The Jeffersonian.

Findlay, O., March 19, 1875.

REPUBLICANS!

Attend your primary meetings *en masse*, select good men, and then turn out on the day of the election and give them every legal vote you can bring out. Put no man on the ticket that you cannot cordially support.

WOOD COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The question of the removal of the County-seat of our neighboring county of Wood has kicked up quite a breeze in the Ohio Legislature. It was boldly charged, after the enabling act was passed, that money had been used to secure its passage, and, as is customary in such cases, a committee was appointed to look into the matter. The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. McCoy, of Ross), in making up the committee, selected members who had voted against the bill. Subsequently four members, all of whom had voted for the bill, were added to the Committee. Thereupon Mr. Gordon, Chairman of the Committee, offered a resolution adding Messrs. McLain and Parker to the Committee, and in support of his motion made the grave charge that the Committee was being packed to stifle investigation. After a bitter fight, he succeeded in gaining his point, and the Committee were ready for business. The first meeting was held on last Tuesday morning. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which it was agreed to hold the investigation with closed doors, which was ruled out of order by the Chairman. A motion was then adopted directing Grosvener to offer a resolution in the House to hold an open investigation. White, of Crawford, Weible, of Van Wert, and Walker, of Darke, were examined. White testified that Cooley, of Cuyahoga, had offered him $100 to vote for the bill, but that he had considered it merely a joke. Weible testified that White had told him of Cooley's offer, and had asked him to say nothing about it. Walker testified that he had jokingly remarked that he could get $100 from either side, but that he did not receive, nor had he been offered any money.

There is nothing proven by the above evidence, unless it be the fact that $100 was *jokingly* considered the average price of votes for or against the Wood County bill. The further investigations of the Committee will, perhaps, reveal whether this *jocular* price had any basis in reality. We shall watch the progress of the investigation with a lively interest.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR ROADS.

We have noticed that people are always willing to pay a reasonable amount of taxes so long as they feel sure that they are economically and judiciously expended. We have also noticed that there is no tax levied upon our people from which they derive so little benefit as our Road tax. Not that our Supervisors are dishonest or incompetent, but that each district is "a law unto itself" as to the manner and time of expending the tax by work upon the roads. No two Supervisors work at the same time of year or in the same manner. If a uniform system of working the roads for the whole county could be devised, and the work put upon the roads at the proper time, we have no doubt but what a vast improvement in our highways would be the result. Under the present management we are satisfied that fully two-thirds of our road tax is lost

Now for a remedy. On the 5th day of next month the Supervisors of Roads will be elected throughout our county. Let our tax-payers insist that men of experience shall be elected to this office—men of public spirit, who know the importance and value of good roads. Such men should feel it a duty to accept the office. If they are land-holders, they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Within a month, after the election, let a convention of Supervisors be held at the county-seat to fix upon a uniform time and system of improving the roads throughout the county. Such a convention would find it an easy matter to select a committee from among its members which would devise a system of road improvements that would be greatly in advance of our present system. We commend this plan to the attention of all interested. A candid discussion of it in the Granges of the county would do no harm. It will cost nothing, at any rate, to give it a trial, and the benefits to be derived are well worth the effort.

EXPLOSION AT CLEVELAND.

A fearful powder explosion occurred at Cleveland, last Tuesday, by which the Austin Powder Mills, of that city, were entirely destroyed, three men killed, and fifteen buildings wrecked. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the inhabitants of the city at first supposed that they had been visited by an earthquake. Several plate-glass windows were shivered to atoms. In the southern part of the city, where the shock was most severe, scarcely a pane of glass escaped, and the alarm was intense and general. After the explosion a fire broke out, which destroyed several buildings belonging to the Powder Mills Company.

THE full vote of the New Hampshire at the late election foots up as follows: Governor—Cheney, Republican, 39,285; Roberts, Democrat, 29,163; White, Prohibition, 754; total vote, 79,202; Cheney over Roberts 122. Congressmen—First district—Whitehouse, Republican, 13,619; Jones, Democrat, 14,001; scattering, 326; Jones' plurality, 385. Second district—Pike, Republican, 12,936; Bell, Democrat, 13,083; scattering, 392; Bell's plurality, 147. Third district—Blair, Republican, 12,388; Kent, Democrat, 12,181; scattering, 165; Blair's plurality, 207.

CONNECTICUT holds an election for State officers and Congressmen on the 5th prox. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected, in 1874, by 1,809 majority, and in 1873, by 3,000 majority. The present Congressional delegation consists of three Republicans and one Democrat, but as one of the members (Kellogg) had but seventy-eight majority, it is not an impossible event that the Republicans may lose the District.

WHILE the Ohio Legislature are in a mood for investigating, would it not be as well to appoint a committee to ascertain how much money was paid by the Liquor Dealers' Association to secure the emasculation of the Adair Liquor Law by the recent infamous amendment thereto? We believe such an investigation would "pan out" better than the Wood county investigation.

WE hope the Wood County Investigating Committee will not fail to interview Hon. WM. MCKINLEY. It is due his constituents to know what induced him to vote as he did. Call MCKINLEY.

A SPECIMEN.

The present Democratic Legislature has signalized its lease of power by a purely partizan re-organization of the penal and reformatory institutions of the State. Worthy service and long experience in the service went for naught, as against the hungry greed of Democratic hangers-on. In order to reward party hacks the Legislature was willing to throw away the experience of years and remand these institutions to an army of greedy, inexperienced office seekers, whose claims, in many instances, did not rise above the level of manipulating a ward caucus. Hence, we are not surprised at the following item, which we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette's* Columbus correspondence:

It has been discovered that Warden Jands, of the penitentiary, in order to make a good showing for his own administration as compared with that of his predecessor, Colonel Burr, has omitted to give the latter credit for about $16,000 worth of provisions and $15,000 worth of clothing, turned over by him to the new officials, when he relinquished control of the prison. If this idea originated with Jands, he deserves credit for sharpness.

Whether the making of a false return in order to cover up mismanagement is an evidence of "sharpness," is a question upon which the *Gazette's* correspondent and ourselves would materially differ. The developments of the above item, in which the public is most interested, however, are, first, that the management of the Ohio Penitentiary at present will not compare with that under Republican rules, and, second, that the Democratic Warden will stoop to any fraud or deception that will make a good showing for him and his party.

CONGRESS—Extra Session.

MARCH 10.—Immediately after reading of the Journal consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. Merrimon (Dem.), of North Carolina, continued his argument in opposition. Mr. Merrimon concluded his argument at 2 o'clock when Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, obtained the floor, but yielded for an executive session. The doors soon reopened and the Senate adjourned.

MARCH 11.—Very little was done in the Senate, and at 1:45, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

MARCH 13.—No business was transacted in the Senate, the time being occupied by a rambling discussion of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

MARCH 15.—A resolution was introduced asking the President for information relative to emigration to the Black Hills. Messrs. Perry and West addressed the Senate in reference to the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

MARCH 16.—The consideration of Pinchback's case occupied the entire forenoon, and resulted in the postponement of the question till next December. The Senate shortly before noon adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 10.—No business of importance was transacted in the Senate. In the House, after the introduction of the regular batch of petitions and bills, the general appropriation bill was taken up, and the item appropriating money to pay the Nelsonville troops, was made the occasion of a severe onslaught upon Governor Allen, by Grosvener, of Athens. The point made by the gentleman was, that the Governor in reply to a resolution of the House had said that he had not "called out" any troops, which statement he denounced as an evasion and a prevarication.

MARCH 11.—In the Senate two or three bills of local importance were read a third time, and passed. The Appropriation Bill was received from the House and read the first time. In the House the general appropriation bill was passed. A large number of resolutions were introduced. The bill to punish gambling with fine and imprisonment was passed, and is a law. Adjourned.

MARCH 13.—No business of importance was transacted in the Senate. In the House a sharp debate was elicited by the bill of Mr. Watson to reduce the pay of members to $4 per day. The bill was shown to be a very cheap piece of demagoggery, and was laid on the table. Adjourned.

MARCH 15.—In the Senate nothing was done except the introduction of a few bills of local importance. Mr. Potter introduced a bill making tax titles *prima facie* instead of conclusive evidence of possession of real estate. In the House, Mr. Lewis read an article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* charging him with purloining stationery belonging to the State, and denounced the writer as a thief, liar and scoundrel, and asked a Committee of investigation, which was ordered. There was quite a squabble over the number that should compose the Wood county investigating Committee. The Senate changed the H. J. R. to adjourn March 29 to March 30. Adjourned.

MARCH 16.—In the Senate, Worthington's bill to amend the Soldiers' Home law was defeated—only six members voting for it. The measure was a most infamous one, and the six gentlemen who voted for it deserve to have their names perpetuated. In the House, most of the day was spent in the Wood County quarrel, in which some bad blood was shown and hard names called.

STATE NEWS.

There are fifty cases of small-pox in Columbus.

The Chillicothe *Register* is fighting a project for water works in that city.

Real estate interests are said to be encouragingly buoyant around Cincinnati.

The funeral services of Mrs. Pierce, widow of the late President Pierce, of Western Reserve College, took place at Hudson on Monday morning.

The school population of Ohio is 931,708; enrollment, 704,018; average attendance, 407,917; number of teachers, 21,896; school expenditures, $6,973,299.

An Ohio man has been snatched from a drunkard's grave eighty-nine times.—Since the election he's been going on as if he wanted to be snatched some more.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of State that the six counties in Ohio having the largest amount of cultivated land is are; Richland, 219,265 acres; Seneca, 177,718 acres; Wayne, 169,588 acres; Fairfield, 140,567 acres; and Montgomery, 139,751 acres.

By a recent decision of the Ohio Supreme Court the Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court has authority to administer oaths to parties making application for marriage licenses, touching the merits of such applications, and perjury may be assigned upon such oaths.

Silas Martin, of Columbus, has just completed a very fine oil portrait of ex-Governor Kirker, who was Governor of Ohio in 1857-8. This completes the work of securing an oil portrait of each Governor of Ohio, from the time the State was admitted into the Union to the election of Governor Allen, the present incumbent.

A German, of Bellaire, bought some candy apples for his children, which, by persuasion of their mother, the little ones saved until the birthday of the eldest child, a boy about nine years old, which was Thursday last. Early Thursday morning the children asked for the candy fruit, which was eaten during the day. Before night the children were very ill, and the boy died on the next day. His two little sisters still survive, but their recovery is considered doubtful. As soon as it was known that the children had been poisoned, every effort was made by the best medical skill to save their lives.

THE Indiana Legislature has adjourned. It is said to have been a "weak sister." The Legislature that meets at Columbus should profit by this good example.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

JAY GOULD—THE JEWS—THE LADY WASHINGTON TEA PARTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CENTENNIAL—BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1875.

It was supposed that when Jim Fisk was shot, Jay Gould had lost his right hand, and would sink into comparative insignificance, but events have shown that Fisk was simply tolerated by Gould; that while he was in some measure useful to him, he was in no sense a necessity to him. Indeed it is very probable that Gould permitted him to run his fantastic career because it was fantastic. While the public were amused with the barly clown's antics, the more astute schemer was quietly working at his own ends. Fisk's extravagancies concealed the actual work of the real head of Erie. Jay Gould has once more astonished Wall street. He has grabbed the Pacific Railroads, and the Pacific Mail, and controls these two immense corporations as surely as Tom Scott controls the Pennsylvania Central. And he did it nicely and cleanly, as he has done everything. While Congress was slashing into the Pacific Mail he was buying its stock. Congress was blasting the reputation of the managers, who probably deserved it, but whether they did or not, Mr. Jay Gould made the most of his opportunity. The stock went down to his figure and he bought it in in great heaps. He had to ask the *Tribune* to help him in his work of depreciation, which echoed the cry of corruption till the city rang with it, and the people, always ready to take up that cry against any one, assisted him. Now Jay Gould turns up with not only the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with its twenty-four steamers in his hand, but he has his claw on the Pacific Railroads. Virtually this little reticent man runs a line of road across the continent, and the only steamship connections with and supplemental to it. That is to say he controls the only means of communication between America, Japan and China. And he has done this so slyly, so silently, that no one knew of it till it was accomplished.

Gould is a smart man. Do you remember the furious discussion in Congress this winter upon the proposition to establish a Governmental telegraph? Well, Mr. Jay Gould brought that about. Why? do you ask? The simplest thing in the world. The Western Union is the great, strong Company, and the Atlantic & Pacific is weak. Jay Gould held large stock in the latter, and he wanted the former. Any proposition of a Government telegraph stabs the Western Union and strengthens the Atlantic & Pacific. So Mr. Gould's friend in Congress, whoever he is, made an assault on the Western Union, and the effect was as he anticipated. Down went the Western Union, and up went Atlantic & Pacific. With one hand Gould sold Atlantic & Pacific, and with the other he bought Western Union, and when he had enough of the one and little enough of the other, the discussion was stopped in Congress and the Western Union was permitted to go on—the most odious and grasping monopoly in America. It is said that by this one operation he made two millions of dollars. It is a rather smart man who can make a cat paw of Congress and the press—who can make them serve him when they think they are serving the country.

Personally Gould does not show as a great man. He is a slender built, spare man, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with a face covered with a full black beard. He never smiles, nor does his face ever show any emotion. I don't believe it would have a shadow over it if he should hear of the sudden death of his mother-in-law. He is emotionless and callous. His cold eye has about as much expression in it as that of a fish. He is a tireless worker, and on his way to a success he never stops. He treads over the dead bodies of his friends just the same as he does over the dead bodies of his enemies. He is the embodiment of selfishness. Successful now, he will unquestionably die a great man. By and by he will meet a man just like himself, only younger and more audacious, and down he will go. It is a law of nature and a good one.

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

New York is, with the exception of Paris, the most cosmopolitan city on the globe. There are more Irish in it than in Dublin, and more Germans than in any German city excepting Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg. And there are more Jews in it than in any city in the world. There are 80,000 of them, and most excellent people they are, too. They follow, of course, the lines of business that the Israelites have followed from time immemorial. They are bankers, jewelers, pawnbrokers and dealers in clothing. Occasionally there are firms dealing in what may be called staple goods, but as a rule they prefer articles of fancy or luxury, probably because they afford a better profit. A man may neglect to pay his tailor or his bootmaker, but if his wife wants a diamond necklace, she has it, and cash is paid for it too. The Jew is fond of dealing in such things.

The elder Jews hold very strictly to their ancient religion, but the younger ones depart very widely from it. They prefer the society of Americans, and very soon get rid of the Hebrew religion, taking none, however, in its stead. The Jewish synagogues are magnificent affairs. That on the corner of Forty third street and Fifth avenue cost $500,000; the one on Seventh avenue cost $600,000. In the latter the ark cost $70,000.

But whether they hold to the ancient faith or have strayed into infidelity, the Jews are most excellent citizens. They follow their business, whatever it may be, carefully; they are quiet and law-abiding, sober, temperate and reasonable. And they are Americans to the back bone. They believe in this country, for this is the only one that never has discriminated against them. They are more clearly in the support of the country and its institutions than the native born citizens. New York has no better class of citizens than the Jews.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Some resolute spirit among those having control of the Lady Washington Tea Party has determined that it shall be when buds begin to blow, and roses are less than fifty cents apiece, as befits a lady's festival. On one pretext or another the affair is put off, and will be till such time as suits the wilful manager or managers who have set their hearts on having it come later in the season. It will be a pretty spectacle of young and old china, fresh red rosebuds and ancient brocades in sky-blue, cream color and carnation, the prettiest women, the best manners got out for the occasion, the most notable people in society, not leaveening the throng, but making it to that satisfying degree where at one elbow will be a poet and at the other a major general, in front a celebrated beauty with a much complimented lady editor in the middle distance. All this with the perfume of the new Spring heliotropes and Easter lilies will surround tea tables set off with all that taste can devise, where the honors will be done by ladies of the best society, dressed in the costume of Lady Washington's time. Powdered hair, dressed in waves of the face, a soupcon of rouge, dresses looped over petticoats of satin and brocade, lace lappets and elbow ruffles will be in order, and ambitious ladies are practicing the carriage that accompanied this stately costume. A lady who holds a leading position here is selected to dress as Lady Washington on account of her striking resemblance to that gracious and dignified dame. There is, or was, a plump and petite lady in Buffalo, the image of Mother Washington, as she must have been in her palmiest days—a creamy brunette with crimson color, large brown eyes, and features the model of the most charming picture we have of the wife of the first President. Suggestion was the resemblance, thus the merry, bewitching beauty was often selected to dress as Lady Washington in character parties. It would be a charming idea to invite this lady to the tea party, and have two Martha Washingtons, one as the colonial belle, in pearls and damask, holding a rose as she appeared in the youngest, fairest portrait, the other coiffed, powdered and kerchiefed as the queen of the republican court. Of course it is unnecessary to say that the tea party is for the benefit of the Philadelphia Centennial. By the way, it strikes one as rather odd that the people always speak of the *Philadelphia* Centennial. As if it were for the benefit of Philadelphia alone, and not the anniversary of the whole Union. Why not the American or the Union Centennial as well.

Did I not say that we were going to have a good spring business? Well, the promise is being fulfilled. The merchants are coming, and this time they are buying liberally. Not so liberally as in the flush times before the war, but they are buying very well. Business is reviving in all departments, and there is an encouraging outlook. It looks as though the long spell was broken—as though the country had recovered from its bankrupt, and as though good times had come again. Let us hope that this may not be a mere temporary flurry, but the beginning of the revival we have so long wanted. PETRO.

For the Jeffersonian.

A LEGAL OPINION OF THE AMENDED ADAIR LAW.

My opinion has been asked as to the practical effect of the amendment to the Adair Liquor Law. I have carefully examined the amendment, and have arrived to this conclusion:

The law, as it now stands, is ambiguous and doubtful. Its exact meaning will never be known until a construction is given it by our Supreme Court, and several years will probably elapse before we will be enlightened from that source.

In the first place, who may give the notice to liquor dealers required by this amended law? It may be given by a husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other interested persons. I may give notice not to sell to A. B. and C., and if injured by either of them while intoxicated, may have my action against the person selling them the liquor causing the intoxication. But suppose Bill Jones is injured by one of these intoxicated men, and I am not; will my notice inure to the benefit of Jones, so that he may sustain his action against the man who sold the liquor and caused the intoxication? I think that by a reasonable construction of the law, this question would be answered in the affirmative. But am I, under this law, a proper person to give such a notice? I have no interest in A. B. and C. It is true they are my neighbors, and frequently get intoxicated, and when in that condition are very bad men. But I understand the *interested person* named in the amendment to be some one *legally interested*. The law takes no cognizance of any other interest. Our affections, regards and sympathies, are creatures of moral law, and not within the sphere of legislative control. The words *interested person* mean only one having a *legal* interest. The husband has a legal interest in his wife and children, the children in the parents, the employer in the employed, but they have no such interest in one occupying no such relation to them. If, as is believed by many, a true construction of this amended law gives only to the persons above enumerated the privilege of filing this notice, the next inquiry is, if such a notice is given by one so authorized to give it, to what extent will it operate as a protection to the community at large? The law says "such notice," *i.e.* a notice given by some one legally interested, "shall, during its existence, inure to the benefit of all persons interested in the same, as if a notice had been served by each." The meaning of this, probably, is that if a wife and mother gives this notice, it shall inure to the benefit of herself and children, where the husband and father is the subject of the notice. But whatever construction may be given to this law, the hindrances and embarrassments thrown in the way of its execution, make it of no avail whatever. Under the most favorable construction that can be placed upon it, the law will be found but a small impediment in the way of the liquor dealer. If a notice by one would suffice for all, such notice would have to embrace not merely the drinking element of Findlay, but of almost the entire county, in order to be effectual. The most that can be said of it is, that a wife may protect herself and children, to some extent, against injuries from a drunken husband, by assuming the risk of giving the proper notice to the liquor dealer. E. BROWN.

WHEN the present Legislature of Ohio organized, a year ago last January, there was a gush of enthusiasm on the Democratic side that promised the utmost harmony. For the first time in many years they met under auspices the most flattering to Democratic hopes. Precautions were taken early in the session to avoid agitations that might lead to disagreement. Every political measure was to be discussed in caucus, a programme made out and adhered to, and so an unbroken front was to be presented to the enemy. The Republicans were rather dismayed by this appearance of unity in plurality.—They beheld the Democrats as a band of brothers, indissolubly bound in the bond of political affection, worshiping the same gods, and subscribing to the same creed.

The contrast presented to this scene by the Legislature at this time is very striking. The Wood County difficulty is but one out of many troubles that have contributed to disturb the harmony. The investigations into the management of the penitentiary, the canals, the Reform Farm, &c., are understood to involve disagreements between Democratic members that may lead to hostile encounters on the floor, if not elsewhere. It is the duty of the Republicans, in the interests of peace, to endeavor to compose these little misunderstandings, and cool the blood which is becoming unpleasantly hot. We should be sorry to observe a disposition on their part to widen the breaches that have been developed in the Democratic ranks.

The party has had so brief a chance to display its capacity for reorganizing, that it would be a misfortune to those who are interested in studying the science of government, if it should be cut off, through the dissensions of its own members, before we have had a chance to test the fruits of its policy.—*Cin. Com.*

THE prospects now are that instead of an agreement between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, there will be a general railroad war in the course of a few weeks, in which rates will be cut to a very low figure. There is now trouble between the New York Central and Pennsylvania, growing out of the competition between Scott and Garrett. It is alleged by the Central road that the reduction of the rates ordered by the former has taken away some of the heaviest customers of the New York Central, and that Vanderbilt will retaliate by lowering his rates, thus virtually smashing the Saratoga treaty. The conflict between the Lake Shore and Canadian lines further complicates matters.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

ACCORDING to a new law in Connecticut a prisoner can elect whether he will be tried by a judge and twelve jurymen or two judges and no jurymen. A man accused of the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged, chose to be tried by two judges without a jury, and last week was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The experiment hardly worked well for him, except that a jury might have found him guilty of murder in the first degree, with the chance of his being hung.

THE Legislative Committee, who are at work investigating the Wood county bribery matter, should call McKINLEY. It might be well to know whether or not the Orange township statesman was "approached."

COMMISIONER DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau advises supervisors and collectors throughout the country that the increased taxation on distilled spirits will be a new incentive to fraud, and urges them to renewed vigilance and zeal in the discharge of their duties.

THE consideration of the case of Pinchback, as Senator from Louisiana, has been postponed till next December.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met at Columbus Wednesday of last week and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—S. H. Ellis, of Warren county.
Overseer—J. W. Ogden, of Champaign.
Secretary—W. W. Miller, of Erie.
Treasurer—R. Stevenson, of Greene.
Chaplain—M. S. Kimmel, Montgomery
Lecturer—A. S. Platt, of Logan.
Steward—Thos. Fletcher, of Clermont
Ass't Steward—Frank Ford, Portage.
Ceres—Mrs. S. H. Ellis, of Warren.
Pomona—Mrs. A. J. Love, of Knox.
Flora—Mrs. E. J. Malster, Washington.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a great and well recognized truth that agriculture is the chief source of our national wealth, prosperity and greatness, thus rendering the interests of the farmer of as vital importance to him, to his, and to our country, as the interests of those engaged in any and all other pursuits or callings combined; therefore, we are not willing to be placed in a wrong position, but will and must have what is rightfully ours.

Therefore, we, the farmers of Ohio, being in full sympathy with our brothers of other States, and with them being fully impressed that the situation we have heretofore occupied, socially, toward each other, to be a mistake, and the effects resulting therefrom to be ruinous to our welfare and happiness, have assembled in brotherly love and kindness and formed an association under the name of the grange, the principle of which is based upon the working of the farm and the daily occupation of our lives, which relieves us of any departure from our customs and habits. We claim, and we are satisfied, that the working of the grange, with which each farmer has become familiar through life, will—

1. Cement the ties of friendship, band us upon a common interest that naturally and sympathetically draws us together and thereby effectually build up what is so much needed—a social system wherein they will mutually walk together, talk together—of their common interests and prospects, which, being the same, will unite our hearts in brotherly love and kindness, the result of all of which will be untold blessings, not only to ourselves, but to the entire human family through out the land, that from this will spring—

2. A social force, emanating from the right doing of this vast body of earnest, honest citizens, that will correct many if not all the evils under which we now labor, so far as the evils may be corrected in this life, by compelling fair dealing, in frowning down fraud, by securing a fair distribution of the proceeds of labor, thus securing equitable returns to the person performing the work, and thereby enabling them to support themselves, and thus preventing vagrancy and want, and that is now a crying evil in this God-blessed land of ours, of richness and abundance; further by the equitable distribution of the proceeds of labor to place upon an equal footing, thereby preventing all.

3. In their business relation, by bringing the producer and consumer in close relations, enabling them to come face to face with each other, thus to know and understand each other without the aid of the unnecessary middleman, who is a fraud upon our intelligence.

4. By thus being brought together we will be able to impart each to the other new ideas, and thereby improve our mental capacity, and place us upon a higher platform of intelligence, and enable us to rank with the best minds of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That we will annually renew our pledges of friendship, and school ourselves to a support of this great system of reform.

Resolved, That we again reiterate the oft told truth that the grange is not a political organization; yet, if it neglects to educate its members in the great principles that underlie our Government, and the basis upon which it is founded, it neglects an important duty—a duty that is more important and binding upon the farmer, because the great burden of sustaining the Government falls upon him, while the merchant, manufacturer and professional man escape. They can and do charge the taxes to their patrons and customers, while the farmer can only charge his taxes to his farm, and draw them therefrom.

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry be requested, so far as practicable, to loan their money to, and borrow from, their brother farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, at reasonable rates of interest.

Resolved, That we believe that the best mode of insurance is the mutual form, established by counties, wherein the county grange shall have a valuation made of the farm property of patrons, so that when a loss occurs to any brother patron, an assessment shall be made upon all the property to pay him a percentage on his loss, and thus enable him to continue his business.

Resolved, That we should trade in our trading centers where the merchant and mechanic will deal fairly with us: where they will not, we recommend co-operating establishments should be started—all participating, thus establishing a point near our homes to buy and sell at, which shall be supplied through the county and State agents.

Resolved, That railroads are public highways, and, therefore, that the individuals who manage them are public servants, to be controlled by the laws of the State. Therefore, we demand that such laws shall be enacted as will bring these corporations fully within the control of the State authority.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to repeal so much of the game law as requires placarding to warn trappers off, and that the publication of the law, as other laws, shall be all that will be required, and thus place us on an equal footing with other citizens.

Resolved, That we can in no wise sanction the course of the National Grange at its last meeting, in Charleston, South Carolina, so far as relates to the passage of a resolution recommending that the United States Congress grant Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad; that this action on its part is in violation of the fifth section of the national declaration of principles, and unwise, tending to foster corruption and monopolies, and upon which we have set our seal of condemnation.

Is Theodore Tilton Guilty of Perjury?

An Indianapolis letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Professor John L. Gay called my attention to the following portion of Mr. Tilton's evidence:

"I never wrote and delivered a lecture, on a lecturing tour in the West, on 'Divorce and Marriage.' I made out notes on the subject, and delivered a lecture on it when I was asked to do so. I delivered this lecture to the students of Cornell University, by request, and also before a seminary at Bloomington, Indiana. I never told my hearers in that lecture to follow the laws of nature, or denounced the interference of the Church. I never said in that lecture that if I had my way, I would crush the Church and the State, or that it would be the duty of the State to regulate prostitution."

"Here is an absolute falsehood," observed Professor Gay. "Mr. Tilton did deliver a lecture on 'Divorce and Marriage' on the 9th of February, 1872, in the chapel of the State University at Bloomington, which he is pleased to call a 'seminary in Bloomington, Indiana,' and he told his hearers to follow the laws of nature. When he said it he held in his hand two crisp pieces of paper, and crushing them in his hands, exclaimed that he would so crush the Church and State, so far as it interfered with the sexual relations, adding that it would be the duty of the State to regulate prostitution, and so on. I can get any number of citizens of Bloomington, who heard the lecture, to certify to the same. Some of them, including a lady well known in Cincinnati, went out of the hall."

The Professor does not need any affidavit. He has reason to know whereof he speaks, as he lost his position of Professor of Literature in the University on account of rebuking Mr. Tilton for his free love and blasphemous utterances at the time.

The students, many of whom were completely captivated by Mr. Tilton's eloquence, rebelled against the Professor's authority, and he found it agreeable to resign.

THE consideration of the case of Pinchback, as Senator from Louisiana, has been postponed till next December.

WALL PAPER!

10,000 BOLTS WALL PAPER

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED AT

Connell's Book Store.

Also, just received from Paris and Berlin, A Beautiful set of Stamp, Gold and Bronze Paper, CHEAP. Call and look through our Sample Book of over Two Hundred different Patterns. We take pleasure in showing our Paper.

Window Paper in Large Quantities

AND PRETTY PATTERNS. ALSO,

A Large Stock of Blue, Green, White, Slate and Lavender Curtain Cloth.

We also keep HUDDS PATENT CURTAIN FIXTURE, and the Improved Spring Fixture which for a great convenience over the old-fashioned way of tying up Curtains.

BABY WAGONS, BABY WAGONS.

We are just receiving our Stock of Baby Wagons. Go to Connell's and get a Wagon for your little folks, and save time your wife out when you can get a Wagon so cheap.

March 19 1875-tf. D. C. CONNELL, Agent.

New Advertisements

GEM TIES, Choice Choice [illegible] Neckties, Scarfs, Bosoms, Gloves, Hose, Cheap. Mf'r Co. Boston, Mass. 1w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Cambric Initial Needle-Book, with Outfit. Sent free on receipt of stamp. S. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. 1w

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling Book ever published. Send for specimen pages and see extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL. 4w

MONEY easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES, or getting up clubs in towns and country for the oldest Tea Company in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 146 Chambers St., N. Y. 5d29 4w

$50 PER WEEK SALARY. To introduce the best selling article in the country. Could in every family. Send for samples and instructions at once for circulars and stamp. Address Manuine Novelty Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 993 Worcester, Mass.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love of any person they choose instantly. This simple, natural acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents. Best book out. Also, Married Lovers' guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Stories, &c., A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co. Phila. Phila.

VERSTEGAN, a large, live, family paper, full of stories and good reading. No sensationalism, politics, pills, puffs nor advertisements. Only 75 cents a year! Send 10 cents for a specimen copy. Agents for Spring and Map Premiums. Agents wanted everywhere. Big Commissions paid! H. L. HASTINGS, 538 Washington St., Boston, Mass., 605 Arch St. Phila.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use WISTAR'S CARBOLIC TABLETS, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally. and dealers in medicine. FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA

ARE YOU Weak, Nervous or Debilitated?

Are you so Languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA the wonderful tonic, as it will invigorate, which acts so beneficially on the overall system as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is not a bitter apperizer, which stimulates for a moment, but only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic, acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but characterized by great gentleness; the patient is perfectly free from all disturbance, no marked premonitory symptoms, but gradually and imperceptibly

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been in use and with wonderful remarkable results, and is pronounced by the ablest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by FULLER & FULLER, Chicago. Jan 1-6w

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is now with the most confident confidence, which disappears the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which assures to purify the blood and thereby cure [illegible]

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, with the greatest success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by puffing and crowing of miraculous cures, but assists nature in cleansing and purifying the wonderful system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those who were dubious in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present position by its intrinsic merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF OF WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a weak condition from a general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after taking several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would unreservedly recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Re pectfully,

G. L. PETTIGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 19 State St., Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE, 295 Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NASHUA, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. J. S. Ead, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, January 1, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have sold at retail, during the past year, a quantity of your VEGETINE, since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I have ever sold. Scarcely a day passes but some of my customers testifying to its wonderful curative powers, are added to the list of those who have received benefit from its use. Many of the most distressing cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone, in this vicinity. Very respectfully,

A. G. HILMAN, 88 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq. 4w

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Railroad Time Cards.

Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad.

Time Card, Taking Effect Jan. 10, 1875.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Leave Sandusky	5 15 A M	11 20 A M	7 15 P M
Arrive Clyde	6 8 "	12 24 P M	8 18 "
Leave Clyde	6 16 "	12 31 "	8 18 "
Ar. Green Springs	6 47 "	12 43 "	8 38 "
Arrive Tiffin	8 45 "	1 30 "	9 12 "
Arrive Carey	10 50 "	2 35 "	10 45 "
Leave Carey	10 55 "	2 55 "	10 55 "
Arrive Forest	11 05 "	3 20 "	10 45 "
Arrive Kenton	11 34 "	4 10 "	11 35 "
Ar. Bellefontaine	12 40