TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

G. T. LOCKE C. N. LOCKE

LOCKE & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., June 10, 1875.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Sandusky.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THOMAS L. YOUNG, of Hamilton.
SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE W. McILVAINE.
AUDITOR,
JAMES WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JOHN LITTLE, of Greene.
TREASURER,
J. MINOR MILLIKEN, of Butler.
MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
PETER THATCHER, of Cuyahoga.

State Executive Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee, last week elected the following Executive Committee, which has its headquarters at Columbus:

A. T. Wikoff, Chairman; J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; John Little, C. C. Walcott, F. B. Pond, and C. H. Moore.

Boston has 2,000 music teachers. It is a city of note.

A good life is valuable, but a bad life often costs more.

The Post-office Department will increase the price of money orders after July 1st.

Woman suffrage is to be voted on in Missouri when they vote for the new constitution.

The price of gas in Cleveland has been reduced to $2.00 per thousand feet. Cheap enough.

The Ohio State Medical Society will hold its next annual meeting at Put-in-Bay, commencing June 15th.

At Hamilton, Ontario, on Sunday last an incendiary fire destroyed Hill's cabinet factory, a piano factory and other property, worth $50,000.

Evarts closed his argument in the Tilton-Beecher case Tuesday. He has been at it eight or ten days. Beach has opened for Tilton.

The *Advertiser* is frightened at the third term spook. Will not some one whisper in its ear that its fear is unfounded, and that it is making a spectacle of itself?

The American team of riflemen sailed from New York Saturday last for Europe to contend for the prize on shooting with the famous Irish riflemen.

The Democracy will be enveloped to their ruin by an overwhelming "Hayes" the second Tuesday in October. They already feel it creeping over them.

The Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Society has sent Mrs. Tilton a letter of sympathy and trust, and to Mrs. Field, her friend, a note of gratitude for her friendship to Mrs. Tilton in her trouble. Now who will write a note of consolation for Theodore?

If Hayes does not carry Ohio this fall by 50,000 majority, there will be a terrible loss of time and interest during the campaign. Republicans must shake up the old Bourbon Democratic spirit so as to give it the blind staggers, and retire it from all future remembrance.

Sunday last Gilman's large steam saw-mill at Hull, Canada, was destroyed by fire, the engine only being saved. This mill was one of the finest and most complete in America, and by its loss 400 men will be thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $200,000, upon which there is an insurance of $75,000.

Senator Thurman expresses the opinion that the nomination of Gov. Hayes will prove very popular and one of the strongest that could be made. Thurman's head is level on that question, but it is just what every Republican believes. The Republicans know who are their good and popular men as well as the Democratic Senator does.

The political campaign was opened by the firing of a cannon, martial music and speeches at Geneva, O., Tuesday evening. There is more of the real, genuine enthusiasm expressed in every part of the State since the nomination of Gen. Hayes than at any time since the war, and it is significant—it indicates that Republicans are in earnest; that they are working for a victory this fall.

The Pennsylvania Convention declared against a third term, Gen. Grant wrote a letter in which he said he did not want a third term and the Ohio Republican convention resolved against a third term. Notwithstanding all this it is said to see that the Democracy still continue to harp about the third term bugaboo. Columns are published in Democratic papers to prove that Grant wants a third term, and—the anguish of the Democratic heart on the subject is dreadful to behold. It rather looks now as though that question was to be the Democratic issue this fall, and if it is we hope they will proceed to pound the man of straw to the utmost of their strength. It will keep them out of mischief and furnish amusement to the people.

A GOOD RECORD.

Below we give the record of Governor Hayes, which we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It is all that any party need to have to inspire it to vigorous action, and we believe the people will see that another victory is added to the many successes of our candidate:

In 1864 General Hayes ran for Congress in the Second District, beating Joseph C. Butler by 2,449 votes. His majority that year was increased to 3,095 by the soldiers' votes.

In 1866 he was elected to Congress over Theodore Cook by 2,558 majority.

In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, beating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983.

In 1869 he was again elected Governor of Ohio, beating George H. Pendleton by 7,501 votes.

In 1872 he met with his only political reverse. R. B. Banning defeated him for Congress from the Second District by 1,602.

This is a splendid record. It now only remains for Governor Hayes to complete it by beating Governor Allen in 1875.

Indiana, celebrated for the ease with which divorces may be obtained within its limits, appears to contain just one pair of people discontented with existing laws. Their view is, apparently, not that the present system is too lax, but too rigid. In forming what they are pleased to term a matrimonial alliance, Dr. J. R. Buell and Dr. Sarah D. Gilbert have proceeded in a manner quite unusual. Instead of exchanging vows in the presence of a clergyman, Justice of the Peace, or other public functionary, these two practitioners submitted to a circle of friends a contract which their joint ingenuity had framed. It merely set forth that marriage was a civil contract; that they loved one another; and the contract would cease to be binding as soon as love between them ceased to be mutual. Dr. Buell is an Indianapolis man, and Dr. Gilbert a Massachusetts woman. Whether the courts of the former State will regard a marriage legal which is directly stated to be insoluble at will, is not certain.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We give most of the outside to a report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held last week.

There is no necessity of saying much about the work of the convention—it is of a character to speak for itself. The ticket presented is a strong one in all its parts and one that must commend itself to the people of the State. The leading candidate—Gen. Hayes—is well known to our people and is a candidate that every Republican can take pride in, and work for with vigor. He has a splendid record as a State officer. His course has been such as to honor him in every way—he has been the best Governor Ohio ever had.

The platform presented is an excellent one. It embraces all the live issues of the day and its stand is on the right side. Its declaration in favor of public schools—that system to which this country must owe its future as a Republican—can but strike the popular pulse. The stand that the school fund must remain inviolate and not be divided among churches—Catholic or Protestant—is right to the point and every believer in general education will rally to its support. The other planks of the platform are such as will recommend themselves to the people and no general reference need be made.

The convention was a very large one—the largest held by either party since the war. An earnest determination was expressed by the delegates to go before the people this fall with a strong platform and ticket, and that determination was carried out. On the candidate for Governor there was a vigorous and bitter fight; but when the contest was decided and Gen. Hayes was declared the nominee, those who had worked hard for other candidates acquiesced in the decision of the convention and expressed a willingness to work for the whole ticket with a will.

The work was a good one, and we hope every subscriber to the TRIBUNE will read the entire doings to the convention, and we know they will agree with us, and will be prepared to labor earnestly for the success of the ticket and party this fall. There is a great victory in store for us this fall, if we do our duty.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The Republican candidate for Governor, R. B. Hayes, was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1822, and consequently is in his 53d year, the age at which a man in good health and of temperate habits is in the prime of life. From the Cincinnati *Gazette* we take the following sketch of ex-Governor Hayes:

After a good preliminary education he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., of Columbus. With the liberal preparation here received he entered the Law School of Harvard College, where he completed the regular course and graduated with credit.

At the first call for volunteers in 1861 he was in the prime of life (entered upon his thirty-ninth year) and in the height of a successful practice. He proffered his services, however, at once, and was appointed Major of the 23d Ohio Infantry on the 7th of June, 1861. He served under Gen. Rosecrans in West Virginia during the summer and fall of 1861, and for a short time was Judge Advocate on the General's staff. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the 4th of November, 1861. He took command of the 23d Regiment, and continued to command it during the spring campaign in West Virginia, and the autumn campaign under Gen. McClellan, until he was disabled at the battle of South Mountain. He was appointed Colonel of the 79th Ohio in 1862, but was prevented by the South Mountain wound from joining the regiment, and on the 15th of October of the same year he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 23d. On the 25th of December, 1862, Colonel Hayes was placed in command of the 1st Brigade of the Kanawha Division, and he continued in this position until Sheridan's victory at Winchester, in September, 1864, when he took command of the Kanawha Division, and led it through the remainder of the active campaign in that year.

In October, 1864, Col. Hayes was appointed Brigadier-General, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," to take rank from the 19th of October—the date of the battle of Cedar Creek. In the spring of 1865 he was given the command of an expedition against Lynchburg, by way of the mountains of West Virginia, and was engaged in preparations for that campaign when the war closed.

Gen. Hayes was brevetted Major-General at the close of the war, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, to date from March 13, 1865. He was engaged in such severe service, and he participated in many battles. He had three horses shot under him, and was wounded four times, once very severely.

Before the close of the war he had been elected to Congress from the Second Cincinnati District, by a handsome majority, and in 1866 he was reelected.

At the Republican State Convention, in 1867, he was nominated by a handsome majority—almost, indeed, spontaneously—for the Governorship of the State, to succeed Gov. Cox. He thereupon resigned his seat in Congress, and entered largely upon the canvass. The contest was completed by the negro suffrage question, the bond question and other matters, which loaded down the ticket with an unpopular platform. Gen. Hayes was, however, elected by a majority of about 3,000, and was all the more highly esteemed at the close of the campaign by reason of his handsome bearing throughout it.

He was re-elected in 1869, and served another term to the entire acceptance of the party and the State. In 1872 he ran for Congress against Gen. Banning, and suffered his first and only defeat. Since 1872 he has been living at Fremont, engaged in the care of his estate.

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Two Children Killed by Lightning.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—A special to the Courier *Journal* from Lagrange, Ky., says three children of Leroy Bliss, living six miles from that place, while out feeding poultry, this morning, were struck by lightning, and two of them instantly killed. The third was much stunned but afterward recovered.

The Wild Camanches.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 7.—The *Courier-Journal's* letter from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of May 31st says the Quahada tribe of the wild Camanches are expected at Fort Sill to-day to surrender, agreeing to turn over to the military authorities all their arms and horses and mules. The horses number about 4,000 head, and they have 200 head of mules. The band has been raiding on Texas for the past five years, and the authorities have always failed to induce them to come on the reservation.

The Sioux.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate for the relinquishment of their possession of the Black Hills has proved a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites as may enter their country for the purpose of seeking gold. It is estimated by agents that the Sioux can muster from three to five thousand warriors, about half armed with rifles, and the remainder with bows and arrows. The Government in the meantime will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still have some hope, through the medium of the Commissioners, to effect a treaty with the Sioux.

Frauds in War Claims.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—It will be recollected that these dispatches announced some weeks since, on authority from Jefferson City to the *Globe*, that a great fraud in war claims was being perpetrated upon this State, and the United States. The whole matter has now assumed a definite and official shape, and Adjutant General C. Bingham will to-morrow lay before the Constitutional Convention, in response to a resolution adopted by that body, a report of his investigation of the affair.

A special to the *Globe-Democrat* tonight, says the report of Adjutant-General Bingham shows that war claims certificates have been audited and is sued to the amount of about $113,000, for military services alleged to have been rendered.

Suicides.

CAIRO, June 7.—S. H. Brazelton, a popular and prosperous merchant of Jackson, Tennessee, who was found at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday under the influence of chloroform, died this A. M. Further developments show that it was doubtless suicide. The only motive known is, that he was subject to the attack of neuralgia in the head, which caused such intense suffering as to effect his reason. It is supposed he took the fatal step during such an attack.

The body of John H. Morse, who suicided Friday, was found in the river here this A. M.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The twenty Aldermen who have been before Judge Williams during the past week for contempt of court, in having violated an injunction restraining them from counting the votes cast at the last municipal election, were this A. M. fined each, $100 and costs, and their counsel were each fined $300 and costs. They immediately took an appeal.

The Black Hills' Indian Delegation.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The members of the deputation of the Cheyenne River Sioux, who have been in Washington consulting with the Government authorities in regard to the sale of a part of their reservation, arrived in this city yesterday and were taken to the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Fielder, their interpreter, says this party from the Black Hills has never before been within bounds of civilization, and it is the desire of the Government to show them as much of the country as possible before their return, and their visit to New York will be devoted entirely to sightseeing, which was begun last evening, when a number of them in company with Mr. Fielder and Buffalo Bill visited Gilmore's Garden, or transformed hippodrome, the latest city sensation. White Swan wore at his belt during the day a long string of scalps, taken in his various excursions.

Arrested for Kidnaping His Own Children.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Henry S. Schreiner, of Savannah, was arrested in this city yesterday on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Savannah, charged with kidnaping his own children, aged four and six years. After the investigation, Schreiner was released with the children. This morning, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by counsel of the grandfather, the children were brought before Chief Justice Brown, who remanded them to the custody of the father, who, on leaving court, was again arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, charged with kidnapping his children, and all were again released. Protected by city officials, Mr. Schreiner went to Locust Point, and sailed for Europe with his children. It seems the grandparents, who reside in Savannah, were opposed to the father taking his children with him to Europe.

General Synod.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church reassembled this morning in Jersey City.

An overture, suggesting the consolidation of the boards of the church and a decrease in expenditures for the benevolent objects of the church, was adopted. It commands that a committee be appointed to make a full investigation and report at the next general synod.

The committees on conference with churches of other denominations made very interesting reports, which were adopted. The conference committees of the German Church and Reformed Church in America met in Philadelphia and spent two days in discussing the question of consolidation. While no definite plan was arrived at, the question was very far advanced. The committee also reported that it met with a similar committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South in New York last January, and agreed upon certain plans of composition. The committee also conferred with a committee from the Presbyterian Church North with the same view to co-operation as with Presbyterian Church South, but did not arrive at any agreement. The continuance of the committee another year was almost unanimously resolved. The Synod then adjourned.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A dispatch from Pottsville says that it is the general belief among coal operators and other well informed citizens that the miners' strike will end within a fortnight at the farthest, and probably sooner. The final surrender of the men will not be simultaneous, but one colliery after another will find hands enough ready to abandon the Union to begin operations. To protect them the assistance of troops will be needed until the strike is abandoned.

To-day the following collieries, including all those stopped by the raiders on Thursday, will be at work, at the wages offered by the operators last January: The East Mahony and Elmwood at Mahony City, belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and five collieries at the same place, operated by private individuals; the West Shenandoah, at Shenandoah; all the mines in the Shamokin District west of Excelsior No. 4; the Calmine, Lincoln, East Franklin and West End, in the lower coal field, west of Pottsville, and the Eagle Hill, between here and Tamaqua. The whole of the Schuylkill Valley will thus be dotted with working collieries.

The loss to Schuylkill county alone from the five months' suspension of all the mining operations is estimated at $10,000,000, of which the men lose $5,000,000 in wages. If they should carry their point they could not make up this loss by a difference between the old and proposed new wages in four years, but as they will certainly be defeated, the whole of this vast sum will be a total loss to them.

Sarah, the wife of Abraham, gave birth to Isaac at the ripe age of ninety. Sarah, of North Denver, now steps forward, having achieved her three score and ten, and presents her astonished lord with a boy and girl at one and the same time, this performance being commonly called "having twins." Jackson's last name is Martin, and, though he is an old settler, Jackson is now a firm believer in the theory that the climate of Colorado is undergoing considerable changes.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

There is a report, not officially confirmed, that Quartermaster-General Meigs, having been assigned to special duty with his brevet rank of Major-General, will be placed in command of the department of the South, with head-quarters at Louisville, and that Gen. McDowell will go to Europe on leave, and upon his return be placed upon the retired list.

The surveying party sent out by our government to locate the line of the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, having completed the work, have returned. The early estimate of $56,000,000 for the completion of the work is not now regarded as sufficient. The Napipi-Atrato route is the shortest but requires 5½ miles of tunneling.

A Chicago poet, upon hearing that Nilsson was about to erect cow sheds upon her Peoria lots, has burst forth into the following verse: "Christine, Christine, thy milking do the morn and eve between, and not by the dim religious light of the fitful kerosene; for the cow may plunge, and the lamp explode, and the fire-fiend ride the gale, and shriek the knell of the burning town in the glow of the molten pail!!"

The Universalists, in their State convention at Columbus, gave utterance to the following sentiments on the question of dividing the school fund: "The strength and glory of America are in her free schools, which the Roman Catholic Church is now seeking to destroy; it is the duty of every religious denomination which is loyal to our National form of Government to unite in support of our free school system, on the ground that their support is an absolute necessity to the continuance of our free Government, its institutions and the best interests of religion and humanity."—*Blade.*

The New York Daily *Bulletin* disputes the accuracy of President Garrett's statement to the press, that the reduction of freights by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has tended to make Baltimore the principal outlet for the produce of the west. It shows that the shipments from the Monumental City for the foreign market of flour, wheat, corn, bacon, beef, lard and pork are much less than a corresponding period of last year. Its table, however, shows a gain of about 1,000 barrels of flour over the amount exported thence in 1874. The *Bulletin* asserts that the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Road has declined 20 "points" since its conflict with the Erie and Pennsylvania.

A new railroad, called the West Virginia Central, is now in process of erection. Its termini will be, respectively, at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, and at the south branch of the Potomac. The enterprise has progressed very slowly during the last eighteen months. Being now, however, under the able management of Mr. J. Bilheimer, of Philadelphia, signal success may be confidently counted upon, as his widely-extended fame as an engineer gives the assurance that an attempt is, with him, tantamount to accomplishment. As the sleepers of this railroad will be laid literally upon coal and iron throughout the entire course, its completion must necessarily lend a most important and efficient factor in the rapid growth of Charleston.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "No wonder the Erie Railroad fell into bankruptcy. In an interesting table of statistics regarding the United States Railways which have been borrowers in England, the London *Times* shows that the Erie stands first in the amount of its capital, which is nearly $27,000,000 against $23,500,400 of the Pennsylvania, with four times its earnings."

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday last says: The speculating animals of the Wall Street menagerie, ursine and bovine, were yesterday in a most nervous and unmanlike condition. A report that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., supposably the staunchest concern in America, had attempted unsuccessfully to put half a million of its paper on the market, is said to have terrified the most apathetic of the beasts, and to have filled their bones with the rheumatic premonitions of a great financial storm.

The Cause of the Forest Fires.

The very full and interesting accounts which we have published of the forest fires in Pennsylvania disclose the existence of dangers to the inhabitants of these regions of a most extraordinary character. That a spark from a passing locomotive, or the bivouac fires of a band of reckless tramps should start a conflagration consuming between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of property, and reducing to homelessness, and in some cases to absolute poverty, several thousand people, is a fact of no common occurrence at any time. That this should have happened before the Spring had yet given way to the droughts of summer is still more extraordinary. For a long time, too, the contest with the flames were one of life and death to those engaged in it.

Cardinal McCloskey's Diamonds.

The writer in the *Herald* corrects some mis-statements as to the pectoral cross presented to Cardinal McCloskey last Thursday at the confirmation festival of Mt. St. Vincent academy. The cross, which is valued at $5,000, not $20,000, was not presented by the ladies of the academy as has been stated. It was originally a gift to Archbishop Hughes by the late Queen Louise of Belgium as a testimonial of her regard for the great American prelate. This cross, the personal property of the archbishop, he bequeathed to his sister, the late Mother Angela, at the time superior general of the sisters of charity, and by her death it came into the possession of the community of Mount St. Vincent. When Dr. McCloskey succeeded Archbishop Hughes it had been the wish of Mother Angela and sisterhood to give him the cross, as being the dearest friend and chosen heir of their deceased founder. But the presentation was deferred till now.

Fancy Advertising.

Many complaints are made on all sides of the petty annoyance to which people are subjected by various advertising methods, both distasteful and obnoxious.

Advertising circulars are gotten up in the most elaborate manner, encased in envelopes of the latest style, elegantly addressed, and left at our very doors. Again, another mode is to have slips of paper thrust into the hand of the pedestrian by impertinent men and boys. In this manner some persons seek to increase their business.

Advertising, if properly used, is the best way of increasing one's business, but it may be so badly used as to be a source of mere expense without remuneration—and one of the ways by which it becomes so is by making it too obtrusive.

An advertisement in a respectable paper does not excite suspicion, but this irregular manner is hardly ever successful. The slip is not read, but distainfully consigned to the fire or waste basket. We cannot compel people to buy. The best way to give publicity is almost as fast as the courts tent them there. Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, is fully keeping up with his Pennsylvania prototype. During the last six months he has set free seven murderers, some of whom had undergone more than eight years of imprisonment, besides liberating fifty nine other felons of less heinous antecedents. If all convicted murderers were hanged as soon as possible after conviction, homicides would become less common. If life imprisonment were substituted, and the criminal knew that when he entered the prison he would never emerge from it alive, a powerful barrier would still be erected against crime. The reasons for or in opposition to each of these ways of punishing murderers would then virtually be narrowed to the ethical basis. Now the question is whether we shall sentence an offender to death, with more than a fair certainty that he will be allowed one or two new trials, and be lightly punished at the last, or whether we shall send him to prison for life with a reasonable assurance that he will be at liberty again in a few years. The principle of which the public has apparently lost sight is that all crimes should be adequately punished, the severity of the infliction, and its certainty being such that little or no hope of "getting off easy" would remain to the culprit. Then, too, there is need of such judicial rulings as shall exclude all plase of insanity as grounds of justification, which are not based on evidence of mania in its worst forms. Such were the opinions of the courts in both America and England in former days. They are not much relaxed in the latter country to-day, but in our own land sentimentalism and crude metaphysical theories have been suffered to demoralize our courts and strip justice of its terrors.—*Gazette.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners of Seneca County, O., for the month of May, 1875:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
SENECA CO., MAY 1, '75.

The Board of Commissions of Seneca County, O., met in special session at the office of the board this day, May 1st, when the following business was transacted. Members present, S. M. Ogden, Robert McClelland, and Solomon Gambee, Commissioners, and L. D. Kagy, Auditor.

On motion of Robert McClelland, the yeas and nays being called, the following accounts were allowed: Voting yea, Gambee, McClelland and Ogden; voting nay, none.

Joseph P. Myers, sign Washington street Bridge	$8.00
" " " putting up same	2.00
" " " repairs at privy	2.00
Jos. Strausbaugh, fastenings for signs, Washington street Bridge	2.00
H. & F. Adams, lumber for Infirmary	7.70
John Mercklebaugh, white washing Auditor's office	2.00

On motion adjourned sine die.

S. M. OGDEN,
Pres. of Board.

[Attest.]
L. D. KAGY, Auditor.

STATEMENT OF ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1875.

Solomon Gambee, Return Judge, Justice election, April, 1875	$ 1.80
A S McDowald, labor at Infirmary	5.00
Rep. Printing Co., stationery, P. Judge's office	78.25
Tiffin Gas Light Co., gas, C H and Prosecuting Attorney	12.50
Wilson & Lamberson, groceries for Infirmary	4.20
W H Schlosser & Co, merchandise for Infirmary	53.78
Joseph Wahrer, cleaning privy at Court House	5.50
Michael Kintz, Petit Juror, February term, 1875	2.00
Coughlin & Wade, stationery	88.50
Geo W Bachman, fee, Sarah Culberson inquest	40.00
Thomas O'Dell, blanks for Sheriff	12.00
Dr Hovey, M D, Med. witness Sarah Culberson inquest	2.75
F Shuman, 1 load wood for jail	2.00
J H Brandeberry, Judge of October Election, 1874	2.00
Wm Galisp, P. M, Treasurer's office	1.35
Wilson Poulious, Assessing Adams Township	91.25
David Troxel, " Seneca Township	90.00
Christian Stahl, " Jackson Township	65.00
Benjamin Baker, " Hopewell Township	85.00
Chas Bonhart, " 5th Ward Tiffin	85.00
John Knott, " 2d Ward Tiffin	90.00
S H Clark, " 3rd Ward Tiffin	90.00
H G W Cronise, " 4th Ward Tiffin	87.50
E T Consor, " Thompson Township	95.00
J W Gambee, " Reed Township	100.00
Charles Nepper, " Big Spring Township	100.00
J Kimmett, return Judge Justice election, April, '75	1.10
Jno Ink, advancement on ditch contract for digging county's portion Royer, No 2 ditch	300.00
Henry Bennyhoff, Tales. Jurn. February term, 1875	75
Andrew Mehan, relief to Pauper	15.00
Seneca Co. P. of H., clover seed, Infy.	32.25
Anson Anderson, conveying Elia Corrigan to Insane Asylum	24.00
John Corrigan, assistance for same	12.50
Joseph Wahrer, cleaning public square	5.50
S Nighswander, assessing Pleasant Tp	90.00
Perry Lynch, " Liberty Tp	90.00
Geo Bitterman, coal for Infirmary	38.40
J Neikirk, assessing Venice Tp	90.00
F A Flumerfelt, taking bridge out of the river at Ft Seneca	194.00
A S Emerselle, assessing London Tp	87.50
C Bartlesop, " Eden Tp	92.50
P H Ryan, " 1st Ward, Tiffin	100.00
Henry Myers, Sheriff fees, State vs. Myers	1.10
John Williams, assessing Seneca Tp	102.50
Florence Cronise, school ex. fees	42.00
Henry Elmel, assessing Bloom Tp	142.50
Mary Myers, labor at Infirmary	10.00
N M Spitler, witness fees, State vs. Minnick	3.95
Joseph Russell, witness fees, State vs. Minnick	3.95
Joseph Stocker, witness fees, State vs. Minnick	1.10
Daniel Lynch, Judge October election, 1874	2.00
Joseph Wanrer, cleaning pub. square, 3 months, 12 times	15.00
B F Myers, school ex. fees	54.00
Loomis & Nyman, repairing done at Infirmary	9.14
Daniel Rhoads, one load at jail	2.50
Edwin Quinn, groceries for Infirmary	5.00

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SENECA CO., O.,
TIFFIN, June 4, A.D., 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of proceedings of the County Commissioners, and statement of orders issued, during the month last passed, as shown by the records of this office.

L. D. KAGY,
Auditor, Seneca Co., O.

List of Letters remaining uncalled for in the Tiffin Postoffice, June 2, 1875:

Baker, Samuel	Leonhart, Frederick
Bennott, W B (2)	Kitchen, Dr Frank
Carlyle, Malvi	Kirchner, C
Cassidy, Charles L	McKelvy, E
Crum, Ida M	Morse, Geo P (2)
Flanders, Miss R	Miller, Harvey
Fox, Sylvester	Pfeiffer, Andreas
Gantz, Warren	Stove, Mary A
Huffman, John H	Streiber, W
Hon. Jennie	Tond, John
Hoffman, Wm F	Underwood, Miss D
Griebling, William	Williams, P H
Grove, J G	Young, John

Persons calling for these letters please say advertised. All letters not called for within four weeks after being advertised will be sent to the dead-letter office.

L. WEIRICK, P. M.

Real Estate Transfers for the week ending Saturday last:

L A Hall to E Nicolai, lot 15, 2d Ward	$ 375
Mary Burnick to J Rospert, 52 acres, Reed Tp	550
C P Webber to H K Baker, 57 acres, Reed Tp	2,300
C Sailor to M Weiler, lot 13 in Berwick	500
J C Davis to H Opt, lot 2, Bloomville	1,500
W H Gibson to J B Wilson, lot 12, 4th Ward, Tiffin	415
W Sandec to M Dewyant, 11 acres, Clinton Tp	900
E H Rogers to J M McCauley, lot 7, Block V, 3d Ward, Tiffin	6,500

Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Galveston advices from Neuces county, Texas, report that Adjutant General Steele is on a tour of observation through the Western counties, making a thorough examination of the past troubles, with a view of reporting to the State authorities. It is stated that an enrollment has been made of all males liable to military duty between Gandaloupe and the Rio Grande in the Southern counties.

MEXICAN FORCES ON THE FRONTIER.

The Brownsville *News'* special says General Fuero, recently at Monterey, is on his way to this frontier, over which he is to have command. His forces include two regiments of cavalry, with orders to check the raiding upon Texas.

General Cortina postively refuses to obey the order requiring him to report in person to the City of Mexico. He says he has resigned and is now a citizen. His friends are circulating a petition to the government to let Cortina remain in authority on the Rio Grande.

The appearance of Texas State troops on the Rio Grande produced great excitement among the people on the Mexican side.

ORGANIZING FOR PROTECTION.

The residents of the ranches above Matamoras have organized to resist invasion. They have sentinels at the crossings of the river and roads. The cattle drovers are much alarmed. Some prominent citizens have gone to Matamoras for security and protection.

Whatever may be the strength of the position of those who would substitute imprisonment for life for hanging in capital cases, they can never make a fair showing un til the abuse of the pardoning power has been remedied. It was Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, we believe, who, thirty years ago, released convicts from prison almost as fast as the courts sent them there. Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, is fully keeping up with his Pennsylvania prototype. During the last six months he has set free seven murderers, some of whom had undergone more than eight years of imprisonment, besides liberating fifty nine other felons of less heinous antecedents. If all convicted murderers were hanged as soon as possible after conviction, homicides would become less common. If life imprisonment were substituted, and the criminal knew that when he entered the prison he would never emerge from it alive, a powerful barrier would still be erected against crime. The reasons for or in opposition to each of these ways of punishing murderers would then virtually be narrowed to the ethical basis. Now the question is whether we shall sentence an offender to death, with more than a fair certainty that he will be allowed one or two new trials, and be lightly punished at the last, or whether we shall send him to prison for life with a reasonable assurance that he will be at liberty again in a few years. The principle of which the public has apparently lost sight is that all crimes should be adequately punished, the severity of the infliction, and its certainty being such that little or no hope of "getting off easy" would remain to the culprit. Then, too, there is need of such judicial rulings as shall exclude all plase of insanity as grounds of justification, which are not based on evidence of mania in its worst forms. Such were the opinions of the courts in both America and England in former days. They are not much relaxed in the latter country to-day, but in our own land sentimentalism and crude metaphysical theories have been suffered to demoralize our courts and strip justice of its terrors.—*Gazette.*

Put Flowers on Your Table.

Set flowers on your table—a whole nose-gay if you can get it, or but two or three, or a single flower, a rose, a pink, a daisy. Bring a few daisies or buttercups from your last field work, and keep them alive in a little water; preserve but a bunch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass—one of the most elegant of nature's productions—and you have something on your table that reminds you of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets that have done it most honor. Put a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for this great and wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season set upon his table, we believe, morning, noon and night—that is to say at all meals, seeing that they were growing all day. Now here is a fashion that will last you forever, if you please—never change with the silks and velvets and silver forks, nor be dependent on caprice, or some fine gentleman or lady who have nothing but caprice and changes to give them importance and sensation. Flowers on the morning table are especially suitable to all. They look like the happy waking of the creation; they bring the breath of nature into your room; they seem the very representative and embodiment of the very smiles of your home, the graces of good morrow.

The Vice-President Interviewed.

The other day when Mr. Wilson was about leaving Memphis for Little Rock, a venerable darkey stepped up to the car window, and with a bow addressed him as follows:

"You, sah; am the Vice-President, I reckon?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. W. with a smile.

"Well, sah, what about Gen'l Grant; am he gwyin to try him chances for the President again?"

"Indeed I cannot tell, as he has not told me what he will do," said Mr. W. speaking rather confidently.

"Ef he am gwyne to step out, par'aps you'd jist like to step in de place?"

"Well I have not got far enough to think about it," said Mr. Wilson with a smile and a little blush of confusion.

"Well boss," persisted the darkey, "do ye jis think about this matter, won't ye?"

The train moved off and the crowd manifested their appreciation of the joke in a hearty laugh.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Secretary Delano has notified the Indian Bureau that a Commission will be sent out to the Sioux nation to negotiate with the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting grounds in Nebraska.

MARRIED.

FUCHS—MACKFIELD.—On the 31 inst., by Rev. H. Rust, at his residence, Charles F. W. Fuchs and Miss Louise Mackfield, all of Tiffin.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

APPLES, dried, per lb	4@7
APPLES, green	80@1 00
BEESWAX	15@18
BUTTER	15@18
CORN MEAL, per lb.	2
EGGS, per doz	14
FEATHERS, live geese	50@60
FLOUR, per barrel	6 00 to 6 50
HONEY	20
HAY, per ton	10 00 to 15 00
HIDES, dry	10@12
HIDES, trimmed	6½
HIDES, untrimmed	4
LARD	10
ONIONS	1 00
POTATOES	60@65
MIDDLINGS	60
SALT, coarse rock, per bbl	3 00
SALT, common, per bbl	1 75
SALT, fine table, per sack	1 10 to 25
SHEEP PELTS	25 to 1 00
CALF SKINS, per lb	9@10
TALLOW	6½
SHORTS, per cwt	1 00
WATER LIME, per bbl	2 40
WHITE LIME, per bush	40
MEATS—	
BEEF, front qr	
BEEF, hind qr	
HAMS	10@12½
SHOULDERS	8@10
BACON	8@10
POULTRY—	
CHICKENS, per lb	9@10
TURKEYS, per lb	8@10
DUCKS	8@10
GEESE, each	50@60
GRAIN—	
BARLEY	1 00
CLOVER SEED, per bush	7 00
CORN—Shelled	60
FLAX SEED	1 60
OATS	60
RYE	70
TIMOTHY SEED	225@2 50
WHEAT, red	105@110
" White	110@115
Hogs, live	6
" dressed	7½

TIFFIN WOOL MARKET.

FLEECE WOOL, ¾@¾ BLOOD	43@45
" " ¼ BLOOD	40@42
" " COMMON	40
TUB, best	45@50
COMBING, best	45@50

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 9, 75.

Wheat—Firm: 95¾ June; 97¾ July; 99¾ Augus t.

Corn—Easier and moderately active: 67½ June; 68¾ July; 62½ August.

Oats—Quiet and steady: 61¾ cash and June; 67½ July; 62¾ August.

NEW YORK, June 9, 75.

Wheat—Firm: Chicago, 1 09@1 10; Milw