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Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1876

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRACY hereabout are willing to compromise on the Postoffice. Anything to let them out.

THEY are organizing Tilden Minute men all over the country says the Toledo *Journal*. Yes, to go to Canada the *minute* there is any danger.

"IN all human probability," says the New York *Herald*, "Mr. Hayes will be our next President, and it would be madness for the Democratic party to resort to violence against such a man."

THE *Courier's* Cock swallowed the Oregon farce, and now behold his condition.

THE paper mills belonging to G. H. Friend, eight miles south of Dayton, were consumed by fire on the 17th. The fire caught from a defective flue in the finishing room. Loss $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000.

THIS from the Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic:) "The Democrats who bet $1,000 on Tilden's election thinks there will be civil war, and says if the Constitution is worth anything it is worth fighting for. He is likewise making arrangements to hire a substitute."

THOSE who appeal to the late election as proof that the Republian party has lost the confidence of the people had better inform themselves as to the facts. In the twenty one Northern States, Hayes received 2,925,600 votes This was 769,662 more than Grant received in 1872, and 1,035,523 more than he received in 1868.

The action of the Democratic House in trying to keep out the member from Colorado, is in keeping with Democratic honesty. They claimed that State as sure for Tilden even after it had given over one thousand Republican majority on governor. It was a State then sure. But it didn't give its electoral vote for Hayes it was only a territory. And that is what troubles them about the other States they claimed but did not get.

THE talk about blood over the election is all poppycock. The American people have got too much good sense to deliberately go to cutting each others throats simply because one or the other party was not counted in. Office holders and aspirants for office, the ins and outs may clamor for the spoils but the people ain't a going to gratify them by mixing in their quarrel. Some body will be quietly inaugurated President next March and that will be the end of it.—*Carey Times.*

Sensible Bruner. Talks like a good citizen if he is a Democrat. Don't believe he'll join the 8th of January patriots.

THE Northern Democracy are just now in the condition of the young lady who said "No" and wished she hadn't. They talk about fight but do not mean it. Vide Vallandigham's 100,000 Democratic braves, who were to "rush to glory," or their graves, but didn't though a number of them rushed to Canada. Ben Hill understands them and quotes Ingersoll's "invincible in peace, in war invisible." Let up. You cannot steal that Oregon elector, and without him there is no salvation for Samuel. Better accept fate than try to nullify it, although that may be a perfectly Democratic method.

THE Secrtary of the Treasury submitted to the House of Representatives estimates of the appropriations required for the public service for the fiscal year ending with June, 1878. These are: For Congress. $5,9888,250; Executive proper, $78,400; Department of State, $1,449.657; Treasury Department, $165,248,389; War Department, $54.251,355; Navy Department, $22,501,968; Interior Department, $38,806,722; Postoffice Department, $6,636,647; Department of justice, $1,422,990; Department of Agriculture, $2-7,290; total, $299, 611,668. These estimates are $15,000,000 less then those for 1876.

WE were never an admirer of Judge Hoadly of Cincinnati, and when he became a "Liberal and a Reformer," we lost all hope. His recent attempt to justify Governor Grover in his attempt to steal an Oregon elector from Hayes and Wheeler in defiance of the will of the people, is even more "liberal" and "reformatory" than we supposed it possible for him to become.

There is, however, a barrier to his liberality in the Oregon constitution. The electoral college was the only qualified body to fill a vacancy arising *from any cause whatever*, and the two constituting that body without dipute filled the vacancy in a legal manner and cast the vote of that State for Hayes. Hoadly's argument was a labored expenditure of wind, and at varience with all Democratic precedents.

SULPHUROUS.

"The combat deepens; on ye brave,
Who rush to glory—or the grave."

How is this for a bugle call of the Democracy. Hear how the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* clocks:

Tilden or war is the watchword of the Democracy.

Kellogg and Chandler should begin to make their peace with God.

Radical despardoes will do well to remember that there is a hereafter—and a near one, too.

The Radicals have counted in Hayes; now let them inaugurate him if they can.

Are there no revolvers in South Carolina, that Chamberlain is permitted to exist?

One million men will be on hand to see that Samuel J. Tilden is inaugurated President on the 5th of next March.

The Democrats of Fort Wayne should keep a list of those Radicals who applaud the Louisiana and South Carolina outrages. The list will be covenient for future reference.

If the spirit and nerve of the people of Louisiana have not wholly departed, they will see that the members of the Returning Board do not long linger in this vale of tears. Wells and Anderson at least should be put on the road. ASSASSINATION IN THIS CASE WOULD BE JUSTIFIABLE.

THE Supreme Court of Oregon has decided that votes cast for an ineligible persons were not votes at all, but so many pieces of waste paper. Therefore the action of Governor Grover was in strict accordance with the law; he is too honorable a man and too faithful an officer for one moment to think of doing an official act which was not fully warranted by law. He will be sustained by Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Dem. Paper.*

Bah! every word of it. The Supreme Court of Oregon has made no such decision. But suppose it had. If the *principle* is good in Oregon, it is good also against Missouri, and what would you gain? Gen. Frost, of Missouri, one of the Democratic electors, was an arrant rebel—served in the Confederate army—never had his disabilities removed—could not be elected to any office—his election was void *ab initio*. Hence his Republican opponent was entitld to the vote cast by the rebel Frost, as he could not cast a vote. There are four or five others in the same shape, and the United States Commissioners in Connecticut that must go out, if the principle they claim in Oregon is recognized. It is bosh. And Democrats who are basing their hopes of political preferment on the recognition of Cronin, are doomed to disappointment and can't even compromise on a postoffice.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Democratic Committee sent to South Carolina to "spy out" frauds committed by the Republicans, have been unsuccessful in their mission, and like the man who went around shaving will come back shorn. They can give their fellows no consolation. Nor is this the only case where woe has fallen upon them. Gen. Barlow, a Democrat, but a square man had been invited by President Grant to go to Florida, and went. From his report the Democracy had hoped to get consolation and hope, but not a word does Barlow give them. After a thorough canvass of the whole subject he concluded:

"Although I understand perfectly what the result would be if the Board had decided the several cases mentioned as I should have decided them yet I do not feel sure to day whether the vote as actually cast gave a Hayes or a Tilden majority. Several attacks were made on the Republican side, which the Board passed over hurriedly or did not decide at all, and which seemed to me to have a good deal of force in them. The reason, I presume, was that the time being very short, and the action, as had, given Republican majorities, other cases of contest were passed over. What the result would have been if all the cases had been fully considered I cannot say. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW."

He does a manly thing when he reminds the Democratic House of its discretion of "free elections" by its decision of the Platt against Goode case as follows:

"I may say here that I have no doubt that, the judgement of the Canvassing Board was much affected by the example set by the Democratic House of Representatives, in the election of Platt against Goode, in which the vote of a whole country, giving a large Republican majority, was rejected for the sole reason that a few unimportant words of attestiation upon a country return were omitted, although a copy correctly attested and certified was produced. This decision was more flagrantly wrong than any made in the Florida case, and is called from the Democratic Chairman of the House Committe (Mr. Thompson, of Massachuetts) the declaration that it was the "greatest outrage upon free elections ever perpetrated in this or any other country," or words to that effect. In view of this decision by the Democratic House, it is perhaps to much to expect that this political tribunal in Florida should overlook the serious regularities and illegalities in the polls rejected by them.

GOV. HAYES' DAYTON SPEECH.

Referring to the short speech made by Governor Hayes, at Dayton, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

Gov. Hayes has most certainly not obtruded himself personally upon the attention of the American people during the discussions and the disputes following the election. Nothing could be in better taste than the modest patience with which he has awaited an official declaration of the vote; and if he broke silence at Dayton on Wednesday last, it was under circumstances that would have made a persistence in it positively ill-bred. But we look in vain for any trace of arrogance, of self assumption, or of partisan passion in this little address. It is, indeed, a trifle quite as suggestive in what it does not, as in what it does contain. It would have been easy for Gov. Hayes to make a strong defense of his party, and a strong attack upon the party opposed to him; and hardly one man in a hundred would have resisted the temptation to do either. But the whole tone of the speech is kindly and catholic, patriotic and generous. He simply alluded to the indiscreet things which have been said and done by men of ardent temperament; but these have not shaken his "faith in the saving common sense of the American people." The same consolatory idea has undoubtedly occurred to thousands; but it is cheering to find it set forth by a person in the position of Gov. Hayes. It is in fact the sum total of the whole matter.

* * * * * * * *

To the decision of lawful authorities Gov. Hayes declares that he will "quietly submit." This assurance, perhaps unnecessary, and out of its connection uncalled for, Gov. Hayes seems to have made that he might add that his respect for and confidence in the majority led him to believed that it would submit also. There is a quiet in this declaration, as in the whole speech, an absence of eagerness and of defiance, *which give an idea of reserved force greater than that for which possibly Gov. Hayes has received credit.* He would, it is probable, in a moment of uncommon danger, develope, as President Lincoln did, rare and unsuspected qualities. At least his bitterest opponent will admit that thus far during the contest he has said and done nothing of which his most sensitive supporter need be ashamed.

The few lines we have placed in italic are almost identical with what we said of Hayes at his nomination,—the result of a personal knowledge of his character. We feel confident that no emergency can or will arise for which he will not be found equal. He is in fact a remarkable man, one to be loved for his goodness, respected for his excellence, and confided in for his integrity. The nation will respect and obey him, and under his mild yet positive rule prosperity will smile upon the country and peace dwell within its borders.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Political—Fashion Items—Life Insurance—Business.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1876

POLITICAL.

After the tragedy the farce, It is well for every serious matter to go out of the public mind with a laugh. The laugh after the fierce excitement of the election and the dispute that follows it, is the neat trick the pool room gamblers have served the republican betters. John Morrisey and several other Democratic gamblers—the proprietors of gambling hells, be it known, are all democrats, and very prominent ones—conspired with the Tilden managers in this city to manipulate the pool rooms in the interest of the great reformer. They didn't put up a cent of money, nor was it necessary. In these places no man sees anybody's money but his own. When he puts up a hundred dollars on Hayes he presumes some one else has put up the proper amount on Tilden; at all events he gets a ticket certifying to that fact. Now, Mr. Tilden's game with the gamblers—it is a characteristic of Mr. Tilden that he is not above anything—was to have the pool sellers announce every night large odds on Tilden as against Hayes, some nights the betting being two to one. Every night the Associated Press sent over all the country the betting market, and the managers here telegraphed leading Democrats the transactions at the pool-rooms as regular as the bank sends the business of the day to their country correspondents. And it had the effect intended. To see such odds offered, at what was supposed to be the very centre of information, disheartened Republicans, who felt it was no use to fight if the battle was against them from the beginning, and it swept into the ranks of the Democracy all that class of political drift wood that wants ta keep on the big side. Now, had Mr. Tilden actually put up his money it would have cost him immensely. Tickets were out in John Morrisey's rooms representing a million and a half dollars, of which the Demacracy, at the odds that were given, should have had a million. But behold you, the moment it became certain that Hayes was elected, and that he would be inaugurated, Mr. Morrisey issues a pronunciamenty, declaring the election so much in doubt that he feels it his duty to declare all bets off, and that he would refund money on tickets less his commission three per cent! The Republicans who bet go up and get their money, less the per cent., the Democracy having had the use of it for months. Had Tilden been elected there would have no declaring off, but the conspirators would have held every dollar. I have no sympathy with the men who bet, and I only narrate this incident to show with what dirty tools the great reformer undertook to carve his way to the presidency.

By the way, let no Republican feel alarmed about the warlike demonstrations on the part of the Democracy in Indiana. All that stuff gets its information from the Democratic General Committee here, and is done at their order. The game now is to hold meetings, and pass war resolutions, and indulge in all sorts of bombast, with the hope that timid Republicans will be frightened to the extent of being willing to surrender their rights for the sake of peace. The Democratic press with ready-made editorials all shrieking for blood, and their agents are traversing the country in every direction fanning the flame. They don't mean to fight, for the South will not support them, and the moment Hayes is inaugurated they will settle down as calmly as sleeping babies, and give attention to their neglected bar rooms and faro banks. I must confess, however, that it is a little hard for these fellows who have been eating husks for sixteen years, to come so near the crib without being able to get their noses into it.

FASHION ITEMS.

Cloaks are now the larger part of the dress. Dolmans and sacques reach below the knee. Circulars and ulsters nearly cover the dress. This is most comfortable for winter, and looks so, besides being healthy, because they protect the lower part of the figure without the heavy skirts, which must be worn with street cloaks. The Bebe bonnet adds another item of comfort, as it is an exact copy of a child's bonnet, covering the ears and back of the head, a point greatly desired by elderly ladies. And these small bonnets are as handsome as they are snug, in seal fur or dark velvet with cardinal or rich purple face trimmings under the bunches of yellow valenciennes, which softens the face.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The failure of the Centennial gave the life insurance wreckers of the city their opportunity, which, like other pirates, they were quick to improve. The last attempt was against the New Jersey Mutual. This company offered the policy holders of the Centennial to substitute their own policies for those in the defunct company, and immediately there was a howl raised against it, and charges were made of collusion with the officers of the Centennial. The fact is, the offer was legitimate and proper as possible, and was beneficial to both the Mutual and the policy holders of the Centennial. The Mutual gets a large number of policy-holders without commission to agents, or any cost to the company; and the Continental policy-holder gets good insurance in place of a dead policy, without additional payments. The man who took a policy in Continental at 30 years of age, would have to pay a heavier premium at 40. This difference the New Jersey Mutual expects to make up out of the assets of the dead company, which must be something. President Stedwell, like President Buell of the United States, took the blackmailers who were attempting to make a panic by the throat, and smashed them at the beginning. Whoever assaults the sound institution of the country, on which so heavy a per cent. of the people depend for security, does the most criminal act that man can be guilty of.

BUSINESS.

Is exceedingly dull in everything but holiday goods. Everybody, rich and poor, who can raise anything is buying something to gladden the hearts of loved ones, and the retail dealers are doing a lively business. But business in general is dull, and will be till the presidential scare is off. There is one encouraging feature in it, however. The excess of exports over imports and tolerable certainty of the inauguration of President Hayes has sent gold down to the lowest point it has reached since the war, and business will hereafter be done on a sounder and surer basis. So, after all, the business men are feeling very well, even if they are not handling the goods they were. They are hopefull.

PIETRO.

CONGRESS.

DEC. 12.—*Senate*—An additional rule providing for the submission of the river and harbor appropriation bill to the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers, was referred. A memorial, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in Louisiana, was ordered printed. Bills introduced: Making appropriations for continuing the improvement of the Great Kanawha and Monongahela rivers; to provide that the Secretary of State, or in case of his death the Secretary of the Treasury, shall succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death, removal or resignation of both President and Vice President. The Senate discussed the resolution providing for an investigation of the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector in Oregon. Mr. Mitchell argued that the law of Oregon did not give the Governor jurisdiction to enter into the question of eligibility. Mr. Morton cited American authorities showing that the minority candidate is not elected when the majority candidate is ineligible, and said that in all the English cases he had examined the minority candidate had not been elected except where the voters had been actually notified, before the election, of the ineligibility of the majority candidate. Mr. Maxey said the ineligibility of Watts had been spoken of by Democratic speakers during the Oregon campaign, but Mr. Mitchell said he had spoken twenty-five times during the campaign, and had never heard the question raised till he reached San Francisco, after the election. The Senate did not finally act on the resolution. The Senate resumed consideration of the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing that the Supreme Court shall count the electoral vote. An amendment was agreed to, providing that the Court shall disregard errors of form and be governed by the substantial right of the matter. An amendment was also agreed to, providing that a Justice shall not eligible to the Presidency or appointment under the United States until after the elapse of four years after he shall cease to be a Justice. The Senate did not come to a vote on the joint resolution.

House—Mr. Blair introduced a Constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors as a beverage after 1900. Under a demand for the resumption of business under the twenty first joint rule, the Speaker again decided the joint rules to be in force.

DEC. 13—*Senate*—Numerous petitions for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia and Territories were referred. A joint resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message, and accompaying documents in regard to the late election in Lousiana, went over under an objection by Mr. Thurman. Mr. Michell's resolution providing for inquiry into the appointment of Oregon electors, was discussed, but was laid over one day. Mr. Edmunds stated that the case has practically covered by a resolution which the Senate had already adopted, authorizing investigation as to the eligibility of electors. The joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment so as to have the count of the electoral vote made by the Supreme Court, was taken up, and Messrs. Bogy and Randolph spoke in opposition. A vote was taken and the joint resolution was rejected—yeas 14, nays 31.

House—The bill to organize the Territory of Okahama was made the special order for the third Tuesday in January. Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado to cut and remove timber on the public domain, but objection was made. The House considered the bill to utilize the product of gold and silver mines, and Messrs. Durham, Willard and Kelley made speeches in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. Mr. Bland's substitute, providing that silver dollars of the weight of 412 1.2 grains shall be coined and shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except when the payment of gold coin is required by law, was agreed to, and the bill thus amended was passed—yeas 167, nays 53. The bill to make the Burlington River railroad, in Nebraska, a branch of the Union Pacific, was recommitted, which Mr. McCrary said was tantamount to its defeat.

DEC. 14.—The Senate debated Louisiana affairs, and agreed to the printing of the documents from members of both parties who visited that State. The House adopted a substitute for the McCrary resolution. Progress was made with the Post Office bill. The President sent to Congress a special message on the subject of troops at Petersburg.

DEC. 15.—In the Senate, the question of the electoral vote in Oregon was debated. Messrs. Thurman and Wallace defending the action of Gov. Grover, and Mr Mitchell, of Oregon, denouncing it. Without taking any action, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the House, the bill appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the Southern Investigating Committee gave rise to a debate. The debate was passed, and the House soon adjourned.

DEC. 16.—In the House, a resolution was passed referring to the Judiciary Committee a telegram from Wm. Morrison, from New Orleans, to the effect that the Western Union Telegraph Company had refused to deliver certain dispatches to the Investigating Committee. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report what action the House should take, in the matter. Eulogies on the late Speaker Kerr were then made, and resolutions expressive of sorrow at his decease passed.

Now that we are to have some more special fast mail business, it is to be hoped that Postmasters will be stirred up to faster ways in dispatching and distributing letters. Imposing letters have been written by Postmasters, for publications, expressing great zeal to promote the quick transmission of the letters of business men, at whose postoffices letters deposited one or two hours before train time frequently lay over, though the station is not ten minutes off.

At Dayton recently Harry Adams was convicted of murder in first degree. In February last he killed an inmate of the Soldiers Home named Milhousen.

NEWS ITEMS.

The latest rumor which comes from New York is to the effect that a compromise is to be effected by which Tweed and Sweeny are to refund to the City of New York a large amount of money, and are thereby to be granted immunity from prosecution. The compromise is also said to include Connolly, and that Tweed will soon be released from jail.

The Jefferson School building at Minneapolis, Minn., valued at $18,000, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th. School was in session when the fire was discovered, but the admirable coolness of the teachers and the good discipline of the school saved all from injury. Two only were permitted to arise at a time.

The Democratic gamblers have given up the game and declared all bets off.

Ten colored prisoners shot on their way to jail—this is an unpleasant story to come from a State where Gen. Wade Hampton vows that all is peace; Yet such is the fact, and the greatest terrors exists throughout the country in the neighborhood of Lowndesville

We have not seen that any of the white men implicated in the murder of Henry Pinkston have established their innocence, or even made any vigorous attempt to do so. This is important to be remembered.

A breach between Northern and Southern Democrats is the latest political indication

In Indiana another Republican State Senator has been elected to fill a vacancy, making the Sanate a tie.

A man died in the Dayton Infirmary, Saturday, who had worn no clothing for years.

The more the Oregon muddle is discussed and examined, the more it ceases to be a muddle. The New York *Post* says "the case is so clear upon its merits that there can be no difference of opinion about it among responsible persons anywhere." Even the influential men of the Democratic party make no claim that the vote of that State belongs to Tilden. Mr Scott Lord says that "the qualifying of the Democratic Oregon Elector found no favor in his eyes." Mr Heister Clymer says that he "did not wish to claim that Cronin was elected an Elector."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the names of Smith Weed, a prominent Tilden manager and the President of a ralroad, are mentioned in connection with the attempt to bribe Elector Nash to vote for Tilden.

The voice of the Indiana Democracy seems to be for war. It was once before—till the fighting began.

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1877.

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Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. H. Vansant against D. F. George, etal.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN EXECUTION, issued from the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1876 and to me directed in the case hereinafore named, I will expose at Public Sale, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Findlay, Ohio, on

Tuesday, the 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1876,

At one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following personal property, to-wit:

Two bay horses, one black horse, one brown yearling colt, one single buggy, ten head of young cattle, two milch cows, one two-horse Wagon.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

Taken as the property of D. F. George, et al to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. H. Vansant.

SAMUEL MYRES,
Sheriff of Hancock Co., O.
Sherin's Office, Findlay, O., Dec. 14, 1876.

Notice.

JACOB SEIBEL, whose place of residence is to the undersigned unknown, but supposed to be in the State of Indiana, will take notice that Isaac Davis, of the County of Hancock, in the State of Ohio, did, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1876, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas within, and for, the County of Hancock in said State of Ohio, against the said Jacob Seibel and John Woodruff, Catharine Woodruff, William Shimenour, Margaret Shimenour, John Rohrer, Mary Rohrer, Judson Miller, Barbary Miller, Rosa Seibel, Elizabeth Seibel, John Seibel, and Daniel Buck, Adam Reimund and Stephen Sybong, partners in the firm name of D. Buck & Co., defendants, setting forth that the defendants Jacob Seibel, John Woodruff and Catharine Woodruff, on the 9th day of November, 1874, gave a mortgage to one M. D. Shafer, on Lot No. Forty in A. F. & D. M. Vance's addition to North Findlay, in Hancock County, Ohio, to secure the payment of two notes of one hundred dollars each, executed on that day by said Jacob Seibel and John Woodruff, payable to the order of M. D. Shafer, with eight per cent. interest, one in six and the other in twelve months from the date thereof. That one of said notes—the one first due—was, before maturity, by said Shafer, delivered to plaintiff for a valuable consideration, without any indorsement thereof and that plaintiff thereby became the legal owner thereof. That afterward judgment was rendered on said note by D. B. Beardsley, a Justice of the Peace in, and for said Hancock County, in favor of said plaintiff, and against said Jacob Seibel and John Woodruff, for the sum of one hundred and five dollars and fifty-seven cents, and costs of suit, thirty-five and forty cents. That at the time of the giving of said mortgage and now the other defendants claim some interest in said mortgaged premises.

The prayer of said petition is that said Jacob Seibel and John Woodruff, may pay the said judgment with interest and costs amounting to $125.80, and in default thereof that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and that said Jacob Seibel is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on, or before, the third Saturday after the 18th day of January, A. D. 1877.

ISAAC DAVIS,
By D. B. Beardsley & E. Brown, his Attys.
32-38.

Sale of Real Estate by Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN pursuance of an order granted by the Probate Court of Hancock County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at Public Auction on the

20th day of January, A. D. 1877,

at one o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court House in Findlay, in said County, and State, the following described real estate, (late of Susanna McCracken, Widow), Situated in the County of Hancock, and State of Ohio, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter of Section twenty-two (22), in township two (2) North of Range eleven (11) East, containing 160 acres of land, more or less—excepting about three acres in the Southwest corner—being all of the above mentioned tract that lies West of the Fort Clinton road. Also subject to the right of way of the track of the Toledo and Fort Wayne Railroad, one hundred feet wide running through said premises. Appraised at $8,305 00.

Terms of sale, one-third in hand, one-third in one year, and one third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

JACOB SLECKER,
Administrator with the will annexed of Arthur McCracken, deceased.
December 14, 1876.—32-36.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lord & Taylor

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS, THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

SILKS.

OF WHICH OUR STOCK IS THE LORGEST IN THE CITY, ARE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS: GOOD BLACK SILK at $1 50 per yard; WITH BETTER GRADES AT HIGH-ER PRICES. COLORED SILKS, very good, at $1 25 and up. A DRESS PATTERN OF EITHER WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

DRESS GOODS.

IN DRESS GOODS OUR ASSORTMENT IS VERY LARGE, and PRICES RANGE from 12½ to $2 00 and upwards. VERY FINE LINES OF GOODS ARE OFFERED AT 50c., 75c. and $1 00. THESE FABRICS ARE IN THE CHOICEST DARK CLOTH SHADES, and are very acceptable.

SHAWLS.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT PRESENTS MANY ATTRACTIONS, AS THE ASSORTMENT IS LARGE, CHOICE AND VARIED. REAL INDIA SHAWLS ARE OFFERED as LOW as $65 00; with DECCA, CHEDDA AND OTHER EQUALLY FINE GRADES, SELLING from $12 00 upwards. THESE PRICES ARE BELOW ANYTHING YET OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

The Ladies' and Children's Department contains many novelties, both imported and of our own Manufacture. Cashmere Suits for $15; Camel's Hair Suits at $18, and Silk Suits at $35, will give a good idea of the very low prices at which goods are sold in this Department. A handsome Dress or Suit is a very acceptable present.

FURS.

In this line, our stock invites inspection, for we sell a Good Fur Set—Muff and Boa for $3 00, with the better grades proportionately low.

Ladies' Real Seal Sacques,

Dark Shades and Fine Quality, very desireable, from $75. These prices afford positive bargains.

UPHOLSTERY.

The Upholstery Department contains Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Cretonnes Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., &c., together with Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Connecting Cornices, Cornices, Shades &c. &c. Prices in these goods are so reasonable that dwellings may be renewed for the Holidays at a very slight cost.

Gent's Furnishing

Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets and Caps, Scarfs, Ties,