Great Closing Out Sale!

$20,000. New Dry Goods, bought for cash during the late decline must be closed entirely out in 90 days to engage exclusively in the BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. Merchants and everybody will find our Goods lower than they can be bought for in Eastern Markets.

HUME & HALL.

Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1876

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

SCOTT LORD forced the Democrats to protest against the Southern outrages, and opposed the repeal of the resumption Act. He was retired by his party.

The Republicans have certainly gained 69 Congressmen, and may possibly have still further gains. The next House will not be far from a tie either way.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "It looks like the old story—the school-house States against the shotgun States. The school-houses will win in the end."

The Democrats of Ohio and New York who rush to Louisiana to interfere with the action of the State officials there, have probably forgotten their creed about "home rule" and "sovereign States."

The words of the martyred Lincoln in 1864 seem to have especial significance in the light of present events:

"THE DAY MAY YET COME WHEN THE BALLOT IN THE HANDS OF THE FREEDMEN WILL PRESERVE THE JEWEL OF LIBERTY TO THE DIADEM OF THE REPUBLIC."

ON MONDAY last, Rush R. Sloan put in an appearance at Sandusky City, and put up at the West House. He was accompanied by his attorney, Judge Burke, of Clevel and, and gave bail in $500 each to five indictments out of twenty-four—three for forgery and two for embezzlement. He was called upon by numbers of the citizens, but in the evening returned to Elyria.

REPUBLICANS in this State and elsewhere who were so egregiously foolish as to waste their votes upon Peter Cooper, can now reflect with satisfaction over the fact that in all the precincts of Brooklyn only 13 were found to endorse Peter, and that in all the confines of New York City only 252 were found who were followers of the new gospel of finance. Peter was so deeply affected by these marks of devotion that he took to his bed and is quite sick. In this respect he is like his followers.

The editor of the *Jeff.* can have the seat which we occupied for so many years on the Salt River Political Boat. We hope he will occupy it with the same calm resignation which has been one of our characteristics. "If we don't see you again, Hallo!"—*Courier.*

Not at all, Fred. We don't sail in that Craft for a score of years yet. You have a mortage on that seat for life, and we wish you joy of it. Continue to manifest "the same calm resignation," and you may be happy if unfortunate. Farewell, a long farewell to all your hopes and aspirations.

TRUTH ITSELF.

On Friday of last week Ex-Governor Dennison went to Washington, and after thoroughly investigating all the sources of information, telegraphed to Gov. Hayes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1876.

To General R. B. Hayes:

You are undoubtedly elected next President of the United States. Desperate attempts are being made to defeat you in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, but the will not succeed.

W. DENNISON.

Such a declaration from Gov. Dennison is worth all the buncombe dispatches that have been manipulated.

"THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY PRAY."

The New Orleans *Democrat* of the 9th contains the following significant dispatch from John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"Everything depends on Louisiana to elect Tilden. The Northern Democracy pray that you will not permit us to be counted out."

The people can see at a glance to what all this tends. When leading Democrats supplicate their partizans in Louisiana that they "will not *permit* us to be counted out," it is the same as if they prayed "do not *permit* Hayes to be counted in." Or in other words "use every appliance known to you; threats, intimidation, doctoring, ballot box stuffing, but do not "permit us to be counted out." It is not a fair election they want but the election of Tilden, by any means and at any price. It was this that made Tilden appoint certain Democrats in such hot haste, to go South. He could not trust the President to name an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, but must himself nominate the servile tools and henchmen who have all along been doing his bidding. The modesty of Governor Hayes in this exigency is in striking contrast with the fussy desperation of his opponent. Gov. Hayes has made no appointments for that purpose.

HAYES ELECTED!

There can be no longer any reasonable doubt of the election of Governor Hayes. The contest has narrowed down to the States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. The Governors of these States persistently claim they have gone for Hayes, and in all but Louisiana the Democrats virtually concede that such is the case. In Louisiana, such were the preparations made by the Democracy to carry it perforce that a prominent Democrat remarked to Collector Casy a few days ago, "If you radicals can carry Louisiana after the preparations we have made to carry it ourselves, you are certainly welcome to it."

Governor Kellogg maintains that, even admitting all the Democrats claim in the terrorized parishes, there is still a respectable Republican majority. He has therefore invited prominent men of both parties, in whom the country has confidence, to meet in New Orleans and witness the counting of the returns. There will, therefore, be a large representation of both parties present, and there is no doubt the result of that count will settle everything satisfactorily and conclusively for Hayes. The report that one of Governor Tilden's personal staff left suddenly for Louisiana, carrying with him $100,000 in hopes of being able with its use to manipulate the returns is significant of a most desperate venture. But we have confidence even that, added to all other outrages, will be in vain, and Hayes will be inaugurated our next President. We have seen no plausible reason for changing our table of States that have gone for Hayes, and repeat, with the additional assurance that matters look decidedly Hayesy in North Carolina, and we may yet be able to add it to our list:

California	5
Colorado	3
Florida	4
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Louisiana	8
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	185

HERE is an excellent text for Democratic consideration:

And Samuel arose and went to Eli and said, Here am I, for thou didst call me.

And he (Eli) answered, I called not, my son; lie down again.—I. Sam. iii., 6.

THE talk of Democrats in the East to the effect that they would not be an elector from Florida, South Carolina or Louisiana, for $10,000—intimating their lives were not besafe, shows the desperate and threatening character of the democracy. They can, however possess their souls in patience. The laws of those States provide that the electors present, on the day prescribed for casting the electoral vote shall fill any vacancies that may occur, the Legislatures have nothing to do with the matter, and murders would therefore be useless. Nor can the election be thrown in the House. The fact that one of the candidates has obtained a majority is sufficient. There being no tie, one must have a majority, and that majority must be 185. Less than that will not elect, and the proof is now that Hayes has the 185.

FLORIDA.

It is now demonstrated beyond question that this State was admitted on all hands to have gone for Hayes. Even the Democratic candidates for office, in that State, admitted it up till Wednesday afternoon, when they received a telegram from Hewitt, Clairman of the Democratic National Committee, urging the necessity of carying Florida in order to elect Tilden. He also telegraphed Drew, Democratic candididate for Governor, and other prominent Democrats, to secure the State for Tilden. Then, suddenly, they reversed their opinion, claimed majorities in counties that could not have been heard from, and commenced doctoring returns. They put up the claim that the election machinery was all in the hands of the Republicans, when, in fact, Stearns, the Republican Governor, had appointed, in twenty-nine of the thirty-nine counties, Democratic Judges and Clerks of Courts, who with a justice of the peace, constituted the canvassing boards of the counties. The Commissioners were also mainly Democrats, who appointed two Democrats and one Republican to attend each poll. When the votes were counted, they found the Republicans had elected their ticket, and it was not until Wednesday evening, after the Hewitt dispatches had been received that they attempted to doctor the returns. It was in harmony with this scheme that a bogus dispatch was sent giving Senator Conover as authority for the Statement that the State had gone Democratic. Senator Conover emphatically denies that he ever sent such a dispatch, and investigation traces it to that lusty Democratic gambler, John Morrissey. But with all their trickery and scheming, and all their Ku-Kluxing, and doctoring, the State is firmly for Hayes.

IN VIEW of the fact that the Democracy have put in claims for Louisiana, it might be well enough for them to read the following letter from Gov. Kellogg; It was telegraphed to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—We have gained everywhere throughout the State except in the five parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge, which parishes were picked out by the Democratic Central Committee for a systematic course of murder, intimidation, and terrorism. In 1872 these parishes, according the count of the Democrats themselves, gave an aggregate Republican majority of nearly 4,000. At Ouachita parish, where one of the Tilden electors resides, the Democratic speakers at a public meeting held in Monroe, the parish seat, openly advocate the assassination of Packard and the Republican leaders. In less than a month Dinkgrave, the most active white Republican in the parish, was assassinated in open daylight and two colored leaders were shot down, as was recently reported by Capt. Clinton Hall of the 16th Infenry, stationed at Monroe. During the election the United States Marshal in charge of one of the boxes was shot, and the box destroyed. Ouachita is said to give 1,000 Democratic majority. In East Feliciana, John Gair, the leading colored Republican, was some time since taken out of the adjoining parish of Baton Bouge, under a pretended order of arrest, and shot full of bullets. No Republican ticket was allowed to be put in the field this year. The supervisor of election was run out of parish, and as far as heard from not one Republican vote was allowed to be polled. In West Feliciana, East Baton, and Morehouse a similar course was pursued. In all these parishes the Democrats claim majorities.

Everywhere else, and in every ward of the City of New Orleans, the Republicans have gained heavily, and in spite of the murderous intimidation practiced in the parishes named, have carried the State beyond reasonable doubt. Some of the largest Republican parishes are only accessible by the river, and it will be several days before the full returns can be received.

WM. PITT KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana.

AND this also, which is later.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Returns are still favorable. We have just received information that at Delta, Madison Parish, opposite Vicksburg, the White Leagues broke into the Court house and destroyed the ballot boxes and returns from several polls, which the law requires to be deposited with the clerk. Fortunately we had counted all except one poll and have the original returns. Hayes has 2,150 majority in that parish, a gain of over 500 over the vote of 1874. I have this moment received the vote of Tensas Paris, which gives Hayes 2,792 majority, a gain of more than 200.

W. P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE MEANS RESORTED TO.

The way the Democracy undertook to carry Louisiana was by overruning the parishes of East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse and East Baton Rouge. Under registration in these parishes in 1872 they gave Kelogg 3,000 majority and in 1874 gave a Republican majority of 2,900. This time the Democrats claimed to have carried them by 4000 majority. The way they operated was to overrun those parishes with white liners. In East Feliciana, where the Republicans had over 1,000 majority in 1874, *not a single Republican was allowed to register or vote.* In Ouachita, a Deputy U. States Marshal was killed and the polls were taken possession of by the White League. These parishes are near the Mississippi line, and were overrun with border ruffians. To show how impossible it would have been for the Democrats to have received any majority it is only necessary to quote the registration of 1874, when it stood whites 3,698, blacks 8,709. Admitting all the whites and one-fifth of the blacks to have voted the Democratic ticket, it would still have allowed a Republican majority of nearly 2000 in those parishes. But not all the whites voted that way nor would so largea proportion of blacks have been untrue to themselves except under the terrors of intimidation. But the greatest fraud of all is their claim of a larger Democratic majority than there were whites registered. But Democratic Reformers are not scrupulous about the way in which they obtain majorities so they obtain them.

In Florida the course they took to obtain a majority was equally disreputable, malignant and cowardly. Besides seizing and destroying the ballot boxes and contents in five strongly Republican precincts, they tore up the rails and threw a train in the ditch near Tallahasse, in order, if possible, to have the returns from western counties destroyed. All this shows their desperation, and shows also that it was part of an agreed plan in case of their defeat.

But amid all this fraud and attempt to defeat the will of the people, we point steadily to the fact that not a single Democrat was prevented from voting, and that no interference of any kind with their rights was permitted as citizens. The bombast of this kind indulged in by Northern Democratic papers, before the election, is shown to have been for the purpose of deluding voters, from the fact that they now persistently claim Democratic majorities which would have been utterly impossible had any attempt been made to intimmidate.

THE MUDDLE IN LUISIANA.

Hayes is certainly elected beyond all question, and still the Democracy are claiming the election of Tilden, and howling over Louisiana with a vehemence that would seem to be conviction itself, if it were not that a mass of gamblers in New York were manipulating matters so as to "hedge" and save the money they so recklessly bet on Tilden Our New York Correspondent, under date of the 11th, after describing the jubilation of the Democracy on Tuesday night, adds:

Wednesday morning a change came over the spirit of their dreams. New York had gone Democratic, so had Indiana, but they woke up to the realization of the fact that to elect Tilden, the Southern States were necessary, and there were grave doubts as to whether he had got them all. Florida looked badly for them—South Carolina was in doubt, North Carolina was ditto, and Louisiana looked certain for Hayes. The Democracy suddenly got sober and began to behave itself. The exultation of the drunken night before settled down into the sobriety of a doubt. It was not impossible that Hayes was elected after all, and possibly they had been counting chickens before they were hatched.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT STILL UNCERTAIN.

Ten thousand men who had been promised positions under Tilden began to look blue. The news came that Florida had gone for Hayes, and that Louisiana and South Carolina had done likewise. Evidently they had rejoiced before their time.

Thursday morning, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana—Hayes! Hayes, 185 votes, just enough to elect. Democracy blue, a little animation observable among Republicans. But the bets! Immediately the Democratic papers commenced issuing false bulletins. Reports came in all day that these States had gone for Tilden, and crowds of people thronged about the various news paper offices to see the latest. And in the pool-rooms up town the old gamblers who had put their money on Tilden, took advantage of these lying bulletins—they were displayed in their interest—to quietly hedge by having others bet upon Tilden, while they, by the help of their outside friends, were quietly making themselves good by placing their money on Hayes. Whatever may be the result, and at this writing it is impossible to say, this is what the Democratic gamblers are doing.

The secret of their whole claim lays in the desire of gamblers to win back what they lost on Tilden, by quietly betting on Hayes, and this they can only do by keeping up the clamor that Tilden is elected. The New York excitement has already died out measurably but throughout the country is kept up for a similar purpose. First they claimed all three of the doubtful States—then yielded Louisiana and South Carolina, but claimed Florida, and when the proof was too strong that Florida was all right for Hayes, began again claiming Louisiana. In this latter State they made claims to having carried it by having a majority of 4,333 for Tilden in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ouachita and Morehouse. In these Parishes Grant had a majority of 4,866 in 1872, and a Democratic Returning Board that year returned the following majority for Kellogg for Governor:

OUACHITA PARISH.

Kellogg	1556
McEnery	758
Majority for Kellogg	798

EAST FELICIANA PARISH.

Kellogg	1690
McEnery	653
Majority for Kellogg	1037

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.

Kellogg	1477
McEnery	320
Majority for Kellogg	1157
	2992

MOREHOUSE PARISH.

McEnery	673
Kellogg	655
Majority for McEnery	18

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH.

McEnery	1644
Kellogg	1168
Majority for McEnery	476
Majorities for McEnery	494
Kellogg's net majority	2498

In 1874 on State Treasurer, these same parishes gave Dubuclet, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, a majority of 2,979 or an increase over Kellogg's majority of two years before of 481, which would plainly show that the Republican vote in those localities was increasing instead of decreasing. But still further to show the improbability of the Democratic claims, we give below the figures of the registration in 1874, which were as follows:

	White.	Black.
Ouachita	822	1,819
Morehouse	659	1,221
East Feliciana	755	1,891
West Feliciana	441	1,620
East Baton Rouge	1,595	2,879
	4,377	9,430

Total Registry 13,807

The vote at this time stood:

	Moncure.	D. Dubuclet. R.
Ouachita	766	1,694
Morehouse	654	1,017
East Feliciana	847	1,688
West Feliciana	501	1,358
East Baton Rouge	2,556	2,546
	5,325	8,303

Total vote 13,627.

The above vote it will be seen is within 180 of the number registered. It also exhibits another fact and that is that in East Baton Rouge the vote for Moncure was 961 more than the white vote registered, while the vote for Dubuclet was 333 less than the blacks registered. If these 333 had all voted for Moncure it would still show 628 votes more than were registered were cast for Moncure. The total registry in that parish was 4,474—the total vote 5,102—excess 628. The registry shows the blacks could have polled their vote, but the whites could not. In West Feliciana, the whites polled an excess of 59, while in not a single instance did the blacks poll their full registry of votes. The white vote in the five parishes was 947 in excess—the black vote 1,127, less than the register. But with all this to contend with, the Republican candidate had 2,979 majority. To expect these parishes under any thing approaching a fair election to give a Democratic majority is too foolish an idea for any sensible man to entertain.

LINCOLN'S TOMB.

A Scheme Unpareled in The History of Crime.

The Attempt to Desecrate the Remains of Lincoln—Escape of the Miscreants—How Their Scheme was Discovered and Frustrated—Damage Done to the Sarcophagus by the Miscreants—A Military Guard Now on Duty at the Monument.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov 7.—An attempt was made this evening to perpetrate one of the most infamous outrages that the mind of man is capable of conceiving—that of stealing the bones and ashes of Abraham Lincoln from the catatomb in the monument at Oak Ridge. Unfortunately, the perpetrators escaped, leaving behind them, however, evidences of the crime, and though the clews to their idenity are meagre, if human ingenuity and perseverance can track them, it will be done. Some how or other, no one knows definately, J. C. Power, the custodian of the monument, became impressed with the idea that there was designs upon the remains. Perhaps he dreamed of seeing men remove them. Anyhow he had premonitions that something was about to happen, and he communicated his feelings to Leonard Swett and Robert Lincoln. They were inclined to laugh at Power's suspicions, and could not believe that any one, even the meanest and most degraded scoundrel in the land, could think of such a thing. No object could be devined; and in the absence of motive it seemed impossible to them. However the sincerity of Power in his expressions that his fears were not wholy imaginary, induced them to take

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Accordingly, Mr. Swett wrote Col. Stewart of this city, about two weeks ago, requesting him to station a guard at the monument. This was done, but no one came to disturb the corpse. Last Saturday, Leonard Swett met Detective Tyrrell on the streets in Chicago, and having learned from him that he was going to Springfield on business made him acquainted with Power's suspicions, and requested him to give little time to the matter if he could consistently do so. Tyrrell arrived here a day or two afterwards, and at once commenced a vigorous search of the small hotels, saloons, and dives for suspicious-looking characters. He saw a dozen or two but none who he knew to be criminals. This afternoon Mr. Power came into town in a hurry, and hunted up Tyrrell, and told him that two bad-looking fellows had been out to the cemetery and seemed to be very much interested in everything. He treated them affably, of course, but did not like their faces. When with he felt that their visit was not to satisfy their curiosity. One registered as from Racine, and the other from Kenosha, Wis. Their names are suppressed, since they may have had nothing to do with what occured subsequently. An effort will be made to find out who they are, and, should they prove to be innocent, injustice would be done by telling who they are; if guilty their names will be published when they are caught. Power not being in the detective line, could give but imperfect descriptions of the men, and hence their recognition will be somewhat difficult. When Tyrrell heard Power's story, he looked upon the visit as one of inspection—a detective is a very suspicious person—and he jumped to the conclusion that

ELECTION NIGHT

was an excellent one to rob the tomb, as everybody in the city was apt to have his attention centered in the returns, and would not, of all things in the world, think of the inhabitants of grave-yards. The chances of detection were certainly less than any other night, and Tyrrell showed good judgment in his conjecture.

This evening's train from Chicago brought Elmer Washburn and another detective, the ex-Chief of the Secret Service, it seems, having been requested by Mr. Sweet and Mr. Lincoln to come here and aid Tyrrell. They met without delay, and had a consulation, and laid the plans for the capture of the villians, in case they made their apperance. About half past 6 o'clock, Wash burn, Tyrrell, and three others went out to Oak Ridge in a hack, alighting near the grounds, and entering them on foot, the vehicle being sent back that it might not be seen in the vicinity. Upon reaching the monument they were admitted to Memorial Hall by Mr. Power and the guard. The door of the Hall faces north, that of the catacomb, in which the sarcophagus lies, faces south, the distance between the doors being about 120 feet. The night was rather chilly, and it was deemed advisable to remain in this room, since, if the officers were scattered around the monument, lying around the bush, the thieves were liable to step on them, as they certainly would not approach by the open roadway. As soon as the doors were closed orders were given to "take off your boots and keep quiet." One man was posted in the labyrinth in the rear, so called because of the walls running in different directions and making numerous passage ways—these walls supporting the terrace. His duty was to listen for any noise made in the tomb, and report it to Washburn. The wall seperating him from the vault was two or three feet thick, but experiments had demonstrated that sounds could be plainly heard through it. Imperative silence was demanded, since the slightest movement produced an echo which might give an alarm. After patiently waiting for nearly three hours, most of the time standing in one position, this man heard a greating noise, which lasted several minutes. Then, in a little while, came several successive thuds, as of some one hammering. This was communicated to Washburn by means of a string, he having hold of one end and the sentinel the other The time for action had arrived; the thieves were at work. Washburn and five others slipped out as quietly as possible, a slight noise being made in unlocking the iron door and swinging it back. They went forward to the left in a body, each with a cocked revolver in his hand determined to shoot to kill should resistance be offered. Up to this time everything had worked to a charm, not a mistake had been made; but fate willed that the despicable scoundrels were not to be caught in the act. Just as the party were turning the corner to go south toward the catatomb the hammer on a revolver inadverently fell on the cap, and it exploded. The report was very loud, so still were the surroundings, and must have been heard by the burglars. Though the distance to be gone over was only 120 feet, when the officers reached the tomb

THEY WERE GONE.

Whether some one was watching and gave them a signal, or they had come outside to get some air, will probably never be known. The monument is surrounded by trees, large and small, and to reach the shelter afforded by them would not require a quarter of a minute. The detectives at once scattered, and went in the direction the thieves had evidently gone, and while dodging bend trees, two of them exchanged shots, each mistaking the other for a fugitive. After shooting they cried, "Wash," "Wash," indicative of a friend in such an emergency. and then they found out their mistake. The bullets whistled close to both, and it was miraculous that they escaped injury.

No traces of the villians being discovered, the officers returned to the vault, and there beheld a sight which made them very sad. The catacomb consists of five crypts, side by side, elevated three feet above the floor of the vestibule. The central crypt is the only one visible; the others, which contains the remains of members of the Lincoln family, being sealed up. The open crypt is intended for the reception of the corpse of the President, but the sarcophagus containing the casket still rests on pedestals in the vestibule, being thus placed that visitors may see it. The body, as is known perhaps, is enclosed in a led casket. This is surrounded by a cedar case, and the receptacle of these is a marble sarcophagus. The latter has a double lid, the upper one not being as large as the other. Both had been pried off with a chisel or an ax, and somewhat chipped in the operation. The underlid lay crosswise on the casket, the headpiece on the floor, the upper lid was standing against the wall. The casket itself had been pulled out about a foot from the body of the sarcophagus, and a small piece broken off. Perhaps the demolition of it had been commenced. On the floor were an ax with the edge full of marble dust, an ordinary chisel, and a pair of pinners. The other tools had evidently been taken away since the lock on the iron grated door had been sawed off.

The officers were disappointed on account of their escape of the vandals, but, as only little damage had been done, they were consoled to some extent by that fact. With ten minutes more the ashes and bones would have been in posession of the wretches. After puting another padlock on the door the party withdrew, and all but two returned to the city, the two remaining to receive the burglars in case they came back

Only one motive can be attributed to these despoilers of the grave, and that is the hope of reward for the restoration of the remains, if they had succeeded in carrying them off. It certainly could not have been their intention to take away the casket, for it must weigh 500 or 600 pounds, and half a dozen men could scarcely have carried it 200 yards—the ground necessary to go over to reach the road. It is more than likely that they proposed cutting open the casket, and gathering up the bones and dust of the martyr President. What would have been the indignation of the coutry had this been done? The scheme concocted by these men is unparalled in the history of crime, and now that there is evidences of minds so debased, measures will be taken to guard the monument, and prevent future attempts to disturb the sacred dust. This species of robbery is entirely new, and it will probably spread all over the country, as do new devices for picking pockets and burglarizing houses, and similar occurences will undoubtedley take place, and attempts be made to blackmail the friends of the dead.

The facts given above did not come till early this morning, and are known only to a few, otherwise the outrage would have occupied as great a share of the attention of the community as the election. Words can not express the feelings of those who do know it, and it is earnestly hoped that the double distilled perpetrators of this attempted robbery of the remains of America's most loved President will soon be brought to justice.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 7—No futher clew has been obtained as to the idenity of the parties to the attempt last night to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln from the sarcophagus at the National Lincoln Monument. The scene was visited by very many to-day. The bull's eye or heavy glass light in the crypt was discovered to be broken, and a dark-lantern was found on the premises this morning. A guard is stationed at the monument to day, and the feeling aroused by the vandalism is very intense among all classes of our citizens.

In Mexico, President Lerdo de Tejado has been re-elected. He has been President since 1872, and under his rule Mexico prospers.

Tilden made a great show of voting for himself, in New York. He said he was used to being freely spoken of by the opposite, and should not be surprised at anything they should say of him. A man that has not been able to defend himself against the various charges made against him, would not be surprised, of course.

NEWS ITEMS.

There are now in England eight survivors of the battle of Trafalgar—the last of Nelson's great naval conflicts. Three of these were midshipmen then and are admirals now.

Reports come to hand of a terrible hurricane and flood in Cuba. The hurricane first swept over the island, followed by torrents of rain. Next came the flood sweeping on with terrible destruction.

Goldsmith Maid now has the fastest heat, fastest second heat, fastest third heat, fastest fifth heat, fastest sixth heat, fastest two consecutive, three consecutive, and four consecutive heats, and the fastest time on a half mile track.

The tea plant was introduced into India forty years ago, and already about 2,000 acres are covered with it on the slopes of the Neilgherry Hills. The yield of the current year has been over 18,000,000 pounds, valued at $10,000,000.

Chattanooga was treated to a rare spectacle recently, by the burning of the woods and grass on Lookout Mountain. At one time the top was all ablaze, and afterward the fire crept below the precipice. The mountain was literally a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night.

Rev Mr McAllister, the rector of the Trinity church in Elizabeth, N J, has commenced a revival among the tramps in an old barn near the Evergreen Cemetery, which has long been a resort for the fraternity. His strange congregation expressed pleasure at his first coming and earnestly requested him to come again which he promised to do and has done.

British manufacturers are complaining that the street cars used there are made in the United States, because the British mechanics cannot do the wrok properly; the iron girders for the Central Station in Glasgow are being constructed in Belgium; some of the Sheffield steel manufacturers are leaving the country, and American cotton goods can be exported from Liverpool cheaper than those of English make can be from Manchester.

In 1866 the total number of officers connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau was 8,599. A Republican Congress in 1873 abolished the office of Assessor and subsequently made other changes and now the total number is 3,598, a reduction of five thousand in one Bureau. If the Republican party had been so anxious to increase the number of offices it could have done no better than keep what were already in existence.

The Western Rural.

Milton George, a practical and successful farmer, and for several years connected with the editorial staff of the WESTERN RURAL, has become the owner of that popular and sterling Farm and Family Weekly, and has recognized it upon a firmer basis than ever before. It is now greatly improved, and has the ablest and best editorial staff and list of contributors to be found on any agricultural paper in the country. It is also the Champion of Cheap Transportation and equal justice to all classes. Combining its information on Rural Affairs with its entertaining and instructive literary departments, make it the most Complete Farm and Family Newspaper extant. The price is $2,00 per year, with rest of '76 free to new subscribers. Less to clubs. Address *The Western Rural*, Chicago, Ill.

The JEFFERSONIAN and *Western Rural*, $3.50.

GOVERNOR Hayes sets a splendid example to his friends by his claim dignity and readiness to accept the will of the people. Governor Tilden would but do his duty if he would put a stop to the reckless mischief makers among his followers who blatantly insist that returns which do not please them must be fraudulent, and that a decision which does not please them must be resisted. It is not to his credit that, while they threaten, he is silent. Has he not the patriotism to tell his followers that the laws must be obeyed? Has he not the good sense to repeat the calm advice given by Governor Hayes, and to remind his followers that the actual results of electons are decided, not by hopes or boasts, but by official returns?—*N. Y. Tribune*

Don't Order from A Distance.

Deitsch & Co., are prepared to fill all orders for fine Furniture as cheaply as it can be purchased in the larger cities. Leave your orders with them.

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No29-tf

ATTENTION

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The Oldest, Largest, Most Enterprising Interesting, Instructive, and Valuable Farm, Stock and Family Journal of America.

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no29

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COURT RECORD,

Times Fixed for Holding Courts

IN THE

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

OF THE

State of Ohio, for the Year, 1877.

Be it remembered, that at a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Third Common Pleas Judicial District of the State of Ohio, at the town of Forest, County of Hardin, and State of Ohio, on the day of the date hereof, for the purpose of fixing the times of holding the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and the District Courts for the year 1877, in each and every County in said District as follows:

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The several terms of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the several counties of said District, in and for said year, shall commence in the several Counties thereof, as follows: It is order that a term of the Court of Common Pleas be commenced at 8 o'clock, A. M.

In Allen county, on February 19th, May 14th, October 29th.

In Auglaize county, on January 2d, April 30th, October 16th.

In Crawford county, on February 12th, June 11th, October 9th.

In Defiance county, on February 26th, May 1st, November 5th.

In Fulton County, on March 5th, May 28th, November 5th.

In Hardin County, on March 6th, May 22d, October 16th.

In Hancock county, on January 29th, May 28th, October 1st.

In Henry county, on February 27th, May 15th, October 23d.

In Logan county, on April 3d, June 12th, November 6th.

In Marion county, on January 23d, May 22d, October 2d.

In Mercer county, on February 12th, May 28th, December 3d.

In Paulding county, on February 13th, April 17th, September 25th.

In Putnam county, on January 8th, April 16th, September 10th.

In Seneca county, on February 19th, June 11th, October 22d.

In Shelby county, on January 29th, April 30th, October 1st.

In Union county, February 12th, April 30th, September 17th.

In Van Wert county, on January 15th, May 14th, October 29th.

In Williams county, on March 12th, June 11th, November 19th.

In Wood county, on January 4th, May 8th September 11th.

And in Wyandot county, on January 8th, May 7th, September 10th, 1877.

DISTRICT COURT FOR 1877.

And that a term of District Court be commenced at 8 o'clock, A. M.,

In Allen County, on July 30th, 1877.
In Auglaize County, on July 20th.
In Crawford County, on April 4th.
In Defiance County, on March 28th.
In Fulton County, on March 21st.
In Hardin County, on July 16th.
In Hancock County, on April 9th.
In Henry County, on March 27th.
In Logan County, on July 12th.
In Marion County, on April 6th.
In Mercer County, on July 23d.
In Paulding County, on March 26th.
In Putnam County, on July 25th.
In Seneca County, on April 12th.
In Shelby County, on July 18th.
In Union County, on July 9th.
In Van Wert County, on July 27th.
In Williams County, on March 29th.
In Wood County, on March 23d.
In Wyandot County, on April 2d, 1877.

Thus Ordered, at a meeting of the Court of Common Pleas of the third Judicial District of the State of Ohio, held for that purpose, at the Court House, in the Town of Forest, in the County of Hardin, in said District, this 9th day of October, 1876.

JAMES PILLARS,
JAMES MACKENZIE,
PHILANDER B. COLE,
THOMAS BEER.
} Judges.

To the Clerk of Common Pleas of Hancock county, Ohio:

And you are hereby directed to have the foregoing Order published, for three consecutive weeks, in the following News papers published in said County, to-wit:

The Hancock Courier, The Findlay Jeffersonian, Das Ohio Volksblatt.

JAMES PILLARS,
Judge of said Court.

The State of Ohio, Hancock County, ss:

I, Scott W. Preble, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be truly taken and correctly copied from the original Court Record on file in this office

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1876.
SCOTT W. PREBLE,
Clerk.

(SEAL)

27-29.

Sealed Proposals for Sewers.

SEALED bids will be received by the Board of Improvement of Findlay, Ohio, at their office until

Monday, November 20th, 1876,

for the necessary work in constructing the sewer along Western and Washington streets and Broad Alley to Lima street.

Also for the extension of the West Sewer from its present Southern terminus on Lincoln street, South to Lima street. The work to be bid for includes the necessary excavation, laying of pipe, refilling, all catch basins and walling thereof.

Bids for the two Sewers to be separate. All bids must be conformed to the requirements of Section 562 of the Municipal Code.

The plans, specifications, and profiles are on file in the Mayor's office, where all information can be had.

J. CARR,
E. P. JONES,
J. A. BOPE.

27-28.

GOOD ADVERTISING!

$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty States, will be sold for $700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of the papers, giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

Manhood, How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

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of all kinds. Highest Cash Prices paid for Stock. Remember the place.

SIGN OF THE BIG HORNS

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25-36.

Read the testimony of one of the leading Druggists of Cleveland.

GENTLEMEN—As I was the first to introduce "LAWSON'S CURATIVE" in this city, and having had large sales, can speak knowingly of its virtues. I have