TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

TERMS, $2 00 PER YEAR. TIFFIN, OHIO, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1874. VOLUME 26—NUMBER 32.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

W. P. NOBLE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Singer's Block Tiffin, Ohio. n31-'72-1y.

J. P. BUNN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Neligh's Clothing Store, Tiffin, Ohio. n24-'72-1y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. Office corner Main and Perry streets. May 8.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio Office, opposite National Block. May 16.

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NOBLE & LUTES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tiffin, O., Office in Noble's Block, over Col. Bowman's Crockery Store, opposite National Block. May 7, '74-n31-1y.

E. C. BOYD. J. H. RIDGELY.
BOYD & RIDGELY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. Office over Haas' Book Store, opposite the Court House. Mar. 30, 1871.

N. L. BREWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Special attention given to all kinds of Military Claims, Back pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office in National Exchange Bank Block, opposite the Court House, Tiffin, Ohio Jan. 17.

JOHN GWYNN,
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GEORGE GASSMAN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Interpreter in the German, French and Italian languages before the civil and criminal Courts of the State. A close study and application to these and other languages, in a sojourn of five years in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Proper and England, will, it is believed, the better recommend him in this branch of his profession. Office with Dr. Crawford. Feb. 14

N. P. COLWELL.
THANKFUL for past patronage, especially from his many professional friends in Republic and vicinity, who have come to his house to do their business during his long confinement, would say that his health is much improved and he is prepared with blanks, etc. to do all kinds of Pension and Soldiers' claim business. Also Deeds, Mortages and all kinds of Notarial Business done on short notice. Office at his house in the east part of Republic. n16-6m.

MEDICAL.

H. B. MARTIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office Empire Block, Main street, Tiffin, O. n22-'74

H. C. WELLS.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office in Kirchner's Block over Wolf's Store. May 1-1y.

T. J. CRONISE, M. D.,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Tiffin and vicinity. Office opposite First National Bank.

J. P. KINNAMAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Brown, Schaeffer & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, Tiffin, Ohio. Residence, Greenfield street, near Heidelberg College.

W. H. STOVER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Tiffin, Ohio. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office over Buskirk's Grocery Store. [April 11.

DR. J. J. MORY
HAS opened an office in Prof. Rust's Block, on the corner of Market and Jefferson streets, and is ready at all hours during day and night to attend to professional calls. May be consulted in German or English. 18-tf

J. ROOP, M. D.
PHYSIO-MEDICAL PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, offers his professional services to the people of Republic and vicinity. This system rejects all poisons and strong medicines and uses only the harmless, but powerful remedies of nature. Office one square South of the Public Well. Dec. 4, '73-1y.

WILLIAM J. CRAWFORD, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in Empire Block, over Williard's Grocery store. Thankful for patronage during the past three years, and will continue to serve the public in all branches of the Medical Profession. Residence, Ferry St., wo doors west of Washington. Nov. 16, 1871.-1y.

A. A. FREYMAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, South-west corner of Market and Jefferson streets, opposite the Episcopal church, office 2d door on Jefferson street, solicits and hopes to merit a liberal patronage, having the advantage of fifteen years experience in Eastern Pennsylvania and over three years in Tiffin, and being familiar with the English and German languages. Special attendance given to surgery, diseases of women and children Medicine furnished when desired

DENTISTS.

Dr. C. C. GELLHARE,
SURGEON DENTIST. Office in Empire Block, over the Pennsylvania Store.

J. W. HAYFORD,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Office on Washington St., over Buskirk's Grocery Store, lat door leading to Tunison & Son's Photograph Gallery, Tiffin, Ohio.

DR. J. W. MARTIN.
DENTIST. Office over First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio. All operations first-class, and work warranted. Laughing Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Work done at as low a price as can be had elsewhere, for first-class work.

DR. P. J. KINNAMAN
HAS removed his Dental Office to his new rooms over Vollmer & Kirchner's Clothing Store, where he intends doing all kinds of Dentistry in the most skilful manner. Superior teeth in style, quality and finish can be had at my office. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth. All work warranted. n28-1yr

HOTELS.

HAYS HOUSE.
W. REED Proprietor, Fostoria, O. Newly refitted and will be kept in the best style.

SHAWHAN HOUSE.
P. P. Myers, Proprietor, Tiffin, O. Full accommodations for Commercial Travelers as our for the public generally. n2-1y

TIFFIN HOUSE.
G. KINZER, Proprietor, Market St., Tiffin, Ohio. The house has been thoroughly overhauled, has good stabling, and is prepared to furnish the traveling public with all necessaries in good style.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. C. MYERS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER. Will take Contracts to erect any kind of buildings.

G. W. BRESTEL,
AUCTIONEER. Speaks both German and English. Will answer calls for town and country at reasonable rates. Address, Green Spring, Ohio. 24-y

TIFFIN BOILER WORKS.
JACOB YOUNG, Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, Smoke Stacks, &c. Repairing promptly done. Works on River street, near the Woolen Mills, Tiffin, Ohio.

JAMES BURGER.
DEALER in Butter, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, and all kinds of Produce, for which he pays the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH. Farmers will do well to call at his room in Empire Block under Pennsylvania Store, Empire Block. n30-1yr

SAFFELL & BALDWIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNION CHURN, Union Grooved Washboard, Adjustable Clothes Racks, Hand Sleds, Slaw Cutters, and all kinds of Turned Work. South End Shop, Tiffin, O. jel3-1y

J. B. ROCKWEILER. ADAM DERNBERGER.
ROCKWEILER & DERNBERGER,
GENERAL BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS for Blocks and Dwellings. Specifications and Drawings furnished at reasonable rates, will contract or superintend at a little cost. Best of references given. Address Tiffin, Ohio. n11-1y

SCHUYLER CHAMBERLAIN
ARCHITECT AND GENERAL BUILDER, will take contracts for putting up Blocks, Dwellings, etc., or will oversee such work. Drawing Draths, Plans, etc., for every description made and furnished on low terms. Residence, No. 142 Washington St., Tiffin, O.

H. A. BOYER,

Having fully determined to close business in LOOMIS' STONE BUILDING, will commence his

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

ON

Tuesday, May 12, 1874,

And Continue until all are sold.

Now, I have no high sounding bugle note to blow, but mean simply to state plain facts in calling the attention of the Public to the

Very Large, New and Elegant Stock

now put on sale.

The following Plan will be adopted and strictly adhered to:

The Goods will be arranged into JOB LOTS as the sale progresses.

The Great JOB SALE of RIBBONS at 25 cts. a yard—all widths and colors—will be continued. 1,000 new Pieces, mostly GROS GRAINED and SASH, will be opened on TUESDAY, and undoubtedly the greatest bargains ever before in this country.

Real LACES, such as POINT, POINT APPLIQUE and real BLACK THREAD will be sold at exactly HALF price.

All best makes of yard-wide BLEACHED MUSLINS worth 15 to 18 cents, will be arranged into JOB LOTS and sold at 12 1-2 cts. which is less than the cost of manufacture. Medium qualities of BLEACHED MUSLINS, worth everywhere 12 1-2 cts., we will sell for 10 ctc., and the more common qualities at 6 to 8 cts. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS will be arranged in the same way and the Fine and Heavy qualities, worth 12 1-2 cts., will be sold at 10 cts. andLESS.

PRINTS will range from 6 to 10 cts. as to quality.

And from all other Goods, until further notice or until arranged into JOB LOTS, a *DISCOUNT* of TEN PER CENT. from the lowest prices now prevailing will be made for CASH on all sums of $1.00 and upward, which means *ten cents saved on every dollar*—an item certainly worth considering.

This Large Discount is especially noticable on CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, of which the assortment is good.

Probably, never before, in this city, was there such an opportunity to buy Goods at Retail, including a new stock of $12,000, JUST RECEIVED, at less than Wholesale Prices. On everything we promise that Prices shall be attractive.

The best assortment of GUINET BLACK SILKS, Cashmere finish, in the city, will be included in the above sale, all NEW. Also, a full line of DRESS GOODS, including the best makes of BLACK ALPECAS.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT consists of much the Finest and Largest Stock we have ever before had on exhibition.

IN NOTIONS, the stock never was better. All STORE FIXTURES are for sale.

The Public have my thanks for their liberal patronage in past years.

H. A. BOYER.

Early Vegetables.

M. J. KIRCHNER has always been noted for being the first in the market with everything in its proper season.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar,

And everything in the Grocery line as cheap as the cheapest, at Kirchner's Old Grocery Corner.

LADIES

Will find at ST. JOHN'S new Drug and Fancy Store a fine assortment of Lubin's, Coudray's & Pinaion's Handkerchief Extracts, the celebrated Farina & Hoyt's German Cologne; also, a large assortment of very superior imported TOILET SOAPS.

BRUSHES

Of every description at ST. JOHN'S new Drug and Fancy Store.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

Good machinery has become just as essential to work performed by the ladies as the Mower and Reaper to lessen the labor of the strong, hearty farmer, or the numerous other labor-saving machinery to facilitate the labors of mechanics and farmers.

It is an old saying that "Woman's work is never done"—until death—but every considerate husband will make it as light as possible by purchasing a

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE,

Of which two kinds are manufactured—

THE IMPROVED LOCK STITCH and THE ELASTIC STITCH

With these Machines, every imaginable variety of work can be done, and as the Machines are simply constructed and not liable to get out of order, it will be seen that they are the CHEAPEST in the market.

CERTIFICATES

We, the undersigned, having purchased the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines for use in our families, take pleasure in saying that they are excellent machines; having used them from six to thirteen years, doing all kinds of work, on all kinds of goods, perfectly and with ease, and they continue to work well.

JAMES REED, Attica, 10 years.
Mss. A. C. BAKER, Reed Tp., 13 yrs.
Mss. D. BROWN, Republic, 12 yrs.
GEO. NARMAN, West Lodi, 6 yrs.
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JACOB RAYMOND, Reedtown, Ohio.
W. H. STEWART, Tiffin, O.
ELI D. KAGY, Tiffin, Ohio.
GEO. HOMAN, Tiffin, O.
O. E. RANSOM, Havens, Ohio.
WESLEY HATTON, West Lodi, Ohio.
A. SIMPSON, Fostoria, Ohio.
Mss. DR. STOVER, Tiffin, O.
Mss. C. N. LOCKE, Tiffin, Ohio.
Mss. D. J. NEIKIRK, West Lodi, Ohio.
Mss. E. T. STICKNEY, Republic, O.
Mss H. E. BAKKENTRAW, Reedtown, O.
Rev. G. W. COLLIER, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Tiffin, O.
JAC. WILLIAMS, Liberty Tp., Crawford county, Ohio.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Liberty Tp., Crawford Co., O.
LEWIS KUHN, Bucyrus, O.
MARGARET WILLIAMS, Bucyrus, O.
MAGGIE WINTERS, "
MARIA YOUNGMAN, "
G. W. HALDERMAN, "
Rev. P. HOWENSTINE, "

We hereby certify that we have purchased and are using the Grover & Baker No. 9 Shuttle or Lock Stitch Sewing Machine in our families, and take pleasure in recommending them to any one wanting a good durable machine. They do all kinds of work in the very best manner, and are easily operated.

REV. BATES, Fostoria, Ohio.

☞ Orders by mail for Machines, Needles, or Parts, with remittance will receive prompt attention at the **General Office, 24 Public Square, Cleveland, O.**, or to the **Local Agent** in your vicinity.

LIVE LOCAL AGENTS wanted where none are already appointed.

Salt, Fish, Water Lime,

In fact, everything that you want can be found at M. J. KIRCHNER'S.

Old Corner Grocery

M. J. KIRCHNER keeps a full supply of everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

BEST COAL OIL

At 25 cts. a gallon at ST. JOHN'S new Drug and Fancy Store.

Pocket Books & Bill Books.

A large stock just received and for sale at ST. JOHN'S new Drug and Fancy Store.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

First Grand Opening, May 1st, at

MISS EVA AUGSPERGER'S AND MRS. PH. SNYDER'S,

ON EAST MARKET STREET,

OF A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Comprising all the latest novelties in LADIES' BONNETS, HATS, STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, RUCHES, &c. A full line of CORD, EDGE AND TRIMMING RIBBONS at Lowest Prices. In fact, we keep a complete line of Millinery and Fancy Goods of every description. Our Stock of

Bergmann's Berlin Zephyrs,

So favorably known to be the best in the market, consists of all colors and shades which are brilliant, reliable, and uniform. Also a great variety of COTTON AND LINEN, CANVASS, WAFFLE, WHITE JAVA, and in Colors. EMBROIDERIES, FLOSS, CHENILLE, STAMPED GOODS, &c. Stamping done to order.

To the Ladies of Tiffin and Seneca County:

We extend a kind invitation to call and examine our Stock and kindly solicit a share of this patronage.

EVA AUGSPERGER,
31-2t. SNYDER.

TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

O. T. LOCKE. C. N. LOCKE.

LOCKE & BROTHER,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR, WEST MARKET STREET

PUBLISHED EVERY

THURSDAY EVENING.

TO ADVERTISERS—The Tribune has a larger circulation than the combined number of paying subscribers to any TWO papers in the county.

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION, - - 2304

TERMS—One year, in advance, $2 00; Six months, $1 00; Three months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING—The TRIBUNE as an advertising medium has no superior. It has a large circulation, and is read by a thrifty, energetic class of people. Advertisements inserted as low as in any first-class paper.

May Ashley's Ring.

"You haven't answered my question yet, Harry Sim! I suppose, then, you can not answer it, so all there is for us to do, is to part."

They were walking by the river side, that still, September night—May Ashley and Harry Sim. The mellow moon hung high in the heavens, and shone down upon the broad, rippling river, and the far stretch of meadow-land beyond it, and the lovers standing together by an old tree, that had witnessed so many interviews in the years that it had rustled and whispered there by the path.

May was but seventeen—proud, impatient and sensitive. There was a hasty flush upon her pale, pretty face, and a stormy light in her eyes. Harry Sim stopped, and took both the tender, restless hands in his.

"You don't mean it May! You are angry now, but you surely can not mean that!"

"Can not I? You think, then, that I am so much your slave that I will submit to anything you choose to say or do! I will show you that I can live without your favor or you smiles. I can go away from here and strike out a path for myself. You may marry Hattie Gray, if you prefer her to me, and I will never ——."

"Now, May," interrupted Harry, "there is some mistake, I think I can explain ——."

"No, it is too late, now you must not try! I gave you a chance and you would not. Now, you shall not. I see you do not care for me as I thought you did when I let you put this ring on my finger," she said, drawing it off as she spoke, "and I will never ask you for an explanation again!"

Harry was growing pale. He did not suppose May was in earnest, and it provoked him to be set so coolly aside.

"Just as you please, May!" he said, drawing back. "You are in a strange mood, to-night, and will not listen to reason. But what are you going to do?" he asked as she drew her shawl about her and turned away; "you are not going?"

"Yes," she answered, turning, and showing a face from which all color had faded, leaving it white and still, "yes, I am. I am going where you will never see me again. You will see what I can do to win a name and fortune for myself. And I will never forgive the heartless way you have treated me."

"Never is a long time, May," Harry said, still incredulous, "don't say anything you will be sorry for."

"No, I will not," she replied, speaking slowly and firmly, "I'll take that 'never' back."

She stepped to the river side, and tossed the ring she had drawn from her finger, far into the rippling waves.

"When you bring that ring back to me from the river, then, and not till then, will I listen to you."

And before the astonished young man could answer, she had turned, and was flying down the river path.

Then a look of pain and apprehension came into his face, and he looked eagerly and wistfully after the vanished girl.

"May, May, come back!" he cried, "don't leave me so!"

But she did not turn, and he would not follow. And so, for a moment's anger, those two who had loved each other well, were parted.

"She will be sorry, and come again to-morrow," he said to himself, as he reluctantly turned homeward. "May is proud, but she loves me too well to cast me off like this."

So the next night found him an anxious watcher by the river side. But no slender, graceful form, and proud, pale face was there to meet him, and though he came night after night, he never saw her any more flitting down the path to the old tree.

Then his pride gave way and he sought her at her dreary boarding house in the village, that had been her only home since she came there years before, a homeless orphan.

"No," Miss Strong replied, in answer to his inquiry, "May Ashley ain't here. She got through dressmaking for Mrs. Campbell three days ago and went off. She didn't say where she was going, only as long as she kept her bond I didn't care. She's a stuck-up piece!" with a toss of the head, which showed May was no favorite.

He went from there to Mrs. Campbell, a stylish young widow. She met him with her most charming smile, but it changed when he made his inquiry.

"Miss Ashley did not tell me where she was going," she said coldly. "She left without sufficient cause. I should have been willing to employ her longer, for she was a good seamstress, though too independent in her ways. But as she left without consulting me, I did not choose to inquire into her affairs."

He turned away with a despairing pain at his heart. She had gone, then, gone in anger, and bitterness, and jealousy, that he might have so easily set right, but for a teasing impulse and a passing touch of resentment. Gone without leaving a single trace to tell where he might find her. Gone without a kindly word of forgiveness or farewell. Out in the wide, wide world, with only her fair young face, her proud, tender heart, her slender, childless hands to fight the stern battle of life alone.

"I forgive her—my little May!" he murmured, as he stopped at the tree once more, "I never knew how much I loved her until now!"

* * * * * * * *

Six years later, one November afternoon, May Ashley toiled wearily up the long stairs to the lawyer's office, where she worked at copying. She glided into her accustomed seat, but paused a little before taking her pen into her tired fingers and rested her head upon her hand.

Six long years! And the fame and fortune were still so far away. The girl of seventeen who had looked the future so bravely in the face, and rushed forward so eagerly to meet it had learned some hard lessons since then.

It came over her with a flood of recollections as she looked out through the dusty windows from her high seat over the tall house-tops to the far blue sky beyond. The parting by the river side from the one true-love of her life-time; the anger that burned so fiercely for a little time, then died out, leaving only pain and regret; the long, single-handed fight with poverty and discouragement till the brave heart nearly broke; the lack of appreciation for the best endeavors; the years of want and toil; the passionate longing for the home and tenderness she had so hastily thrown away; the slow wasting of the years, that after all her glowing dreams, had only brought her at last to a place where the grinding heel of poverty no longer pressed her; where, by patient, constant effort she could be sure of a livelihood of tolerable comfort—nothing more.

Was it nothing more? Yes, the year had brought her worthy lessons; the fiery heart and passionate will of youth had given way to womanly gentleness and strength; the pale face that bent over the books had won from the years of a stern teaching, a better meaning than the sparkle and glitter of youthful beauty; for the olden willfulness, it spoke now of patience; for the olden recklessness, it told now of peace. She took the pen in her fingers and began to write, but her thoughts were far away. In spite of all her efforts there would come between her eyes and the paper the shadow of a face looking at her through the stillness of the September night, with love and surprise and reproach in the honest brown eyes the girl had seemed to come before her, looking as he had looked when she turned from him in anger to see him no more. A sign rose to her lips; "Of course he has forgotten me! He is married, no doubt; I will not think of him again."

She resumed her writing, but the sound of voices in the inner office disturbed her. The employer was there, talking with some gentleman who had come in with him. Usually, May did not mind this, though she could hear their voices distinctly, but this afternoon she was in a different mood, and that she might fix her attention more closely upon her work, she rose to close the door. As she did so, a name dropped from her employer's lips, caught her ear and held her spell bound.

"There, Harry, you will find those papers all right. Quite a nice little property for a young man like you. You'll a lucky fellow."

"That's what I tell him!" said another voice, "but he don't seem to appreciate his good luck. He looks as he were going to the gallows instead of coming into a nice fortune."

"The fact is, Harry," said the lawyer, "you have buried yourself in this country place so long that you don't know how to enjoy life. In the first place you must go into society more, and the next thing—marry. There are plenty of girls that would like to lift that doleful look from your face, and it is a shame for a young man like you to mope himself to death. Come along with me to dinner, and I'll introduce you to a splendid girl—my wife's neice."

"Thank you," replied a quiet voice, that made May's heart stand still. "I am not so stupid always, but I happened to fall into a brown study just then. As to the young lady," he added, lightly, "I will not trouble you, for I am a confirmed old bachelor. It would be a pity for her to throw herself away on a dull fellow like me, even if she would be willing to sacrifice herself, which I doubt."

"Nonsense! you are over modest," returned the second speaker, moving his chair as he spoke, until he sat just by the door where May could see him. It was out of the question now to shut the door, and she could only seat herself once more at her old place, with a bewildered feeling at her heart, and a mist before her eyes.

As the young man moved, a sudden ray of the sun flashed upon his watch chain and glittered downward till it lit upon a quaint little ring suspended from it. The sudden sparkle caught Sim's eye, and he bent forward eagerly.

"That's a curious ring you wear, Reynolds," he said in a husky voice; "where did you get it?"

Reynolds laughed.

"There lies the charm. The finding of it was so curious I keep the ring to tell of it. I found it in the stomach of a fish."

May leaned forward, with a strange giddy feeling in her brain, and the room grew dark about her. But she would not move or speak.

"How long ago was it?" she heard Harry ask.

"Well, a matter of six years or so; and by the way, Sim, it was the autumn I spent in Sycamore. It was the best fishing I had that year, I remember."

The room grew darker about May, but she would not move or cry.

In a trembling voice Harry asked: "Could you be induced to part with it?"

"Oh, certainly," Reynolds replied, detaching it as he spoke: "If you fancy it you can have it, and welcome. I often thought——"

The sentence was not finished, for then the three men were startled by a sudden fall. "It is Miss Ashley, my copyist!" the lawyer exclaimed, as they hurried into the room together, "she has fainted; she has worked so hard this year, and I have feared she would give out!" And Harry Sim, coming near, saw in the pale, careworn face the girl he had lost and mourned for so long.

"She is recovering," he said, raising the slight form tenderly, with a touch of thanksgiving in his heart, "get some water, please, Harding! and, Reynolds, call a carriage! Miss Ashley is an old friend of mine, I will take care of her."

The two astonished men left the room to comply with his request, and when the tired eyes opened, May found herself in the arms of the only man she ever loved. His face was a little sadder and older, but the same love looked out from the honest, faithful eyes.

"See, May," holding the ring strangely recovered, "the river has given it up, and you must forgive me, I have waited all these long years, and I will never lose you again!"

And he never did.

Proclamation in Regard to the Wisconsin Law.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Gov. Taylor has issued a proclamation having reference to the resistance of railroads to the law of last winter. He recites that such a law was passed and approved; that the competency of legislation to regulate railroads is conceded; that the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies have announced their determination to operate their roads without reference to the provisions of that law; that such a course is a source of profound regret, and in marked contrast with the patience and submission exhibited by the people, in the presence of what they have deemed the unjust and burdensome exactions of the railroad companies in the past, and if persisted in, must seriously disturb the business, and greatly imperil the industries of the State.

The proclamation concludes as follows:

"I, therefore, enjoin all railroad corporations, their officers and agents, peacefully to submit to the law; for since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercized to that end, and for that purpose he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens."

Clothes and Worship.

A writer in St. Paul's *Magazine* says:

A fashionable congregation "worshiping" in their Sunday clothes is a sight fit for a cynic to feast upon. Madge Wildfire stuck straws in her hair, and danced into church, but only the cruel laughed at her. But Mrs. Smith comes to her devotions with half a sheaf of artificial wheat on her head (as trimming for a two guinea bonnet) and no one seems to think it an odd item in her toilet. With a cloth hood, or part of a shawl turned over her head, Mrs. Smith would look like the good, kind soul that she is; but with all the beard of the wheat ears bristling around her face, she is as little like a sensible woman as she is like Ceres. Capt. Horthue Pinn confessing on his knees that he is a sinner, and his "sackcloth and ashes" consists of the tightest of gloves and boots, the "loudest" of ties, and jewelry typical of his sporting tendencies. The Lady Angela mourns her transgressions in spotless attire, thinking of that horrid shabby woman who brushed against her as she came into church.

Does Advertising Pay?

Previous to about a year ago, the advertisement of one of our most energetic men in a certain branch of business was seen in the *Sentinel*, week after week. His advertisements were attractive, and were published without regard to false economy. His establishment was known all over the county, and his trade immense, so that parties attracted by the splendid business transacted by the gentleman offered to buy him out. The offer was accepted, and the enterprising proprietor retired in favor of his successor. Nothing appeared wrong about the establishment after this change; prices remained the same, the stock was the same; the proprietors and clerks just as accommodating, perhaps; but trade declined, and the establishment after last week closed up—and here lies the secret: At the time of the change of proprietors the advertisement of the establishment dropped to a small space; in a few months it disappeared altogether, and with it trade vanished, and the establishment soon followed suit.—*Bowling Green Sentinel.*

"I am not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not," was the reply; "from your appearance, I guess a barrel of cider would run at your approach."

A Granger at Van Wert "arbitrated" a case with a blacksnake whip. The services of a lawyer, a Justice and several other "middlemen" were

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland Leader.]

WASHINGTON.

Report on the Sanborn Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. The committee, in the first place, state they "have examined, so far as they know, all parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to their report a statement of the testimony." They then proceed as follows:

"The Forty-Second Congress, at its second session, repealed all laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers, so far as related to internal revenue taxes; but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a committee of conference, there was engrafted on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill a provision of seemingly so slight significance as to have been added as the last half of a sentence in one of unusual paragraphs relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of said bureau. The provision is here quoted: "Under the provisions of this law contracts were made with W. H. Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. Nicholson Elbert, John Clark, and John D. Sanborn." The committee gave the history of the Sanborn contract and how he had added to it a large number of names of persons alleged to have been guilty of with holding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions and incomes. On the first of July, 1873, Sanborn again asked to arrange his contract, and Mr. Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the 7th of July following, added to his contract the names of 592 railroad companies alleged to be indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds.

The committee find that the information furnished by the paid officers of the government on which collections were made, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, who, availing himself of the information paid for by the government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very claims thus brought to light and found to be due the government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn that when he applied for this railroad contract he furnished a list of railroads taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of 592 railroad companies, being substantially the entire list of railroads within the United States. That while he had knowledge of the delinquency of only 100 to 150 of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the delinquency of the remaining 400 or 450. It also appears that when he so represented it to the officers of the Treasury Department, he was there told that "it would make no difference and to put them all in;" whereupon he made affidavit that the entire 592 railroad corporations were delinquent and were indebted to the government. They were accordingly added to his contract. In this connection it may be proper to add that the officers of the Treasury Department, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to have no recollection of this fact as sworn to before the committee by Sanborn, in reference to the list of railroads included in his contract.

Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey:

The committee called attention to the fact that the law provides for the "employment of three persons to assist proper officers in discovering and collecting," while the contracts provide that the contractors "may proceed to collect," thereby ignoring the internal revenue officers altogether, while it should have been stipulated merely that they should assist the officers. Secretary Boutwell, in an order of the June 1872, by the head of the Internal Revenue Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that parties applying for contracts shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement "under oath to be held in his office, the character, in detail, of the claim; the name of the person, firm or corporation with holding money; the laws by violation of which the money has been withheld;" and the evidence by which the claim is to be supported. Upon doing which a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States. The committee believe that this requirement of Secretary Boutwell was in exact conformity to law, but they are unable to find in any case that the conditions, as set forth by the Secretary, have been complied with. It is evident that the proper officers of the government referred to in the law could only have been taken to mean officers of internal revenue. The Committee cannot ascertain that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of his department, was consulted before, at the time, or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to making the contracts, or of the character of the claims it was intended thereby to be collected; in fact it is shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections to the Secretary, which has never been answered. Indeed this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers in the office of the Secretary, and without the knowledge of the commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors, and in no case can the committee find that the contractors assisted this officer. The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the government for the collection of taxes, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn by letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson, requesting supervisors and collectors of internal revenue to assist him in the examination of official record, etc., the committee find that some of the agents of Sanborn, who were not employes of the government, were without the authority of law, furnished by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with special letters to supervisors and collectors throughout the country, calling upon such officers to aid and assist them as they might require. In addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of these same agents were furnished with the secret service detective commissions of the solicitor of the treasury. It is the opinion of the committee that a very large percentage, if not all of the $437,000 of taxes collected by Sanborn were not a proper subject of contract under the law, and these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the internal revenue bureau in the ordinary discharge of their duty. It is shown by the evidence before the committee that about $10,000 was collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule "C" of the internal revenue laws, for collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or anyone else—nevertheless Sanborn claimed and was allowed fifty per cent. thereof.

The committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that "the theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed and instead of three persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the government, they have been made to assist them. It is certain that a continuance of this system must work, to a greater or less extent, a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of revenue."

The committee feeling alarmed at the apparent baseness with which the law has been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested, where it would seem to block. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Secretary gave but little information, and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law or of the purposes of the law itself. His only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any

affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating that the responsibility rested upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law officer of the Treasury Department and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary. That he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply obeyed the directions of his superior officers, and that the contracts and various orders of the department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary; the disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appears from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one or anywhere the responsibility for the maladministration of this law, and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. While the committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot in justice to themselves ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the committee thus severely criticise those officials of the Treasury Department directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Richardson's action, and the testimony does not prove that the secretaries or any of their associates were influenced by corrupt motives. It is due to the Treasury officials to say that as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into the office he found a number of contracts in existence, and his solicitor testifies that after a thorough and exhaustive examination he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts. Under the act of 1870, a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due to the government, and the parties making contracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small. With the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the conduct of business here referred to, the officers, we are told, concluded that parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8th, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent negligence of the department to carefully and strictly enforce the law. And it is further due to the present treasury officials to say, that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him, and that the general policy of the administration subsequently pursued were determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury. The committee are of