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TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

LOCKE & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., May 17, 1877.

The permanent exhibition at Philadelphia was opened on Thursday last by President Hayes. The attendance on the first day reached over one hundred thousand persons.

The Attorney-General of New York having become disgusted with the Tweed business, has returned the papers to the Boss and declined to release him. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.

Goldsmith Maid, on last Saturday, at San Francisco, trotted a mile, three best heats in five, against Rarus, in 2:20¼, 2:16¼ and 2:19¼, the best time ever made in the State.

Wm. E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society, has resigned as a member of the Union League Club, as he "cannot consistently be connected with any association who derive their support in any part from the sale of intoxicating drinks."

The reply of the State Department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that power and Russia, is to the effect that the United States will occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished Russia.

Extensive forest fires were reported as raging along the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroad in New York. The mountains in the vicinity of Bennington, Vermont, were a sheet of flame on Monday last. Fires in the woods of New Hampshire are also reported, which indicate a want of rain in those States.

Alfred T. Goshorn, the late Director General of the Centennial Exhibition, a resident of Cincinnati, has been presented with a handsome library of 5,000 volumes by the citizens of Philadelphia. To add to his laurels, the King of Holland has just made him "Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of the Netherlands." A few knights in Ohio is a novelty.

General Sherman takes the keen interest of an old soldier in the war, and a magnificent map of the theater of war, sent to him from Vienna, is mounted in his room at the War office. He anticipates a great battle within the next sixty days, to be preceded by a number of affairs of considerable magnitude attendant upon the passage of the Danube by the Russians. The grand affair will, he thinks, engage at least 200,000 men on each side.

With serious threats of blood-letting from Brigham Young, and the "very angry" state of feeling which the Turkish Porte expresses against the United States for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American harbors, there may be some necessity to be prepared for an emergency. Gen. Sheridan says, however, that Brigham's declarations are "all bosh." As for the Turks, they have enough to do to look after the Russians.

Four steamships sailed on Saturday and Sunday last from New York for Europe and had on board nearly 100,000 bushels of grain and a quantity of fresh beef, not far short of 1,000,000 pounds; while of canned goods, pork, salt beef, bacon, cheese, butter, lard and other provisions the aggregate is very large. So anxious have the British people become relative to these shipments of food, the mere sighting of a vessel so loaded, at any point along their coast, is made the subject of special telegrams to the London newspapers.

The onion is a prophet. We have learned of a new weather indicator or prophet. Take an onion cut into four parts, and from each quarter remove enough of the heart to create a shallow place. Place them in a row and name the first January, the second February, the third March and the fourth April. Put a "pinch" of salt into each cavity of the different portions and then wait. It will soon be discovered that in the months that are to be dry the salt will not melt, while in the wet months it will become moist and melt rapidly. For the balance of the year take the same quarters of onions and name them in the same order as before, using the following months and more salt.

We don't vouch for the above, but give it as it was given us. We don't even believe it will work, but there are many who do think the onion is infallible—know it is because they have tried it.

The Ohio Sabbath School Union will hold its annual convention at Delaware, O., on June 5, 6, and 7, 1877. Persons attending the Convention will be entertained at the American and Central Hotels, at the St. Charles Boarding house at $1 per day. Board may also be had at private boarding-houses at 75 cents a cents a day.

The Marietta & Cincinnati, Columbus & Toledo, Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus, Baltimore & Ohio, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads will carry passengers to and from the convention at two cents per mile each way, conditioned as follows, to-wit: Those paying full fare in going over either of the first four-named roads can return at one cent per mile.

The talk about the breaking up of party lines in the South is rather premature. "The signs are not promising," says H. V. Redfield, the southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

The saddest thing we have heard of lately is that Tilden would not attend the banquet given to President Hayes in New York the other day. It is terrible to think that a played out individual like Samuel J. should refuse to recognize a man who was elected to and fills the highest office in the gift of the people. Poor Samuel!

Anna E. Dickinson has another thorn in her crown. She was served, on Monday last, with papers in a suit brought by Josh. Hart to recover damages for violation of an agreement to perform her "Crown of Thorns" three weeks in Eagle Theater, Philadelphia. By the terms of the agreement it is alleged that the proceeds of matinees and benefits were to be divided between the management and Miss Dickinson.

The prospect for a large yield of of peaches in Delaware is excellent. The trees are shown to be everywhere in first rate condition, and the fruit gives every promise of attaining maturity. The estimates state the probable yield at 7,000,000 baskets. If these forecasts are realized, the crop will be 25 per cent. greater than ever before. The fruit is believed to be beyond danger of harm by bad weather, and only extraordinary hailstorms or similar calamities can now injure the crop.

Mexico has been informed by the Secretary of State that the United States has rights which Mexicans are bound to respect, and if not observed, it will be further informed that there is a law to protect the citizens of Texas, which they—the Mexicans—have frequently violated, and these misdemeanors and outrages are to be stopped at once. If Mexico is not able to repress the practice of murdering American herdsmen and driving off their cattle, the United States is, and it may require a general and a few troops to do it. But it must be done, says the cabinet of the United States, backed by the President, and, if need be, the boys in blue.

It is made a matter of complaint that the reduction of the number of Pension Agencies in Ohio will inconvenience the pensioners and put them to some trouble and cost in obtaining their allowances. It is said there are so many of them that one agency will hardly be able to attend to the business, and that there will be delay. We can think of but one remedy for this—a re-examination of the pensioners with a view to the reduction of their numbers. It is our impression that at least thirty-three and a third per cent. of the pensioners are drawing pay upon insufficient claims. Many of them have made much of scratches and wounds received in the war that have not disqualified them for labor or prevented them from engaging in it so much as a day. The thing to do in the way of reform is to order a re-examination by a competent Board. It will lighten the pension burden amazingly.—*Cin. Commercial.*

While many receive pensions upon insufficient claims, there are others, a great army of them, who receive only a small compensation for injuries sustained in the war.

Postmaster-General Key has been invited by the citizens of Cincinnati to take part in the exercises of Decoration Day in that city. This is his reply:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1877.

Col. J. V. Guthrie, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I thank you and the committee of which you are Chairman for your invitation to attend your memorial ceremonies on Decoration Day. I wish I could attend, but my official duties will demand my time and prevent my acceptance. I rejoice to hear you say that the soldiers that are buried in your beautiful city of the dead, whether they wore the blue or the gray will be respected alike. He who dies for a cause which he believes is just may have done wrong in engaging in strife, but he committed no sin. He may have died a Christian and an honest man. The fact that the Southern soldier staked his life on his cause manifested his sincerity. Say, if you please, that he was mistaken; that he did great wrong; but say at the same time that he was honest and brave. On the grave of such a one tears may fall from kindly eyes, and flowers be strewn by lovely hands, without reproach.

Very truly, D. M. KEY.

This is an era of pacification and reconciliation. Last Thursday was observed in Chattanooga, Tenn., as a day sacred to the work of decorating the graves of the Southern dead. The corner-stone of a monument to this memory was laid with imposing ceremony. The proceedings were conducted without distinction of party or section. The procession was headed by the regimental band of the Second United States Infantry, which came up from Atlanta for the purpose. The soldiers at the post turned out, marched in the procession, and by their presence testified to the respect which the living have for the memory of the dead.

The *Times*, of Chattanooga, referring to the services, says:

"Let it be remembered, that the wives and mothers of those men can not be present to contribute these tokens of affection and respect to their memory, and that they are due our highest homage. They gave their lives for the perpetuation of the Government bought by the blood of our fathers. We must take this comprehensive view of the matter. Let the dead of both sides share alike our veneration and esteem."

While many of the reports from Europe regarding the war are sensational, those in relation to Utah are no less so. A special to the New York *Times* says:

Sensational reports are appearing in Eastern newspapers about an expected Mormon rising. They speak of arming, and drilling, and bloodshed. These reports are purely sensational, with no foundation in fact. No Mormon troops are drilling, no guns are a-smithing, no ammunition are being purchased or shipped. There is no active Nauvoo Legion. There is perfect peace in Salt Lake and throughout Utah. Brigham Young says the only fighting he wants to do is with the plow. The Mormons are all hard at work on their 200,000, acres. The wheat crop looks fine.

THE MISSISSIPPI ASSASSINATIONS.

H. V. Redfield, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives that a paper a thrilling account of the assassination of Republicans in Mississippi, from which the following are extracts:

The news of the massacre of Republicans in Kemper county, Mississippi, made me heart-sick. The thought that there is no remedy for the like of this, under our feeble system of government, and no punishment for the murderers, is, indeed, distressing. I knew Judge Chisholm well, and had some acquaintance with Gilmer. I saw them last in Washington, in February. They told me then that if the Electoral Tribunal decided in favor of Tilden they would have to get out of Mississippi. I was loth to believe it. I told them that the Democratic party North, hostile as it was to Republican doctrine, would never consent to such proscription as that for opinion's sake. Mr. Gilmer told me of having stopped in Ohio on his way to Washington, to visit one of the most prominent citizens of that State, who, if I mistake not, was a distant relative. He told this citizen what the feeling was in Mississippi, and that if Tilden was inaugurated they would have to leave. The Ohio man, who had been stumping for Tilden, could not believe it—could not believe that, in this enlightened day, proscription for opinion's sake could be carried to that degree. The conversation comes fresh to my mind, now that Gilmer is dead, shot down like a dog in the street, as he was trying to escape the merciless mob.

Both Chisholm and Gilmer were soldiers in the southern army, and very brave men. Gilmer was worth $100,000, and nothing was the matter with his respectability except his Republicanism. Chisholm was from Georgia, and moved into Mississippi since the war. He was a Republican candidate for Congress last year in the Third Mississippi District. His experiences then led him to fear that he would ultimately be killed. "But," said he, "if they give me a fair fighting chance I'll take some of them along, too."

He once cursed a mob, calling themselves a delegation, away from his house. He told them that they were cowards and sneaks to attack him all at once, but that if they would come one at a time he would try and accommodate them.

The story that these men "instigated" the assassination of Gully, which was their alleged crime, I do not for a moment believe. They appreciated the dangers which surrounded them, and were only anxious to be permitted to live in peace. The Republican policy is not and has not been that of murder. These men had no thought of opening war; they were only concerned about their own lives, and as to whether they would be permitted to live in peace. Under the circumstances the story that they instigated the assassination of Gully, a prominent white Democrat, is too absurd for belief. From my knowledge of the men I do not believe they would instigate assassination under any circumstances, and certainly not when they knew so well that the ruffians by whom they were surrounded would take advantage of a disturbance and the excitement which the assassination of a Democrat would cause, to make short work of them. The question with them was not how shall we attack, but how shall we protect our lives and property while the community is so bitterly hostile to us.

The story of the butchery we get is through Democratic channels, and it is glossed over as much as possible. But look at it on its face. On Thursday, Gully was assassinated. He was a prominent Democrat, and there was, we are told, "intense excitement." "Every means was resorted to, to discover the perpetrator," with the result that on the following Saturday "two negroes made affidavit that Benjamin Rush, a white man, did the deed, and that Judge Chisholm and his son, Gilmer, Rosenbaum and Hopper, prominent white Republicans, knew of and instigated the crime." "Rosenbaum and Hopper were carried to the woods by the mob to extort from them the whereabouts of Rush, the alleged assassin." "It is supposed that Rosenbaum and Hopper were hanged."

The account is silent as to the means used to make the two negroes swear to the affidavit in the first place. Were they swung up to a limb awhile to get them to confess and implicate all these white Republicans? It is an old trick in the South, where a political victim is wanted for sacrifice, to swing up a darkey or two to get a "confession" to order. The absurdity of the story will strike every sensible man, namely, that even if these Republicans had instigated the assassination of Gully or any other man, they would have confided their plans to the neighborhood negroes!

But even granting that the affidavits were freely made, here are five men slaughtered without Judge or jury, upon the uncorroborated oaths of two negroes. Yet the average Southern men will tell you that you can get a nigger to make an affidavit to order for fifty cents. I heard it a hundred times in New Orleans, during the investigations into the barbarities in the bull-dozed parishes. The answer to the whole mass of testimony there was this: "Why, my dear sir, those river niggers will swear any kind of affidavit for fifty cents."

Yet here are five white men caught up from their families and slaughtered upon the uncorroborated affidavits of two negroes, who, at most, only alleged that these Republicans "knew of and instigated the crime." No time given for defense or rebuttal, or even to investigate by what process the affidavits of the two negroes were brought out. Did they have ropes around their necks when they swore to the statements?

These Republicans were all found at their homes. Had they been conscious of guilt, and knowing the condition of the public mind towards them, they would have employed the time between Thursday and Saturday in getting away. But they were all found at home where honest men usually are when not employed elsewhere. When Judge Chisholm and his son were arrested and taken to jail, the Judge's wife and daughter insisted upon accompanying them and sharing their fate. There is not in history a more touching example of devotion. Chisholm sent for Gilmer, and when he came to the jail "he was set upon by the mob and killed." No trial, no judge, no jury, nothing against him but the uncorroborated affidavits of two negroes, whom we are so often told can be made to swear to anything for fifty cents!

Maddened by the sight of poor Gilmer's blood the mob rushed into the jail and attacked Chisholm and his son, who "retire into a corner," and defend themselves to the last gasp, "Miss Chisholm, in defending her father," shot and killed one of the mob, and was herself desperately wounded. What a picture is this! The Chisholm family—father, wife, son and daughter—penned up in a corner of the jail, defending themselves from a bloodthirsty mob! The guard had gone out temporarily, leaving their guns, which the Chisholm family used in defending themselves. But for this the father and son no doubt would have been shot to death in the very arms of the wife and daughter, whom we are told in every account that has reached us, "insisted upon sharing their fate."

What will be done about it? Nothing. Do you suppose in such a community, that local law will be evoked for the punishment of the murderers? No. It will be passed over. Indeed, a local account says that these Republicans were regarded "almost as public enemies." The qualification "almost" is not necessary to that locality.

Nobody will be punished. Indeed, if other white Republicans in Kemper county escape, they will do well, for the account before me says "the people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow."

Suppose the Chisholm family had been traveling in Europe, and had been set upon in this fashion? What would be the result if the murderers were not speedily hunted down? American citizens are protected everywhere but at home. That is a peculiarity of our system. We live in a land of liberty where men are shot down and nothing done about it. Our system of government is a great success in this respect.

The *Commercial* says, editorially:

It happens unfortunately that all the persons engaged on one side were Democrats, and all on the other were Republicans. It happens also that among the whites the Republicans are but a very small minority, and certainly not aggressive. It happens further that the mob attacking the jail was of one political party. The question seems to be whether a white man can be permitted to live in Mississippi who is not a member of the Democratic party. If "troops" can not hinder affairs of this kind, they can not hinder the Sioux, and should be disbanded promptly. If they can not hinder affairs of this kind, they are fit for nothing on the earth. Still it must be admitted there are not troops enough to go around. Chisholm was not killed, but sorely wounded, and he is to be murdered as soon as he is able to be out. That fact is known to all persons in the State of Mississippi.

The following correspondence, dated May 9, may be of some interest to those who are advocates of local self-government in the South.

"To Governor J. M. STONE, Natchez, Mississippi:

"I am just from Judge Chisholm's, in Kemper County. Both he and his daughter are suffering very much from wounds and constant threats from a mob. It is freely asserted that Judge Chisholm will neither be permitted to live at home nor to leave the country alive, which threat his family and myself fear will be carried out unless protected by the State Government. A constant watch is kept upon the house, and a stranger going there is promptly asked his business, and kept under surveillance. Mrs. Chisolm was compelled to obtain a permit from the leaders of the mob to bury her son, slain in the jail. From motives of humanity I have followed you to this place with the following letter from Mrs Chisholm:

""To HON. J. M. STONE, Governor of Mississippi:

"'SIR.—Believing you to be humane, and desirous of preventing needless effusion of blood, I most humbly and respectfully appeal to you for aid in protecting the life of my husband and children, until such a time as I am able with those of them whom God, in His mercy, may spare to me, to leave the country and their home. If you can aid me in behalf of my wounded and dying husband and daughter, I would ask that Captain M. Shaugnessy, of Jackson be authorized to organize a body of men sufficiently large to protect and remove us to some place of safety.

"'Respectfully,

MRS. W. W. CHISHOLM.'

"No time should be lost; please dispatch me here.

M. SHAUGNESSY."

"The Governor who is in Natchez attending a meeting of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, of Mississippi, replied as follows:

"To M. SHAUGNESSY:

"'I can not consent to your proposition to go to Kemper with a body of armed men. I will return as soon as possible.

J. W. STONE.'"

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Rockford, Ill., Court House Falls to the Ground.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A *Tribune* special from Rockford, Ill., says:

A pall has fallen over what this morning was a happy community. The Winnebago County Court House, which this morning, when our citizens commenced their day's labor, was the pride of their hearts, is now a desolate ruin, a monument of criminal incompetency. Some families which bade adieu to their loved ones this morning received their corpses to-night, disfigured by the ruins from which they were drawn piecemeal.

The building was not yet under roof, and the massive stone cornice which preceded the roof was to-day being put on. Just as the keystone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the brickwork between the iron and stone gave way, and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came crumbling down with a terrible crash that was heard nearly a mile away. A brief description of the structure will aid in understanding the accident. The style of the building is the French-Venetian of the Renaissance period, designed by Henry L. May, of Chicago, and the contract for building was let to W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, who, in the spring of 1876, began work. It has two pavilions and a center dome over the front entrance. The two pavilions, on each side, rose about thirty feet above the level of the cornice. The dome is 119 feet from the ground, and is supported by the front walls on the north side, and two iron columns, from ten to twelve inches in diameter, on the inner side. These columns rest upon a brick wall, going up from the ground floor to the floor of the court room. The walls were about thirty feet high, and were entirely inadequate to hold the immense weight of the iron pillars and the massive masonry of the dome, which rested upon the pillars. Upon the top of the iron columns was a wrought iron girder, upon which was laid the veneer and brick of the dome. It appears that the lower brick walls were crushed by the weight of the upper masonry, and crumbled like so much rotten mortar, bringing with it the entire interior of the building, taking all the rafters and the corrugated iron ceiling of every room with its concrete filling. The iron joist and the scaffolding came down in a terrific mass, bringing with it nearly all the workmen who were operating upon the top of the building. At the time of the accident, there were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The accident happened at exactly 11:30 A. M. to-day. The whole massive stone top of the dome fell with a terrific crash toward State street, and a man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in the keystone of the final cornice, jumped for the guy rope of the big derrick in front, but, missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth and was dashed to pieces. At this time but few persons were upon the scene. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five who jumped from the windows, fell inside the tottering walls and were buried in the debris. The whole structure looked as though it would fall, and those assembled were appalled and knew not what to do. To go near enough the structure to rescue those mangled and bleeding in the ruins was hazardous in the extreme. But brave men went fearlessly to work, before the dust cleared away, and commenced to extricate the dead and dying. Indescribable horrors ensued. Men lay terribly mutilated beneath those rocks, shrieking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the bystanders' lives. One unfortunate man, named William Gloss, was extricated, but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He soon expired in great agony as he lay upon the green sward in front of the Court House. A negro jumped from a window sixty feet from the ground, and, though badly injured, will probably recover.

Within ten minutes after the disaster no less than four bodies were recovered by the almost superhuman efforts of the immense crowd that quickly gathered. The city surgeons were promptly on hand, rendering great aid to the wounded, who were carried on stretchers to the nearest hotels. A Swede, named Andrew Bildahl, had his head split open, but the wound was closed, and the victim taken home and may live. The anguish of the living was heartrending. Workmen's wives and mothers were soon on the spot. The air was filled with sobs, wailings and moanings, and the onlooker was sickened by the sights on every hand.

W. D. Richardson, contractor, and F. E. Latham, Superintendent, had a narrow and thrilling escape. They were both on top of the dome of the building before it fell and were talking of the probability of its falling, when they heard a crash and rushed at once for the west wall, where they stood when the dome went down. Had they been a moment later both must have perished. When the dust cleared away both were standing on the wall. A cry of fire was raised, but no fire broke out.

The excavators have taken out the dead body of Warren, the negro before mentioned. It is terribly mutilated. The old Court House is turned into a morgue, and sad scenes are constantly occurring there. Relatives and friends stand weeping over the bodies of their dear ones, and children look mournfully at what they formerly knew as their fathers.

A Coroner's jury of respected citizens has been called, and this afternoon identified the dead bodies. They meet to-morrow at 9 A. M., and will make a thorough investigation. Clergymen have arranged for a union meeting on Sunday evening to hold memorial services. Subscriptions for the relief of the families of the wounded and dead will be started. It is believed that at least ten or twelve lives have been lost, and that about fourteen persons are more or less injured. The loss to the building will be from $50,000 to $65,000. The entire front must come down to the frieze, and the plans will probably be changed. Superintendent Latham lays the blame on Architect Gay, whose instructions were followed out implicitly. Mr. Richardson will not talk about the matter. The papers to-night place the blame on different shoulders. Digging for the missing is still going on.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The *Times'* Rockford, Illinois, special says: The immensity of the horror hourly grows upon the minds of our citizens, and the indignation increases to a torrent, which will not be checked until the blood of the victims of yesterday's disaster is avenged by the punishment of those on whose heads it rests. The workmen have labored steadily amid the dangers since yesterday noon, but have made no headway since last night in the uncovering of bodies. Peck, one of the wounded, died this morning in indescribable agonies, and Harris has had his left leg amputated and is doing well. Young Pipe was buried to-day, and the funeral of Flannigan will be held from St. James' Catholic Church to-morrow. The other victims have been sent to Springfield for interment. The women have organized and are acting as angels of mercy to the wounded. Hollenbeck still lies beneath the ruins. He was much esteemed here. Fred Houg lies buried with him. An ugly rumor prevails to-night that Supervisor Fabrick is among the lost.

Henry L Bay arrived this morning and has been busily examining the court house all day. He goes to Chicago to-night to procure his plans and specifications. He refused to make any statement and charged the catastrophe to nobody, but said he courted a searching investigation by the coroner's jury. He had not examined the cause. His friends say the projecting wall was built of brick, which is easily crushed under a heavy weight, and not of mortar, which is vastly stouter. This was done in defiance of the specifications. Various reports of the cause are in circulation, and the friends of Rehers, the contractor, and the architect represent two sides, but the principal parties are very reticent.

Hundreds of people have come in to witness the horrible sight to-day, and the streets are now thronged. The vicinity of the court house is black with curious and interested humanity and the telegraph offices are scenes of sorrow and romance. The negro, Donelly, is the wonder of the town. He jumped 119 feet to avoid the fall, and struck all in a heap on a pile of ashes. The bystanders, supposing him killed, were amazed to see him get up, walk in a dazed sort of a way to a water trough, wash his face and bind up a slight scalp wound. The wife of Flannigan, who died in a like attempt to jump, has been in a fainting fit most of the time since.

All the wounded are reported as doing well. The engines ordered to assist in the conflagration have not yet arrived. The memorial services to-morrow evening will be most impressive. Subscriptions for the relatives of the deceased are coming in rapidly. A man named Boorman is missing, and at a late hour to-night is believed to be beneath the ruins.

IMPORTANT TO SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The "Lake Side Association" has just issued a small pamphlet, announcing an "Inter-State Sunday School Encampment," to be held at Lakeside, beginning July 10th and closing July 20th. This is to similar to the great Sunday School Congress at Chautauqua, and is intended for the accommodation of multitudes who cannot get to Chautauqua, and could not be accommodated if they should get there.

The Encampment is under the general supervision of Rev. Dr. Vincent, who, next after Moses, is the father of all great wilderness encampments for religious and Bible study.

Rev. J. A. Worden, of Steubenville, is Superintendent of Instruction.

Many well-known men and women have already promised to be present. Among these are Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, D. D., Rev. S. T. Townsend, D. D., Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., Frank Beard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, Rev. Mrs. W. F. Crafts, and Rev. Mr. Alden, known to the literary world as "Pansy." This is an important movement in the interest of Sunday Schools. "Lakeside" is not only one of the most accessible among the many summer resorts, but is excelled by none of them in healthfulness and location. The Scripture language, "beautiful for situation," is, in every sense, appropriate. A large gathering is expected, and the managers will be ready with ample accommodations, at prices within reach of the multitude.

THE MORMONS.

Brigham Ready to let Blood.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Salt Lake City dispatch says: In the Tabernacle Sunday, Brigham Young arose at an unexpected moment and broke forth in an address to the saints and sinners, which gave the latter to understand that if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it, and indeed they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare at an early period. Many discreet Gentiles are quietly arranging for the removal of their families at the first sign of the outbreak. The Nauvoo legion are drilling in meeting houses, barns, stables and corrals in Salt Lake City and minor towns. Breech loading rifles have been shipped in great numbers during the last fortnight from the east to this place.

MARRIED

WEIDLING—EMICH.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. Rust, Mr. Henry Weidling and Miss Mathilde L. Emich, all of Tiffin.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

GRAIN—	
Wheat—Old choice	200
" —New "	200
" —No 2	185
" —No 3	140
" —No grade	70
Oats	45
Corn—Shelled	53
" —Ears	47
Rye	50
Clover Seed	$7 50@8 00
Flax Seed	100
Barley	100
Apples, dried, per lb	2 to 4
Apples, green	30@40
Beeswax	25
Butter	19@11
Eggs, per lb	2
Eggs, per doz	10
Feathers, live geese	50@62
Flour, per barrel	6 00 to 6 50
Honey	20
Hay, per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Hides, dry	10@ 13
Hides, trimmed	8@6½
Hides, untrimmed	6@7
Lard	8 to 10
Onions	75@100
Potatoes	110@125
Middlings	1 50
Salt, coarse rock, per bbl	300
Salt, common, per bbl	1 65
Salt, fine table, per sack	10 to 25
Sheep Pelts	25 to 1 00
Calf Skins, per lb	8@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	
Ham	10@13
Shoulders	8@10
Bacon	8@10
POULTRY—	
Chickens, per lb	6@7
Turkeys, per lb	7@8
Ducks	6@7
Geese	6@5

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 16, 77.

Wheat—Unsettled; 1 63½ June; 1 61¼ July.

Corn—Steady; 50¼; car lots, 56¼ May; 57¼ @⅞ June.

Oats—Dull; 46¼ cash and May; 41 June.

NEW YORK, May 16, 77.

Wheat—Nominal; Chicago, 175@190; Milwaukee, 140@195.

Corn—Firm; spot, 61¼ June; No 2, 61 bid June.

Oats—Quiet; No 2, 48@48; white, 48@52.

Gold—117.

TOLEDO, May 16, 1877.

Wheat—Dull, No 2, wheat Michigan, 180; extra do, 210; amber, 203 cash; 140 June; No 2 Red winly, 200; 199½ June.

Corn—Firmer; high mixed, 54½ cash, 55 June; 59½ August; 53¼ cash; 4½ June.

Oats—N o, 2.

CLEVELAND, May 17, 77.

Wheat—Lower; No 1 Red, 205; No 2 do, nominal.

Corn—Lower; shelled, 60@57.

Oats—Dull; offered at 48.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Beeves.—The receipts to-day have been 4,700 head, making 9,250 head for the week against 12,770 head for the same time last week; the market was slow but firm, and prices were more than 50c higher than a week ago; very common to good steers ranged from 9 to 11½c per pound; prime and extra from 11¾ to 12¼c; slaughterers for the English market took 780 fat steers, at 10¾@12c. The total exports for the week ending Saturday are 6,600 quarters beef and 4,000 live cattle. Gillett & Sherman lose about $25,000 by the accident to the City of Brussells, and T. C. Eastman lost three refrigerator boxes by the wreck of the Dakota which cost $7,000.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day have been 6,800 head, making 10,580 head for the same time last week; trade dragged and the feeling was easier; clipped sheep ranged from $6 60 to $6 80, with one car load at $6 62½; one car load of common unshorn sheep went at $6 00, and spring lambs ranged from $6 50 to $12 00.

Swine—The receipts to-day have been 8,800 head, making 26,380 head for the week, against 31,120 head for the same time last week; the market was quiet for live at $5 75@5 85, with 3 car loads sold at $5 75@5 81.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day have been 2,074 head; making a total for the week thus far of 4,674 head; the market is active and higher; eastern advices cause activity; the offerings compare favorably with those of last week; butchers' and medium grades of shippers, $5@5 50; stockers good fresh, $4 50@4 75; still-fed steers, average good, $4 75@5; at $4 37½; do, bulls, averaging 1,356 pounds, at $4.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day have been 1,500 head, making a total for the week thus far of 6,600 head; the market is dull and declining, caused by eastern advices; wools, 56@5; clipped, $5 00@5 60; extra, $5 90; 15 car loads remain in yards unsold.

Hogs—Receipts to-day have been 3,300 heard, making a total for the week thus far of 7,550 head; in fair demand at lower prices; $5 30@5 40 for good to best Yorkers; $5 60 for selected; $5 50@5 60 for good to choice heavy; $5 67½ for stags.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day have been 476 head, or 15 cars of through and 15 cars of yard sales; supply very light and little business done, except at retail which is active at an advance of fully 50c best; medium, fair and cows, $5 50@5 80; common to fair, $4 75@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day have been 880 head; Yorkers, $5 70@5 80; Philadelphias, $5 60@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts to-day have been 10,800 head; selling at 4 50@6 40.

Hogs—Dull, weak and lower; light shipping to good Yorkers, $5 60@5 65; bacon, 4 75 @5 60; butchers, $4 90@5 05.

Cattle—Less active, but good, steady market, at previous quotations.

Receipts—Hogs, 2,700 head, cattle, 950 head.

New Advertisements.

EVERYBODY READ THIS!

What Shall We Eat to Be Healthy!

This important question is finally solved. The following cereal preparations are noted for their healthful and nutritive value:

Steam Cooked Oat Meal,
" " " " BRAIN FOOD
STEAM COOKED HULLED AND CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.

Where active brain support is required the Brain Food is peerless. The Oat Meal Gruel is excellent. The Wheat is perfection of Human Food for general family use.

For making Puddings, Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Pan Cakes, &c., it is unequaled.

SHREDDED COD FISH IN POUND Boxes—an entire novelty.

For the above specialties and many others, where they can only be had, go to

O. P. SNYDER'S Fruit Store.

n30 7t.

S. A. LEISTER,

DEALER IN THE CELEBRATED Crouse Double Acting, Ball Valve Suction and Force Pumps, Chain Pumps, and Pumps of many styles, Pump Chains, Tube, Iron Pipe, Hose, Fitting, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Office and works in Market House block, opposite post office, Tiffin, Ohio.

J. P. KINNAMAN. H. K. HERSHISER.

DRS. KINNAMAN & HERSHISER.

OFFICE OVER NELIGH'S CLOTHING Store, Washington St., are ready to attend to all calls day and night. Special attention paid to the treatment of the diseases of females and children. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Dr. Kinnaman's residence, Greenfield St., near Heidelberg College; Dr. Hershiser's, first door west of Yingling's store, West Madison St.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Nathan Cadwallader, late of Seneca County, Ohio, deceased. LEVI KELLER.

May 1, 1877. 3t.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trust or harbor from this date, Mrs. Maggie Fall, she having left me, her husband, without cause, or provocation, on the 13th of April last. I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

n33-3t*. JOHN FALL.

Divorce.

Amos J. Spitler vs. Louisa Spitler.

The said defendant, Louisa Spitler, of the State of Massachusetts, is hereby notified that on the 5th day of May, 1877, the said petitioner filed a petition against her in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Seneca county, Ohio, wherein in substance he says: That said defendant is guilty of gross neglect of duty towards petitioner, and praying for divorce and the custody of Durein W. and Edson, their minor children. That said petition will be heard at the June term, 1877, of the Court.

N. L. BREWER, Attorney for Petitioner.

TIFFIN, O., May 5, 1877. n32-4t.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas, of Seneca County, Ohio, made at the June Term, A. D. 1876, in a cause therein pending, wherein William L. Hutchinson, assignee of Jesse S. Keifer, was plaintiff, and Jesse S. Keifer and others are defendants, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in Tiffin, Ohio, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1877, the real estate bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

In-lot number one (1), in Windsor's Addition to the village of Bloomville and in-lot number seven (7), in Thomas West's Addition to the village of Republican, in Seneca county, O., upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of such sale, and the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon said premises.

WM. L. HUTCHINSON, Assignee of Jesse S. Keifer.

N. L. BREWER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

New Jail and Sheriff's Residence!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received at the Auditor's office, in the city of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, June 5th, A. D. 1877, for the furnishing of all materials and labor required in the erection, construction and completion of a *Jail and Sheriff's Residence* in the city of Tiffin, county of Seneca, and State of Ohio, according to plans and specifications for the same as furnished by Messrs. Gibbs & Moser, Architects, of Toledo, Ohio. Bids should not include any portion of the heating apparatus, which will be contracted for separately, after the completion of the building. Plans and specifications are on file in the Auditor's office, in Tiffin, and will be open for inspection at all reasonable hours in the day, from and after May 7th, 1877.

Said buildings will be required to be fully completed and finished on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1878.

All proposals must be accompanied with a certified bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that the bidder or bidders will give a good and sufficient bond, if awarded the contract; and no bid will be considered unless such bond accompanies it. In all cases he proposals must name all the parties interested therein.

The contractors *will be paid in monthly installments*, from estimates, less ten per cent. The remaining ten per cent. will be paid upon completion of the work and acceptance by the Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.

V. J. ZAHM, Auditor Seneca Co., O.

TIFFIN, O., May 1st, 1877.

CROCHAN WOOLEN MILLS,

Sandusky County, Ohio.

Croghan Woolen Mills will be run as formerly. The Mill was recently fitted with

All New Machinery,

And all the latest Improvements. Particular attention will be paid to the Manufacture of

Woolen Goods, Double and Twist Cassimeres.

And all Styles of Piece Goods. Manufactured East or West.

A Large Stock of the above named Styles on hand that will be

Sold or Exchanged for Wool

At