TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

TERMS, $2 00 PER YEAR. TIFFIN, OHIO, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1878. VOLUME 30—NUMBER 34.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

G. W. McCRARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over National Exchange Bank, corner of Washington and Market streets, Tiffin, O. Nov. 12, '76-tf

O. S. KEPPEL. H. K. KEPPEL.
G. B. & H. C. KEPPEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Brunwell's Block, opposite the Court House, Tiffin, O.

RUSH ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Hubbard's Drug Store, corner of Washington and Market sts., Tiffin, Ohio. 17-tf

J. F. BUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in National Exchange Block, Tiffin, Ohio.

WILLIAM LANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Fries & Cook's Furniture Store, East Market St., Tiffin, O. n-tf

W. P. NOBLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Singer's Block Tiffin, Ohio. n17-1y.

GEORGE E. SENEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. Office corner Main and Perry streets. May 3.

McCAULEY & PENNINGTON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. Office opposite the Court House. June 16.

FRANK BILDINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Miller's Block, Washington Street, opposite the Court House. 26-1y

J. H. RIDGELY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. Office over Hays' Book Store, opposite the Court House. Sept. 24, 1874.

ALFRED LANDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Grunwell's new block, nearly opposite First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio. April 25, 1871.

A. H. STEWART,
NOTARY PUBLIC and General Collection Agency. Will attend to any business intrusted to him promptly. Office at Bloomville, Ohio. 27-

A. J. RUESS,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND SUCCESSOR TO A. H. Byers' Fire Insurance Agency. The oldest and best tested Companies represented. Solicits a continuance of the favors extended to his predecessor.

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

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.

MEDICAL.

B. F. HITTELL, M. D.,
OF ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFICE over Kirchner's Grocery Store. Special attention given to female diseases. Speaks English and German. Night calls answered at the office.

H. R. MARTIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Kendall's Jewelry Store, Market Street. Residence at Mrs. Doerle's, Madison street. n30 77.

DOCTOR WAUGAMAN,
OCULIST AND AURIST.
Studied the Eye with Dr. Metz at Steubenville, Ohio.
Long, Short and Weak Sight Corrected by the aid of French Trial Glasses.
Office Hours—2 A. M. to 4 P. M.
21 Madison St., Tiffin, O.

WILLIAM J. CRAWFORD, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Thankful for patronage during the past seven years, and will continue to serve the public in all branches of the Medical Profession. Residence and office, No. 31 Perry St., two doors west of Washington. Aug. 17, '76tf

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 Hankirk's Grocery Store. [April 11.

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 9 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Dr. Kinnaman's residence, Greenfield St., near Heidelberg College; Dr. Hershiser's, first door west of Tingling's store, West Madison St.

DENTISTS.

Dr. C. C. BELLSARE,
SURGEON DENTIST. Office in Kemper Block, over the Pennsylvania Store.

DR. P. J. KINNAMAN.
DENTIST, TIFFIN, OHIO. OFFICE over Vollmer & Kirchner's Clothing Store. Dec. 5, 1874.

J. W. HAYFORD,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Office on Washington St., over Hankirk's Grocery Store, 1st door leading to Tinsman & 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.

HOTELS.

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.

Notice of Partition.

STELLA B. EVERETT, A MINOR UNDER the age of fourteen years, of San Francisco, in the State of California, by her Father H. Boyd, of Bloomville, in the county of Seneca, and State of Ohio, will take notice that a petition was filed against them, on the first day of May, 1878, in the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca Co., Ohio, by Mary E. Boyd, and is now pending, wherein the said Mary E. Boyd demands partition of the following real estate to-wit: The east one-half of the southeast quarter of section eleven, in Bloom township, Seneca county, Ohio, and that at the next term of said Court, the said Mary E. Boyd will apply for an order that partition may be made of said premises.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1878.
E. C. BOYD,
n31-6t Att'y for Plff.

Sealed Proposals.

KANSAS, O., May 10, 1878.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Clerk of Sub-district No. 2, Liberty Township, Seneca county, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1878, for the building of a brick school house in said sub-District, in said township, one and one-half miles south of Kansas Station and near the Church, known as Liberty Church, in Liberty Township.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the District Clerk's residence. The building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
BY ORDER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.
N. H. REMSBURG,
33 4t* Clerk of Sub-District.

Green Lawn Cemetery Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SAID CORPORATION will be held at the office of its Clerk in the City of Tiffin, on Monday, June 3, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. to transact such business as is required by the by-laws of said corporation, and such other business as may then be lawfully brought before the meeting. All members of the corporation are urgently requested to be present.
May 15, 1878. J. H. PITTENGER,
33 3t Clerk.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Seneca county, Ohio, at their next session, A. D. 1878, praying for the establishment of a county road, beginning at the point where the Kilbourn road crosses the section line between sections 12 and 13, in Eden township; running thence east on said section line to and across the township line between Eden and Bloom townships; thence east on the section line between sections 7 and 18, in Bloom township, to the road on the east line of said sections 7 and 18 and there to terminate.
SAMUEL BAKER,
n31 4t AND OTHERS, Petitioners.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE Probate Court of Seneca county, Ohio, I offer at Private Sale the stock of boots, shoes, leather, findings and other personal property assigned to me by Sponsler & Romig, and now in the south room of National Hall Block.
If not sold at Private Sale by Saturday, June 1st, I will offer the same at Public Sale at said room at two o'clock P. M. of said day. J. W. CHAMBERLIN,
n31-4t Assignee of Sponsler & Romig.

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Clerk of Bloom Township, Seneca County, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of June, 1878, for building a school house in sub-District No. 7 in said Township. Each bid must contain the name of every person interested, and be accompanied by a sufficient guaranty of some disinterested person. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's residence.
BY ORDER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.
April 29, 1878. S. S. LEHMAN,
Clerk.

PILES! PILES!

Piles CAN BE CURED permanently in from 10 to 30 days with very little pain and frequently without loss of time.
COME AND BE HEALED! THERE IS HAPPINESS IN STORE FOR YOU! *Receiving poor treated as tenderly as the wealthy, and gratuitously.* **No Cure, No Pay.**
TERMS REASONABLE. Consultation Free. Come early in the day. I will be at **the Commercial House, Tiffin, Ohio, Wednesday, May 22d, June 5 and 19, July 3, 17 and 31.**
DR. J. A. NEWELL,
32-1t Specialist, Lima, O.

TIFFIN TRIBUNE.
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, - - 2520
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.

A LUCKY TUMBLE.

When Mrs. Snatcham asked me, 'knowing my unusual kindness,' whether I would watch the baby in the cradle, 'just for half an hour,' I felt that a crisis had come. I must leave Mrs. Snatcham's.

I say *Mrs. Snatcham's*, for Mr. Snatcham was not unduly prominent in his own house. He was a meek man, with tearful eyes. Mrs. Snatcham was a woman with a will, and she had eyes which made you feel uncomfortable. I had been private tutor in this abode for twelve months. My charge consisted of four young gentlemen, of strong bodies and perverse dispositions. They quarrelled incessantly on all points save one. Against their lawless tutor they combined heartily. Their cry was even "War to the knife!" I had borne it all; I might have continued to bear it all, but no, I could not take charge of the baby, even for half an hour. I must bid the Snatchams adieu.

I was gloomily cogitating my next movement when a letter arrived for me from the only near relative I possessed—an old uncle, to whom I had written detailing my troubles.

"Look here, Harry," it ran, "if you've a mind to live in peace and die worth some money, you forget all about your Latin and Greek and such things. Fine things they are, I dare say, but I never saw that they turned into beef or mutton. You put your books in the fire and your pride in your pocket, and never take it out again. You know what I was in early life, nephew. I kept a shop—a general shop—in a country town, and I haven't done so badly. Well, I've just heard the good will and stock in trade of a shop of this kind in a little town fifty miles from London is for sale, and say the word and I'll buy it for you. And as your cousin Jenks has been so neglected that you'd know nothing of such a business, I'll come and steer you aright for a time, until fortune is before you. There now!"

Humph! I gave a gasp or two at the grand proposition of my worthy relative. Private tutorship to the Snatchams was poor enough, but the keeping of 'a shop of all sorts' in a country town, under the guidance of my good uncle! Well, it was the old story, 'We never know what we may come to.'

And so I left the Snatchams and the £20 a year they gave me (by-the-by, I believe my successor received only 18 guineas, and did not object to mind the baby), and wrote to my uncle that I was ready to accompany him to the shop. Also, that for the vanity of human progress! News came back that my relative had died suddenly, and had left the whole of his property to the "Sausage makers' Benevolent Institution," of which he had been in Vice-President, in company (so his great-nephew hoped) with half a dozen nobles of the land.

However all the money needful on my account had been paid, and rather than return to the horrors of private tutorship I secured the services of an experienced shopman, and determined to try to secure my fortune in the new direction so lauded by my deceased relative.

I do not want to lengthen my story, and therefore I will comprise my great deal in one short sentence—I tried and failed.

I soon began to perceive, not so very far off, not the future my uncle had foretold, but bankruptcy and the workhouse. And when pleasant prospects were very distinctly to my mental vision, then it was I engaged to marry!

Thus it happened. I became attached to the daughter of a widow, living some ten miles from my abode. I was a speedy acquaintance and a quick acceptance by the young lady, but somehow the mother, without actually objecting, would not agree, and I pressed Miss Lucy for the reason.

"I have told you, you are going to starvation," I said. "My place is a failure, and in a month we shall be in the workhouse; the prospects are clear and charming, and you are quite satisfied. What is it then that troubles your mamma?"

"Well," answered Lucy, "it is very foolish of mamma to conceal from you something which you evidently don't know, though I wonder at your ignorance. It is your—your establishment."

"Shop we generally call it.—Lucy; but how do—"

"Don't you know it's haunted?"

"Can not say I do, and don't care if it is."

"But if I am to live with you there, I care very much. They say that for several nights after his death, old Jenks, the former owner, was seen in the shop in a nightcap and with a large carving knife."

"A most formidable and disagreeable sort of a ghost, I must say; but how have you heard all of this?"

"Ah! there's the secret, although I cannot imagine how the story of mamma's former connection with old Mr. Jenks has not come to your ears. Now listen to me. But first solemnly promise you will not repeat what I am about to tell you. There, hold your tongue and don't interrupt me. You are so fond of bearing yourself talk. Men are so much given that way. I've told you half the truth, and that is more than you deserve. Well, the other half, which you might so easily have known if you had not been so stupid, runs thus: My mamma and Mr. Jenks were formerly near neighbors, and Mr. Jenks fell violently in love with mamma and offered her marriage, and mamma refused him and Mr. Jenks went mad, and one day he presented a pistol at his head and would—"

"Good gracious!"

"Have killed himself, but somebody knocked him down, and the pistol went off, and mamma was standing close by,—"

"Mercy on me!"

"Was nearly killed—with fright. Then, when Mr. Jenks came to his senses, he was sorry, and though he couldn't have mamma (for she had married pa, and he lived many years) yet he made a will in mamma's favor leaving her everything. He told mamma so positively one day when he was poorly, taking some gruel. Then he died; but though search was made, high and low, no will could be found, and a rich old heir-at-law came in for everything. And there's the reason mamma can not bear the place. And, please, what is to be done?"

It was a curious story, and I had not heard a word of it before. And as to what was to be done, that was a puzzle. I could move, of course, but where to, and with what prospect of doing better, and where were the costs to come from? So I said I must argue the point with Mrs. Barton, and this I did, and having overcome her scruples, it was agreed the marriage should take place at once, and that we should all live together and face the ghost, if need be, and which were of more importance, the difficulties of the situation.

And so Lucy and I were married, and, of course, were supremely happy, and it was not until three writs had been served upon and four lawyers letters been sent me, and the gas company had cut off the gas, and the landlord giving me notice to quit, that with just a little feeling of apprehension we began to consider what next.

One night, after rather a long conference on the state of affairs, when Lucy had apparently fallen into a deep sleep, I roused up suddenly, fancying I heard a sound below. Very gently rising so as not to wake my wife I left the room and looked down stairs into the shop. A light entered through some apertures at the top of the shutters, and to my astonishment and alarm I saw a figure in white behind the counter, in the act, as it seemed, of opening one of the canisters. Was it Mr. Jenks's ghost? The light was insufficient to show me more than the bare outline of the figure and the slight movement of the arms. I watched with rather a beating heart, I confess, for a minute, and then I thought that before seeking closer quarters with what might be an apparition, but which much more probably was a burglar in his shirt sleeves, I would don some garments; so, refraining from going back into the bed room and frightening my wife, I went to an upper room and procured some there. Then I again descended, and the figure was gone, I went into the shop—all in order. So, much marveling, I went to bed.

When next morning I told the story my companions were scared.

"Let us go—let us get out of the unlucky place," said my wife passionately. "Whatever there is, Harry sell it at an alarming sacrifice, and then you must get a secretaryship under the government, or a judgeship in the colonies, or something of that kind. Mamma's sixth cousin's husband is—is—well, I forget what he is, but there is some connection or other between him and a member of Parliament, and he must do something for you, that's what it comes to. So now, please, we'll go as soon as possible."

It was painful, but it was necessary to explain to my dear young wife that the powers of her mamma's distinguished relative, even should he be willing to exert them, were probably limited. She would not believe it. And the letter was written and answered.

Well, now for the work-house. And upon my word I do think something dreadful would have occurred, but—

A few nights on—again that sound "Lucy," I said, gently, but she did not arouse, and I thought perhaps I had better not disturb her. It was quite dark as I very quietly dressed in part, and then stepped out on to the stairs. Again, a little light of very early morning coming through the shutters revealed faintly a white figure behind the counter in the shop, its arms waving to and fro and its head bending over as though speaking to a customer. I strained my eyes, but nothing more could I make out than that the head of the figure was white.

"It must be the very veritable Jenks," I said to myself; "and that is his night cap. Where is the carving-knife though?"

One would have thought the apparition heard me, for it moved aside, took something and waved it in the air. It was my shop carving knife.

Presently the figure rose and began to ascend the stairs. It was a hard matter to stand my ground, but I did, and then I saw before me Lucy, my wife! She was walking in her sleep. Fearing to wake her, I stood aside to let her pass and my foot slipped and fell heavily to the bottom of the stairs.

Directly all was confusion. Mrs. Barton, the shopman and our small servant ran out of their bed rooms, and Lucy, awakening, shrieked and fainted. But I was the worst off. So heavy had been my fall that I had actually broken in the flooring just the foot of the staircase, and it was with some difficulty that they extracted me.

Putting my hands behind me, to assist myself, they touched what seemed to be a leather bag. I drew it forth.

"A money bag, I declare, and full of coins!"

The shopman and the small maid had retreated, having respect for the properties, but my wife and her mother looked on with astonishment.

"Sure enough, money," I continued, jingling the contents of the bag. Why, there must have been some secret receptacle there, where my venerable predecessor kept his valuables. Here is a paper. Good gracious! what in the world is this?"

They bent over my shoulder as by the light of a solitary candle I read the endorsement—"The will of Simon Jenks." It was not in any cover, so we read it at once. It was very short, and was roughly drawn and written, as though the hand had been copied. But it was duly witnessed and was perfectly intelligible.

The testator bequeathed all his property to Lucy Barton.

When we had drawn breath—"A very lucky trouble," I said, "and my bruises are cured already."

The will was proved under £20,000. —*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

DR. CARVER'S SKILL.

Dr. W. F. Carver, of San Francisco, Cal., gave an exhibition of his skill at Dexter Park Thursday afternoon with Captain Bogardus. Notwithstanding the long distance and the disagreeable, windy day, without any advertising except some short local notices, about 600 persons were present to witness the shooting. The first half hour the crowd was entertained by Captain Bogardus with trap-shooting, wild pigeons being used. But what most attracted the crowd was the rifle practice of Dr. Carver. He would not break a glass ball flying through the air more easily than nine-tenths of the best marksmen would at a rest. In a score he broke ninety-four out of one hundred single balls. He made many of his fancy shots, such as shooting a glass ball thrown into the air from twenty to thirty feet high, missing it with first two shots, loading the gun twice while the ball is in the air, and breaking it with the third shot before it reaches the ground. Shooting coins thrown into the air, twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces, shooting with a Winchester rifle. Fast shooting with Winchester rifle, breaking ten glass ball in twenty seconds. Shooting glass ball thrown from twenty to thirty yards high. Shooting glass ball thrown from a distance of thirty yards straight at the shooter. This is one of the most difficult shots that can be made. These were all accomplished successfully and elicited rounds of applause. The Doctor's favorite gun was out of order, and he was compelled to use one gun, which got so hot that frequent stops had to be made and water poured through the barrel.

Last evening an *Inter Ocean* reporter called at the Doctor's rooms at the Palmer House, and had a pleasant conversation with him. He found him a courteous and affable gentleman, and modest under all the praise he has received. He gets his title from being a doctor of dental surgery, which profession he practices. But his fondness for field sports has led him to a wild life upon the plains, and among the Indians. He has been in many skirmishes with them, carries a bear on his scalp, and had one finger shot from his hand. Among the Indians he is known as the evil spirit. He throws a lasso with the dexterity of a greaser. One hangs from his bedpost in his room, and, when across the water, he will no doubt give some exhibitions of his skill.

The Doctor emigrated to California only three years ago from Nebraska, and settled in San Francisco. When asked how he came to shoot the rifle, he said, that the first shot he ever made was at a blue jay flying, when a boy. He killed it, and then began to practice. He says he shot as well a dozen years ago as now. At one time he jumped seven deer at once in a heard, and killed every one of them before they got 150 yards away. They had to run up a rising piece of ground.

"What gun do you use for game?" asked the reporter.

"The same," he replied, "as I use for the ball shooting. The model Winchester, caliber 44." The new model of 1873 I think the finest gun ever made. I use in ordinary charges forty grains of powder."

"What is your best record in shooting?"

"In the match with John Petty I made two runs of 120 balls each without missing. In the match at Oakland, Feb. 22, 1878, for the championship of the world, I broke 885 balls out of 1,000."

"Which of your shots at Dexter Park was most difficult?"

"The three shots at one ball, two missing and breaking with the third shot, and the double shot. In the double shot I have to shoot the second ball while it is falling, instead of taking it at the equipoise."

"How do you keep your nerves and muscles so steady and your eye so clear?"

"I do not use tobacco, nor drink any kind of spiritous liquors; seldom take tea or coffee, and go to bed early."

Dr. Carter and Captain Bogardus expect to sail in a few weeks for Europe. They do not expect to shoot matches, but each in his department will give exhibitions of his skill. Many of our leading citizens have urged the Doctor to remain in Chicago a few days, and select a place more easy of access, where the thousands who desire could witness his marvelous skill. He will determine to-day whether he will accept the invitation or not.

[Telegram to the New York Tribune.]

WHAT REPUBLICANS WILL DEMAND.

The Substance of the Resolutions Mr. Hale Sought to Offer, Calling for a Full and Free Investigation.

FLORIDA AND OREGON.

The provisions of the resolution prepared by the Republicans, and which Mr. Hale wished to offer as an amendment, are given below. They are:

First.—That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed, in the course of its investigations, to inquire fully into all the facts connected with the election in the State of Florida in November, 1876, and especially into the circumstance attending the transmission and receiving of certain telegraphic dispatches sent in that year between Tallahassee and New York City. The following is given as a sample of the dispatches in question:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9, 1876.
A. S. Hewett, New York: Comply, if possible, with my telegram.
GEORGE P. RAREY.

Second. That the same Committee be instructed and directed to investigate all the facts connected with an alleged attempt to secure one Electoral vote in the State of Oregon for Mr. Tilden for President of the United States, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President, by unlawfully setting up the election of E. A. Cronin as one of the Presidential Electors in that State, and by an unlawful attempt to bribe one of the legally chosen Electors to recognize Cronin as an Elector for President and Vice-President, in order that one of the Electoral votes of Oregon might be for Tilden as President and for Hendricks as Vice President; and especially to examine and inquire into all the facts relating to the sending of money from New York to some place in Oregon for the purpose of such bribery and the persons sending and receiving the money and their relation with and agency for Governor Tilden, and more particularly to investigate into all the circumstances attending the transmission of the following telegraphic dispatches:

I.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 14, 1876.
Governor L. F. Grover; Come down to-morrow if possible.
W. H. EFFINGER,
A. NOLTENER,
C. B. BELLINGER.

II.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18, 1876.
To Governor Grover, Salem: We went to see you particularly on account of dispatches from the East.
WM. STRONG,
C. B. BELLINGER,
C. B. BRONAUGH,
J. H. DARBY,
W. W. THAYER.

Also the following:

I.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1, 1876.
W. T. Pelton, N. Y.: Answer Mac's dispatches immediately, or we shall be embarrassed at a critical time.
W. PERKINSON CALL.

II.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 4, 1876.
W. T. PELTON: Things culminating here. Answer Mac's dispatches to-day.
W. CALL.

The committee will also be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with all telegraphic dispatches between John F. Coyle and Colonel Pelton, under the latter's real or fictitious name, and with any and all demands for money on or about December 1, 1876, from Tallahassee, on Pelton or Hewitt, and any attempt to corrupt or bribe any official of the State of Florida by any person acting for Pelton, or in the interest of Governor Tilden as a Presidential candidate.

It is proposed, also, that investigation shall be made into the charges of intimidation at Lake City, in Columbia county, Florida, where John Niblack and other white men put ropes around the necks of colored men, and prepared to hang them, but released them on their promise to join the Democratic Club and vote for Tilden; also into the facts of the election in Jackson county, where the ballot-boxes were filled with the ballots of voters, who voted through openings or holes six feet above the ground, and where many more Republican votes were thus given into the hands of Democratic inspectors than were counted or returned by them; also the facts of the election in Waldo precinct, of Alachua county, where the passengers of an emigrant train, passing through on the day of election, were allowed to vote; also the facts of the election in Manatee county, returning 235 majority for the Tilden electors, when it is shown by county officers, no registration, and no notice of election, and where the Republican party, therefore, did not vote; also the facts of the election in the third precinct of Key West, giving 342 Democratic majority, where the Democratic inspector carried the ballot-box home, and pretended to count the ballots on the next day, outside the precinct and contrary to law; also into the facts of the election in Hamilton county, where the election officers exercised no control over the ballot-box, but left it in unauthorized hands in order that it might be tampered with; also into the reasons why the Attorney General of the State, William Archer Cocke, as a member of the Canvassing Board, officially advised the Board, and himself voted to exclude the Hamilton county and Key West precinct returns, thereby giving, in any event, over five hundred majority to the Republican Electoral ticket, and afterwards protesting against the result which he had advised and voted for, and whether or not Attorney General Cocke was afterwards rewarded for such protest by being made a State Judge.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Republicans propose that the committee shall investigate the facts relating to the following cipher dispatch sent from Portland, Oregon, on the 28th day of November, 1876, to New York City:

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.
To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: By vizier association innocuous to negligence cunning minutely previously resolution doltish to purchase ass ear with cunning afar sacristy unweighed afar pointer tigress Cuttle superannuated Syllabus kilatoriness misapprehension contraband Kountze bisulcous top usher spinifer-ous. Answer.
J. N. H. PATRICK.
JAMES K. KELLY.

I fully indorse this.

Of which, when the key was found, the following was found to be the intent and meaning:

PORTLAND, Nov. 28, 1876.
To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: Certificates will be issued to one Democrat. Must purchase a Republican elector to recognize and act with Democrats to secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit $10,000 to my credit with Kountze Brothers, Wall street. Answer.
J. N. H. PATRICK.
JAMES K. KELLY.

I fully indorse this.
Also the following:

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1876.
A. Bush, Salem: Use all means to prevent certificate. Very important.
C. E. TILTON.

II.

December 1, 1876.
To the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: I shall decide every point in the case of Post-office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic elector, and grant certificates accordingly, on morning of the 6th inst.
GOVERNOR.

III.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
To Ladd & Bush, Salem: Funds from New York will be deposited to your credit here to-morrow, when bank opens. I know it. Act accordingly. Answer.
W. C. GRISWOLD.

IV.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.
To J. N. H. Patrick, Portland, Oregon: Moral basely siderial vigier gobble cramp by hemiatic welcome licentiate muskeete compassion neglected recoverable hothouse live innovator brackish association dime afar idolator session hemistic mitre.
[No signature.]

The interpretation of this dispatch being as follows:

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.
To J. N. H. Patrick, Portland, Oregon: No. How soon will Governor decide certificate? If you make obligation contingent on the result in March, it can be done, and slightly, if necessary. [No signature.]

V.

PORTLAND, Nov. 30, 1876.
To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park: Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This is a secret. Republicans threaten, if certificate issues, to ignore Democratic claimants and fill vacancy, and thus defeat action of Governor. One Elector must be paid to recognize Democrat, to secure majority. Have employed three lawyers, editor of only Republican paper as one lawyer; fee $3,000. Will take $5,000 for Republican Elector. Must raise money. Can't make fee contingent. Sail Saturday. Kelly and Bellinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act promptly. [No signature.]

VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1876.
To Kountze Brothers, No. 12 Wall street, New York: Has my account credit by any funds, lately? How much?
JOHN N. H. PATRICK,
Grand Hotel.

VII.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.
John N. H. Patrick, San Francisco: Davis deposited $8,000 December 1.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS.

Also the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.
To James K. Kelly: The $8,000 deposited, as directed, this morning. Let no technicality prevent winning. Use your discretion. [No signature.]

VIII.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.
Hon. James K. Kelly: Is your matter certain? There must be no mistake. All depends on you. Place no reliance on any favorable report from three Southward. Sonnetter. Answer quick. [No signature.]

IX.

December 6, 1876.
To Colonel W. T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New York City: Glory to God! Hold on to the one vote in Oregon. Have 100,000 men to back it up. CORSE.

THE WHOLE CONSPIRACY TO BE PROBED.

Third. It is proposed that the committee be directed further to inquire into and bring to light, so far as it may be possible, the entire correspondence and conspiracy referred to in the above telegraphic dispatches, and to ascertain what were the relations existing between any of the persons sending or receiving the dispatches and W. T. Pelton, of New York; and also what relations existed between Pelton and Governor Tilden.

Fourth. It is proposed that the committee be instructed to make inquiry into all the circumstances and facts attending the attempt to secure the alleged attempt violently and fraudulently to secure the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana for Governor Tilden by organizing armed bands of men who overran certain parishes in that State, particularly the parishes of Tensas, Caddo, Bienville, East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, burning the houses of colored Republicans, murdering the inmates, driving them from their homes, and by this and other methods of intimidation, established a reign of terror, such as prevented any approach to a fair expression of the legal voters of such parishes, and to make a full report upon the same, and also upon any attempt made to corrupt or tribe any of the officers of Louisiana, or any person whose legal duty it was, by the laws of that State, to count or declare the vote of the State, to count wrongfully and unlawfully and declare the vote for the Electors representing Governor Tilden.

Fifth. It is intended that the committee shall be asked and directed to make a full inquiry and investigation into all the methods of violence, intimidation and fraud by which the voters of Mississippi are alleged to have been prevented from casting their votes freely and peaceably for the candidates of their choice in the Presidential election, and the causes which led to the transformation in that State of the Republican majority of 30,000 into a Democratic majority nearly as large; and to extend those inquiries into all other States where such intimidation, violence and fraud are alleged to have influenced the result in the Presidential election; and, in investigating into such alleged intimidation and fraud in election in the State of Mississippi, that the committee be directed to examine especially into the facts of the population, colored and white, in the Sixth Congressional District and the registration for the year 1876, it is alleged that more than 5,000 persons were improperly refused registration, and also to inquire into the facts which led to the radical change in the colored vote in that district after alleged intimidation and fraud were resorted to to prevent colored voters from casting their votes freely and according to their wishes.

Some of the facts referred to are set forth in tables, which will be appended to the resolution.

A Touching Scene.

Here is a touching scene in court at Hamilton, Ont., connected with the recent raid upon the disreputable houses in that city:

Another batch comes in. A woman carrying a little infant is among them. The mother is only nineteen; the child is just learning to talk; the mother weeps bitterly, the child crows and claps its little hands as if the howling mob about it had been got up for its special benefit. It lifted a pair of hand-cuffs from the table and jingled them near its mother's ear and laughed aloud in excess of joy. "Oh, God," cried the young mother, "let my baby go. Send some good woman for it. Oh, I can never take my baby into a cell. It is innocent. I am wicked. The child is fit for heaven. It has never sinned. Oh, let it not be tainted with a cell." She held it up before all present, her hair falling over her shoulders, and her hot, wild face quivering with agony. She held it high up, the little crowing, chirruping thing. It jingled the handcuffs and laughed. A hush fell on that place as if an angel's presence were there. A brazen-faced girl in silks and satins came sweeping forward to take the child, but the mother snapped at her like a brutish animal and pushed her back. "Oh, no," she hissed, "Oh, no, no, no, no, not you, not you." Chief McMenemy knows how to do his duty as well as any man, but he saw this was an extraordinary case and sent the baby home. The mother went into her cell holding her heart. She came rushing back and kissed her baby, and whispered in its ear, "It were better for you, my child, that you never saw me again!" The child was carried away crying because they took the handcuffs from it.

Wanted a Man to "Sit With Sal."

Yesterday afternoon a green-looking couple, evidently newly married, called at the photograph gallery of Beals & Waterhouse and wanted their pictures taken. Just as Mr. Beals got his plate ready the man called him aside and said he wanted to ask a favor. "I was told in Carson you took the best pictures in the State. Now, you see Sall and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, her folks go a good deal on style, and they live in the States. They never saw me, and if I send my mug back East they'll be dead again me sure. I'm a darned slight better than I look, and when people come to know me they vote me a brick. Now, what I want is to get some good-lookin' man to sit with Sal for a picture. Will you stand it? She's willin'. Them big whiskers of yours'll cetch 'em sure and create harmony. You look like a solid capitalist, and they'd take me for a petty larceny thief." Mr. Beals enjoyed the idea immensely, and sat with "Sal" for the picture, which will doubtless carry joy into a household of Eastern relatives in a week or so.

The Virginia *Chronicle* tells of an Irish gentleman who signed the pledge, and drank the next day as usual. "It's thrue I'm a taytotler," he exclaimed; "but I'm not a bigoted one."

OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PERILS.

A Warning Applicable in all cities.

The *Times* has more than once directed the attention of parents to the dangerous custom which prevails among young girls of Philadelphia of walking upon the streets at night without discreet attendants. We have to believe that some former articles upon this subject were not without good result; but so great evil calls for repeated remonstrance, and now that the return of spring has brought increased temptation to careless sauntering abroad, it seems important to renew the warning against a peril which neither fathers and mothers nor the girls themselves appear to understand—until the lesson comes home to them in shame and sorrow. It is not possible that the mere children, girls scarcely in their teens, whom we meet on Chestnut street or on some of the popular promenades up town upon a Sunday evening, for example, have any thought of evil in their minds, unless it be so much of evil as is implied in wandering away from home without their parents' permission, if not against their command, for we assume that no sane persons would give their daughters such permisson. In many cases, it is likely, the girls leave home ostensibly to go to church with some of their companions. They are absent all evening, and at about the time when the congregations are dismissed, or shortly after, they return. Perhaps they will admit having taken a little walk after church, but their parents have no conception of the peril they have been in until some night a girl does not come home when she is expected, or she returns in a nervous flutter, and the mother finds out that her daughter has been where no honest woman ought to go.

We intend to speak with entire plainness on this matter. There are tens of thousands of women who have grown up in Philadelphia, who have married and had families, and—to their credit be it said—have not the faintest suspicion of the snares that are everywhere set for the simple and foolish in a great city. One might suppose that the ill-breeding, the essential vulgarity of the thing might suffice to prevent any girl from wandering about the streets at night, even if she did not know the danger did not. But the girls we have in mind are thoughtless and untrained, and they do as they see others do. Once in a while a case is reported in the newspapers where girls have been attacked or grossly insulted by rowdies, but this is the least of their dangers, and they think, with good reason, as they walk down Chestnut street by twos and threes, and feel the eyes of the vigilant policeman upon them that they are in small peril of personal violence. But the policeman very well knows that he cannot protect a girl from any wretch who raised hostile hand against her, he is powerless even by warning to defend her against the scoundrel who is lying in wait to entrap her. It is all too easy for a man to gain recognition of a girl in these crowds. Perhaps he meets her casually upon the street, going to school perhaps, or coming from church, and a little flirtation ripens into an acquaintance. Or, as is very common, a party of young fellows start off to "meet some girls," or the girls have already started to meet the young men; one of them recognizes an acquaintance in a group approaching, and they all stop together under a lamp-post and a round of introduction follows. The night is warm and something suggests an ice; and the first false step is made. No serious evil may result from all this beyond the vulgar association, but even this is bad enough. The girl has put herself on terms of intimacy with a lot of young fellows whom she knows nothing about, except that they are not the friends that her parents would chose for her, and, are, therefore, not to be mentioned at home; she has surrendered her dignity and a part of her consequence, and if she have accomplished as much, are to-day unknown and ignorant, because they disliked work, valued present ease to future success. We do not know of a brighter example to place before the youth of America than the life struggle and successes of Jas. A. Garfield, scholar, soldier and statesman.—*Sandusky Register.*

"Anybody that has a pint of brains" says the eloquent Jasper, "mus' know dat if dis yere world turned over, de water would fall out of the ribbers, and we would all be drowned, same es if you would turn