HUME & HALL'S

Cash and Strictly one price Cnstom Manufacturer's agency of Fine and Standard boot and shoes, with staple Dry Goods of HUME & HALL.

Findlay, Spring 1877.

We respectfully ask you to examine our new goods, and submit these inducements. We are now the exclusive agents in this county, of our manufacturers, the Oldest and Best in the country, and customers always know what they are buying. Placing our orders for cash, we are enabled to furnish our friends the Best Boot and Shoe possible to make stock and work on improved lots, of any size, as low as the material can be bought for on the old plan. Mens' and Boys' Fine Boots, Mens' Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Fine Shoes a specialty, and the 1st class standard goods for general wear, as low as common grades are generally sold to dealers. We warrant all Custom Goods. Have goods made to order. Have shop to repair to accommodate customers.

P. S.--Dry Goods.

We have bought for cash during the late panic in Cotton Goods. A good assortment greatly under cost of reduction, including a large line of Ginghams, Cottonades and Sheeting, which we will close out with with all goods on hand, at lower prices than ever known in Findlay. Call and save money, and oblige H. & H.

School Teachers Notice.

Every Teacher in Hancock County, will be profited by calling for a good, nice, easy fitting Boot, Shoe or Slipper at

HUME & HALL'S.

Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, April 13, 1877.

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE Louisiana Commission does not make much progress.

HON. CHAS. FOSTER has written a letter to Gen. Garfield announcing his determination to support him for Speaker of the House.

THE Supreme Court has adjudged the government entitled to receive $1,500,000 from the receipts of the Centennial Exhibition, before the Association awards any dividends.

CLERK ADAMS has bull dozed the roll of members of the new House so as to create a majority of 12 for the Democracy. Properly the roll would stand Republicans 144, Democrats 149, or a Democratic majority of 5.

THE Supreme Court of California has awarded the certificate of election in the IVth Congressional District of that State to Pacheco, the Republican candidate. Mr. Pacheco had one majority in a vote of nearly 40,000.

IT is found that there is not sufficient money apppropriated for the pay of the Navy for April, May, and June, and Secretary Thompson proposes retaining what there is for the purpose of paying allotments to families of officers and sailors who are retained at distant posts.

MR. NIGH's joint resolution for a judicial constitutional amendment abolishing the Probate Court was adopted by the Ohio Senate on Thursday of last week, and, upon reconsideration, also adopted in the House. The amendment is to be advertised six months and submitted to the popular vote at the next October election. The joint resolution will be found in our advertising columns.

On Thursday last the Treasury Department issued a call for ten millions more of the 6 per cent. bonds. These bonds are replaced by 4 1-2 per cents. which are now being taken at the rate of a million each day. Of the amount authorized by Congress only $160,000,000 remain untaken, and it is expected that all these will be taken before the December session of Congress. It is even intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the refunding of the entire debt in 4 1 2.

THE South Carolina case is not yet relieved of all embarrassment. The question has been raised as to the proper inauguration of either Chamberlain or Hampton, and in that event Chamberlain holds under the Constitutional provision directing all officers to hold their offices and discharge the duties until their successors are elected and qualified. Chamberlain has therefore concluded to make his stand upon this point, and the Legislature must meet under his call, and either order a new election, re-canvass the vote, or take such other action as is legal.

THE Louisiana complication was not simplified on Saurday by the statement of Judge Hunter, of the Ninth Judicial District, that although he voted for Nicolls and Tilden, he has now left the Democratic party because it offered no guarantee for peace and safety in the State. He told the Commission that Packard is the rightful Governor and should be sustained. The perplexing part of the story is that Judge Hunter supported Nicholls and Tilden at the same election when he himself was elected on the Republican ticket. As Stephen Blackpool says, 'It's a' a muddle."

ALL WILL remember the praise awarded to E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France, for his efforts to mitigate the severities of war, during the seige of Paris. The German Government has appreciated the services rendered its citizens, so that trying time by tendering him the decoration of one of the high orders of German knighthood. The decoration is said to have cost $50,000, and to be composed of the most costly diamonds and precious stones. Mr. Washburne has informed the German Minister that under the Constitution of the United States he can not accept this decoration, but the Minister retains it for Mr. Washburne, in the event the latter should desire to retire from office. As a private citizen he could accept it without an act of Congress.

WE learn that an occasional Hudson River shad is now taken in the Maumee River. Quite a number of young shad were placed in the river a few years ago from the hatchery near Rotchester, New York, and now they are as large as a full grown white bass. This demonstrates the practicability of transferring the best classes of fish from one section of the country to the other.—*Bowling Green Sentinel*

Just so. But how are the denizens of the interior to be benefitted so long as the dams across the various streams connecting with the Maumee are permitted to stand without schutes in them. The law passed some years ago makes it obligatory for County Commissioners to see that such dams have proper schutes to allow the passage of fish up the river. Yet the law is practically a dead letter, the commissioners not having required the dams to be schuted. The people are thus cut off from enjoying a luxury, provided by nature, and to which they would have access but for the mistaken policy of commissioners in not enforcing the law. In the early days of this locality, choice fish were no rarity, but as the country was settled up and dams were thrown across the Blanchard to accomodate the various mills that were built, the spaces between became but vast fish ponds that were soon despoiled of their choicest game, so that now a respectable size fish is a rarity, and our people have to depend upon importations which can only be had at a good round price. This condition of things can be easily and radically cured if the commissioners of Hancock, Putnam, Paulding and Defiance will do their duty. The State law gives them the power and makes it their duty to require all dam owers to have their dams supplied with suitable schutes. It remains with them to see that the laws are enforced. They should remember that the benefit is for all the people and not permit the parsimony of dam owners to stand between them and the performance of a duty enjoined upon them and which involves the right of all the people.

IT is a matter of regret that so many eminent statesmen have determined to abandon their citizenship in the South at the close of their official careers and emigrate at once to higher latitudes. Such a general flight at such a point of time will give delight to those scoffers who have always accused them of remaining in the South solely for predatory purposes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WILL it not be as likely to confirm the general accusation, that no man can maintain citizenship in the South unless he is a Southerner? And will it not furnish a stry commentary upon the inefficiency of a constitution which, while it asserts the rights of a citizen of the United States to protection in any of the States, yet becomes a practical failure when the principle is tested? A citizen of New York may come into Ohio and after remaining sufficiently long to entitle him to citizenship therein, is eligible to any position, his ability and character being the only tests. He is not regarded a "carpet bagger," in any sense, though individuals may doubt the expediency of so sudden a recognition of a stranger. And so of other States except the South, where Northern birth carries with it the stigma, of "carpet bagger," no matter how long the residence; and Southern venom makes residence there almost an impossibility unless under federal protection. It will not be different until those States throw down their Chinese wall, and allow the same protection to citizens of the North which they claim for those "to the manor born." When the South becomes as open to citizens of the North who desire to reside there, as the North and West is to citizens of the South and elsewhere, then, and not till then will you find people of Northern birth able to retain and maintain their citizenship without molestation in the "lower latitudes."

THE Circuit Court, which convened in Toledo on Monday, had the matter of the C. S. & C., before it. Besides the appointment of a Receiver, Judge Finnefrock had granted a temporary injunction against the old management, enjoining them from doing certain acts. When the Circuit Court sat in Chambers on Monday evening, in the Rooms of Judge Rouse, as we find in the *Commercial's* report:

Judge Ranney moved to disolve the injunction above mentioned. Thereupon ex-Prosecuting Attorney Lee, of Sandusky, representing the Sloane interest, moved a postponement of the hearing of the motion to dismiss. One of the chief reasons assigned for the desired delay was that Judge Burke, of Cleveland, senior counsel for the new management, had not been duly and sufficiently informed of the filing of certain affidavits by the other side. Therefore time was needed to meet the points therein contained. The propriety of the postponement was argued *pro.* and *con.* by Mr. Lee and Judge Ranney. After consultation with his associates, Judge Cadwell was about to announce the granting of the postponement, and assign Monday next as the day for hearing the motion to dismiss the injunction, when he was interrupted by Judge Ranney, who asked that he might have until morning to consider whether or not he would withdraw his affidavits. This last request was granted, and the question of postponement was thus left in abeyance. It is fair to presume that if the affidavits are withdrawn the hearing of the main motion will proceed at once. If the affidavits are not withdrawn, said motion will most likely go over until next Monday morning. Rush R. Sloane was present in court last night, and kept a close watch on the proceedings. Three of the associate counsel for the old management were also present; Judge Seney, of Tiffin, Hon. Mr. Bowman, of Springfield, and Hon. John M. Lemon, of Clyde. The result of this legal controversy will be looked for with interest.

Judge Ranney concluded not to withdraw the affidavits and the case was set for hearing on Saturday morning.

A CENTENARIAN.

On Tuesday of last week Captain Frederick Lahrbush, of New York, died at the advanced age of 111 years. From a lengthy article in the *Tribune* we learn that he was a born subject of England, and he had lived in the reigns of George I.I., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. His father was a Prussian, and the life of the son fell in the reigns of Fredrick the Great, of Fredick William II., Frederick William III., of Frederick William IV., and of the Emperor. He served in the French army, and he might have looked upon Louis XV., witnessed the decapitation of Louis XVI., been acquainted perhaps to his sorrow with Robespierre Danton, and Marat, carried dispatches to the Great Napoleon, assisted at the return of Louis XVIII., and personally encountered Louis Philippe and the Third Napoleon. As a soldier he had served under the Duke of York, Jerome Bonaparte, and the Duke of Wellington. Slight memoranda like these, which the reader may, if he pleases, extend ad infinitum, serve to show what a wandering Ulysses the veteran who died on Thursday in Third ave. had been.

Pinchback has obtained an office under the Nicolls government, and is happy.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The cry of "wolf" has been so often raised during the past six months that the public will be slow to believe, after so many false alarms, that war is actually threatening Europe. Yet, unless Turkey grows more inclined to meet Russia at least half way, than she now appears to be, hostilities must ensue. The only alternative would be an unlooked for, and we may say impossible, manifestation of peace principles on the side of Russia. The mediating powers have been doing their best to give Russia a chance of backing out of its warlike position without endangering its prestige. Now, after all this trouble has been taken, the ungrateful and implacable Turk blocks the way. He is seemingly indifferent to the friendly efforts for keeping his powerful enemy away from him, and refuses all the concessions which the powers have deemed it best for him to make. He will send no envoy to St. Petersburg; wants to be left alone in dealing with Montenegro, and refuses to accept the Russian declaration of disarmament. A more hopeless subject for compromise could hardly be found. The South was no more intractable in 1860-61 than the supposed sick man appears to be in 1877. England has all along been most sedulous to preserve peace. Her present administration has yielded much more to the side of Turkey than is agreeable to the literary and thoughtful classes of the people. The historian Freeman declares that the Turks are still barbarous interlopers in Europe and should be driven from its soil. Our readers all know how eloquent Mr. Gladstone has been in the same direction. British statecraft and British moral sentiments are obviously at sword points. Lord Derby and his coadjutors have defended their course on the ground that Turkey would make all needed concessions, reform her ways, and be guilty of no more butcheries. Now that these obligations have been repudiated in spirit, at least, it will be interesting to watch the utterances and actions of the Tory Cabinet. It looks just now as if the advocates of peace were in a pretty hopeless condition, but diplomatists and politicians are wonderfully flexible, and the skies may brighten in a day or two. We can only urge our readers to wait in patience for the developments of the next week, and to be duly grateful that the Atlantic separates them from communities which are always tottering on the verge of some fearful precipice.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Six men, supposed to be monte operators, attempted to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy and accomplished young woman of, Massillon, Ohio, from the Rock Island train, between Rock Island and Iowa City, on the night of the 4th,. They entered the train at Rock Island, and, under pretense that she was an escaped lunatic, kept her gagged and held her down at each station. She escaped from them at Wilton after a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle, and pursuading the conductor of her sanity was allowed to take rooms in a hotel in Iowa City, where she is well known and respected. The object was probably money, as she was richly dressed.

Packard's Senate has denounced the Mathews Foster compact as a "corrupt and dishonorable bargain," but are "slow to believe President Hayes a party to the bargain."

A young New York fiend named Jewett, a member of the firm of John Jewett, & Co., who was so profligate as to make it desirable for him to retire from the firm, consented, but armed with revolvers and hand grenades appeared at the office where the papers were to be signed on Thursday of last week. Soon after the meeting, he threw one of the grenades on the floor in the midst of them, and it was exploded. The old man was mortally wounded, dying soon after, but the young man had life enough left to shoot himself in the breast. The third man, Dean, escaped with his life but was badly injured. The firm was of the highest standing.

Abe Rothschild, the Texas murderer, who was in custody of the Sheriff of Hamilton county, was delivered to the Texan authorities on Thursday last, after the habeas corpus case was decided.

The great "trunk lines" have cried pecavi, and are again at peace.

The Bender family, (if not a mistake,) were arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas, last week, and were taken to Kansas. Geo. Keiter is the name the old man was known by, and he claims to have been a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1860. He moved with his family to Arkansas in 1873.

Very much has been said about the relationship between Hon. Stanley Mathews and President Hayes. The *Inter Ocean* explains it as follows: "Gov. Hayes married Miss Webb, daughter of Dr Webb, of Chillicothe. Senator Matthews married Miss Black, of Tennessee. Dr. Joseph Webb, the brother of Mrs Hayes, married a sister of Senator Mathews."

According to the table of the St. Louis *Republican*, the roll of contested seats in the next House will stand: Republicans, 137; Democrats, 149. The contested seat are 7, viz: 2 in Louisiana, 2 in Florida, 1 in Missouri, 1 in Colorado, and 1 in New York. The latter is the seat to which John H. Ketcham was elected, and over which there will probably be no contest. If all the other seats are given to the Democratic claimants, that party will have a majority of 17. So 11 and 17 may be taken as the minimum and maximum of the Democratic majority.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer of the United States to keep as a special fund, separate from all other money, the legal tender notes received in exchange for silver coin. The Treasurer will open an account with these notes at once, and they will be held only for the purpose of redeeming silver, as required by the provisions of the joint resolution.

A fourteen year old boy named James McCann, came to a sudden death, Friday, in Cincinnati. He was playing with other boys, having in his hand a tin trumpet, which the other boys, in their fun, attempted to take from him. While running at full speed he fell on the pavement, the end of the horn penetrating his neck, cutting the jugular vein, causing him to bleed to death in a few moments.

Matt Morgan's nude woman exhibition has come to grief at Indianapolis, where the whole tribe was arrested for giving an indecent entertainment on Sunday. Matt Morgan is the artist imported from England in 1872 to serve the Democracy and do for Frank Leslie's newspaper what Nast did for *Harper's Weekly.* Matt is among the refuse material of the Liberal Democratic period.

Henry Clay was talking one evening in '37 to a friend who said to him: "Is it not strange that Mr. Dallas, old as he is, and with his standing at the bar, should accept that Russion mission." He laughed, and replied: "He evidently thought I would think so, too, for I met him at a hotel in Baltimore and he seemed to avoid me, until I determined to corner him, when he said: 'I presume you think it strange that I accepted the Russian Mission, but the truth is I am poor and have sons to educate and establish in life.'" "I replied: "I presume your experience will induce you to instruct them not to enter public life until they are able to live without its emoluments."

The Rhode Island Republicans are satisfied with the result of the election on Wednesday. "Notwithstanding the unprecedented efforts of the Democratic party." *The Providence Journal* says, "stimulated by the profuse liberality of their leader, Mr. Barnaby, and by the promise of aid by men formerly acting with the Republican party, we have this morning to congratulate our Republican brethren and the State that *for the first time in three years the Republicans* have elected their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the people. The majority is not large, to be sure, but when we consider two years ago the Republican candidate for Governor lacked 2,775 votes of an election and last year still fell short 2,888, we must say that under the circumstances the result yesterday is uncommonly satisfactory. It is a result, too, that has been accomplished without the illegitimate expenditure of a dollar of money. As we figure it, Gen. Van Zandt has a plurality of 711 over Mr. Barnaby, and a clean majority of 481 over all. Mr Howard, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has a plurality of 1,146 and a majority of 1,064. Joshua M. Addeman is reelected Secretary of State by 1,153 majority. Willard Sayles is reelected Attorney-General by 3,490 majority, and Samuel Clark is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 4,456, or only about 600 less majority than was given for President Hayes last fall. It will be seen that Republicanism is not fast dying out in Rhode Island, notwithstanding the assaults of foes within more treacherous and mischievous than those without. The General Assembly will show about the usual Republican strength. The city of Newport gave a spendid vote for Gen. Van Zandt, a majority of 688, which made up for the shortcomings of some other towns in the south part of the State, from which better results were expected.

The President hasn't yet been in power 30 days, and a 30 day note is the shortest credit recognized among business men. The Democratic partisans and the impatient Southerners show neither sense nor patriotism in rushing to the conclusion that the President has violated his promises and repudiated the pledges of his friends.

The Legislature has passed an act authorizing the Commissioners of Van Wert county to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000, to cover the deficiency caused by the defalcation. The Van Wert County Bank takes the bonds at eight per cent. interest.

The Murphy temperance movement, which has been successfully carried on in other sections of the State, has reached Columbus, and arrangements are being made to hold meetings every night at Crestline, Newark, Cambridge, and other points. Great interest has been manifested in the work, especially at Newark and Crestline, where saloon keepers have closed their shops and joined in the work of temperance reform. Over 1,000 persons have signed the pledge at Newark alone.

There is a movement on foot to have the bodies of Custer and his men buried on the field where they fell.

Ed. James, a barber in Rushville, Indiana, shot Billy O'Callahan, on Saturday night last, in self-defense. O'Callahan had forced his way into the shop, struck James several times, when James threw him down, struck him several times and then let him up. O'C. then threw a spittoon at James and attempted to draw his revolver but James was too quick for him, drew his own, and fired. O'C. was mortally wounded. James was not arrested, no blame attaching to him.

Saturday afternoon a deaf mute named George Parker, stabbed a boy, named McDonald, inflicting severe wounds. Parker was arrested.

A farmer, named Wm, Machemer, was murdered two miles from Lima, Indiana, last Saturday night, while en route home in a wagon. Sunday morning his body was found in the wagon, with his throat cut from ear to ear. No clue to the murderer.

Saturday night last, burglars entered the basement of the Sixth National Bank, New York, and cutting through the floor gained entrance to the Bank. Sunday they pried the safe door from its hinges, and carried off $2,500 in silver coin.

The New York Assembly Committee on Cities, of which Hamilton Fish, Jr., is Chairman, has proposed a plan of municipal retrenchment for that State, which, if adopted, will materially reduce expenses. It provides as follows: Salaries of $10,000 or more to be reduced 25 per cent.; salaries of $5,000 or any larger figure less than $10,000, to be reduced 20 per cent.; salaries of $3,000 or any larger figure less than $5,000 to be reduced 15 per cent.; salaries of $1,500 or any larger figure less than $3,000, to be reduced 10 per cent. These reductions are general, and applicable to all Cities of the State. They do not, of course, restrict local authorities from such additional retrenchment as they may see fit to make.

THE POSTAL CARD BIDS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Post master General decided to open no bids to-day for the manufacture of postal cards. He has discovered within the last day or two that a combination has apperently been formed, having connections somewhere in the Post office Department, for securing this contract to certain persons who alone are preparing to execute it.

The method adopted was described in a dispatch in the *Tribune* two days ago. In selecting the sample to be furnished to bidders, a card of peculiar construction, being of a light green color on one side and buff on the other, was chosen. Only one firm in the county, Wilkinson Bros & Co. of Derby, Conn., are at the present time prepared to make a card of this peculiar construction, and they have refused to make contracts for furnishing the stock to any other bidders except two New England firms. The process by which this peculiar stock is manufactured is not a patent one, nor would other paper makers have any difficulty in making a similar card if time enough was given them to prepare the necessary machinery. But as the advertisement for proposals required that the successful bidder should begin the manufacture of the postal cards on the 1st of May next, it virtually excluded from competition all except this one firm and the two with which they have made arrangements. When this fact was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General and his first assistant, Mr. Tyner, they at once decided that, notwithstanding the fact that a readvertisement would cost the department $8,000, no other course was open except to postpone the opening of bids and to issue new invitations for proposals.

The new contract will also go into operation on the 1st of July, instead of on the 1st of May, as heretofore. Four years ago, when the existing contract was awarded, several manufacturers who would have been glad to compete for it were debarred because they could not make the necessary preparations to begin the work in the three or four weeks which remained between the time the contract was awarded and the date when they were required to begin to furnish large quantities of the postal cards. Postmaster General Key also intends to hold the contractor to whom the work may be awarded strictly to the terms of his agreement, and to require him to furnish cards which shall in every respect be as good as the sample on which the bid is made. Four years ago, manufacturers who made bids, supposing that no cards would be accepted unless they were as good as the sample furnished, named much higher prices than they would have done had they been informed in advance that cards no better than some of those which were accepted would be received.

In a word, it is the determination of the Postmaster General that this and all other contracts shall be awarded fairly and that all honest manufacturers shall have an equal chance to bid for them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dr Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

HUZZAI for the good old times. The Grand Central Hotel, New York, the leading hotel, announces *ante bellum* prices. It has reduced rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Blanchard Township.

We give below the result of the election in Blanchard township, this county, at the recent election, with the vote cast.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Samuel Reel	118	B. B. Powell	51
J. Whitman	116	N. Knepper	48
G. F. Downing	115	Wm. Pendleton	47
		Clerk	
J M Powell	119	J Radabough	47
		Treasurer.	
J. Bolton	130	T McKinnis	57
		Assessor.	
M T Wickham	120	T H Johnson	31
		L C Groves	12
		Constables.	
D R Routson	159	R S Palmer	70
C W Whitelock	88		

Average Republican majority 76 on a very light vote.

Arlington Letter.

ARLINGTON, O., April 9th 1877.

ED. JEFF. In looking over your paper I find you have no correspondent from here, and so give a few items as they come to my mind.

The last excitement we had was the grand fox hunt that came off last Saturday, in this and Delaware townships under the command of Lieutenant General Philip Snyder. The boundaries of the lines were as follows, vis: East line commencing at Solomon Shaffer's, thence South to E Davis, thence west to the Bellefountaine road three miles south of this place, thence north to Martinstown and from there East to the place of starting.

Well Saturday came and with it came General Snyder, and with the assistance of his very efficient and able Adjutant General, A. V. Davis of this place, it was not long before all the subordinate generals and captains were busily engaged in forming the lines, the General making his head-quarters in the saddle only when he went to obtain a fresh supply of commissaries. By 10 o'clock all was in readiness, and at a given signal the lines started and by 12 o'clock centered on A. Brother's farm. To the disappointment of the noble general and his troops there was nothing in the circle but some chickens belonging to Mrs. Brothers, which were released by order of Brigadier General Cox.

Well, General Snyder was not to be out done, and had prepared for the emergency. He had a tame fox on the ground that had been caught this winter. The General and his staff, after seeing that the lines were closed took their position in the center on the top of a large stump, and the little pet was was let loose. Several old gentlemen were sent in to catch it and the little thing ran for dear life, but it was caught and carried back to its box, amidst most enthusastic shouts. The General then informed his troops that there was to be a collection taken up to pay printing expenses, &c. but at the word collection the troops broke rank and started for home. After the hunt, a dispute occured in Nimpses grocery in which the General got so badly injured in the face, that W. K. Drake was called to dress the wound.

The school taught by W. W. McGary ended on last Friday. Our town is as prosperous, I think, as its neighboring villages. The Reformation Society is still in full blast, and we wish that N. S. Wescott and P. A. Riegle, would come around once in a while and see what we are doing.

The prospect for wheat in this locality is good. Respectfully, L. P. E.

West Independence Letter.

WEST INDEPENDENCE, April 9 1877.

ED. JEFF: Since the warm weather has indicated that spring is near at hand, we notice farmers are busy repairing fences hauling manure, underdraining &c., preparatory to putting in their spring crops.

Farmers seem to be somewhat awake to the fact that improving their lands by a good system of underdraining is not money ill spent, but that it will return a good per cent on money and time invested. There is quite a difference of opinion as to which makes the best drain, all things considered, tile or heading.

Those who have sugar camps have taken advantage of the spring weather to lay by a supply of maple molases.

Republicans in Big Lick will be compelled to look on one year longer and yarn for some fat township office, as the Democrats completely scooped us.

Alvada station on the C. & T. R. R. has at last got a postoffice established, with two mails a day, which is a great convenience to the people of the east side of Big Lick.

G. W. Smith, of this township, has determined to locate near Adrian, Mich., and intends to leave this week for his new home. While we feel sorry to lose so good a citizens, we would congratulate the people of Lenawee county on their gaining such a one, and an ardent Republican besides.

There is a rumor afloat that the family of Michael Spangler, of Ridge township, Wyandot county were poisoned by some ill designed person one day last week. The poison was supposed to have been put in the coffee. The result I have not learned.

We suppose our friend G. R., who announced in last week's JEFF. the oyster supper at Mr. Yosts, will be on hand to assist mine host in entertaining the guests.

A friend from Michigan informs me that in the month of March the snow was so deep in his part of the State, as to make it impossible to get through it in the woods and fields.

EAST SIDE.

Monthly Weather Report.

Brief synopsis of the weather for the month of March:

Thursday, 1.—Morning and forenoon clear, afternoon hazy; evening light rain; but quite warm and pleasant.

Friday, 2.—Cloudy and cool day and evening, and very windy.

Saturday, 3.—Morning and forenoon, cloudy; forenoon and evening rain; during night, light snow.

Sunday, 4.—Morning and forenoon, cloudy; afternoon and evening, clear and quite cold; about one inch of snow on ground.

Monday, 5.—Clear and very cold, day and evening.

Tuesday, 6.—Morning and forenoon, clear; afternoon, cloudy; evening, snow.

Wednesday, 7.—Morning and forenoon clear, afternoon and evening cloudy, and cold.

Thursday, 8.—Rainy and very disagreeable day and evening; cold, and ice forming on trees, streets and sidewalks.

Friday, 9.—Variable, morning and forenoon, light snow; afternoon, light sunshine and driving snow storm; evening, clear and very cold; about 2 inches snow on ground.

Saturday, 10.—Clear and cold day and evening.

Sunday, 11.—Morning, clear, remainder of day and evening, cloudy and cold; night, light snow.

Monday, 12.—Morning and forenoon, drizzling rain; afternoon and evening, snow storm.

Tuesday, 13.—Morning, clear; forenoon, cloudy; afternoon — variable, clouds and sunshine; evening cloudy.

Wednesday, 14.—Morning and forenoon, snow; afternoon bright sunshine and clouds; evening, cloudy, cold, and very windy.

Thursday, 15.—Morning, clear; forenoon, cloudy; afternoon and evening, clear and cold—light snow.

Friday, 16.—Driving snow storm day and evening: snow between 5 and 6 inches deep.

Saturday, 17.—Clear and very cold day and evening; and quite good sleighing; night snow.

Sunday, 18.—Morning and forenoon snow storm; afternoon clear; evening cloudy and cold.

Monday, 19.—Snow storm with strong Easterly winds during day, and evening, cloudy and cold; snow between 8 and 9 inches deep.

Tuesday, 20.—Morning and forenoon, clear and very cold; 6 a. m. Thermometer at zero; afternoon, cloudy; evening drizzling rain with hail; accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Wednesday, 21.—Morning, snow; forenoon, cloudy; afternoon and evening clear, and quite warm; snow melting rapidly.

Thursday, 22.—Clear, warm and pleasant, day and evening.

Friday, 23.—Rainy and very disagreeable day and evening; river quite high.

Saturday, 24.—During day, rain and hail; evening cloudy.

Sunday, 25.—Rainy during day and evening, and freezing; streets and pavements very slippery.

Monday, 26.—Morning and forenoon, cloudy and cold; afternoon and evening clear.

Tuesday, 27.—Clear and pleasant day and evening, but very muddy.

Wednesday, 28.—Clear, cool, but quite pleasant day and evening.

Thursday, 29.—Clear and pleasant day and evening.

Friday, 30.—Morning and forenoon, clear and pleasant; afternoon and evening, cloudy, but quite warm.

Saturday, 31.—Morning and forenoon, rain; afternoon and evening, clear and pleasant.

The following is a comparison of the weather during the months of January, February and March, of 1876 and 1877:

1876		1877	
JANUARY.		JANUARY.	
Clear	11	Clear	14
Rain	8	Rain	2
Snow	2	Snow	11
Cloudy	10	Cloudy	4
FEBRUARY.		FEBRUARY.	
Clear	11	Clear	20
Rain	7	Rain	2
Snow	7	Snow	2
Cloudy	4	Cloudy	4
MARCH.		MARCH.	
Clear	10	Clear	10
Rain	7	Rain	6
Snow	9	Snow	9
Cloudy	5	Cloudy	6

New Advertisements

PARTITION NOTICE.

MARY CALVIN and Benjamin F. Calvin, her husband, Matilda E. Tooman and Hannah S. Tooman, her husband, of Hillsdale county, Michigan and Joseph L. Cook, David L. Cook, and John Cook, of Hancock county, Ohio, and David Tooman, Eugene Tooman, and Eli Tooman, of Branch county, Michigan, and Martin Tooman, of Polk county, Iowa, and John Tooman, whose place of residence is unknown, and Mary Cook, Annette Cook, Elizabeth Cook, Franklin Cook, and William Cook of Wood county, Ohio, and Clarissa Cook, widow of David Cook, deceased, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1877, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Hancock, aforesaid, by Eusibis C. Cook, and is now pending, wherein said Eusebis C. Cook demands partition of the following real estate, to wit: commencing at the South-east corner of the South-east quarter of section one (1), in township two (2) North, range line East in said county of Hancock; thence North eighty-four rods to the South line of lands lately sold and conveyed by said petitioner, as Administrator of Daniel Cook deceased to William D. Porter, thence West along the South line of said land 80 sold to Porter, to the West line of said quarter section; thence South to the South line of said quarter section, and thence east to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom one acre heretofore sold to one Thomas C. Miller, out of the South-east corner of said quarter section and that, at the next term of said court, the said Eusebis C. Cook will apply for an order, that dower may be assigned to said Clarissa Cook, and that partition may be made of said premises.

EUSIBIS C. COOK.

By BROWN & PENDLETON, his Attorneys.

April 12th, 1877. 49-2

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Town Council of the Incorporated Village of Findlay, and is now pending before them, praying for the vacation of so much of the Findlay and Lima Road, now one of the streets of said Village as lies between Liberty Street and Lima Street, within said Incorporated Village. Said petition is set for hearing May 28th, 1877, at 7 o'clock P. M., and will then be heard, or as soon thereafter as a hearing can be obtained.

D. J. CORY.

April 12th, 1877. 49-2

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that subscribed stock to "the Hancock county Grange Supply House," that the Fifth and Last Installment of said stock is now due and called for, together with all balances remaining unpaid of Former installments—the parties representing said unpaid stock, are hereby notified to pay the same over to Wm. H. Vansant Treasurer, of said company within thirty days.

JOHN COOPER, Pres.

P. C. REDFERN, Sec.

April 7th, 1877. 49-52

Established 1865,

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., Successors to CHIPMAN HOSKER & CO., Solicitors, Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SENDSTAMP TO GILMORE & CO. FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office shows 28,000,000 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. GILMORE & CO. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where Assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, MINING and PRE-EMPTION Claims and HOMESTEAD Cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Courts of the United States and the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address GILMORE & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 4 9 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa.—An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

June 3—ly.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION,

Relative to an Amendment of Articles Four and Eleven of the Constitution, Reorganizing the Judiciary of the State of Ohio.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio (three-fifths of all the members elected to each house concurring herein), That a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Ohio, be submitted to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877, as follows, to-wit:

That sections *one, three, five, six, eight, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and eighteen,* of article four, be amended so as to read as follows, and section seven, of article four, and sections twelve and thirteen of article eleven, be repealed:

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace and such other courts in inferior to the Supreme Court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. The Superior Courts of Cincinnati and Montgomery counties, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 3. The Court of Common Pleas shall be holden by one Judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the District, and Said Court shall be open at all times for the transaction of business, Sundays and holidays excepted. Each county now existing or hereafter formed, shall constitute a separate Common Pleas District, and each District shall be known by the name of the county comprising the District.

SEC. 5. Each District Court shall consist of one Judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the District. There shall be elected one or more judges in each District, and there shall be held annually, not less than three sessions in each county in the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into District Court districts, not exceeding twenty in number, and shall assign to each Common Pleas and District Court district, the number of Judges required to dispose of the business therein. Each district shall be composed of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable. A concurrence of three fifths only of all the members elected to both Houses, shall be required for the first apportionment or to determine the number of Judges required in each District Court and Common Pleas District, under this amendment, but no change shall thereafter be made without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected to both Houses.

Sections twelve and thirteen of article eleven are hereby repealed; the repeal to take effect when the Legislature makes the apportionment mentioned in this section.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate or other jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly may provide by law for a Judge *pro tempore,* to hold any court when the Judge hereof is disqualified by sickness or otherwise to hold said court.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the districts and of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall, while in office, reside in the district in which they are elected, and their term of office shall be five years; but the Legislature may provide by law that any Judge of the Common Pleas Court shall hold that court in any other District than that of which he is a resident judge of the District Court, shall hold that court in any other district for the court than the one in which he resides; and Judges of the Common Pleas may temporarily exchange districts with each other; and two or more Common Pleas Courts may be held at the same time in the same district, and two or more District Courts may be held at the same time in a district of that court.

SEC. 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisities, nor hold