THE JEFFERSONIAN

A. H. BALSLEY.

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Three Months.....50

The Findlay Jeffersonian.

VOL. 22. FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1876. NO. 13.

JEFFERSONIAN
Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' ink, (and all successful business men do,) are informed that we have refitted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type, Taylor Mammoth Drum Cylinder, Nonpareil Half Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Presses run by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power, gives us a great advantage over city offices. Call and examine our work.

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

City and County Directory.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Findlay Post-Office.

DEPARTURES.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. R.R., 9:15 a. m.
L. E. & L. R.R. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " *North*, 4:27 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. R.R., 5:00 p. m.
L. E. & L. R.R. going South, 12:15 a. m.
" " *North*, 4:25 p. m.

DEPARTURE.

Van Buren, Portage, Mungen and Bowling Green—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8a. m.
Mt Blanchard, Houcktown and Ewing's Corner, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Arlington, Williamstown and Deshler-Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Oak Ridge, Ottawa, Roanoke, Belmore, and Gilboa—Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.
Benton Ridge, Stanley and Pendleton-Friday, at 5 a. m.
McComb and Portage Center-Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars.
Auditor—George S. Mosher.
Clerk of Courts—Scott W. Preble.
Treasurer—Peter Hosler.
Recorder—Paul Kemerer.
Probate Judge—Samuel B. Huffman.
Sheriff—Samuel Myres.
Prosecuting Attorney—Henry Brown.
Coroner—D. F. Cline.
Commissioners—Joseph Saltzman, John D. Bishop and John Edgington.
Infirmary Directors—Jacob Thompson, R. M. Watson and J. R. Rushong.
Infirmary Superintendent—R. M. Lee.
Sch ol Examiners—J. A. Pittsford, J. R. Kagy and Darius Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Job Chamberlin.
Clerk—H. H. Metzler.
Treasurer—Hugh Newell.
Justices—D. B. Beardsley and O. A. Ballard.
Constables—Joel Markle and B. L. Rysl.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mayor—Jacob Carr.
Clerk—John A. Meeks.
Treasurer—M. D. Sours.
Marshal—James Wilson.
Solicitor—James A. Bope.
Council—E. Palmer, P. Carlin, John Parker, J. L. Lakville, A. Brown and V. H. Coons.
Board of Improvements—Jacob Carr, E. P. Jones and J. A. Bope.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street.
FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular Council second Monday evening in each month.
FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58. Stated Convocation first Monday evenings in each month.
FINDLAY LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 227. Stated communication first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.
Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.
GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, No. 92, I. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.
HANCOCK LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening.
FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.
FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION meets at the Court-house on the third Monday in each month.
THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Woman's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Jones.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. G. W. Miller.
Congregational—Rev. H. D. Kutz.
Evangelical Church—Rev. Samuel Cocklin.
United Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holden.
German Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka.
Church of God—Rev. D. Kline.
German Lutheran—Rev. M. Buerkle.
St. Michael's Catholic Church—J. R. Young.

Findlay Business Directory.

D. H. GILMER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Fellers, Johnson & Co's store, West Side Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
April 14, 1876-6m

E. PHIFER,
SURVEYOR. Office in first block South of Court House. Attention given to retracing the lines of old surveys, laying out, parting off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profiles of roads and ditches.
March 10, 1876-6m

JOHN M. HAMLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FINDLAY, OHIO.
Makes regular professional calls in adjoining counties.
Nov. 19-tf.

D. H. BEARDSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent. Will practice law in State and U. S. Court, and attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend to conveyancing and taking depositions. Office—Room N. 1 Melodeon Building, Findlay, Ohio. May 5, '76—tf.

E. T. DUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in New Bank Building, West side of Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-tf.)

J. H. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Findlay, Ohio. Office in "Headquarters" Building, North-east of Court House. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. April 26, 1872.

JAMES A. BOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office over W. L. Davis & Co's Store, Main Street, Findlay Ohio. April 14 '71-

JACOB F. BURKET,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Notary Public. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.

HENRY BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House; Findlay, O. November 24, 1874-tf.

WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Main Street, two doors North of Karst's Grocery Store, Findlay, Ohio.
Office hours—From 6 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 3 to 9 p. m. May 1675-tf

W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER.
DAVIS, DETWILER & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Woodenware, Willow and Stone Ware, Confectionery, Fruits, and a General Variety Goods at Wholesale at Toledo and Toledo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street.
May 5, '76—tf.

D. L. JUNE. D. S. JUNE.
D. L. JUNE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Celebrated FRESTOWN WHITE LIME, the best brands of Cement for sale. Also Manufacturers of Freestone of all kinds, shapes and sizes for building purposes. The best Building Material now in use. Office near L. S. & S. R. R. Fremont Ohio.

J. C. JOHNSON,
ARCHITECT
FREMONT, OHIO.
June 22, 73-tf

The First National Bank
Main Street, FINDLAY, O.
E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash.,
FRANK L. KARST, Teller.
Authorized Capital, - - $100,000.
Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange,
Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good paper bought. Drafts on cities in Europe and America for sale.
Directors.—E. P. JONES, ISAAC DAVIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, and J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 73-tf

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Hancock County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the (19) nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House, in Findlay, Hancock County, and State of Ohio, the following real estate, to wit: The south-east quarter of section one (1), in township two (2), north range nine (9) east, in said County and State, excepting therefrom one acre out of the southeast corner thereof, heretofore conveyed to one Thomas Miller. Said land will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances by way of dower or otherwise. Appraised at $6,30. Terms of Sale: One-third in hand, one third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. F. C. COOK, Administrator of David Cook, deceased.
HENRY BROWN, Attorney.
July 20, 1876—11w4

HANCOCK SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, $100,000

OFFICERS:

H. P. GAGE.....President
M. C. WHITELEY.....Vice President
ALFRED GRABER.....Cashier
L. F. GAGE.....Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS:

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS. GESTERLEN, ALF. GRABER, M. C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP, ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leaving the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous 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 astonishing success by actual 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.

WHAT IS NEEDED

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using 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 cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 state St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 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 Dispepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefited.
THOS. GILMORE, 229½ walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICK, MASS., June 1st, 1-72.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Through the advise and earnest persuasion of Rev. J. R. Biels, 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, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 15½ dozen (182 bottles) 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 ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits of themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vacinity.
Very respectfully yours,
A. I. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
2—w5.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster are an economical, Clean, cert in and powerful remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are particularly effective, and will positively relieve and cure: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney Complaints and all diseases for which a porous plaster has been used, in an astonishing short time.

Capcine is the greatest medicine known.

Capcine is superior to electricity and more certain.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25 cents. SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5—1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

A NEW MUSTARD PLASTER.

The medical value of a mustard plaster is understood in every family. Much time is spent in preparing a poultice and often the mustard is of poor quality and will not act, causing great suffering. This trying inconvenience is now perfectly overcome by Benson's Prepared Mustard Plaster. It is a great improvement on the ordinary article. It is very clean and can be applied and removed without discoloring the clothing or soiling the skin. It does not deteriorate with age. It is always reliable, as only the best quality of mustard is used in its preparation. It is ready to use at any moment, by simply dipping it in water. It is sold in half yard pieces at 25 cents per roll, by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

Guardian Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Guardian of the estate of George Long, an imbecile, aged about 83 years.
July 14, '76—11w4 GEORGE TREECE.

Sunday Reading.

OHIO SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION.

Undenominational One in Christ—"Better Work for Christ, and More of it."

CIRCULAR.

The Ohio Sabbath School Union was organized seventeen years ago, with the following constitutional provision: "Its object shall be to unite all evangelical Christians throughout the State in earnest effort to promote the cause of Sabbath-schools, and, for this purpose, to cause, as far as practicable, the promotion of county and township Sabbath-school organizations throughout the State, to co-operate with this Union in this great work."

The practical work of the association is entrusted to its President, six Vice Presidents, Executive Committee of five members, one Corresponding Secretary and one Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and thirty-three District Secretaries, representing the Senatorial Districts of the State. The last annual convention and election of officers was in Dayton, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June.

All of the counties in the State, except ten, have been organized under the constitutional provisions, but over nine hundred townships remain unorganized. We hope to accomplish much, if not all of this work this year, and solicit Sunday-school workers in such localities to commence the work at once, and report action to Mr. Robert Cowden, Corresponding Secretary, Gallion, Ohio.

There are nearly 6,000 Sabbath-schools in the State of Ohio, with over 320,000 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of 260,000 scholars, besides about 65,000 officers and teachers. The annual expenses of these schools are about $95,000. About $30,000 are annually collected and paid to home and foreign missions, and about 12,000 members of the schools are yearly added to the communion of the churches. In 1870 the population of the State was 2,665,200 souls.

Only one out of every seven of the inhabitants of the State is connected with Protestant Sabbath schools.

Only about one of every ten and a half of the population of the State is in regular attendance at the Sabbath-school.

For every eight dollars expended in Sabbath school work, a soul is mustered into the Church, and three dollars is returned to the Missionary Treasury to carry the Gospel to the heathen, or the destitute in our own State.

A meeting of the officers of the Union was held at Xenia on the 11th inst. Among other business, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the District Secretaraies be directed to organize and hold mass meetings and normal institutes in their respective districts during the current summer and ensuing fall.

"*Whereas*, The annual meeting of Sabbath school workers at Chautauqua, New York, is productive of great good; and,

"*Whereas*, Similar meetings upon a less expensive scale will result in great advantage to the cause,

"*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to correspond with the Secretaries of the Sabbath-school Associations of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, with a view of arranging for such a meeting to be held next year at some convenient place in Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That we enter our solemn protest against the closing of Sabbath-schools during two or three or six months in the winter and in the summer, as causing a break in the International series of lessons, besides doing other serious damage to our work.

"*Resolved*, That the Sabbath-schools of the State be, and they are hereby requested to contribute to the Sabbath-school Union the amount of the collection on the fifth Sabbaths of the months, (making four collections a year,) for the expenses and mission work of the Union, and that it be the duty of the District Secretaries, aided by the County President and Secretaries, to see that the same is collected and paid over to the Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the committee will not undertake any further work involving a pecuniary obligation (except necessary correspondence, at a cost not exceeding $250) until the necessary money or guarantee for the same is provided."

Brethren and friends of Christ and His Church, you see, by the facts above given, what a great work is to be done in Ohio. The responsibility and labor are upon you, and should not be shirked. We are striving to do what we can in the Sunday school part of the church work, but the officer and Committee of the State Sundays school Union can do nothing without your personal co-operation and pecuniary aid. The minimum annual expense for effective work is $1,500. The Treasury is empty. We are opposed to running in debt, as being wrong of itself, and injurious to the cause. We, therefore, can do nothing until we are provided with money. We submit the above financial scheme as practicable, tried, proved, and not at all burdensome. It is simply to give to the Sabbath school mission work in Ohio so much of your missionary collections as is taken on that Sabbath which happens to be the fifth of the month, namely, in July, October and December of 1876, and one month of the coming year (1879), previous to our next anniversary, being four collections for the year.

If any school is not in the habit of taking a collection every Sabbath for missionary purposes, we advise that it be done, and request that every school contribute four collections annually to the Ohio Sunday-school Union Sunday, July 30, will be a fifth Sunday, and we solicit every School in the State to make a special collection on that day, or soon after, and send it to Mr. Peter A. Schindler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ohio.

Your committee will thus be promptly put in funds, and pledges diligent effort to the extent of its ability, and the co operation of every Christian in the State.

The results of Sabbath-school work in Ohio are cause for thankfulness, and encourage us to renewed exertion. But, as we behold the immense work yet to be done, the thousands of precious souls to be saved by Christ through His Church, and thereby made better citizens for the State, how imperatively are we urged to renewed and untiring effort in this branch of church work. "Better work for Christ and more of it," is our motto, and we call upon all to help.

Let us strike for the evangelization of the State of Ohio, and the bringing of every soul under the saving power of the Gospel.

All that we desire may not be accomplished, but we must aim high and make the effort. With earnest prayer and diligent work, under the guidance of the Divine Master, and by His blessing, we cannot fail to accomplish much. Let us do our best.

Your servants in the work,

ABNER L. FRAZER, Pres't, Cin., O.	
ROBT. COWDEN, Cor. Sec'y Gallion, O.	
J. B. LOOMIS, Rec. Sec'y, Columbus, O.	
P. A. SCHINDLER, Treas., Sp'field, O.	
WM. ALLISON, Xenia, O.	
L. H. SARGENT, Cin., O.	Ex. Com.
J. W. STROUP, Wellingt'n, O.	
C. M. NICHOLS, Sp'field, O.	
J. W. CLOAKY, Middlet'n, O.	

Miscellaneous.

THE HAMBURG SLAUGHTER.

One white man wounded, one more killed;
Twelve negro votes forever stilled;
The colored population awed;
Their right to carry arms outlawed;
The Southern heart with vengeance fired,
As Bourbon leaders have desired;
Example set of deadly ways
For other Carolina days;
Intimidation in a Stare
That seemed Republican by fate;
November's ready battle-guns
There emptied at the stubborn ones;
New hopes for Tilden brought to light—
These fruits are from the Hamburg fight.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DOUBTING THOMAS—A SOLILOQUY.

Hendricks solus.

To accept, or not to accept: that is the
question.
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind of Tom
Hendricks
To say, *I will!* and thenceforth hang to
Tilden's kite,
Helping to raise the old egotist to power,
Or to assert my right to a backbone,
And say, *I won't!* and prove myself a man.
To accept! perchance to be defeated,
And laid out cold—politically defunct—
Ah! there's the rub, puzzling my will.
I would turn back on all my greenback
friends,
And swear hard money is my chief delight;
I'd poker play with good John Morrissey,
And be hail-fellow with his sporting men;
I'd veto Temperance bills and drink much
beer,
To recommend me to the German vote;
I'd say Sam Tilden is a very oracle,
Incarnate demigod of all Reform—
Truly the load I bear weighs heavy on me,
And makes me more than ever to deplore
My great infirmity—my boneless back.
What shall I say? What do? I'm lost in
doubt.
I'll talk with Joe McDonald and Dan
Voorhees;
'Twixt hard and soft opinions, they may
find,
On middle-ground, some safe division-
fence
Which I can straddle still, and be myself
again.
Exit.

TILDEN'S "IRON CURRENCY."

His Michigan Shinplaster Mill—What Michigan has to Show of New York's "Reform" Governor—The way Mr. Tilden Emphasizes his Supposed Views on the Currency—He issues Millions of Money, Cheats the Government and Debases the Workingmen.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

DETROIT, MICH., Saturday, July 15.

TILDEN'S EXPERIENCE AS A "HARD MONEY" MAN.

Not a great deal of space will be required to give in sufficient detail the Michigan exploits of Samuel J. Tilden, "hard-money" Democratic candidate for President, and to show that he is fully entitled to be known as a "hard-money" man, for years ago his Michigan money was very hard to get rid of, and extremely hard upon those who were compelled to receive it in exchange for their labor. To pull all this in bold relief before the people it is necessary to say that the peninsula of Michigan is richer in iron ores than any other region in the United States. Years ago English capital became interested in its development, and among the first, the largest, the shrewdest, most successful and most unscrupulous of these investors was Samuel J. Tilden, the "reformer." Among his first operations in this region was one which brings forcibly into the mind the ancient "fence," who, having bought some pearls from a small boy who had stolen them from his mother, patted him approvingly on the head, and said: "But next time bring the diamonds, my leetle poy; pring me diamonds, my goot leetle poy." Among the most profitable of the early iron mines was the Cleveland, the grant of which was one square mile of land. Years ago the company working it had as book-keeper one A B Harlow, who, as a consequence of his confidential relations with the company, discovered that forty acres adjoining their land was much more valuable in ore than any they owned. The then owner had no suspicion of the value of his possession, and Harlow bought it in his own name for the paltry sum of $35. Learning this, the Cleveland Company demanded the transfer of the purchase to them, but in reply Harlow fled to New York, and sold out to Samuel J Tilden for a royalty of twenty cents a ton on all ore mined, and out of this transaction came the New York Iron Mining Company, which made Tilden not only an iron master, but a manufacturer of that peculiar kind of bogus money which soon became widely known, and is yet remembered with a "feeling akin to sorrow" by its thousands of victims as "iron money."

BEGINNING TO MAKE CURRENCY.

During the early part of the war Tilden, who could not attend a war meeting in New York, saw an opportunity to turn some indifferent honest pennies in the West, and seized it. There was a scarcity of currency, and Tilden, in common with other mine-owners, began to manufacture and issue shinplasters. But he was among the first, and his notes, which were on their face those of the New York Iron Mining Company were the best engraved and most handsome in the peninsula. They were exact imitations in appearance of bank notes, but were nothing more than promissory notes issued for various dates, from one to six months, and for various sums, from one to ten dollars. They were issued in such immense quantities that Tilden alone soon had $4,000,000 in circulation and as the iron companies would meet their obligations in the peninsula in nothing else, greenbacks in that region speedily became curiosities. This "iron money" was, of course, utterly worthless as a circulating medium, but as the miners could get nothing else they were forced to take it, and as they were compelled to exchange it for all the necessaries of life, the shopkeepers and merchants in all the region were in turn forced to take it. Here came the pinch on which Tilden had shrewdly calculated which was no inconsiderable part of those millions which would enable him to send a barrel, or a barrel and a half of money—authorities differ in this point—to St. Louis, with which to purchase a nomination as an "administrative reform" candidate for President of the United States. The situation was so simple that even a less subtile mind than that of Tilden might have grasped it. The "iron money" had to go out of the peninsula to renew the supplies which had been purchased and consumed with it. Knowing this fact, and knowing that when it got to Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Boston, or any other emporium of trade, it would be subjected to a tremendous "shave," the shop-keepers naturally added this shave to the price of everything they sold the miners, who in the end were the only sufferers from the cheating financial system which Tilden established to get a great deal more than "shent per shent" out of the toil of the laborers concerning whose rights and burdens he has so often and indignantly harangued at Boss Tweed's convention.

A CHECK ON THE ILLEGAL PROCESSES.

Upon the principle that such a scheme as this was constantly cutting very deep and both ways, there is no doubt that if it had been let alone by meddlesome persons until now Tilden might have made the Democracy happy by sending no less than five barrels of money to St. Louis. Tilden and the others who were engaged in these frauds upon labor were all the time receiving greenbacks for their ores, were "shaving" their own currency, were selling miners from company stores goods at shin-plaster prices, for which they paid greenback prices so that their profits were enormous. It is almost incomprehensible that such a thing as this could last ten years as it did but at last it was broken down in 1874. The first blow came from Robert Nelson, a private banker at Ishpeming, who, in the course of business had accumulated several thousand dollars of the notes of the Jackson Furnace Company, which he presented to the Jackson Iron Company—substantially the same concern—at Negaunee. They referred him for redemption to the Furnace Company, at Delta, seventy miles away. Being angered by this he collected specimens of all the "iron money," including Tilden's, and sent them to Hon J B Douglass, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the pertinent inquiry if they had been assessed under the revenue law, and if not, why not. They had not been, but a special agent was at once sent out, investigations were made, and such assessments laid upon the "iron money" as would wipe it out entirely and ruin those who issued it. Panic-stricken, the Tildenites rushed to Washington, and managed in some way to get a stay of proceedings in the collection of the taxes.

A COURT'S OPINION OF MR. TILDEN'S MONEY.

But this respite was of little value, for another and equally heavy blow was about to fall upon them. J B Crucial, E G Wheeler and Hiram O Peck, three enterprising firms of Negaunee, seeing that the iron companies had a good thing, determined to share in it, and consequently issued counterfeits for the notes of the Jackson Iron Company. The fact was discovered; the three men arrested and held for trial, which was called in June, 1874, before Judge O'Grady and a jury, which, before being empannelled, counsel for the defense objected to further proceedings, on the ground that the notes themselves, being unlawful, could not be counterfeited. This view was strenuously opposed by the prosecuting attorney, but judge O'Grady, in deciding the motion, said, concerning Tilden's money:

"The court is clearly of the opinion that the issue of all these notes and iron currency, So-called, is illegal, contrary to the statute, and that they are void upon their face. They bear not only the earmarks, but all the principal features of a bank note, and are utterly worthless for the purpose of circulation. They can not be the subject of forgery: *they are a spurious, worthless, bastard currency.* The objection is sustained. The court has been of this opinion for the last five years, though the question has never before been presented for its decision. This kind of paper has driven out a better currency, just as the clipped and sweated coin of William III, drove out of circulation and use the golden crowns of England."

The decision put an end to the "iron money" swindle, but Tilden & Co., still had the enormous assessments of the Internal Revenue Bureau pending against them. But they were equal to the emergency, and during the closing hours of Congress in March, 1875, managed to smuggle through a bill by which they cheated the government out of everything but a merely nominal fine. Tilden's great talent for administrative reform, concerning which he is constantly cackling, doubtless stood him and his partners in good stead on this occasion. He was then the "reform" Governor of New York, and doubtless had much undeserved weight at Washington, where his great personal interest in the bill could not then have been known.

TILDEN EFFECTUALLY SUMMARIZED IN MICHIGAN.

This, in succinct shape, is the story of Tilden's scandalous operations in Michigan, which has been summarized by a leading Democratic paper in the West in this stinging way:

1. That Samuel J Tilden is and has been the controlling owner of the New York Mine.

2. That it could issue no "iron currency" without his knowledge and consent.

3. That it did issue it by the million dollars.

4. That such issue was illegal and contrary to law.

5. That Samuel J Tilden's influence helped to swindle the government out of thousands of dollars of taxes due on this issue of iron currency.

6. That Samuel J Tilden's store-pay system debases the working men.

7. That Samuel J Tilden's hard-money professions are, in the lights of the facts presented, a snare and a delusion.

8. that the figures have been collected from the official books of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Walter Finny of Marquette, and that he says that they are far less in amount than they should be in reality.

9. That we want to hear Mr Samuel J Tilden rise up and explain immediately.

CONGRESS.

JULY 20.—**In the Senate, a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information he may have in regard to the recent slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina, was agreed to. The impeachment trial was then resumed, and Mr. Blair, of the counsel for the defense, made an argument, which was replied to by Mr. Lynde, on behalf of the Managers. At the conclusion of the trial, a bill to continue the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government until the 31st of July was passed. Adjourned.**

In the house, the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was passed. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to station and keep on the Rio Grand River, from the mouth of the river to Fort Duncan, and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, in order to prevent the incursions of Mexican cattle thives and robbers. The Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted. This bill now goes to the President for his signature. The bill for the sale of Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska was rejected. Two thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Immigration. A bill extending to the 31st of July the bill making a temporary provision for the expenses of the government was passed, as was also a bill to prevent counterfeiting of trade marks.

JULY 21.—In the Senate, the political disabilities of Geo. W Jackson, of West Virginia, were removed. The impeachment trial was postponed until Monday, and the discussion of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, but no action was taken upon it.

JULY 22—In the Senate, the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument was called up, amended and passed. It appropriates $100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges, and provides that the work shall be done under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Architect of the Capitol. The House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, was amended and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. After a long discussion, the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations was rejected. After considering several items of the bill, for want of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

The House held no session, having on Friday's session adjourned over until Monday.

JULY 24.—In the Senate, the bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers in the late war was taken up, and before it could be considered the morning hour expired, and the impeachment trial was resumed. Mr. Black, of the counsel for the defense, made an argument in reply to one for the prosecution, made by Mr. Jencks. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Kelly (Rep.), of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and make it a legal tender for all debts. Rejected—116 to 68—not two-thirds in the affirmative. A resolution directing the Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, to suspend until the 1st of February next all further action in reference to lands sold for direct taxes, under the act of August 5, 1861, was adopted. A resolution authorizing the investigating committees, to report the result of their investigation at any time, was rejected, as was also a resolution to send a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to New York to continue the investigation into the question of the Venezuelian Mixed Claims Commission. The bill to allow the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad to run for ten years longer was rejected, only forty-eight members voting in the affirmative. So also, was the bill to buy the land of soldiers, granted to them at the close of the war, at the rate of one dollar per acre—only seven votes being in the affirmative, adjourned.

JULY 25.—In the Senate, the House bill amending the Post office Appropriation bill of June, 23, 1874, and section 3,854 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to straw bids, was passed. The impeachment trial was then resumed, and Mr. Carpenter began his argument for the defense. Before he concluded, the Senate sitting as a Court, adjourned and resumed the consideration of legislative business. Nothing, however was accomplished when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the morning hour was spent in fillibustering to prevent the introduction of the bill reported last Thursday by Mr. Bland (Dem.), of Mo., from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines. A resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain and report what legislation, if any, is necessary, to secure to actual settlers the right to purchase, as under the pre emption laws, at the price of $1 25 an acre, the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Company, was adopted. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, then made a personal explanation, and quoted from a communication in the Washington *Republican* charging him with having made speeches at Aberdeen and Scooba, Miss., totally at variance with the speeches he had made at Jackson. The communication stated that he had in these speeches spoken in a laudatory manner of the "White Line Policy." He denied that he had done so.

JULY 26.—In the Senate, the impeachment trial was resumed, and Mr. Carpenter finished his argument for the defense, and Mr. Lord replied on behalf of the managers. At the conclusion of Mr. Lord's argument, legislative business was resumed, but nothing of importance was transacted when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury, in lieu of investment, was passed. The Virginia contested election case was then resumed, and several speeches were made on the report of the Committee on Elections. Among the speakers were Mr. Goode, the seated member, and Mr. Platt, of New York.

JULY 27.—Both houses of Congress adjourned early to-day, out of respect to the memory of Senator Caperton.

In the Senate, Mr. Bayard paid a brief tribute to the late Senator, and moved an adjournment, which, after the appointment of Messrs. Davis, Cooper, Booth, and Hitchcock as committee to accompany the remains of the deceased to West Virginia, was carried.

In the House, after passing the Senate bill to complete the Washington Monument, which was amended in several particulars, and the amount appropriated increased from $100,000 to $200,000, and Messrs. Wilson, Lutterel, Douglass, Hardenburg, Kasson, and Faulkner being appointed as a committee to accompay the remains of Senator Capertor to West Virginia, the House adjourned.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

The Official Account of It—Letter from Governor Chamberlain—As Bad as it Can Be.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLIN'S LETTER.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA,
July 13, 1876.

Hon. T. J. Robertsan, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your request for a statement from me of the recent bloody affair at Hamburg, in this State, was duly received. I have waited before replying until official reports and statements should be received. There are now before me the official reports of the Attorney-General and the Adjutant and Inspector-General, the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest and the written statement of several other persons who were present and witnessed the whole or parts of the affair. I will present to you as briefly as possible the leading facts as they appear from the evidence to which I have referred.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

On the 4th of July, a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along the streets of Hamburg. The street was over one hundred feet wide, and the company was marching in columns of four. While so marching they were met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted upon keeping their course in the street, without regard to the movements of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some parleying took place, which resulted in the company yielding, opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned till 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 8th inst. Before that hour arrived on Saturday many white citizens from the country around Hamburg began to gather in the town and armed themselves with guns and pistols. The militia company in the mean while had assembled in their armory in the village, and at the hour set for the trial the defendants did not appear.

At this point, it has been stated in dispatches and newspapers that the militia officers having defied the authority of the trial justice, the citizens were called on to assist the trial justice by acting as his posse. Nothing of the kind in fact occurred. The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial justice, after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending conflict. While affairs were in this condition, there being, according to all accounts, from 200 to 300 armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for a surrender to them of the arms of the milit