Audr'sOffice21176

THE JEFFERSONIAN

A. H. BALSLEY:

Issued Every Friday Morning.

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Three Months.....50

The Findlay Jeffersonian.

VOL. 22. FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1876. NO. 23

JEFFERSONIAN
Steam Printing Off

THOSE who recognize the superiority of good printers' ink, (and all enterprising men do,) are informed that we have recently added to our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type, a new and large 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. RR., 9:15 a. m.
L. E. & I., RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " North, 4:27 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. RR., 5:00 p. m.
L. E. & I. RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " North, 4:28 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Van Buren, Portage, Mangas and Bowling Green—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8a. m.
Mt. Blanchard, Houcktown and Eureka Corner, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Arlington, Williamstown and Dunkirk Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Oak Ridge, Glawes, Roundhe, Belmore, and Gilboa—Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.
Benton Ridge, Stanley and Pendleton—Friday, at 8 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 Court—Scott W. Preble.
Treasurer—Peter Hosler.
Recorder—A. Kennerer.
Probate Judge—Samuel B. Huffman.
Sheriff—Samuel Myers.
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. Bushong.
Infirmary Superintendent—R. M. Lee.
School Examiners—J. A. Pittsford, J. R. Kagy and Dorilas Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Job Chamberlin.
Clerk—H. H. Metzler.
Treasurer—Hugh Newell.
Justices—D. S. Beardsley and O. A. Ballard.
Constables—Joel Markle and J. M. Byal.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mayor—Jacob Carr.
Clerk—John A. Meeks.
Treasurer—M. D. Mours.
Marshal—James Wilson.
Solicitor—James A. Bope.
Council—E. Painter, P. Martin, John Parker, J. L. Linville, 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. 54, Stated Convocation first Monday evenings in each month.
FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 277, 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. Women'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. Kulz.
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. B. Young.

Findlay Business Directory.

W. H. HAVEN,
PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, DIRECTLY OPposite the Court House Findlay, Ohio. Physician's Prescriptions compounded carefully. Full stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, Soaps, &c. 19

E. W. ADAMS'
BARBER SHOP IS THE PLACE WHERE you can get the best of work done in the neatest possible style. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Shop Opposite Old White Corner. Two Chairs always found ready for business. Call and see him and get a Good Job. Ladies desiring work done, by leaving word at the shop he will call at their residence. 19

D. H. CILMER,
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. B. 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 6, '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 Roseman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.

HENRY BROWN, G. F. PENDLETON.
BROWN & PENDLETON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House, Findlay, O. November 24, 1876-tf.

WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,
HOMOPATHIC 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 1 p. m., and 3 to 9 p. m. May 1675-tf

DOCTOR WAUGAMAN.
OCULIST AND AURIST.
Studied the Eye with Dr. Metz at Massillon, Ohio.
Long, Short and Weak Sight Corrected by the aid of French Trial Glasses.
OFFICE HOURS—8 a. M. to 4 P. M.
18y1 21 Madison St., Tiffin, O.

D. T. 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 Cleveland 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 Celebarted FREMONT WHITE LIME, the best brands of Cement for sale. Also manufacturers of Fire Stone 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. June 4, 1875,

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, 75-tf

Glorious News!

Victory has perched upon our banner, and in order not to suffer defeat, we hereby announce to the citizens of Hancock and surrounding counties, that the cheap Tin and Stove firm of

R. W. VANCE & CO.,

At the Old Stand of Rickets & Scothorn'

Opposite the Court House,

Will, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, sell all goods in their line

STRICTLY FOR CASH,

Believing it to be the best for both debtor and creditor. Our stock consists in part of

Cook AND Heating Stoves,

Of the very best quality, and at prices to suit every one. A full line of

TIN AND COPPER WARE

House Furnishing Goods, Well, Cistern and Stock Pumps,

All of which will be sold right down to "Hard Pan Prices."

JOB WORK,

of all kinds done on short notice, and in the best style. We make a specialty of

Roofing and Spouting,

And the Manufacture of Mill Stacks.

Sewing Machines Adjusted and Repaired.

☞ Look to your interests and call and see us, as we will make our words good. Remember "The proof of the pudding is in chewing the end of the string." Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we ask a continuance of the same. In this, our "New Departure," knowing it to be to the interests of all concerned.

R. W. VANCE & CO.
March 10, 1876.

THE FULLEST STOCK
—OF—
Boots and Shoes
Ever offered in Findlay, and at a price
LOWER THAN EVER HEARD F
Having failed to close out our entire stock, we have again
FILLED UP
—WITH—
NEW GOODS
—AT A—
GREAT REDUCTION
We would especially call your attention to our
Hand-Made Mens' Shoes
—AND—
CUSTOM KIP BOOTS.
Call and examine our stock and be convinced.
EWING & REDICK.
19-30

TO CALIFORNIA.

The Prophet Not Without Honor in His Own Country.

The Opinion of Those Who are Right on the Ground.

Unsought Testimony in Favor of the "Old Reliable" North-West.

We don't give this for an *ex fait accompli*, but it is very strongly rumored that Cedar Rapids is to be the half-way station between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

If this is to be, and some experiments have been made to that end, we suppose it is on account of the superior condition of the road. A trip on the steel railed and well ballasted road, is not any more now, if as much, wear and tear on the employes and machinery to a train, from Chicago to Cedar Rapids, 218 miles, as it was on the iron rails from Chicago to Clinton, 138 miles, in the olden time.

It is not necessary for us to say that the C. & N. W. R'y is a first-class road in every particular, that it rides as easy as sitting in a "rocking chair, that its coaches are parlors, that its employes are the most polite and affable gentlemen the traveling public can meet or will meet in a lifetime of travel—the *esprit de corps* of the employes, if we may say so, is at a high standard; we saw it and not say this in a newspaper, lest it should add to every traveler on the road. *Note in the future these are to be increased; we suppose the speed will be increased; if possible, the superb trains will be more superb; there is to be no train more complete, either for comfort or safety, leave the world's commercial metropolis for the* GOLDEN GATE, THAN THE GREAT TRAINS ON THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—THE ONLY COMPANY RUNNING OUT OF CHICAGO THAT HAS A ROAD SO RELIABLE THAT THEY ARE NOT AFRAID TO RUN AT ANY SPEED CAPABLE OF BEING ATTAINED BY ENGINES OF THE MOST IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, RUN WITH THE HAND OF IRON NERVE, AND A HEAD OF BRAINS, WITHOUT ANY FEAR OF ACCIDENT OR INCONVENIENCE.

Every employe on the road feels a personal interest in the North-Western Railway; it's the "clipper" road in the West, and so far as anything can do it will continue so to be.

THIS IS THE TRANS-CENTENNIAL LINK FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE GREAT MISSOURI RIVER.

The old-time traveler speaks in high glee of the "ease and comfort" of these days of steel in contrast with the pioneer days of this pioneer road in the days of iron. *The comforts of travel on the North-Western Railway are in every traveler's mouth from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* It must be a proud compliment to the efficient management, and that is the reason every officer or employe feels so happy and obliging.

It is with pride we mention these things, and join the general shout along the line, Hurrah for the "OLD RELIABLE.—*Cedar Rapids Republican*, Aug. 11, 1876.

DITCH NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HANCOCK CO., O., } September 28th 1876.

Whereas, a petition signed by D. S. Wiseley, and others, has been filed with the Auditor of said County, praying for the establishing, location, and construction of a ditch, drain or water-course, on the following proposed line, to-wit:

Commencing twenty seven (27) rods North of the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of section seventeen (17), township two (2) North, Range nine (9) East, in Pleasant township, Hancock County, Ohio, at a point in an old ditch channel; thence run North, following said ditch channel on or a little West of the half section lines of sections seventeen (17) eight (8) and five (5) of the township above named, to the line between the counties of Hancock and Wood and there terminate. The object of the relocation being to widen, deepen and improve the grade of the old ditch.

This is to notify all persons interested that the said petition will be up for hearing at the Auditor's office on the 28th day of October, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. S. MOSHER, County Auditor.
21-24.

HANCOCK SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, $100,000

OFFICERS:

H. P. GAGE.....President
M. C. WHITELEY.....Vice President
ALFRED GRABER.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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

THE
OLD RELIABLE!
Still Ahead.

Notwithstanding the fact that goods have dropped and dropped, grown cheaper and cheaper, yet

A. EBLING,

At the "Old Reliable," has kept pace with the decline, and always led the market.

HE STILL LEADS!

As customers will discover who will give his home-made

Ready-Made Clothing

A trial. Bear in mind most of his clothing is made under his own supervision, and by his own workmen, yet the prices are down to a par with the prices of Eastern made goods.

His Merchant Tailoring Department

is always well supplied with

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Other Seasonable Goods,

while the man or woman who wants a

TRUNK OR VALISE,

Would waste time and squander money by going elsewhere. His stock of

HATS and CAPS

and his supply of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Will bear the closest inspection, and give the best return for the money invested. Don't fail to look in and

See the Best White Shirt for the Least Money that can be found in the County.

Remember the "Old Reliable" and call in.

A. EBLING.
Findlay, O., Aug. 17, 1876.—15

FEVER AND AGUE

The Chickahominy Fever and Ague Cure is the only remedy ever offered to the public that will, without a single exception, completely rid the system of Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and all malarious diseases, and effect a radical and

PERMANENT CURE,

No matter how stubborn or old the case may be, this medicine will give prompt and perpetual relief. This remedy is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Therefore, stop dosing yourself with Calomel, Strychnine, Quinine, Arsenic, and other powerful and dangerous drugs. The proprietors offer this medicine purely upon its merits. If it does not give perfect satisfaction, the price paid will be cheerfully refunded.

CHICKAHOMINY MEDICINE CO.,
Price, $1.00. PALMYRA, N. Y.
SOLD BY S. & J. M. HUBER.

MOTHER'S RELIEF

OLD DR. JOHN HOWARD'S

Celebrated favorite Prescription and Preparation of

HAMBURG BIRTH ROOT

This time-worn and thoroughly-tested old English Female Remedy, after having been recognized and recommended by the highest medical authority of London and Paris, is now offered to our American mothers as a reliable anodyne for use before and after confinement.

Terror, Suffering and Danger

of Child Birth effectually avoided by the timely used of this Golden Remedy. Prepared in strict accordance with the original prescription and special directions from Old Dr. John Howard, of London, England, by the

MEDICAL BUREAU & STATE DISPENSARY,
Price, $1.50. PALMYRA, N. Y.
☞ Send three cents stamp for Circular.
SOLD BY S. & J. M. HUBER.

WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

Why will you suffer violent pain, or be made uncomfortable, distressed in mind or body, when you can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. The ordinary Porous Plaster is an article of merit, yet its action is too slow, requiring days and weeks of continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster being a great improvement over them relieves you instantly and cures you quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound.

Their action is more powerful than electricity and more certain. They are purely vegetable, contain no mineral or metallic poisons. Three composition and properties are founded upon true medical skill, and are in no sense a patent medicine. They are endorsed by thousands of Physicians and Druggists of unimpeachable reputation, as being an article of genuine merit and worthy of public confidence. Try them and be convinced.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5—1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER—
HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!

"The best, cheapest, safest, and surest remedy ever offered an intelligent people." "An article of great merit which will in a short time be found in every household." "They are all that the manufacturers claim for them whose name alone is a sufficient endorsement of their genuine merits." "The best remedy known for all external difficulties or local disturbances." "They are vigorous, removing almost instantly the most violent pain and ensuring a speedy cure." "I consider them a great and needed improvement over all other porous plasters, they give prompt relief and cure quickly; they are held in high esteem." "They are now preferred over all others. They cure where other porous plasters simply relieve." When suffering try them and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents. SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

Notice.

WE have this day filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio, praying for the vacation of the Alley between lots number twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in North Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio.

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1876, of said Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Board of Education of Findlay Union School District, by D. B. BEARDSLEY, Clerk of said Board.

Dated September 6, 1876.—15-w.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

If the amusements of New York this season do not appeal to the intellect, they certainly have much to do with the human understanding, for they all run to legs. The ballot having been in abeyance for several years, has appeared again more glorious than ever. No performance is considered complete without a course of tights and short skirts. Even Mr. Daly, who has kept his bijou of a theatre sacred to society plays, has found it necessary to yield to the prevailing taste, and even turn one of his best commedians, Mr Lewis, into a ballet dancer, who appears under the heart-rending title of Mlle. Bartoletti Jimisini Lewisetti. But to tell the truth he dances very well and the quidnuncs are exercised in mind as to whether he has taken lessons especially for the performance or got the nack of it by intuition. There are those who mourn over the transformation of a comic actor of remarkable talent into a burlesque performer like those which appear at the minstrel halls. The production in which he appears, which is called on the bills a comedy, but which is in fact, a farce; has in it two characters, which are destined to a long life. The one by Mrs. Gilbert, is that of the mother in-law of the comic papers, who here shows what a fit subject she is of the inexhaustible jokes that have been made about her. The other, by Miss Mary Wells, is in the part of Mary Ann, Irish cook and virago, such as is the terror of many a household. There is a violent feud between Mary Ann and the mother-in-law, which ends with the former leaving the house and taking service elsewhere. But the victory at the end is with the cookie.

Of the ballets, Sardanapalus is manifestly the finest, and next in point of interest is "Baba" at Niblo's. These various leg entertainments are abundantly patronized by

OUR COUNTRY COUSINS,

of whom at present New York is full. They swarm everywhere, in the picture galleries, in the theatres, in the libraries, at the top of Trinity Church steeple and in the oyster "dives." We are very glad to see them for they spend a great deal of money in one way and another, and every one feels the effect of it. In the shops they are very liberal, especially in the dry goods, and the ladies among them are carrying home no small stock of handsome silks and dress goods and underclothing. These country cousins, to whom we allude, probably pride themselves on preserving a strict incognito, and some of them are doubtless as elegant people as can be found any where. But the Centennial Exhibition has tempted from their hiding places not a few people who rarely come to the great cities, and the traits of these are unmistakable. They generally roam about town in squads of eight or ten, under some leader, who knows all about New York, and, with unblushing confidence, point out to them the Post Office, for the Tribune building, a lager beer brewery, for the Western Union building, and the Tombs for the new Court House, out of which Tweed made his millions. Even on Sunday they are thick everywhere and keep the streets even down town, much livelier than usual. However, we were very glad to see them, and they cannot come too many, nor stay too long. Two of their favorite lounging places, are the two branches of the

LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES,

one at the National Academy, the other containing the pictures of Mr. John Taylor Johnston only, at the Museum of Art. They show their taste by frequenting these two places. Both collections are of the finest and the wealth of art which adorns the walls is great. They are a perpetual feast for the eyes and mind. It is a pleasure to see that amid the blaze of foreign productions by some of the greatest French painters, American artists hold their own so well. There are no canvases which attract greater crowds—and justly so—than the Churches and Kensetts and Eastman Johnsons. Especially admirable are the portraits by American painters, among whom those of the late Chas. L. Elliott, shine pre-eminent by their masterly expression and the air of distinction which all their subjects have. But little inferior are those of Geo. A. Baker, whose ladies especially bear the palm. The flesh-tints of his pictures are delightful, and the air of repose, unconcernedness and simplicity which he imparts to his sitters is rare indeed. There is said by some persons to be jealousy among artists but the foreign painters of distinction, whom this Centennial year has brought to this country, speak without reserve of the excellence of our American artists, and of the bright prospects of American art in the future. One of these foreign painters is

LEON Y. ESCOSURA,

a Spanish artist, who paints something in the style of Meissonier, though not so good, finishing his pictures generally quite small, as finely as a miniature, and showing a masterly power of drawing, though less strength as a colorist. Escosura is like his pictures very little both in height and breadth, but vivacious and agreeable. He speaks English very well and has been received with much hospitality. Last week the Messrs. Leavitt gave an elegant reception in his honor, which was attended by a small but distingue company, and on Wednesday he will be entertained at dinner by "The Palette," a club of artists and connoisseurs. At the Levitt reception, Mr. Escosura had much to say about the ability of American artists, and especially the truth and sincerity of their aims and methods. He predicts that in time, American artists will be the first in world. He says that certainly American artists ought to produce the most beautiful female figures, for they have the most beautiful women in the world for their models. "Your American ladies," said Escosura, growing enthusiastic, "contain all the best charms of the most charming women of Christiandom, and as for their taste in dress, it is unapproached and unapproachable." The mention of dress reminds me that at present, an idle man in the city, if he wants to see beautiful women, can not do better than act as the escort of some of his lady friends to the various

OPENINGS

of milliners and modistes, which are now frequent. At these, the beauties just returned to town, after some weeks' sojourn by the sea and among the mountains, with the flush of health on their cheeks, and with the pleasure of turning over the latest styles, are seen to great advantage. The modes which these openings disclose, show considerable change from last season, and generally for the better. Hats are worn less on the nap of the neck and more on the top of the head. The colors of the hat itself are generally very plain and even Quaker like, but the trimmings are very gay, cardinal red especially abounding. Feathers are much worn, especially small white ostriches. The dresses are more trimmed than ever. At the opening of Fifth Avenue theatre Wednesday evening, the dresses of the ladies on the stage, which are always in the latest style, were most elaborately trimmed, especially with strongly matched colors, as for instance, red and yellow in bands, one above the other These light up well with gas light and therefore are better for evening wear than day receptions, at which more subdued colors are likely to prevail.

But the ladies of New York who go to openings, by no means compose all of their sex in New York, and many of them are occupying themselves in ways and means to provide for

THE POOR,

whom we have always with us, but of whom we are likely to have more than ever the coming winter. The army of the unemployed is vast and does not grow smaller, and if the winter be a cold one great suffering is likely to come. The difficulty will be complicated by not being able to distinguish, in many cases the deserving poor from the tramps by trade, of whom hundreds are flocking hither to spend the winter. But at all events, relief associations of various kinds, are already forming by benevolent ladies, and some effort will be made to lighten the distress. One of the effects of the hard times has been to decrease immensely the number of

TRADE UNIONS,

of which several have gone out of existence altogether and more are likely to do so shortly. When a mechanic, his wife and children are in want of food, he is not very likely to allow himself to be dictated by a trade union, he takes what he can get and lets the union go. This decadence of trades unions is not to be deplored. Useful institutions in some respects, they became during the flush times that followed the war, an intolerable tyranny, and interferred so much with both employers and employed, that a portion of the hard times may be fairly attributed to them. Forced to come down they will descend to their legitimate level.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1876.

GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES.

ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, Aug. 15, '76.

ED. JEFF.: Doubtless you have all heard and read about the grasshoppers and their depredations in the Northwest, but perhaps a pen picture from "the scene of conflict," a slight account of their actual extent from one who resided thirty years in Hancock county, and who has seen and felt the full force of this grasshopper business, maybe of some interest.

Three years ago last June our country was infested by the pests, and everything eatable which was then growing, was pretty generally destroyed. They deposited their eggs and the following summer brought out a full stock, which again destroyed a large portion of what was planted, and then took their departure. Those two years discouraged us to a great extent, but still we lived in hopes. The spring of '75 came and found more land under plow in our county than ever before. Crops were put in, the season advanced, harvest came, and we were once more made glad; a good yield was the result of our labor. This restored confidence, and when the Centennial year opened up we were sanguine that we would now make up for the drawback of 1873 and 1874, and be once more set upon a solid foundation of prosperity.

To have gone out upon any of the surrounding farms on the 15th of July, you would have beheld as fine prospect for a bountiful crop as you could have desired. Wheat was a little thin, but had a good kernel; oats was unusually good; corn and potatoes extra, but we were doomed to a fearful disappointment. We had been hearing of them North of us through Minnesota for some time, but hoped the scourge would not reach us.

The 22nd of July dispelled those hopes. About 10, A. M., they came, saw and conquered. The destruction was more complete than was even supposed. The oats they clipped as thoroughly as a "header" could have done; the wheat they damaged by eating away the top of the husk, and then sucking the berry; the corn, by eating the leaves so that instead of *corn* stalks, your field looks more like a field of *whip* stalks, and by eating away the "silks," which, if the grain is not already developed is sure death to corn. The potato patches look like a thick patch of weeds after a fire has passed through. Garden vegetables seemed to be the delight of their hearts; cabbage, turnips, beans, onions, parsnips, carrots, &c., were only a passing mouthful for them. Old bootlegs, coats, vests &c., they played with in their leisure time—eating holes through them for the fun of the thing. Willows and poplars, too, they evidently relished, having left them in appearance a great deal more indicative of Christmas than midsummer. The grass and weeds also came in for their share of this "strippin" process, but from the illimitableness of these articles the effect is not noticeable to any great extent. I give you positive assurance there is no exageration in this account, and the story not all told, as you will readily see may be the case when I give you an idea of their number. I have seen the clear noonday sun gazed upon steadily with the naked eye looking through the Grasshoppers in the air, while hovering close to the earth on their march of destruction, they exactly resemble a heavy eastern snow storm when there is no wind blowing, but the feathery flakes falling thick and fast.

They roost wherever night finds them, except those in the immediate vicinity of trees, which gather there on, and I have seen willows of 5 years growth bend beneath the weight of 'hoppers until the tops touched the wheat growing alongside. I have been more exact than this; I have counted, and found, in twenty places in an oats' field, an average of 15 to 20 grasshoppers on each stem; the corn covered the same way, in proportion to its available space, and the ground pretty thickly strewn besides. This is not for any one particular spot, but for the whole county, aye, the whole region of country from here to the British possession, and from 30 miles East of here, as far West as we can hear of. But the near future is more dreary looking than the present or the past, for the farmer here, from the fact that those which were here, destroyed our crops and have gone South, have deposited eggs until the ground is literally full of them—the surface looks like the face of a nutmeg grater. A friend of mine dug up six inches square of clay, counted the eggs therein, and found bordering on *six thousand*. While they may have been unusually thick in that particular spot, yet it is an index which points out that a most overwhelming destructive force will hatch out here next year, that will prevent us from raising any crops, unless some improbable human or divine agency interferes to save us.

There are some peculiarities of these devils which, to you grasshopper greenhorns, may be worth noticing. This year's band of them would travel no other direction but South. When ever we had a north wind they would rise and go, but the moment it changed they would settle again (this fact, coupled with the elementary fatality which gave us a ten day's South wind after their arrival here gave them a better chance at us than otherwise. This also explaines why you will hear of some localities in their track almost uninjured.) Their eggs do not hatch out in this climate until they lie a winter in the ground.

The male hopper bores the hole and the female comes along and deposits the eggs. They move in columns, and do not vary their line of march to any perceptible degree; "onward, right on," is their motto. "What had we better do?" is the question upon which many a farmer in the Northwest has been and is pondering. It is easy enough for new settlers and small families to seek, temporarily, some more prosperous country, but take a man who for seventeen or eighteen years has braved the trials and storms of Northwestern Iowa, in raising a family and making a comfortable home. How is he going to "pull up stakes," sacrifice the result of long, earnest toil, and in some other region start afresh, poor as he began? I know that by staying here we will undergo some difficulties in making a respectable living during the next year or two, but believe that in the end we will come out all right. This is a beautiful, fertile, healthy country, and, free from grasshoppers, there is no place I would sooner live. It is hoped that we will see them no more after this "hatching" leaves us.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES H. MORREHEAD.

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

We are permitted to copy a portion of a private letter which refers to political matters on the Pacific Coast:

SILVER CITY, NEVADA, } Sept. 22, 1876. }

A. C. POWELL, ESQ.:

Dear Brother—The political issue is waxing quite warm in this State. I have no doubt as to general results of the States of Nevada and California. It is generally regarded that these two States will give Hayes and Wheeler their electors by large and increased majorities. It is reported that Senator Booth, in company with the Secretary of the United States Senate, George C. Gorham, have arrived at their respective homes, both of whom will stump California, and perhaps the State of Nevada. Mr. Booth is a polished and very effective speaker, and will do good service in the cause of Republican principles. The question of solution is, "Shall the Republican party, the party of justice, equality and progress, continue to hold power, and direct the destinies of this great and growing nation, or shall the control pass into the hands of a party whose past record belies its present promise of reform, and whose principles, wherever exemplified, have proven to be dangerous to the maintenance of national liberty and progress?" Evidently one of the mightiest howls of Democratic orators is the carpet-bag government down South. It is ever in their eyes a galling nuisance, and must be abolished; for once they have become abolitionists. They must, however, be made to learn that a Northern man has the same rights and privileges down South that the Southern man is guaranteed up North. But they can not "*savey*" the point. Their record for the past fifty years shows them to have been most vindictive and cruel, and they dictated without any sense or reason. They rejected the Missouri compromise. They accepted, in 1856, in a platform at Cincinnati, Mr. Douglas' great doctrines of "popular sovereignty and non-intervention" in regard to the institution of slavery in the territories, on which platform the weakest and silliest of all Presidents, James Buchanan, was elevated. In a very short duration the popular doctrine was kicked overboard, and in 1860 Mr. Dougias' issue on the slavery question was ignored altogether, and they bolted at the Charleston convention, defying hell and the devil. What followed is unnecessary to be called to memory here. It is, however, proper to say they got soundly whipped, and their pet institution in the traffic of human beings, which should have been done fifty years sooner at least, abolished. Have they accepted the results of the war? Have they learned to be decent, to "live and let live?" No, sir, they have not. They have learned nothing by experience; they have been taught nothing by adversity. Neither contrition for their sins, nor regrets for mistakes, which must be transparent, has been manifested by it. In the face of all these truths there is a class North who would unhesitatingly restore to power such an element of indiscretion. They seek to place in such hands the balance of political power, and taint the glorious record of Republicanism with degradation, humiliation and ruin. I am, however, badly deceived if the intelligence of the American people will permit themselves to be guilty of such self stultification as again to trust power in the hands of the worst element of the country of which the Democratic party is composed. The past session of the present lower House of Congress is an example. It is a fine precedent of statesmanship. It was grand, magnificent and ennobling; so was secession.

I understand how it is when you say that Hancock county is "red hot" for Tilden. Don't you know those fellows who vote eternally Democratic back there, are not governed by the dictates of reason and sense? They simply act and are led by a blind passion. The Democratic ticket is voted through a sense of stubbornness and political hatred. They have no other conception or higher motive. They know very well that their party has a history as black as hell ever was in its palmiest days. They know very well that the Democratic party sustained and are directly responsible for the blackest institution on record, the institution of slavery past the middle of the nineteenth century, and finally to bind more firmly the yoke of human bondage on a weaker race brought about the greatest war of modern times. They know, too, that the damnable institution, smirched with inhumanity and injustice, and defied the higher laws, the laws of God. Notwithstanding all these things, they continue to read the Hancock *Courier* and cast their ballots in favor of the infernal party and of mockish sentimentality. But it is the policy of the party to oppose. They have opposed every grand idea ever conceived. They have opposed every popular sentiment of the age and defeated the same, if in their power. Your brother,

J. B. POWELL.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES G. BLAINE SCORCHES CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

[From the Cincinnatia Gazette.]

An ordinary ward meeting was announced for last night at Richmond and Carr Streets, but it turned out to be one of more than ordinary interest. Mr. James G. Blaine, being still in the city, was announced to be present, and he delivered a speech which will be likely to create something of a stir outside of that ward.

The meeting was organized as follows:

President—William Strunk.

Vice Presidents—V. Whitney, W. M. Yorston, P. J. Stryker, Geo. E. Gobrecht, M. Tempest, W. H. Brickel, J. R. Von Seggern, Jacob Epply, J. C. Thompson, H. Kerbert.

Secretaries—E. C. Ellis, B. W. Blair, N. Marchant, J. Shroeder.

Mr. Blaine was then introduced and spoke as follows:

I observe that some political letters of Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, are being disseminated through the Associated Press, and circulated as campaign tracts by his brother Democrats of the West. In these letters, Mr. Adams goes out of his way quite gratuitously, to speak of myself, in a tone that is personally offensive. I have neither the time nor the desire to exchange personalities with any one in this campaign, but there is a very important chapter in the political life of Mr. Adams, which at this time should be recalled. I commend the facts which I am about to set forth to those voters who may be led by the sound of Mr. Adams' name to give heed to his counsel. I shall speak from the record and by the record.

After the Republican victory in 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Adams, then a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, sought with all his influence to deprive the country of everything that had been gained in the struggle. If anything had been settled by that election, it was that slavery should be put in the course of extinction, by prohibiting its introduction into free territory; and yet, as soon as the Southern Democrats in Congress began their threats of disunion, Mr. Adams' knees smote with fear, and his tongue became palsied for any utterance except in support of slavery. His whole course during the closing session of the Thirty sixth Congress, intervening between Mr. Lincoln's election and his inauguration, was one of treason to the cause of liberty and desertion from the cause of the Union. He offered every humiliating concession to the South, agreed to abandon the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and as the climax of degrading and dishonoring conditions he offered to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to render the abolition of slavery impossible so long as a single slave State should object. The amendment so warmly urged by Mr. Adams declared in effect that no amendment to the Constitution in any way interfering with slavery in the States should ever be even so much as proposed, except by one of the slave States, and should not be adopted except with the consent of every slave State. When in 1836, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, with a Constitution which for ever prohibited the Legislature from touching slavery, except with the consent of the slave holders, John Quincy Adams declared such a provision to be infamous beyond the power of expression; and yet Charles Francis Adams, in 1861, offered, and urged, and entreated, and pleaded for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which applied to the whole country a far more infamous principle than was contained in the Arkansas Constitution of 1836. Every franchise you enjoy under the Constitution of the United States, your right to vote, your freedom of religious opinions, your trial by jury, your right even to representation were left open to change by the ordinary process of amending the Constitution, but Mr Adams proposed to give slavery a far more sacred guarantee than had ever been given to liberty, and to enshrine it as something of superior right—placing it beyond the power of ninety-nine hundreds of the people of the United States to abolish it, unless a slave State should propose it, and every other slave State vote for it. There is no parallel to this in history. No Ukase of Russian despotism in the dreariest days of Romanoff tyranny ever so bound its own hands and placed it beyond its own power to do mercy and work righteous