Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, June 14, 1878.

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE House has agreed to the bill to pay the naval deficiency.

THE PRESIDENT has appointed Gen. John C. Fremont Governor of Arizona Territory.

GEN. NOYES is on his way home and will make it lively for the Potter Mexicaners, in a few days.

FRANCE and Italy have notified their acceptance of the invitation to attend the Monetary Congress.

STRAWBERRIES sold in Cincinnati last week at three cents a quart—in Cleveland at three and half cents.

THE act repealing the Bankrupt law has been signed by the President, and is now a law. It goes into effect the 1st of September.

"GONE where the woodbine twineth," is the record opposite Fernando Wood's Tariff bill. Poor fellow; it was "Love's Labor Lost."

CLEVELAND authorities are arranging for an outbreak among the communists, which is expected. We trust there will be no temporizing.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT does not improve, but on the contrary is growing steadily weaker.

LATER. William Cullen Bryant died at New York, Wednesday morning, at 5:30 o'clock.

THE Election in Oregon resulted in the choice of Republican State Officers but the Democracy secured a majority in the Legislature, thus securing an other Democratic Senator, and also elected a Democratic Congressman.

IT ONLY needed the publication of Stanley Mathew's letters to Anderson to complete his undoing. For an astute lawyer, he has proven himself a very unwise politician in the poetic phraseology of the Bowery, he should "dry up."

THE German Socialists are under the van of that government, and quite a number of arrests have been made, and several meetings have been broken up. All mesh who desires peace and order and the Supremacy of law over mob rule, will rejoice.

THE Director of the foreign Sections of the great French Exposition, will not recognize the Commissioners appointed by the several States of this country, but only those appointed by the General Government. Now we expect to hear a howl from the old States Rights Party.

SENATOR MATHEWS having demanded an investigation by the Senate, and a Senate having appointed a committee to investigate, declined the honor of appearing before the Potter Committee, whereupon Butler blustered and moved for a subpoena. But the subpoena has no power to enforce it self against the Senator. Aside from the point of courtesy that his testimony is due to the Senate Committee, we see no reason why he should not appear. His refusal to appear will be construed to his disadvantage.

THERE is one way in which President Hayes can add greatly to the popularity of his Administration, and that is by giving the Potter plotters to understand, at the earliest opportunity that he is President, invested with power, under the Constitution, to maintain the Government, and that at no distant day forbearance may cease to be a virtue. This is about what the country is expecting President Hayes to say, and the sooner it is said the better for both the Government and the plotters.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

That is, in substance, just what he said in the Gath interview, which he has since acknowledged to be correct.

JUDGE LEVISEE, of Louisiana, a former resident of Sandusky County O., was before the Potter Committee, last week, but the Greasers got no comfort from him. They claimed that he would swear that instead of casting his electoral vote for Hayes he cast it blank, and did not sign the returns. But Levisee did nothing of the kind. He swore that he voted for Hayes; that he signed the original return, on which the Commission counted the State for Hayes. He also swore that an emmisary of Tilden approached him with an offer of $100,000 if he would vote blank. The Committee is receiving very little comfort. Anderson, their trump card, proved a worthless abortion.

THE plaint of the inflationist is no longer heard in the land. The financial question has been settled, by the fact of resumption. But the Greenback irreconcilables still continue to wander up and down the earth preaching the doctrine that the government has a right to stamp "this a dollar" on paper, and without any promise to pay on it, constitute it a medium with which to measure values, pay debts, and make matters lovely. An agent of the order was in the city on Wednesday of last week, was spreading this doctrine and "setting in motion the machinery" to have himself nominated for Congress. This individual, like his prototype Casey, has been on all sides of every question of finance and politics—was a Republican until his office seeking propensities caused him to be set down on, then went over to the Democracy and strove to get a nomination from them, but finding himself unable to "control the machine," came out as an independent greenback candidate for Congress two years ago, and last fall was the Greenback candidate for State Senator in the Huron and Erie District. Like all the leaders in that organization, he lives upon the hopes of office and his professions of disinterested patriotism.

McLIN, the Florida confessionist, has doubtless obtained from the Democracy the price of his confession. If it were not so, he would realize nothing from his venture. As late as January 27th, 1877, he was still firm in assurances that the State had been carried by the Republicans, and that Democratic frauds were much greater than had been suspected, and so under that date he wrote to Gen. Noyes, as follows:

"Lamentable changes have taken place since we parted on the 6th of December last. Then we were hopeful and happy in the pleasant assurance that Gov. Hayes would be inaugurated our next President. Now we are humiliated with the near approach of our defeat—*not an honest defeat, but a defeat that will be brought about by cravenly submission and sheer cowardice. As to Florida, recent developments show that Democratic frauds and villainies were even greater than we had any idea of at the date of the canvass.* But, my dear Governor, what does all of this amount to, when we have such men as Barlow among our great leaders, and when Senators cravenly quake in their boots when they hear the rebel yell? If Tilden is inaugurated it will be through the sheer cowardice and treachery of men that we are pleased to look upon as great and good men. At the present writing there does not seem to be a gleam of hope. I fear the black cloud of Democracy will never be removed. If my health permitted, I would gladly seek a more congenial latitude, but as it is, I must brave the the tempest of proscription, and meet the fate in store for me. Some of my friends have united in recommending me for appointment as United States District Judge for this State. I would be pleased to have you say a good word to the President in my behalf. However, I pray you do not think that I prefer my claim on account of the recent canvass. *I only performed my duty conscientiously, and if it proves unavailing, I will never cease to regret it as long as I live.*"

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met in the New Music Hall, at Cincinnati, Wednesday morning, June 12th. Judge Welsh, of Athens, was chosen temporary chairman. Col. Milton Barnes was nominated by acclamation with a hurrah for Secretary of State. Judge William White was nominated by acclamation for Judge of Supreme Court. George Paul, of Summit, was nominated for the Board af Public Works on the second ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

The principals of the Republican party as written in the history of the country, as specifically declared in the National platform of the party, as made sacred by the blood of patriots shed in defense of the Union and freedom, we hereby reaffirm.

To the soldiers who sacrificed so much in defense of our common country there is a debt of gratitude due, which can never be fully discharged. The pledges made by the Republican party and by our patriotic people is a binding and sacred obligation never to be forgotten, never to be impaired, but to the fullest extent to be fulfilled. We therefore denounce as impatriotic heartless and infamous this act of the Ohio Legislature, introduced by a deserter, bounty jumper and convict, intended and calculated to drive from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the orphans and children of deceased or disabled soldiers, or to rob the widows and families of such patriots of the pittance paid to them by the Government of the United States, and demand its unconditional repeal.

The financial question having been disposed of by Congress, and the country at present needing repose in order that capital may seek employment and that industries may revive, thus increasing the demand for labor, the situation ought to be accepted, and we oppose the further agitation of the question at this time as injurious to business and devoid of other thau evil results.

The disposition exhibited by the conservative men in the South to oppose the revolutionary method on the part of Northern Democrats, as shown first in their refusal to oppose the consummation of the electoral count, and more lately in the expression of sentiments in disapprobation of the proposed attack upon the President's title, is received as a promising omen, and the Republicans of Ohio cordially greet such citizens of the South as adhere in good faith to the terms upon which the issues of the war were settled, including the constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal civil and political rights, free speech, a free press, and an untrammeled ballot to all citizens, Upon these conditions alone can sectional strife be allayed and the sectional lines which now separate in a great measure the South from the North be obliterated.

A tariff for revenue should be maintained and so adjusted as to secure incidental protection to home industry.

True economy requires that the Government should make sufficient appropriations to carry forward the work on all public buildings without delay, and this should especially be the aim when the supply of labor is in excess of the demand.

The mining interests of Ohio require an inspection law, intelligently administered, and we condemn the action of the Governor in prostituting that department (the objects of which should be to protect life and promote the comfort of the miners) to a mere partisan purpose.

The revolutionary movement inaugurated under cover of investigation, but really as an attack upon the President's title, calculated as it is to Mexicanize the affairs of this country, to cause general distrust, to prostrate our industries, and aggravate and prolong the distress of the laboring and industrial classes, we unqualifiedly condemn. President Hayes having been duly elected and his title subsequently settled under the Constitution by the highest tribunal, and by the act of both political parties, it cannot be questioned, and we recognize in his administration the highest integrity and patriotism; the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country.

The present Legislature is a warning to the people of the State and a proof of the dangerous character of the Democratic party. The majority of that body, in an unusually long session, passed no law for the benefit of the people of the State, but they revolutionized every State institution to make places for Democratic partisans. They subordinated the welfare of the insane, the blind, the mute, and orphans to the interest of the Democratic party. The constitution having never contemplated more than one Congressional districting of the State during a term of ten years between the taking of the censuses, we condemn the recent outrageous and unjust redistricting of the State by the Legislature, in violation of usage and at the dictation of Speaker Randall, by which, on the basis of the vote of the last Presidential election, when a majority of the votes cast were Republican, the Democrats would be enabled to carry fourteen out of twenty Congressional districts.

THE UNPOPULAR DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, June 4 —The Treasury Department is about to make an effort to put in circulation the six millions and more of silver dollars which have been coined in accordance with law. The law officer having decided that the department has authority to pay the cost of transportation of silver dollars from the mints and sub treasuries, the policy to put out among the people the large amount on hand will be tried.

Official letters received here from California say that the new silver dollar is treated as a subsidiary silver coin and that there is no demand whatever for it. The banks there refuse the new dollars except as a special deposit. The coinage of the new dollar has been practically stopped at the San Francisco and Carson City mints, the supply on hand being largely in excess of the demand. The amount of bullion on hand at both mints is very small.

It is regarded as significant that the owners of the Bonanza mines refuse to sell the government bullion except for gold. No purchases, have therefore been made.

During May three and a half million silver dollars were coined at the various mints. Most of the mints will suspend work for about thirty days on the 15th of the present month in order to make their annual settlement and repair machinery.

THE INVESTIGATORS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There were two facts to the testimony of Levissee, Republican Elector from Louisiana, before the Potter committee to day. One related to an attempt to bribe Levissee to cast his vote for Tilden; the other to the effect that he did not sign his own name to one of the duplicate sets of returns of the proceedings of the Electoral College. The Democrats made him their own witness. His testimony must, therefore, be taken as a whole.

To-night the Democrats are elated at what they call conclusive proof that the vote of Louisiana was counted for Hayes upon the basis of a false return. The latter statement is a falsehood, for the converse was proved by the testimony of Levissee himself and is fully sustained by the records of the Electoral Commission. Yet Levissee did affirmatively show that agents of Tilden attempted to bribe him, and were willing to give him $100,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. His testimony upon this subject was minute and specific. He mentioned dates, circumstances, names and places, with a particularity of detail which it will be difficult for the Democrats to disprove. It was in vain that McMahon, the ablest Democratic lawyer upon the committee, and one of the foremost men of his party in Congress, endeavored to induce Levissee to deny his story that Tilden sought to bribe him. The further McMahon went with his tactics, the more fully equipped Levissee was to meet him. Not a particle of his testimony upon that subject was impugned.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Potter committee held a secret session of four hours to-day. The time was occupied in a comparison of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission with the original documents in the Louisiana case. The purpose of the Democrats was, of course, to seek to prove that the Electoral certificate to which Elector Levissee claims his name was for ged, was made the basis of the decision of the Electoral Commission in counting the State for Hayes. Strained efforts will be made to night to make it appear that such was the conclusion of the Potter committee, but such attempts will be gross perversions of fact.

The committee found that the Electoral certificate which Levissee pronounced genuine, and swore to having signed, stands number one in the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, and was the one upon which the Commission decided the State for Hayes. The certificate which Levissee claimed was forged is numbered in the proceedings of the Electoral Commission as number three, but the certificate marked number three in the printed proceedings of the Electoral Commission is identical with number one. No copy of the alleged forged Louisiana certificate, therefore, appears in the official record of the Commission. The pretended bogus certificate, however, was printed with the Democratic, or Mc Enery certificate, "Number two," and the genuine Republican certificate, "Number one." These three certificates were printed in the pamphlets of each day's proceedings, and were before the Commission printed separately when the decision was made, By an error of the official reporter, which will here after be made clear by his testimony, two copies of certificate number one were printed in the official report instead of one copy, respectively, of number one and number three.

It is a fact that the Commission, in its decision, refers to numbers one and three, as being the votes provided for by the Constitution, and that they should be lawfully counted as therein certified; but so far as the action of the Electoral Commission goes, or the validity of the Presidential title is concerned, the certificate admitted to be valid, legal, and genuine, by both parties, was the essential document before the Commission. Document No. 3 need not have been there. It played no part before the Commission. It was simply a duplicate of the substance of number one, and whether forged or not, could have no proper effect upon the result. The first certificate "Number one" set forth that the State of Louisiana cast eight Electoral votes for Hayes and Wheeler. That was the truth. Levissee swears he signed that certificate, that he voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and wrote his name upon the back of his ballot, to be sure that there might be no mistake about it. The Democratic sensation, therefore, over the alleged forged return, is a mare's nest. What the Electoral Commision wanted, and what the American people wanted, was that the Electoral vote of Louisiana should be counted as it was cast. Eight votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and were so counted. That the name of Levissee should have been written to certificate number three, was, of course, irregular, and possibly indefensible; but it was in no sense a forgery of the act of the Electoral College. It did not change the result of the vote of that college. It was not intended to do so. It was not a fraudulent alteration of a writing to prejudice of another's right, and, therefore, can not be considered even a legal, much less a moral forgery. It was not intended to change the result of the vote of the Electors of Louisiana. It did not change it, and however the signature of Levissee and the certificate may hereafter be explained, it can not be explained in any way to impeach the Presidential title, or to impeach the action of the Electoral Commission.

The wild rumor was started by malicious persons this afternoon, and rapidly gained credence, that Gen. Butler had presented a resolution to the committee that with a number of witnesses reciting that it having appeared that two of the Electoral votes in Louisiana were not cast for Hayes, he was not elected, and that the fact be reported to the House. Of course the rumor was false.

Secretary Sherman sent to-day a strong and pointed document to Potter's committee, to meet the charge made against him in the preamble to the Potter resolution. It is there declared that Weber and Anderson falsely protested that the election in the Feliciana parishes was not fair and free, and that they were induced to do this by the assurance of Secretary Sherman. He now offers to prove before the committee, if they will summon the witnesses he names, that the election in both these parishes was controlled by violence, outrage, and murder. He puts what he claims to be able to prove beyond doubt, in the most specific form. He sends with his letter, a table, giving the names and residences of the witnesses he wishes summoned, and the exact crime he will establish by each of these witnesses. They are collected from all portions of the parishes in question, and there are a large number of them. They are known here to Republicans, and it is certain that if the committee consents to call them, that the whole basis of the preamble which relates to Secretary Sherman, so far as the character of the election in Feliciana is concerned, will be swept away. The document is a very awkward one for the Democrats in the committee to dispose of. If they comply, this part of their case will be gone; if they refuse, the unfairness will be such as to react severely upon them. They will then be placed in the position of formally charging a Cabinet officer, by name, in a House resolution, with a grave offense, by a party vote, and denying him a chance to prove the charge false. There is much interest felt among Republicans to see how Potter and his assistant Mexicans will treat this matter.

The papers sent to the committee to day from the President, in response to Butler's resolution, contained nothing to compromise any one in the administration. They contradicted several points of Anderson's testimony, and showed that the President, on hearing that Anderson might not be a proper person to appoint, withheld his commission almost as soon as it was ordered.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Congress has appropriated $800,000 for the New York Custom House.

INTERESTING TO DEADHEADS.

Suit by a Beecher Agent Against a Railroad Conductor for Two Tickets.

DAYTON, June 4 —A novel case has been brought into the courts, and it is interesting to the general reader. We give a brief statement of it: Last winter, when Beecher lectured in Xenia, Col. Findlay was the agent, having charge of the business at that point. Having sold a number of tickets to Yellow Springs people, who desired to return home after the lecture, in Xenia, and indeed made that point a condition to the purchase of tickets, Col. Findlay prevailed on the conductor of the train, Mr. Cogswell, to hold it for Yellow Springs until after the lecture was concluded, at the same time handing Mr. Cogswell a couple of tickets, which he accepted as a gift, of course, in consideration of his holding the train. Some time afterward Col. Findlay sent a bill for $2 50 to Cogswell for the tickets, which Cogswell refused to pay. Findlay brought suit before a Xenia Magistrate, who ordered Cogswell to pay the bills. Cogswell has appealed to the Common Pleas. He proposes to see whether he will have to pay for a gift. This suit will establish a nice point—where a compliment ends and business begins. Persons complimented with tickets which they accept will learn, from the result of this suit, whether they are liable to pay for the same. It is an interesting case as it stands, and concerns "deadheads" generally.—*Cin Gazette.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Before the Potter Committee gets through with Anderson we hope that the witness may be persuaded to explain what became of the Republican vote in East Feliciana parish. There is a haunting mystery about it which many people would like to see explained. The problem takes this form:

In the parish of East Feliciana the vote in 1872 stood:

Grant (Rep.)	1,667
Greeley (Dem.)	647
Republican majority	1,020

In 1874 the vote stood thus:

Republican	1,888
Democratic	874
Republican majority	1,0 1

In 1876 the vote was as follows;

Tilden (Dem.)	1,736
Hayes (Rep.)	1
Democratic majority	1,735

It is claimed by the Democrats that there was nothing wrong about this, and that the Tilden vote was doubled and the Republicans wiped out altogether by perfectly legitimate means. Even granting this, there is a total disappearance of a thousand Republican votes from 1874 to 1876. How was this curious result effected? What became of the Republican voters? Anderson was Supervisor of Elections in East Feliciana; he was supposed to be a Republican, and he had access to the facts. Will Mr. Butler draw him out gently on this important subject?

Weber testified before the Howe committee at New Orleans, eight weeks after he is alleged by Anderson to have signed this secret confession that his protest was false and the election fair, that he was notified to leave at peril of his life; that fifty colored voters were discharged, and left to starve for attending a Republican meeting; that the violence and intimidation practiced through the campaign by armed troops of whites were such that the Republicans did not dare to live in their houses, but had to lie in the woods and fields; that nearly every man of the Democrats had been out in these troops; that at least 500 were prevented from voting, and as many as 600 or 700 were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. For this Weber was shot down in open day before the Court House in West Feliciana.

Nebraska Letter.

SCHUYLER, COLFAX CO., NEB., June 10, 1878.

ED. JEFF: Colfax is in the third tier of counties west from the Missouri river.

It has the Platte for its Southern boundary and contains about 400 square miles of land. The soil is very rich. The "bottoms" of the Platte are about five miles wide and nearly level, have a substratum of sand and produce a luxurious growth of grass in its natural state, and yield largely when cultivated. The "Bluff" lands are rolling prairie with a clay subsoil, very fertile and well watered with springs and numerous streams affording drainage, power and stock water.

The population is nearly 6,000 and is composed of the following nationalities, American, Bohemian, German, Scotch and Irish, with several other nations not so numerously represented.

The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, flax, potatoes, &c., owing to our plentiful supply of pasture and water, stock raising is very profitable and is constantly growing in importance. This county contains three flouring mills, all of which are kept busy running the year round. The Union Pacific R. R. crosses the southern part of this county, so that none of its lands are more than twenty miles from the road and the question of transportation for produce is no bother to persons who come to this county to settle. The county is divided into fifty one school districts, and schools are run from three to nine months a year, most of the districts having good school houses supplied with patent desks, apparatus, &c., and people generally will find as good educational facilities here as they leave behind. There are no government lands in this county, but land can be bought low and on reasonable terms, the price ranging from $4 to $10 per acre. The U. P. R. R. owns a large amount of land, which it sells to actual settlers on ten years time.

Schuyler the county seat is on the U. P. R. R. It has a population of over eight hundred, contains many stores, shops, grain warehouses, &c. Has a graded school, churches, two newspapers, and carries on a large trade with both sides of the Platte river, which is bridged at this point. Colfax county can offer the following inducements to persons wishing to come West; a fertile soil, a healthy climate, plenty of pure water, cheap lands, convenient transportation facilities, good markets, both east and west, a good and well established system of free schools, good church privileges, an intelligent, enterprising and loving community, and its advantages of soil, climate, and location on the great commercial thoroughfare of the world must give it a growth in prosperity that will soon place it on equal footing with other communities in the East.

Any further information will be given by addressing any of the county officers, or J. F. Clarkson, Agent for the U. P. lands, at Schuyler. Mr. Clarkson has sold between eighteen and twenty thousand acres of land, mostly to actual settlers, since the first of last February. Yours truly, J. F. O.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. A WORKINGMAN."

Additional Local.

Temperance.

Rev. Emanuel Shultz, of New York City, addressed a very large assemblage of people at the Court House, Sunday afternoon last, on the subject of temperance.

Hard Knots.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by the Probate Judge since our last report:

H. P. Minnick and Amanda Waltermire.
Wm. T. Lanning and Letta Cornwell.
Simon Baughman and Barbara Freed.

Real Estate Transfers.

Below we give a statement of the transfers of real estate since May 29th, to June 12th with the considerations shown:

D. S. Wiseley to Wm. J. Compton, 80, Pleasant, $2,500.

Wm. J. Compton to Mary F. Wiseley, 80, Pleasant, $2,500.

Thomas Cox to James Cox, 30, Madison, $1,200.

James Huff to Samuel Huff, 13, Madison, $1,000.

Henry Byal to Abraham Tribolet, inlot No. 11, Findlay, $800.

James Seeley to Sylvester F. Benham, 29, Allen, $1,300.

I. H. Burgoon to Martha Thomas, Sr., inlot 78, Arcadia, $110.

Henry Bolick to Alfred Longbrake, inlot 17, Cory, $500.

Sylvester Leader to Mary Jane Whitelock, 20, Allen, $1,700.

William Beach to Philmon Harris, 40, Madison, $2,000.

James Collingwood to Samuel Collingwood, 23 Blanchard, $900.

Elizabeth Sager to Emory Adams, inlot 53, Findlay, $200.

Isaac Cusac to Lydia Ritter, 21, Pleasant, $550.

Albert Jones to Caroline Davis, lot No. 4, Cox, Estate, Findlay, $2,850.

John Hickle to Van Buren Clark, 40, Amanda, $1,650.

Daniel Hickle to Van Buren Clark, 20, Amanda, $1,000.

Elias Steen to Jos. P. Karst, 20, Jackson $10. Quit claim.

Jos. P. Karst, to Sarah Ann Steen, 20, Jackson $10. Quit claim.

James Collingwood to Henry Collingwood, 50 acres, Blanchard, $2,500.

Bass Rawson to Jacob W. Gassman, inlot No. 14, Findlay, $250.

Mary S. Wingate to A. F. Burson, 15 acres, Delaware, $800.

Andrew Morehead to James Collingwood, 93 acres, Portage, $4,620.

Wm. Thompson to Andrew Morehead, 159 acres, Portage, $2,850.

During the same period the amount secured by mortgage was $9,850.00. Amount of mortgages canceled was $33,417.56.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held Saturday evening, June 8, 1878. Present, Brown, Firmin, Houpt Karst and Seymour, and Mayor Vance in the chair.

Mr. Houpt presented the following: The Committee on Improvements recommend that the Council pass an ordinance providing for the construction of sidewalks on Washington street on both sides from the east to the west end.

Mr. Firmin read the following communication from the Findlay Gas Light Co.:

To the Council of the Incorporated Village of Findlay. Gentlemen; On behalf of the Findlay Gas Light Co., I would respectfully call your attention to a communication addressed you March, 1878, relating to an ordinance supplemental to an ordinance passed Aug. 26th, 1874, said supplement being dated March 22d, 1878: and relating to an extension of gas into East and North Findlay. So soon as your Honorable body may amend said supplemental ordinance so as to read in accordance with the proposition of the Findlay Gas Light Co., then the Findlay Gas Light Co., will prepare for said extension and prosecute to a speedy completion.

Very Respectfully,
Y. BICKHAM.
For Findlay Gas Light Co.

Mr. Houpt moved to refer the communication to Col. Bope to report at next meeting. Carried.

An ordinance to regulate the width and construct sidewalks on Washington street was read the first time.

Mr. Firmin offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Council of the Incorporated Village of Findlay, that an additional road tax is necessary to repair the roads, streets and bridges of said Village.

Resolved, That the sum of — mill on the dollar valuation of the taxable property of said village be and is hereby levied as an additional road tax aforesaid for road purposes pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 7 of the act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act prescribing the rate of taxation for county, bridge, road and township purposes," passed April 19th, 1877.

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be filed with the Auditor of Hancock county,

Mr. Firmin moved that the blank in the resolution be filled with one mill. Carried.

Mr. Firmin moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

At the request of Mr. Firmin Col. Bope gave his opinion about the Town ship Trustees levying a bridge tax on the borough. Mr. Barnd, deputy auditor, was present and at the request of the Mayor, and with consent of the Council, gave his opinion about the matter.

Mr. Firmin moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution just adopted. Carried.

Mr. Firmin moved to amend by inserting "half" after "one." Carried.

Mr. Firmin moved that the resolution as amended be adopted. Carried.

The following accounts were presented and ordered paid: To G. W. Hampton, messenger. &c., $12.50; Callahan & Linville, welding, &c., $1; Lem McManness, oats and corn, $6.23; Anderson & Winders, crash, $.38; Findlay Light Guards, bal. armory ex. $25; F. M. Alspach, labor, $3; L. Thurston, messenger, &c. $37.50; Findlay Gas Light Co., gas, $3.30; J. H. Decker, water lime, $5.40.

Mr. Firmin was excused.

The Mayor presented his monthly report. Mr. Houpt moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

The Clerk informed the Council that he desired them to select names to put in the jury box as it had not been filled for two years. The Council then proceeded to select one hundred and twenty names from the list of voters at last spring's election.

Mr. Karst moved that the investigation of a lot in the west part of town where some thought that a ditch was necessary be referred to the Board of Improvements to report at next meeting.

Mr. Houpt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to repair the old cemetery ground fence; also repair the crossing across East Lincoln street, at the corner of East street, and repair the sidewalk in front of Engine House.

Mr. Brown moved to adopt. Carried.

Mr. Houpt moved to adjourn to meet hereatter at 7 o'clock. Carried.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners, of Hancock county, Ohio, met in regular session, Monday, June 3rd, A. D. 1878 and continued in session tour days; John D. Bishop, John Edington and Ross W. Moore, Commissioners, and J R. Kagy, Auditor, present.

Application having been made for the establishment of a county road to commence at the half section corner of section thirty in Madison township, and run south one mile to intersect the Upper Sandusky State Road and there terminate, and all the necessary preliminary steps having been taken, I. N. Pugh, Charles Riskets and S. J. Siddall were appointed viewers, and Edwin Phifer, surveyor of said road. They were ordered to meet at the house of Samuel Thomas, in Madison township, on the 24th day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceed to the discharge of their duties and report at the next regular meeting of the Board.

In the matter of the petition of A. L. Shafer and others for a county road in Madison and Delaware townships, commencing at the county line between Hancock and Hardin counties, at the southeast corner of Madison township Hancock county, Wm. Hodge, Joel Welty and Martin Beagle were appointed viewers, and Edwin Phifer, surveyor of said road to meet at the house of A. L. Shafer, in Madison twp, on the 19th day of June, at ten o'clock a. m., and report their proceedings at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners,

Wm. Price and others having petitioned for a county road in Pleasant township beginning at the southwest corner of section No. 17 thence west to the county line between Hancock and Putnam counties and there terminate, George Routson, L. H. Roberts and John Cooper were appointed viewers, and Edwin Phifer surveyor of said road, to meet at the house of Frank Otto on the 17th day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m., and report their proceedings at the next regular session of the Board.

In the matter of the petition of Paul Fellers and others for a county road in Findlay township, beginning at the Lima State Road, thence north and northeast to West Sandusky street and their terminate, Joseph Barnhill, John Radabaugh and Conrad Renninger were appointed viewers, and Edwin Phifer, surveyor of said road, to meet at the residence of Jacob Fellers in Findlay township, on the 19th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and report to the Board at the next regular session.

The viewers having reported in favor of a county road through Orange twp, the report was publicly read for the first time.

The following bills for stationery were allowed:

To T. W. O'Dell $36.50; William Man $5.55; Short and Foreman $14.50 Republic Printing Co., $6 00; Blade Printing & Paper Co., $5.00.

The following bills were ordered paid:

To Parlee C. Tritch, Sheriff, for boarding and washing for prisoners in jail and Sheriff's fees, $24.25.

To Edwin Phifer, surveyor, assisting Commissioners in sale of unfinished sections of George Treece ditch, $5.00.

To Scott W. Preble, for indexing in Clerk's office, $80.

$32.02 was ordered to be refunded to J. J. Wheeler, the same being delinquencies of 1876, erroneously charged.

To R. M. Watson, for services as Infirmary Director, Dec. 3, 1877 to June 4, 1878, $25.

To Mr. Campbell, Infirmary Director Dec. 4, 1877 to June 4, 1878, $25.

To Jacob Bushong, Infirmary Director, Jan. 7, to June 4, 1878, $20.

To E. R. Schoonover, painting, $12.

To Simpson Harris, damages to sheep by dogs, $18.75.

To Peter Deter, damages to sheep by dogs, $57.

The report of the viewers in relation to the alteration of a county road in Orange township was read the second time.

On motion it was ordered that the party sprinkling streets in Findlay for the benefit of court house property be allowed $2.00 per month for five months commencing June 1st, 1878.

The report of the viewers in relation to the establishment of an alteration in a county road in Orange township, was read the third time, and no objection being made, damages claimed, or petition for review filed, and the board being of the opinion that the alteration of the road will be of public utility ordered it established sixty feet wide, and the trustees of Orange township were directed to open the road according to law.

The following bills were allowed:

To John Bergman, Jr., for wood for jail, $1.40; Wm. Messinger, conveyance of Grand Jury to Infirmary, $5; Jonathan Williamson wood for jail $1.50; Shull & Fisher, lumber for jail, $.60; L. H. Bates, brazing brass key $.20; Julia Wensel, washing for prisoners, $2.45; F. Karst & Son, mdse for county, $3.35; A. H. Balsley, printing $36.50; Parlee C. Tritch, Sheriff, expenses, $16; L. Glessner, printing, $31.

The auditor was authorized to draw his warrant on the county fund in favor of the President of the Hancock County Agricultural Society, for the sum of $116.23.

In the matter of State vs. Amos S. Brough, Justice, Constable and witness fees amounting to $28.05 were allowed.

State vs. Alex F. Hickerson, Justice, Constable and witness fees amounting to $17.85 allowed.

To Jno. D. Wagner, damages to sheep by dogs, $35.

To L. Glessner, printing, $244 25.

To J. R. Kagy, services as Auditor for quarter ending June 1st, 1878, $530.

Bills of J. R. Kagy, per diem and mileage as member of Board of Assessors and appraiser of Rail Roads for the year 1878, allowed.

The following levies for taxes in Hancock county for the year 1878 were made; For county fund, 2½ mills on the taxable valuation of the property of the county; and for erecting Van Buren bridge, 1 10 of 1 mill; for Kramer bridge across Ottowa Creek, 1 10 of 1 mill; for Infirmary fund, 3 10 of 1 mill; for road repair, ½ of 1 mill; for erecting jail ¾ of 1 mill.

Adjourned *sine die*, and met again in special session, Saturday, June 8th, 1878, Edington and Moore, commissioners, and Kagy, Auditor, present.

A ditch in Eagle township was established to be completed Oct. 15, '78.

[Time for payment of cost and expenses to the county treasurer, December 1st, 1878. Time set for Commissioners to hear exceptions to the appointment, June 25th, 2 o'clock, p. m, at the Auditor's office.]

After hearing exceptions to the establishment of a ditch through Marion and Findlay townships, the board adjourned to meet on Thursday the 13th day of June, 1878, at 9 o'clock, a. m., to go upon the line of said ditch and view the route and lands to be effected thereby.

Saturday, June 22nd, 1878, at 2 o'clock, p. m., was fixed as the time for hearing a petition for a ditch in Biglick twp., and 10 o'clock same day for hearing a petition for a ditch in same township petitioned for by Raymond Cole and others.

REUNION.

The Annual Reunion of the Dukes family took place at the residence of Mr. Eli Dukes, in Blanchard township, on the 6th inst, and as usual was a very enjoyable affair.

Mr. Eli Dukes is one of our young well to-do farmers, having one of the most fertile farms in the county, and a most charming location for his farm building. The residence is of brick, and stands a few rods back from the road, with a nice lawn in front, and the best of drainage all around. The house is of modern architecture, and handsomely furnished.

Refreshments on this occasion were served on tables spread in the orchard, to the west of the house, and were most abundant and palatable.

Mr. Richard Dukes, the oldest living member of the family, presided, and Mr. J. W. Powell acted as Secretary, when the following programme was carried out:

Address of Welcome, by Rev. Geo. Algire, of McComb.

Prayer, by H. G. Coates.

Refreshments.

After refreshments, and some hours spent in social intercourse, the company again assembled in the shade of the orchard trees, and were called to order by Mr. Dukes, and prayer was opened by Rev. Longfellow.

Mr. Richard Dukes then detailed many facts and anecdotes relating to the family, and spoke of the many changes which have taken place in his fifty years residence in the county.

Rev. Geo. Algire spoke of his long acquintance with the Dukes family, and related incidents in his own life since he came to the county forty years ago.

Nelson Poe said that he had been in the county fifty-five years, and that he had been acquainted with the Dukes family nearly all his life, and had known them, but to respect them.

John Moffit spoke of his acquaintance with the family, calling up many incidents, in his own and their history, saying that when a boy he worked for Richard Dukes, and knew the others of the family, and could say without flattery that they were a noble family, and that he did not believe there was a stigma on the name of any of them.

D. B. Beardsley spoke of the part the family had taken in the formation of the morals, and intelligence of the community,

W. H. Conine said he could not make a speech if he tried. He came to this county thirty years ago and settled in this neighborhood, and then became acquainted with the Dukes, and had known them ever since. He spoke in feeling terms of his acquaintance with John Dukes, now deceased.

M. T. Wickham said that the first work he ever did from home was for John Dukes, and that such was his treatment at that time, that he should always respect his memory.

H. G. Coats spoke of the pleasure of his acquaintance with the Dukes family, and that in all his dealings with them he found them honorable and trustworthy to the last degree.

Rev. J. M. Longfellow then spoke of his acquaintance with the family, and said that he had become so much attached to them that it seemed much like home to visit them.

The President then announced the following Committee of Arrangements for the next Reunion, to be held on the first Thursday of June, 1879, at the residence of Lewis Dukes, Jr., to wit: Alfred Davis, Eli Dukes, D. M. Dukes, Mrs. Ann. Dukes, Mrs. Eliza Dukes, Mrs. D. M. Dukes, and Mrs. Henry Aurand.

There were present at this reunion of the Dukes family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dukes, three children and fifteen grand children; Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Dukes, three children and six grand children; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dukes, Sr., of the family of John Dukes, deceased, one child, one grand child and two great grand children; of the children of Lydia Dukes, deceased, one child, four grand children and three great grand children; of the children of Nancy Dukes, deceased, one child and two grand children; of the children of Nicholas Dukes, deceased, three children and nine grand children. The oldest of the family was Richard Dukes, aged seventy-six years, and the youngest, Herda Spangler, a great grand child of John Dukes, deceased, aged three months. There were present of the Dukes family by marriage and otherwise, seventy-five persons. About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to dinner.

The affair was one of the pleasantest possible, and may we be at the next one.

Arlington Letter.

ARLINGTON, O., June 10, '78.

ED. JEFF: Correspondence seems to be scarce from our town, so by your permission we will report a few items.

The drought of the past three weeks was offset by refreshing showers in the last two days which caused a new impetus to vegetation.

Lease & Vail dry goods merchants of this place made an assignment, last week. Mr. Robert Dorney has bought the stock of goods and is carrying on business in the rooms of the old firm.

TEMPERANCE.

The Murphy Society holds meetings every Saturday evening and their work is beginning to have good effect.

INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. George Willison was up before Squire Bushong, the 1st inst., on a charge of drunkenness, was fined five dollars and costs, amounting in all to fifteen dollars. Also John Russell, of Jackson twp., was arraigned before Squire Huff, on the 6th inst., charged with the same offence. He waived an examination and was bound over to court.

RELIGIOUS.

The third quarterly meeting of the M. E. church, Mt. Blanchard circuit, was held in this place last Saturday and Sabbath. The conference Steward's report shows Arlington class square on the books with their minister, which