Jeffersonian.

OFFICE:
...reet, First Door East of Post Office
...HED EVERY FRIDAY.
...2 00 Per Annum, In Advance.
...NDLAY, OHIO.
...orning, : : Feb. 6, 1874.

...MPERANCE MOVEMENT.

...men's war against intoxicat...
...s continues with unabated
...l zeal throughout Southern
...he principal towns of High...
...ington, Pickaway, Morrow,
...inton, Holmes and Clark
...he wives and daughters of
...izens form themselves into
...ation, visit all places where
...re sold, and hold prayer
This is kept up until the
spirits gives in.

...Lewis writes that he will
...ern Ohio about the 10th
...in a newspaper communica-

...oint out large districts in
...h a movement would prove
I doubt if in any part of
...land it would succeed. Many
I tried it in several towns
...usetts and New Hampshire;
...not one of them has run
...ned its old dominion, but
...y was far from complete
...ble is that in New England
lack of heat. The people
...l heads, but poor stomachs
...k well, but they can't digest;
...ere is no moral fervor. I
...a New England audience
...heat, not even during the
...ing political campaign. But
...ood up before the lyceums
...ro and Washington C. H.,
...tate, I felt that I was in the
...society in which my long
temperance scheme would
...ut I did not dare to hope for
...ous results. I knew how
...ad constantly, after a few
...ble efforts, consigned the
committee; and I hardly
...hope that hundreds of women
...g together day after day,
...k after week. I had seen
...es of forty dwindle in a few
three or four persons. I
...y prepared to hear of com-
forty growing into a hun-
the whole hundred march-
day after day, through cold
...ns, praying, singing, and
Of course they succeeded
...r such women can be found,
...gle with rum must be short.
...ousand such women can be
Cincinnati, and they would
...o companies of fifty, district
and move on the enemy,
...ree or four weeks the thirsti
...n your city would probably
...esort to water to quench his
...f the women now in the field
...tate could realize how the
...tion is watching them; it
...d realize how much depends
...eir success, nothing would
...em.

...ELCH-WEIMER CONTEST.

...elch, the Treasurer elect of
...of Ohio, has filed his answer
...tition of his opponent, Mr.
who is contesting his elec-
...e correspondent of the Cleve-
...der, gives a synopsis of the
...s follows:

That having no knowledge
...e matters presented against
...on in the notice and specifi-
...of the said George Weimer,
...s each and every allegation
contained.

...reciting several instances in
...e was denied votes properly
...g to him, he says that in Ash-
Campaign and Paulding coun-
received 863 votes, which
...o the errors of the Election
or mistakes of Clerks of
...ever entered into the count
...as reported to the Secretary
Further than this, he claims
...he irregularities claimed to
...en discovered by Weimer in
...ahoga vote are admitted, he
claim to similar irregularities
...oe, Crawford, Holmes, Butler,
...m, Hancock, Jackson, Mi-
...e, Franklin and Licking
...s, and in six or seven wards
...nnati. Besides this, he lays
...the Republican vote of Stark,
and Darke counties, where
Republican state tickets were
without his name being upon
He closes his answer as

...ontestee therefore avows, that
...e votes actually and origin-
...t for him for said office at
...ction, shall, as they should,
...ted, his majority over said
...r for said office in the State
...863, and if all the votes of
...tors at said election, voting
...nding to vote, and believing
...d voted for him for said office
as they should be, counted,
...rority as aforesaid will be 1,339.
...ther, if votes and returns are
...d set aside on the grounds
...e reasons in said Weimer's
...and specifications set forth,
...majority over said Weimer
...tate will reach about six
...d votes. ISAAC WELCH.

...orsts of the bill introduced
...esentative Lynn, in the House,
...given in a dispatch to the
...ti Gazette:

...wspapers and other periodic
...exceeding four ounces in
...sent from a known office o
...tion to regular and bona fide
...bers, postage shall be charged
...ollowing rates per quarter o
...l, namely: On publications
...ssues frequently than once a
...wo cents; issued once a week,
...nts; issued twice a week, six
...three times a week, nine cents;
...s a week, eighteen cents, and
...enty-one cents, and an addi-
...rate shall be charged for each
...al four ounces of weight,
...d that one copy of the weekly
...pers may be sent to each sub-
...thereof in the county where
...e printed and published, free
...age, and that publishers of
...pers and periodicals may ex-
...exchange their publications
...eeding one copy in each ex-
...free of postage.

...iscellaneous matter of the
...ass, including books, flexible
...s, samples of ores, metals,
...s, and merchandise, sample
...hotographic paper, letter en-
...postal envelopes, and wrap-
...ds, printed or unprinted, and
...matter not chargeable with the
...ates or by law excluded from
...he postage shall be one cent
...h two ounces, or fractional
two ounces; and that the
...m weight of all such packages
...ot exceed four ounces. It
...lawful for any person to
...any book, pamphlet, periodi-
...gazine, or other matter of the
...ass a brief form of presents-
...to write his or her name on
...pper thereof, or the number
...me of the articles inclosed,
additional postage.

...Supreme Court of Illinois has
...a peremptory order to the I
...entral Railroad Company, com-
...d to sell at auction all public
...ot remaining in its possession

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent bonds	$1,238,728,150
Five per cent. bonds	464,021,950
Total coin bonds	$1,712,749,200
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,450
Matured debt	15,176,950
Legal Tender notes	361,740,029
Certificates of Deposit	47,560,000
Fractional currency	47,793,253
Coin Certificates	45,004,000
Total without interest	$ 536,953,682
Total debt	$2,262,759,113
Total interest	$ 30,415,576

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 85,309,989
Currency	4,761,266
Special deposits held for the redemption of Certificates of Deposit as provided by law	45,560,000
Total in Treasury	$ 135,700,585
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,157,470,114
Decrease during the month	1,845,211

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	22,296,981
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc	4,800,055
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,568,826

CONGRESS.

JAN. 28.—In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Conkling, of New York, to relieve Consul Ottenbourg, who has been Acting Consul at Mexico. Passed. This was followed by Mr. Cameron, chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to the existing law on the subject of Consuls. The proposed amendment fixes the salaries of Consuls. Mr. Conkling presented several petitions. One of soldiers praying Congress to grant 160 acres of land to each man who served in the army. From citizens of New York on banking on gold basis. The Senate resumed consideration of the financial amendments, Mr. Bayard, of Del., addressing the Senate. He had nothing to suggest, but hoped the Senate would adjust the currency on a sound basis. In the House an appropriation of $11,000 for life saving stations, passed. The report of the Appropriation Committee, stopping work on various public buildings, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. The army appropriation bill was reported, and shows a decrease under last year of $2,550,084. Debate followed, but portook largely of a personal character.

JAN. 29.—In the Senate a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire as to the expediency of reducing the amount paid for gas by the Government. The Louisiana matter was discussed, Mr. Carpenter taking issue with Morton as to the right of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Maynard, from the Currency and Banking Committee, reported a bill limiting the amount of U. S. notes in circulation to $400,000,000, and allowing their exchange into convertible 3 45-100 bonds, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Army Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but without action, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

JAN. 30.—In the Senate, the memorial of the Governor of the District, submitting that another District investigation should not be entered into without some of the old charges were sustained, was tabled, after debate. A discussion of Louisiana affairs was begun by Senator Carpenter, and carried on by Senator Morton in reply to Carpenter; who argued in favor of the right of Congress to order a new election, and that as the State of Louisiana was fraudulently deprived of its government, Congress had the right to interfere. Morton declared that such interference would be a movement to put the State into the hands of the enemies of the Republican party, and that it was opposed by all who were in favor of good government, and working for the interests of the people. In the House the day was spent in arranging for the Howard investigation. A joint resolution was introduced, asking the President to appoint a court of inquiry, consisting of five army officers; and an amendment was offered, giving to the accused the right of challenge, which he would have under court martial.

JAN. 31.—The Senate was not in session. In the House the day was given up to speech-making, finances, Pacific Railroad and currency, being the matters under discussion.

FEB. 2.—In the Senate Mr. Morton continued his speech on the Louisiana question, after which the Bankrupt bill was discussed without action. Articles of impeachment were presented against Judge Busteed, of Alabama. No other business of importance was transacted. Adjourned.

FEB 3.—In the Senate, a petition of the Georgia colored people was presented, denying the recent assertions of Mr. Stephens. Mr. Logan reported unfavorably on the militia bill, and in favor of an increase of Paymasters' salaries. A bill for redemption and free banking was introduced. A bill for the redistribution of the currency was placed on the calendar. A bill to establish a National Health Bureau was also reported. The amendments to the bankruptcy appropriation bill was reconsidered successively. In the House a bill was passed authorizing the Hagerstown National Bank to remove to Washington. There was afterward a long and discursive debate on the army appropriation bill.

A DISPATCH from Topeka, Kansas, speaking of Ex-Gov. Harvey, who has been recently elected U. S. Senator from that State, says: "Governor Harvey is a Virginian by birth; spent most of his time in Adams county, Illinois, up to 1857, when he came to Kansas and engaged in farming. He entered the army when the rebellion broke out; served as captain in the 15th Kansas Infantry after the war was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas by the Republicans and re-elected 1870. He is a practical farmer, a steadfast Republican and an earnest friend of all genuine reform measures; his personal character is above reproach. No stain of corruption has ever been attached to him, and his election is regarded as a triumph of honesty and fairness in Kansas politics.

A MEMBER of the Ohio Senate succeeded in having the prefix "Hon." stricken from a name that appeared on a petition to that body, on the ground that the title had no official authority. This is entirely proper. This title of "Hon." is getting entirely too common.

LEGISLATURE

JAN. 28.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to permit the directors of a railroad passing through several counties to change the line without changing the terminal points. Mr. Hudson's bill amending the act in reference to preference shares was passed. A resolution for an inquiry into the condition and expenditures of the public works, and into the influence brought to bear on legislation for leasing was ordered printed. Bills were introduced: To prohibit the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors in any township or municipality that shall vote to avail itself of the provisions of the bill; to reduce the Board of Directors of the Ohio Agricultural College from twenty to five.

JAN. 29.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced providing that whenever a resident of another State shall institute proceedings in attachment in this State against the property or credits of any debtor residing in the same State as the creditor the personal earnings of the debtor, and of his minor child or children, for a time not exceeding three months previous to the amendment of the proceedings in attachment, shall be exempt from application to the payment of the debt under such attachment or garnishee, when it shall be made to appear, by the affidavit of the debtor or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary to the support of the debtor's family. In the House no business of importance was transacted, and at 7:30 the House took a recess.

JAN. 31.—In the Senate, the answer of Isaac Welsh in the State Treasurer contested election case, was ordered printed. A bill was introduced for the reclamation, survey and sale of certain lands in the State of Ohio, known as the "canal and swamp lands," for the benefit of the Ohio Agricultural College. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, but no business of importance was transacted.

FEB 2.—In the Senate, the bill to punish commission merchants for embezzling the proceeds of wares consigned to them, passed. A message was received from Governor Allen nominating Job E. Owens for director of the Penitentiary. In the House a resolution was offered requesting Congress to require Indiana to repair and keep up her portions of the canals, as provided for by the land grant of the general government. The resolution was ordered printed.

FEB. 3.—In the Senate, a petition was presented from Sandusky against interference with the Southern Railroad. The resolution providing for amending the United States Constitution was made the special order for Thursday. The Senate declined, by 15 to 13, to recede from its amendment refusing per diem to members of the Constitutional Convention. In the House a petition was presented from citizens of Butler County against interference with the Southern Railroad. An amendment to the school law was passed, providing that two or more teachers may be elected at the same time; also, one authorizing certificates to be issued for the teaching of special studies; a bill was passed punishing the adulteration of milk and cheese, with fine or imprisonment, or both.

THE NEWS.

Mr. Rufus King, has been elected President of the Constitutional Convention, *vice* Morrison R. Waite, resigned.

The temperance war, by the ladies, is still progressing in the southern part of the State, and is meeting with good success.

The Conneautville Bank, in Conneautville, Ashtabula county, was robbed on the night of Feb. 2. Three men with blackened faces, entered the bank and gagged the Cashier. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

The public debt has decreased nearly $2,000,000 during the month of January.

They are having a lively time in the Kansas Legislature over the Senatorial question. They have a way of their own of doing those things out there.

The Parliamentery elections in England have resulted in the return of nearly all the old members.

THE Kansas Senatorial squabble, as all things must, has come to an end. Ex-Governor Harvey is the lucky man.

Articles of impeachment have been presented in Congress against Judge Busteed, of Alabama. The articles set forth, among other things, that he (Busteed,) is not a citizen of Alabama, but of New York.

A comparison of the death rates in thirteen states, shows that Louisiana is the most sickly of all; Massachusetts, California, New York and Pennsylvania coming next, in the order named.

The President has nominated Thos. O. Osborn, of Illinois, to be Minister resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Attempt to Restore It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The people, when they clamored for a reduction of the pay of Congressmen, did not generally expect, or wish for, a revival of the franking privilege, but they were warned that it would come with the reduction; and the action of the House to day, in setting the revival of the privilege for discussion on the 12th of this month, shows that the warning was well grounded. Congressmen feel that the country does them great injustice in the matter of pay. Including the sending of public documents, which their constituents demand, their postage bills sum up to $800 or $1,000 per man per annum. This materially reduces their remuneration.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN AND ARMY OFFICERS.

Army officers of the rank of Brigadier-General and above are paid much better. Brigadier-General's receive over $6,000 a year, mileage when traveling on orders, and other perquisites, and have no constituency to lay claim to the contents of their purse. Officers of still higher grade receive still larger pay, and do not work near as hard as Congressmen. After a certain length of service the army officer is retired on pay sufficient to afford him a maintenance, but there is no pension list for civil servants, no matter how faithfully they may have labored, nor how valuable their services may have been. These things have great weight with Congressmen, and it they restore the franking privilege it need not be wondered at.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A Couple of Swindlers—The Society of Murderers—Political—Fashion in Religion—Business, Etc.

NEW YORK, Feb 3, 1874.

SWINDLERS.

Out of the million of people who make up the population of this great "Babel" fully one hundred thousand live on the labor of others, that is to say, are thieves of one sort or another. The worst of these are the advertising thievery, for while they steal, they do it in such an ingenious way as to escape the penalties of the law. The history of one or two of them may not be uninteresting.

"G. R. Murray & Company," is a good name. Well, G. R. M. & Co., advertise that they possess $1,500,000 of watches, pianos and jewelry, which they will "distribute" by lot at one dollar for each ticket. You are invited to send twenty-five cents to these benevolent gentlemen, receiving therefor a ticket which describes the prize you are entitled to. You send your twenty five cents and you get a ticket like this:

"MERCANTILE PRIZE ASSOCIATION. Certificate No. 22,733. This certificate, when accompanied by one dollar, (and fifty cents for packing,) entitles the holder to one silver hunting-cased watch, valued at $15. State how you wish it sent."

Now, send $1 50, and what happens. Nothing. You never hear of it again. And, as these fellows get letters by the bushel, every one of which contains money, it is not difficult to suppose that they live in clover. Their office is, in one advertisement, in one place; in another, another place, so that victims in search of them never find them. The police get after them, but they change their style so frequently that it is impossible to catch them.

The fellows who are to-day doing business over the name of G. R. Murray & Company, have within a year been known as the United States Tontine Association, of 23 Park Row; as Norton, Quinn & Co., of 212 Broadway; as Holliday, Lewis & Co., of 23 Park Row; as Walter B. Turner & Co., of 746 Broadway; as H. H. Briddle & Co., of 50 Broadway; as Chester V. Dudley & Co., of 34 New street; as Alvah Young, of 205 Broadway; as Edw. Seville & Co., of 34 New street; as Oswald, West & Co., of 46 Broad street; as S. Solomon & Co., of 134 Nassau street; and as Gilbert Putnam & Co., 64 Broadway. But ingenious as the gentlemen are the last two months has developed a more

GORGEOUS SCOUNDRELISM.

The only expense attending these swindles is the advertising, and how to dodge them has been the question with them. Two of these thieves assumed the name of "Kirkwood & Beach, Advertising Agents," and issued an order to the newspapers of the country, advertising a dozen or more of bogus articles, under a dozen or more different names, the price of which was always to be sent by mail to the Postoffice box designated. To seduce the publishers of the country the villains boldly referred to A. T. Stewart, C. A. Dana, and James Gordon Bennett, of New York, M. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and D. R. Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*. As their offer to the papers were liberal, and their references unexceptionable, hundreds of papers published their advertisements, and immediately cords of letters came to the different parties named, all of which Kirkwood and Beach took out of the Postoffice and appropriated, of course.

As a matter of course the newspapers publishing the advertisements will never get a cent; those who send money to the various addresses will never get what they send for; in short, the only people who get anything are the ingenious scoundrels who assume the firm name of "Kirkwood & Beach."

When will people learn wisdom? When will people learn that a dollar is a dollar, and, when a man proposes to give two dollars for one, that he means a swindle, and there is a swindle under it. May I impress on your readers the important maxim: Never send money to any person whom you do not know. Is it a medical prodigy? There is no physician in the great cities who knows a particle more than do your own practitioners. Is it a piano, watch or diamond distribution? These goods have a fixed value in the market, and if any one has them there is no earthly use of making a sacrifice to dispose of them. In short, a little common sense is all that is necessary to protect a person from these swindlers. Do, good people, who read these lines, use a little common sense and save your money.

A CURIOUS SOCIETY.

It has been discovered that the upper-crust criminals in the tombs have organized a society for mutual defence. By upper-crust I mean the big thieves, the burglars, the forgers and murderers. They contribute so much each to a fund for defending each in his turn, and a fixed sum which goes to the family of the one convicted and sentenced. This is co operation in a new direction. But why not? Crime is a regular trade with all the rules and regulations that other trades have.

POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

The Democracy of Brooklyn are made of the same material as their brethren in New York. At a primary meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, a return was handed in signed by a man named Cunningham. A man at the end of the room cried out, "I don't believe Mr. Cunningham signed that return," whereupon Mr. Cunningham jumped to his feet and declared that he had signed it. The voice from the end of the room quickly retorted, "Paddy Cunningham didn't sign it Paddy Cunningham can't write his name; I have a document in my pocket to which *his mark* is affixed." At the meeting of the General Committee amusing incidents were related of rooms in which voting was being carried on, being cleared by force, and the ballot-boxes stuffed to suit the muscular majority. At the Nineteenth Ward primary the voting was brought to an abrupt termination by cutting off the gas. Democracy is the same now that it always was.

FASHION IN RELIGION.

It is a noticeable fact that the churches of New York are almost bare of women twice each year, in the periods between winter and spring, and autumn and winter, when it's too cold for a summer bonnet and not cold enough for a winter head-covering. But religion is now being made fashionable. People are now invited to prayer meetings precisely as invited to a social soiree or an evening party. A friend of mine gave me the following transcript of a card which he received: "Mr. and Mrs. —— proposes (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading, on —— evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject—Revelations II. Reading from 7½ to 9½. Morning dress." I saw one sent to another friend which, so far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or card party, but in the corner were the characters, "T and P." After a while he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayer. He went and reported. After tea Bibles were handed around on a tray, and religious exercises were held. Curious world this.

BUSINESS

continues to improve. Collections, we are assured by one of our largest dry goods houses, are very much better this year than they were last. So far, in this month of January, in the house referred to, the collections are at the rate of seven per cent. better than in January, 1873. This result upon old obligations is certainly both favorable and hopeful. The fact is the panic of last fall had no reality in it. It had no bottom, and should have affected nothing. But men got frightened, and it took just so long a time for them to get over their fright. They are over it now, and business goes on as usual.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is as changeable here as a fashionable woman. In the morning zero; at noon sixty degrees; at night rain, and ice by midnight. You need overcoats, umbrellas, linen dusters and fans to be perfectly safe when you go out. Oh! for an old-fashioned winter. PIETRO.

OUR TOLEDO LETTER.

An Elopement—And What Came of It.

Correspondence Jeffersonian.

TOLEDO, O., Feb 4, '74.

Living near Bloomville, Seneca county, lives a farmer with his family of several children, the eldest of which is the daughter, Katrina, of "sweet sixteen," who fell desperately in love with a young man working for the farmer. The cruel parents, on making the discovery, brought the daughter to grief, positively forbidding any attention whatever from the young man, and he was in turn forbidden to "speak mit her." This seemed to settle matters at home, so far as the old folks were concerned; but while they were flattering themselves of their supposed conquest, Johny Stout and Katrina stole off, as lovers only can, to "talk their troubles o'er," "embrace, and kiss, and take ten thousand leaves." The young folks were desperately in earnest, and laid their secret plans for elopement. The seemingly sleepless eyes of the parents were upon the twain for months, when unfortunately Farmer Worm and his goodly "frau" went to spend a half day with a neighbor. The old couple left Katrina in charge of the house, and departed. This was the coveted time for the youngsters, who "slit out" on foot, making for the nearest woods. The twain traveled on, and on, until nearly dusk, each with a bundle containing their wardrobes, when they fetched up at a farm house, tired and weary, and applied for lodging as man and wife, and were suitably entertained under the assumed name of John Walker and wife. The second day they hired a conveyance, and found their way to Clyde, where they concluded to remain over night, and go thence by cars *via*. Toledo to the State of Michigan, where no license is required to make two hearts as one. The following morning finds our hero and his fair Katrina on board the cars, bound for the land of promise, little thinking that a poet once declared,

"For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history
The course of true love never did run smooth."

And while they go, let us return to the farm house, and see how goes the matter there. The honest old Granger and wife having enjoyed the hospitality of their neighbor in a "feast of fat things," started for their home, little thinking of what awaited them. On reaching home, they found the door open, and on looking about for the daughter, no daughter could be found, either in "loft or cellar," and Dame Worm soon made the discovery that a portion of her daughter's wardrobe was missing. This opened the eyes of the fond parents, and on a farther search it was found that a well-stuffed pocket-book left in the bureau was minus to the tune of sixty dollars. At this disclosure of affairs, the ire of the old Granger was fully aroused, and with sobs and cries of "my monish! my monish! and my Kattina," so alarmed several of the neighbors, who ran in to learn the mishap of the family. A council was held and plans laid to follow the guilty young man, who as they thought, had stolen the hard-earned gelt, as well as the daughter, and bring back the latter and punish the former. The neighbors and friends arranged some to go east, others north, and if possible, head off the guilty wretches. The Chief of Police of our city was telegraphed to watch and capture the pair, if they should appear this way, and their names, as well as photos, were sent by an officer to Capt. Pardy, of our city. The Captain put a trusty man in charge of the matter, and on Tuesday, the arrival of the morning train on the Southern Division of the Lake Shore RR., brought our hero and his intended bride, as happy as larks, who little suspecting an acquaintance, was at once confronted by the officer. Approaching them and introducing himself, calling each by name, much to the astonishment of the pair, he invited them to accompany him to the Station headquarters under arrest. This unlooked for procedure fell like a clap of thunder at noonday upon the loving pair, who had no choice in the matter but to obey. Arriving at the Station, the young man, Stout, for that was his name, was placed behind the bars to await the arrival of an officer, who had been telegraphed for from home, while Katrina was kindly taken to Capt. Pardy's to await events. The separation of the pair at the Station house was affecting in the extreme, and aroused the sympathy of the most hardened of the bystanders, bringing tears, pro, bri ny tears of sorrow and regret, that any break should intervene to hinder a union of two such loving hearts.

During the day and evening the officer and a brother-in-law of the lady arrived to return the two. The warrant arrested young Stout for stealing or robbing farmer Worm of $55. But on this coming to the ears of the girl, she made a bold face of it, confessing that she it was who made the raid on the pocket-book of her father, and that her intended had nothing to do with it whatever, as she alone had taken it and had committed the offence.

The following morning, at 7:15 A. M., seated in a coach at the Depot of the Pennsylvania road, was the officer and our hero and heroine, homeward bound (the writer also, but in no way connected with the elopement) and at 9.45, A. M., reached Bloomville, and on looking out, there were not less than three or four hundred persons awaiting the arrival of the runaways, all seeming to be under intense excitement. The officer took Stout at once to Esquire Hasler, while the brother-in-law escorted the girl to his own residence. The parting of the twain, as Burns would say, was "fu' tender" and a more determined pair never took leave of each other, she declaring to her brother-in-law and the officer that nothing but the grim monster Death could prevent their marriage; and he appeared as fully determined.

The arrival of the officer and Stout at the Justice's Court, followed by the vast crowd, was an important event in Bloomville, the like of which had never occurred before. In fact, the whole village came together, crowding the Court-room, filling the hall, doors and windows, as well as surrounding the house.

The Squire adjusting his spectacles, cleared his throat and assuming a dignified air, read the charge against the accused, asked the culprit if he was "guilty or not guilty," and was answered "not guilty." The prosecution, having expected to sustain their action by the testimony of the girl, and failing in this, at once discharged the young man; at which the vast and interested crowd gave some very decided demonstrations of joy at the result, by cheering first the justice, then young Stout, and next the girl. There seemed to be but one sentiment amongst the crowd and the neighbors, and that was that the parents might be rational and consent to a union of the young folks, all agreeing that he was in every respect her equal, and the twain having got thus far undaway, it might save lots of scandal as well as a determined and devoted pair of youngsters. PHILO.

ABOUT A FORMER EDITOR OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

"Fuscus," the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following to say about one of the JEFFERSONIAN's former editors:

The most prosperous humorist in the country is Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke), who, though he has an advertising agency here, retains his connection with the Toledo *Blade*. Born in Massachusetts, he moved west early, and began his career as a type-setter at a village in the northwestern part of Ohio. His first Nasby papers, written for the *Hancock Jeffersonian*, were the cause of his receiving a call, as clergyman say, to take a position on the *Blade*. Continuing his letters in that journal, he had several flattering offers to come to New York, which he was sensible enough to decline; seeing, as he thought, a richer harvest in the future at home. The result proved his wisdom. He was soon enabled to buy an interest in the *Blade*, and to-day he owns half of it; has an annual income of $40,000 and is worth at least $300,000—all this the product of a persistent working of the Nasby vein. If he be not a literary genius, he surely has a genius for practicality, having shown an astonishing loyalty to a set of ideas after he had discovered that the ideas would pay.

Abraham Lincoln was one of Locke's sincerest admirers. He told, one day, in Washington, after reading a remarkably clever serial of the *Blade* editor, that he would rather be the author of the Nasby letters than President of the United States.

Locke, on being told of this after the President's assassination, made this remark: "Lincoln's head was level. Lincoln was killed because he was President; if he had been Nasby, he'd have been alive to-day. The difference between us is, that Lincoln ought not to have been killed, and was; I ought to be, and ain't by a —— sight."

All the Legislatures in session, National as well as State, have railroad laws under discussion in one shape or another. Two such bills were yesterday introduced in the Iowa Legislature. In the Ohio House of Representatives a bill was offered subjecting railroads to forfeits for extortion. Any person who has been overcharged for passage or freight may mulct the company for double the overcharge, but the company is never to forfeit less than $100. In addition, the State may sue for a forfeit ranging from $100 to $1,000. —*Chicago Tribune.*

The printer's strike, in Indianapolis, has assumed considerable proportions. The strikers have brought out a new paper, called the *Daily Union*. The publishers have taken measures to supply the places of the strikers, and declare they will not yield.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of the above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we must use *constitutional treatment* to act on the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he cannot cure. All the means sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., proprietor, Buffalo, New York.

CLEVELAND, SANDUSKY AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The Superintendent, Mr. T. Ba[illegible], is to be congratulated on the increased activity all along the line of the road. Both the passenger and freight traffic is heavier now than it was last year in January. The Company will, at an early day, add to their rolling stock a general overhauling with the intention of beginning the new year with ample facilities for doing their rapidly increasing business. Three new locomotives will soon be put on the road, and additions to correspond will be made in their passenger and freight cars. They will do a larger business in carrying coal than they have ever done before. The Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad Company are soon to fill up the entire passenger equipment of that road with sleeping cars; what kind is not definitely decided.—*Sandusky Register.*

THE *Ohio State Journal* has been figuring up the number of representatives the late Confederacy has in the present Congress, and arrives at the following result: "Besides its Vice President, and others who held political office under it, there are in the two Houses thirty officers of the Confederate army, three of whom were Major Generals, five Brigadiers, eight Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, five Majors, two Captains, and two Privates. Of these four are Republicans, the remainder all Democrats."

GROCERY

REMOVED

FRANK KARST, SR.

Wishes to say to his old customers that he has removed his

Stock of Groceries and Provisions

To his

NEW BUILDING

formerly Hubers' Corner, where he proposes to confine himself strictly to the

Grocery and Provision Trade.

By adhering closely to the motto of

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS"

He hopes to give satisfaction to all old patrons and gain New Ones.

Jan 16, '74—tf

LUNCH! LUNCH!!

Warm Meals!

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

Hot Coffee and Tea!

AND

GAME in SEASON

Served up on SHORT NOTICE and at VERY REASONABLE PRICES, at the

NATIONAL RESTAURANT

FIRST DOOR WEST OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

SCHULER & WILSON.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS 1874

THE FINDLAY JEFFERSONIAN FOR THE COMING YEAR!

STAND BY YOUR HOME PAPER

SEND IN THE NAMES!

The Findlay Jeffersonian

Has now nearly 2,600 subscribers, and, with a slight effort on the part of its friends, will soon reach 2,500.

The Findlay Jeffersonian

Has always been, and will continue to be the champion of any and all efforts to build up the trade and manufactures of our town.

The Findlay Jeffersonian

Has saved the workingmen of the county thousands of dollars by warning them against Thieves, Bogus Patent rights, Swindlers and Sharks of every description, and it proposes to continue the good work.

The Findlay Jeffersonian

Publishes Fresh and Reliable Market Reports, and every Farmer will make the price of its subscription on his Market Reports alone.

The Findlay Jeffersonian

Will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the best interests of town and county. While Republican to the core in politics, it will, at all times, place the good of the county, and the country at large, above all partisan considerations.

Let every subscriber for the Jeffersonian show the paper to his neighbor, and ask him to subscribe at once.

Make Up Your List of Reading for 1874.

Subscribers to the JEFF renewing subscription for another year, or sending the subscription of a friend or neighbor, can be furnished with the following periodicals and journals, for which we have made arrangements with the respective publishers, by clubbing their issues with the JEFF.:

JEFF. and Toledo Blade,	1 yr. $3 25	do Hearth and Home,	do $4 25
do Cincinnati Times,	do 3 25	do Peterson's Magazine,	do 3 50
do Western Rural,	do 3 50	do Agriculturist,	do 3 25
do Prairie Farmer,	do 3 50	do Wood's Magazine,	do 3 50
do Country Gentleman,	do 4 00	do Scientific American,	do 4 25
do Harper's Magazine,	do 5 25	do Godey's Lady's Book,	do 4 25
do Harper's Weekly,	do 5 25	do Arthur's Magazine,	do 3 50
do Harper's Bazar,	do 5 25	do Moore's New Yorker,	do 4 00
do Atlantic Monthly,	do 4 50		

We wish it distinctly understood in this offer that the money and the order for the two offered together must come at one time, or in one letter or demand. We send the subscriptions to the publishers, and subscribers must in case of change of Post Office write to them. Any publication not mentioned in the above list will be furnished at their lowest club rates in connection with the JEFFERSONIAN.

Go!

TO THE NEW

Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

HUHN & HALL

FOR YOUR

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

Rochester Custom-Made Boots and Shoes

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

WE SELL GOODS AT ONE PRICE

We keep nothing but the best quality of goods, and guarantee them to be as represented. As we do business for

CASH ONLY,

and having a resident agent in New York buying in connection with several large houses, we are enabled to offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

—TO—

Wholesale and Retail Buyers.

Please call at

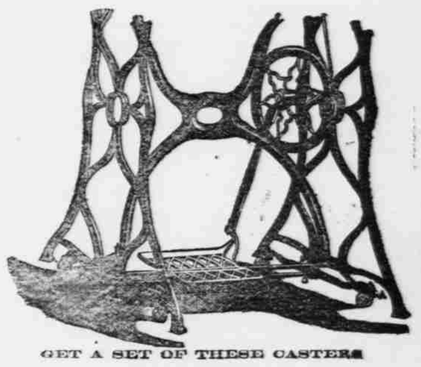
THE PALACE FRONT,

ONE DOOR NORTH OF ODD-FELLOWS' BLOCK.

Jan. 30, '74—2m.

Patent Sewing Machine Casters

For all Kinds of Machines.



GET A SET OF THESE CASTERS

And, when sweeping, you can move the Machine out of your way as easily as the chairs; for sewing, move it where the light is best, and where you have plenty of room to work.

By simply pressing the lever down with your foot, the Machine is raised and rests upon the casters, and you can move it easily wherever you please; then lift the lever with either your hand or foot, and the Machine will stand firm on the floor.

The Agent will take them to your house and adjust them to the Machine for you.

PRICE $5.00.

Manufactured by SARGENT & CO., *70 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.*

County Agencies given only to those who will purchase a good stock to start with and pay cash down. Others need not apply.

Jan. 16, '74—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LEATHER and FINDINGS,

And Everything in the Shoemaking Line.

CHANGE OF FIRM—CHANGE OF PRICES!

BAKER & STACKHOUSE,

Successors of K. S. Baker & Co., are still in the market at the old stand,

95 MAIN ST.,

Where they keep a full supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both of Eastern and Home Manufacture, which they propose to sell such as

Cheap as any other House Dare Sell!

Baker & Stackhouse.

December 12, 1873. tf

Hubers

Have Moved

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Drugs and Books

To the room formerly occupied by

Davidson's Dish Store

In Hvatt's Block,

Opposite

OLD WHITE CORNER.

They are Fitted up in Good Style.

Go and See them in their New Place

Steel Rail! Double Track!!

Baltimore & Ohio RR

Is the ONLY ROUTE by which holders of THROUGH TICKETS to New York and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston,

At the cost of a ticket to New York or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting

WASHINGTON CITY FREE.

In the ONLY ROUTE from the West to Washington City, without a long and tedious Omnibus Transfer at Baltimore.

The only line running Magnificent Day Cars, and

PULLMAN'S Palace Drawing Room SLEEPING COACHES,

Through from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington without change. Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

Thos. R. Shap, Master Transportation, Baltimore, Md. Sidney B. Jones, Gen'l Pas. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

December 12, 1873. 7m

BROKEN STONE!

THE undersigned, having arranged with Mr. E. P. Jones to operate the

Steam Power Stone Breaker,

in the south-west part of town, is prepared to break stone to any desirable size, and to furnish the same for

MAKING ROADS,

Repairing Streets and Alleys, making foundations for sidewalks, and for the various private improvements for which this valuable article is applicable.

At present, the stone will be furnished at the Brea