some sections of country it is known as Bitterweed. The stems grow from six inches to five feet in height, according to the richness of the land, and are much branched or bushy. In some of the Western States this weed springs up among the Indian corn, after the last cultivating and hoeing and attains a very large growth before winter. Rag-weed is an annual plant, and the seeds possess wonderful vitality, as they will remain in the soil from year to year—no one knows how long—and as soon as they are brought so near the surface that they are in a place favorable to germination, they throw out their roots, send up their stems, and, in a few weeks, cover the entire ground with a dense growth of vegetation. Where there is a grassy sod, or even a good clover sod, rag-weed will seldom put in an appearance, as the seed requires mellow soil to start in. Rag-weed is not a formidable enemy of our plow fields, provided the crop is not permitted to grow to seed. As one plant produces more than a thousand-fold, perhaps ten thousand, and as they possess surprising vitality, the seeding of one season will often make weeding for ten years afterward. Hence, the true way to exterminate rag weed is, mow it close to the ground before the seeds have matured, pull up the stalks and throw them in piles so that the immature seeds will decay with the leaves and stems, or to turn the crop under with a plow when the weeds are in blossom. By plowing the crop under the dense growth will improve the fertility of some soils almost as much as a crop of red clover, when turned under. Hitch a light log chain to the whiffletree of the animal that travels in the furrow, fasten the other end to the plow beam close to the standard, and adjust the length so that the loop or bight of the chain will haul the tops of the weeds beneath the furrow-slices just as they are turning over, and every branch and leaf will be neatly turned beneath the sod. If the plowing is not performed until after the seeds have matured, the leaves and stems only will decay, while the seed will be ready to germinate, perhaps fifty years hence, should the kernels be brought near the surface of the ground.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Soiling for the Orchard.

Orcharding has now assumed such large portions in many parts of the State, that it it has changed the relations ot farm labors and demands a large attention. It is yet a question whether we should keep the apple orchard under thorough culture, or seed it down, take off the crop of grass or clover for soiling, and return the fertility thus carried off in top dressings of stable manure. I am inclined to adopt the latter as the best plan, and am arranging my orchard for the expeiment on a large scale

Repeated plowings toward the trees have given good surface drainage, and the dead furrow gives a central line by which to drive the mower, which first driven along one side of this furrow, and is returned down the other side. When enough is cut for soiling the work is suspended, to be resumed at pleasure. There will be a small fringe of grass that the mower cannot reach along the rows of trees, which may be cut by hand from the orchard in a season, and yet keep the trees in a good thrifty condition by the free use of manure, ot which the soiling will give an ample supply. Alsike and common red clover and timothy will each have a separate trial.

All drooping branches that will be in the way of this operation will be cut off in order to allow the blade of the mower to run under the trees.—This does not imply that the trees shall be pruned up sufficiently high to allow the team under them, but only to keep the tops from the ground—This will allow the mower to go under, give access to fruit, and, at the same time, admit the air to the under side of the tree.

Sowing Winter Wheat Early.

Very few farmers ever make the mistake of sowing their Winter wheat too early in Autumn. Yet there is such a thing as seeding too early as too late. The danger incident to seeding too early is smothering the wheat beneath the heavy fall of snow in the Winter, or injury by the Hessian fly. Prof. Asa Fitch says of this fly. "The young wheat withers and turns yellow in October and November, and when the warm days of Spring come the larva is rapidly stimulated to maturity. This will be about one week after the red or swamp maple (*aderbrutra*) first begins to bloom."—The insect remains in this condition about ten or twelve days, and then goes out the wing fly, ready to lay its eggs for another generation. So it will happen that if this fly once gets possession in the Fall of a field of wheat that one generation, reared at the roots of the plant in the Fall, produces another that occupies the lower joints of the stalks the next season.—Spring wheat can rear but one brood of these insects; they consequently resort to it but little, if at all. Nor can the Hessian fly sustain itself except in districts where Winter wheat is cultivated in which to nestle during the Autumn and Winter."

Old and New Pastures.

George Geddes, in the New York *Tribune*, talks of the relative value of old and new pastures. The former yield grasses that produce the best milk, but the number of acres necessary for a cow is large, often as high as three acres. The latter produce abundantly of grasses that are relished by all kinds of stock, one acre often being able to support more than one animal, but the milk product is inferior. To sum up he says: To state this question of old and new pastures in the shortest form, it will be sufficient to say that if I was about to hire my cow to pasture, I should desire to have her in an old field not overstocked, If I was to raise pasture, either to use myself or to be used in the pasturage of others men's cows, I should prefer to have it freshly seeded, for the greatly increased quantity of grass of the new seeding would much more than equal in value the better quality, but smaller quantity, of grass on the old field.

[Correspondence of the Poultry World.]

Hens Eating Feathers.

I very often find in our poultry and agricultural journals, items on hens eating feathers, and find most of them of one opinion, and that is that they must have all the raw beef and liver they want, also green cabbage. The animal food is good for them, given in small quantity and not very often and when shut up in a henhouse in winter you may allow them all the green food they will eat. But neither animal nor green vegetable food is a preventative of feather eating. You will never find a hen eating feathers if she has any employment. Give her something to do, and you will find she will not eat them; but confine fowls and give them no employment but to eat and drink, and you will soon find that they will get together in some corner of their house, and then, if you do not look out, they will commence picking feathers. I was troubled with it in my yard two years ago, and it was fearful to see how they would stand and allow their feathers to be picked off without any resistence. My birds are pure light Brahmas, and it was a great detriment to the sale of my fowls. I commenced to experiment in a small way, and soon found a remedy, as follows: I must keep them employed and to do so I got a load of sawdust, and put about four inches on the floor, then sowed oats on it and raked it into the sawdust, and it was not long before they found them out, and to work they went, scratching and picking, forgetting all about the feathers. Go into the hen house when I will, I always find them at work, and by this plan I made a cure of hens eating feathers.

Sawdust is an absorbent and at the same time it keeps my Brahmas clean and white. I sow the oats on the sawdust every morning, and when it is very dirty I renew it. If people who keep poultry would take a little pains of this sort, they would not be troubled with feather eating.

The Farm Picture.

What a vivid sketch is that which George William Curtis draws of some country homes: "I think of many a sad-eyed woman I have known in solitary country homes, who seemed never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands through the melting heat and pinching cold, to hold back poverty and want that hovered about an over increasing flock of children. How it was scour in the morning and scrub at night, and scold all day long! How care blurred the window like a cloud, hiding the lovely landscape! How anxiety snarled at her heel, dogging her like a cur! How little she knew or cared that bobolinks, drunk with blind idleness, tunbled and sang in the meadow below, that the earth was telling the time of the year with flowers in the wood above. As I think of these things, of solitary, incessant drudgery, of taciturn husband coming in with heavy sleep—too weary to read, to talk, to think, I do not wonder that the mad houses are so richly recruited from the houses, as the statistics show—that the farmer's daughter hangs enchanted over stories in the weekly paper of the handsome Edward Agustus, with white hands and black eyes—nor that the farmer's son hears the city bells that long ago rang to Whitington, 'Turn again, Whitington, Lord Mayor of London.' 'Turn again, plow boy, millionaire and merchant!'"

Agriculture in Great Britain.

The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, in noticing the activity of farmers' club, and the features of agricultural history, says:

"There is nothing like it in any other profession. To be sure, no other profession numbers so many members on a given area of the country; this is not true of them as congregated in our large towns. Where, however, will you find that constant activity of the professional mutual improvement principles, whether in town or in country, which one witnesses continually in agriculture? Every locality has its ploughing match and club, every market town its monthly meeting for discussion, every county its annual show, every province its great summer meeting, and each of the kingdoms its national gathering and exhibition. And, as if these were insufficient to satisfy the appetite for social co operation, there, has grown up another great organizatien within the last two years, and chambers of agriculture have everywhere been constituted for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the agricultural body on public as well as professional questions, and thereafter urging that opinion wherever it may best bear fruit."

How to Slaughter Sheep.

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* says that it is not the wool but the intestines that causes the unpleasant taste in mutton; therefore, to avoid it, be sure that the sheep is not warm or heated or any way unusually excited just before slaughtering. He gives the following for killing and dressing:

"As soon as the sheep is caught hold of, let his throat be cut immediately. Then make an incision in the chest near the heart, and another near the crotch above the smaller intestines, that the air may escape as he dies. Dress such portions of the quarters and abdomen as will allow the immediate opening of the mutton without the soiling of the flesh by the tags and dirty looks. When thus dressed, the carcass may be rolled up in the pelt with the wool next to it, and no unpleasant taste will be communicated to it."

To Clean Cider Casks.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer writes: To cleanse musty foul casks, put in a quantity of unslacked lime and then pour in boiling water until the same is slacked Put in the bung and shake until he water and lime has came in contact with every part of the barrel. Let it stand six or eight hours, empty out and smell the cask, and if not clean repeat the operation, and after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in melted brimstone in the cask fastening by the bung, and the cask must be foul indeed, that cannot be purified by this process

SILVER SOAP.—A good article may be made as follows: Hard soap, 8oz; turpentine, 1½oz.; water, 4oz. Boil until perfectly dissolved, and add 3 oz liquor of ammonia.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad.

Time Table taking effect Sunday, July 14, 1872.

MAIN LINE — GOING SOUTH

STATIONS.	Mail.	F'd'y Ac	Express
Leave Sandusky	8.00 am	4.52 pm	7.45 pm
Arrive Clyde	8.45 am	5.40 pm	8.30 pm
Leave Clyde	8.50 am	5.50 pm	8.35 pm
" G. Springs	9.04 am	6 05 pm	8.49 pm
" Tiffin	9.36 am	6.40 pm	9.22 pm
Arrive Carey	10.18 am	7.25 pm	
Leave Carey	10.20 am		10.06 pm
Arrive Forest	10.52am		10.41 pm
Leave Forest	10 54 am		10.44 pm
" Kenton	11.21 am	Ft'Tn'e	11.18 pm
Arrive Bellefont'ne	12.18 pm	Accom.	12.30 am
Leave Bellefont'ne	12.33 pm	4.20 am	12.31 am
" W. Liberty	12.54 pm	4.40 am	12.55 am
Arrive Urbana	1.21 pm	5.07 am	1.25 am
Leave Urbana	1.22 pm	5.08 am	1.27 am
Arrive Springfield	2.00 pm	5.45 am	2.15 am
Leave Springfield	2.20 pm	5.50 am	2.35 am
Arrive Dayton	3.32 pm	6.57 am	3.46 am
" Cincinnati	6.20 pm	10.05 am	6.30 am

MAIN LINE — GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	Mail	Ft'n Ac	Expr'ss
Leave Cincinnati	6.45 am	3.00 pm	9.30 pm
" Dayton	9.24 am	6.12 pm	12.25 am
Arrive Springfield	10.15 am	7.25 pm	1.35 am
Leave Springfield	10.40 am	8.20 pm	2.20 am
Arrive Urbana	11.15 am	8.50 pm	2.58 am
Leave Urbana	11.16 am	9.00 pm	3.00 am
" W. Liberty	11.49 am	9.27 pm	3.27 am
Arrive Bellefont	12.05 pm	9.50 pm	3.50 am
Leave Bellefont	12.25 pm		3.51 am
" Kenton	1.01 pm		5.03 am
Arrive Forest	2.00 pm		5.37 am
Leave Forest	2.01 pm		5.40 am
Arrive Carey		F'ly Ac.	6.15 am
Leave Carey	2.36 pm	12.45 pm	6.30 am
Arrive Tiffin	3.22 pm	1.25 pm	7.15 am
" G. Springs	3.50 pm	1.54 pm	7.50 am
Arrive Clyde	4.03 pm	2.09 pm	8.05 am
Leave Clyde	4.05 pm	2.10 pm	8.10 am
Arrive Sandusky	4.50 pm	2.55 pm	9.00 am

GOING EAST. COLUMBUS DIV. GOING WEST.

Express	Accom	STATIONS	Accom	Express
2 20 pm	6.35 am	Springfield	9.40 am	7.50 pm
3.30 pm	7.38 pm	London	8.40 am	6.55 pm
4.45 pm	8.50 am	Columbus	7.30 pm	5.45 pm

GOING WEST. FINDLAY BR'CH. GOING EAST.

Accom	Accom	STATIONS.	Accom	Accom
10.21 am	7.30 pm	Carey.	12.40 pm	6.20 am
10.45 am	7.56 pm	Vanlue.	12.17 pm	5.56 pm
11.15 am	8.30 pm	Findlay.	11.45 pm	5.20 pm

J. C. BUXTEN, Ass't Sup't — RUSH R. SLOANE, Pres't and Gen Sup't

H. M BRONSON, General Ticket Agent.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

ON AND AFTER June 24, 1872, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	No. 1 EX.	No. 5 MAIL.	No. 7 EX.	No. EX.
Pittsburg	1.45 a m	7.10 a m	9.30 a m	2.30 p m
Rochest'r	2.52 a m	8.45 a m	10.42a m	3.35 p m
Alliance	5.05 a m	11.45 a m	1.35 p m	6.15 p m
Orrville	6.35 a m	1.53 p m	3.25 p m	7.47 p m
Manst'ld	8.35 a m	4.22 p m	5.35 p m	9.46 p m
Crestl'n A	9.05 a m	5.00 p m	6.10 p m	10.10 p m
Mansf'ld	9.30 a m	6.10 p m	6.35 p m	10.30 p m
Forest	10.53 a m	7.50 a m	8.28 p m	11.48 p m
Lima	11.52 a m	9.00 a m	9.50 p m	12.43 a m
Ft. W'yne	2.10 p m	11.00 a m	12.30 a m	2.55 a m
Plym'th	4.17 p m	2.25 p m	3.05 a m	5.10 a m
Chicago	7.20 p m	6.30 p m	6.50 a m	8.20 a m

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	No. 8 MAIL.	No. 2 EX.	No. 6 EX.	No. 4 EX.
Chicago	5.50 a m	8 20 a m	5.35 p m	9.20 p m
Plym'th	9.10 a m	11 03 p m	9.05 p m	12.40 a m
Ft. W'yne	12.05 p m	1.25 p m	11.55 p m	3.15 a m
Lima	2.25 p m	3.15 p m	1.42 a m	5.05 a m
Forest	3.43 p m	4.14 p m	2.50 a m	6.20 a m
Crestl'n A	5.20 p m	5.30 p m	4.30 a m	8.00 a m
Crestl'n D	11.30 a m	5.50 p m	4.30 a m	8.25 a m
Mansf'ld	12.06 p m	6.18 p m	5.00 a m	9.00 a m
Orrville	2.25 p m	8.12 p m	7.00 a m	11.00 a m
Alliance	4.40 p m	9.50 p m	8.50 a m	1.10 p m
Rochest'r	7.17 p m	11.54 a m	11.05 a m	3.20 p m
Pittsburg	8.35 p m	1.00 a m	12.10 p m	4.35 p m

No. 1 daily, except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 2 daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 4 daily No 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agt.

Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad

To take effect Monday, Nov. 13, 1871.

FROM FINDLAY.

STATIONS	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Ac and Mail.
Leave Findlay	5.40 a m	1.10 p m
" Arcadia	6.08 "	2.10 "
Arrive Fostoria	6.30 "	2.22 "
Leave "	6.34 "	2.46 "
" Jackson	6.47 "	3.03 "
" Amsden	6.53 "	3.13 "
" Kansas	7.02 "	3.26 "
" Winters	7.12 "	3.38 "
Ar've Fremont	7.40 "	4.15 "

TO FINDLAY

STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger,	No 2 Ac. and Mail
Leave Fremont	7.05 p m	9.10 a m
" Winters	7.23 "	9.38 "
" Kansas	7.35 "	9.50 "
" Amsden	7.45 "	10.00 "
" Jackson	7.51 "	10.07 "
Arrive Fostoria	8.05 "	10.25 "
Leave "	8.08 "	10.36 "
" Arcadia	8.27 "	11.42 "
Arrive Findlay	8.50 "	11.40 "

Close connections are made at Monroeville for Mansfield, Columbus, &c. Leaving Findlay at 5.40 a m, arrive at Cleveland at 10.55 a m, and Toledo at 10.35a m.

Leave Cleveland at 2.25 p m and Toledo at 5.50 p m, arriving at Findlay same evening.

Leaving Cleveland at 6.05 am, and Toledo at 6.50 a m, arrive at Findlay at 11.40 a m.

Leave Findlay at 1.40 p m, arrive at Cleveland at 9.40 and Toledo at 7.35 same evening.

☞ *Passengers by this road will reach Findlay earlier than by any other route.*

Buy Tickets via Fremont, in Cleveland and Toledo, at the ticket offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

L. Q. RAWSON Sup't.

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COOPER HOUSE,

Cor. Front and State Sts.

FREMONT, - - OHIO.

H. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor,

I. H. Eckhart, Clerk.

Special attention paid to Commercial Agents, Hunting and Fishing Parties.

Crocker Store.

J. W. DAVIDSON

Having purchased the interest of John C. Martin, of the firm of Davidson & Martin, would inform the public that he has filled up the room

IN HYATT'S BLOCK,

WITH A FULL and COMPLETE STOCK

Queensware,
Class Ware,
Plated Ware,
Table Ware,
Earthen Ware,
Wooden Ware.
Willow Ware,

And EVERYTHING usually kept in

First Class Crockery Store.

LAMPS,

Of all Styles and Patterns

Looking Glasses,

In endless variety of Sizes and Style

All of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash Only.

AGENT FOR THE

Manhattan Silent SEWING MACHINE.

May 5, 4871-tf.

Clover Threshers and Hullers.

THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS!

Tell Your Thresher to send for an illustrated circular descriptive of the ASHLAND CLOVER THRESHER, HULLER AND CLEANER: DOUBLE CYLINDER.

BEST MACHINE MADE!!

Capacity 20 to 75 bushels per day. *"Seed saving and Money Making" Address,*

Ashland Machine Co., Ashland, O.

Aug. 16, 1872.

REMOVAL.

ADAM WEIL

WOULD INFORM ALL OLD CUSTOMERS that he has re fixed up in his new quarters, near the L. E. & L. RR. Depot, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line as a

Grocer & Baker.

Aug. 9, 1872-3m.

Stephen Girard once said: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium to success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, as well as in the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

BUSINESS MEN

LOOK TO

YOUR INTERESTS

ADVERTISE!

IN THE

Jeffersonian

Some say that it is no use for them to advertise; that they have been in the place in business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place; some move to to other parts, and others take their places. In this age of the world the name of a business firm should be kept constantly before the public.

THE

JEFFERSONIAN

HAS THE

Largest Circulation

OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED

IN THE COUNTY!

AND THUS PRESENTS

TO ADVERTISERS

—AN—

EXCELLENT MEDIUM.

JOHN EATON & CO.

ARE OFFERING SOME BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods,

MILLINERY NOTIONS

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes

Look at a List of Prices.

They Sell a good Silk Parasol for $1.00.
They Sell a Good Kid Glove for 1.00.
They Sell a Heavy Muslin yard wide 10cts.
They Sell a Fine Muslin yard wide 12½cts.
They Sell Calicos at 5cts.
They Sell Calicos at 8cts.
They Sell the Best Calicos at 10cts.
They Sell a Good Corset at 50cts.
They Sell Lace Curtains for 20cts.
They Sell Corded Alpacas all colors 25cts.

THEY SELL THE BEST SHILLING GINGHAMS IN FINDLAY

They Have a Nice Stock of All Kinds of SPRING DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES &c.,

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE ABOVE.

YOU CAN SAVE LOTS OF MONEY BY

GOING TO EATON'S STORE

It is Easy Enough to Make Money, but the Secret is o Save it. You will learn the Secret by going to Eaton's Store. Thousands have learned it

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The Best Quality, and The Cheapest Lot

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. WELSH'S

No. 74 Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

IN SHOP MADE WORK

HE HAS A FULL LINE OF

Men, Women & Children's Wear

Work Made to Order when Promised and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

no.1-tf

DR. JACOB CARR,

SURGEON DENTIST!

The undersigned has practiced Dentistry for TWENTY-EIGHT years in Findlay, and continues to attend to all calls in his profession. I hereby give notice that I belong to no ring, and my prices hereafter will be as follows:

Set of Teeth from : $3 to $12.
Filling Teeth with Gold, : $1.

For common sized cavity. Larger in Proportion.

Silver, Common Cavity, 50cts.

Larger in Proportion.

ALL OTHER OPERATIONS

ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

I mean business! These prices shall continue for one year; so come in and contract if you need a Set of Teeth.

I ADMINISTER

CHLOROFORM

—AND—

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

—AND APPLY—

ANASTHESIA TO THE GUMS!

For relief of pain in extracting Teeth. My experience renders the administration of the above agents perfectly safe to the patients.

TERMS : : : : CASH.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

May 31 '72-tf JACOB CARR.

The Marvin House,

JAMES IRVIN, Proprietor,

Cor. Main and Front Streets,

FINDLAY, OHIO.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS AND PLENTY of Stable Room. [April 22, 1872.]

J. G. STRACK,

AGENT FOR THE

GROVER & BAKER

New Improved Family

Sewing Machine

Arcadia, Ohio.

THE GROVER AND BAKER MACRINE is purely a first-class one, as any one can see by calling at Mr Strack's rooms, just South of the Depot, where they will always find a large stock, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Mar. 29 1872-tf.

$5.00

—AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S.

WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW!

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

FOR A

FIRST-CLASS

REVOLVING HORSE HAY RAKE

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S.

FOR THE

CHEAPEST!

—AND—

Best Churn!

—IN THE—

MARKET!

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

THE BEST

SULKY HORSE HAY RAKE

—IN THE—

MARKET:

—AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—OF ALL KINDS—

CHEAP,

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

EBLING'S MELODEON HALL

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Away Ahead!

He would respectfully state to his friends and patrons, that he has just returned from the east with his second stock of seasonable

CLOTHING,

CLOHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,

VALISES,

And Everything in the Line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which he is selling far below all his competitors.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

is under his own supervision, and after an experience of 26 years, he flatters himself that he can get up a nicer fit for less money, than any house in Northwestern Ohio. He employs none but the very best workmen, and will get you up a suit right.

GIVE HIM A CALL:

Don't Forget the Place, MELODEON HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, East Side Main Street.

May 10, 1872. A. EBLING.

HARDWARE

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

H. Kob & Co,

Would call the attention of the public to their large stock of

HARDWARE,
IRON,
NAILS,
GLASS,
SPRINGS,
AXLES, CUTLERY AND BELTING,

WOOD WORK FOR WAGONS & BUGGIES.

And all goods usually kept in their line. hey are also Agents for the celebrated

NISHWITZ'S PULVERIZING HARROW!

Moine Walking Cultivator,

The best implement of its kind manufactured,

Clipper Mower and Reaper,

JOHNSON'S COMBINED MOWER AND SELF-RAKE,

The only Successful Self-Rake in use. We also sell the

QUAKER SULKY PLOW ATTACHMENT

And Plows of different manufactures, second to none in the market. Give us a call before making your purchases, and we will give you satisfaction at living pricce. Feb. 16, 1872,—tf.

EVERYBODY READ THE FOLLOWING!

FURNITURE ROOMS!

A. DEITSCH

Manufactures and deals in all kinds of

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

The public are invited to call and examine his large and unrivalled stock He intends to Keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order furniture of every description:

Dressing Bueaus; Centre Tables, Wash Stands; Wardobes; Sofas and Sociables; Tables, Sewing Stands; Chairs, Bedsteads, every variety, Parlor & Kitchen Furniture, best quality and finish

Our work is made by the best of workmen, and of the very best material, which warrants me in saying that it will be found second to none in the county, and I will sell cheap as the same can be bought at any other establishment in Hancock county. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in regard to work and prices. ALSO Sole Agent for the Celebrated

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS,

The Best, Easiest, Cleanest and MOST LASTING MATTRESS EVER MADE. Call and see it Shop and Sales Rooms on West Main Cross Street, East of L. E. & L. RR.

Findlay, Ohio, Agust 4, 1871-3m.

Closed for the Last Call.

S. D. HOUPT,

of the old firm of Houpt & Byal, has positively closed the firm books, and will commence

TO COLLECT BY LAW,

If not otherwise paid. A man that will buy goods on thirty, sixty, and ninety days' time, and from that time up to from one to six years, and cannot spare the time to call and settle, will probably appreciate the kindness by having the note or account at the left nearest

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE'S OFFICE

for collection. If Mr.

A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., I. J., K. L., M. N., O. P., Q. R., S. T., U. V., W. X., and Y. Z.,

have any choice as to Justice of the Peace, they will be kind enough to inform me of the fact and by so doing appreciate the kindness of

S. D. HOUPT.

N. B.—Business is Business.

I still sell goods

CHEAP FOR CASH

July 5, 1872.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all disease incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States Canadas and South America.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND STOMACH REGULATOR

1st.—It will relieve the worst cases of Bilious Colic or Cholera Morbus in a few minutes.

2d.—It will cure the most chronic case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion in a few weeks.

3d.—It is the best remedy in the world for Sick Headache, as thousands can testify, if taken when the first symptoms appear.

4th.—It is the best diuretic ever put before the public, curing those distressing complaints, Diabetes and Gravel and other Urinary difficulties.

5th.—It is a most excellent Emmenagogue, and as the Young Girls middle aged Women, and at the Turn of Life, this remedy is of incalculable value.

6th.—It will remove wind from the bowels, and hence a few drops in some sweetened water given to a babe is better than a dozen cordials to Relieve and make it Sleep. Containing no anodyne.

7th.—It is a sure relief for adults and children affected with Worms and Pin Worms. It will bring away the worms.

8th.—It will cure the Piles and Hemorrhodial difficulties.

9th.—It will cure Constipation and keep the bowels regular. It will also cure the worst case of Summer Complaint and Dysentery.

10th.—It will cure Four Stomach, Stimulate the Liver to healthy action, Relieve Heart-Burn and act as a general Regulator of the system.

When taken dilute the dose with Sugar and Water to a Wine-Glass full and you have a pleasant tonic.

Whitlesey (Dyspepsia Cure) $1.00 per bottle.
Whitlesey Ague Cure 50c. per bottle.
Whitlesey Cough Granules 25c. per bottle.
Sold by all druggists and warranted.

Whitlesey Prop. Med. Co., Toledo, O.

July 5, 1872. 1y

GOOD FARM FOR SALE!

NEAR the centre of Cass Township, six miles north-east of Findlay, 160 acres of excellent land—80 acres well improved. Good frame house, good barn and other out buildings, an excellent orchard,

A NEVER-FAILING WELL

Of most excellent water. The proposed Continental RR, crosses the farm near the middle—east and west. Will be sold at a

Very Reasonable Price

One-half down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES, OR TO

August 26-tf. ARTHUR McCRACKEN.

Special Election.

To the Electors of Pleasant Township, Hancock County, Ohio:

MORE than one hundred Tax-paying electors of said township having filed a request with the undersigned, Trustees, as required by law, for a meeting of the electors of said township to vote for or against the construction of the following proposed Railroad under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An Act to authorize counties, cities, incorporated villages and townships to build Railroads, and to lease and operate the same," passed April 23, 1872; to-wit:

To the Trustees of Pleasant Township, Hancock County, Ohio:

The undersigned, resident tax-paying electors of said township, earnestly request you to proceed according to law to construct a railroad in said township with its East terminus on the West line of section twenty-five (25) to the West line of section twenty-five both of said terminus being within said township of Pleasant. We also request that you appropriate the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to aid the construction of said railroad, such aid to be less than five percent. of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of said township, said sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to be bonds of said township, with coupons attached, bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum payable semi annually on the first day of March and September, said bonds to be executed by the Board of Trustees of said township, attested by the Clerk of said township. The coupons to be executed by the township Clerk aforesaid only; that such bonds be issued in s