

John Dunning, of Hamilton, has transferred to \$20,000 by the death of an uncle in Germany. No well regulated family should be without at least one Dutch uncle.

Ohio greenbackers will nominate a state ticket, providing the man who called the convention can rope in another f. b. to occupy the chair while he nominates himself for governor and seconds the nomination.

Senator Vorhees, of Indiana, has been engaged to defend Congressman Thompson, on trial at Harroburg, Ky., charged with murder in the shooting of Davis, the son-in-law of his wife. On Tuesday he made a powerful appeal in behalf of Thompson.

The Ohio State Fair Board has agreed to inaugurate live stock sales at the ensuing Ohio State fair to be held at Columbus September 2 to 7. It was agreed to make the regulation fee 25 cents for each animal offered.

The editor of the Weston Herald is decidedly off when he thinks we look him for a Republican. It is not at all necessary that he should be a Republican for the ring to seek his influence to carry out their designs. They prefer to work through Democrats of late years.

Mr. John A. Logan is said to be the premier of the Mingo Chief's political as well as his domestic household, and a diplomat who rarely makes a mistake. If it is not his time he will discover the fact in season to stop the boom before it is overtaken by disaster.

One of the soldiers detailed to guard the grave of President Garfield has become insane, the unending watch among graves and the dead affecting his brain. Many others of the guard are more or less affected by the ghastly surroundings of their place of duty.

Whenever vanity and gaudy, a love of pomp and dress, furniture, equine, buildings, great company, expensive diversions and elegant entertainments get the better of the principles and judgments of men and women, there is no telling where they will stop in their mad career of material, moral, or political, they will lead us.—John Adams.

Mr. Norton has authorized the Napoleon Signal to announce that the report being published that he would be a candidate for Governor has gone far enough, that there is no truth in it, and that he could not be induced again to become a candidate for any office, as the measure of his ambition in that direction has been filled with one term in the Senate.

Capt. David Crockett, a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett, the Kentucky frontiersman, is a stalwart six footer, resembling his backwoods ancestor; but he is far more sophisticated, having just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, not for some reckless and unlawful deed of bravery, but for sordidly making and passing counterfeit money.

Thurlow Weed said when he first went into politics he had a very bad memory. In order to be successful in politics this all had to be changed, and he did it by devoting fifteen minutes each evening to reading the events of the day and repeating them to his wife, for a period of fifty years. The result was he acquired a memory of unusual tenacity.

The secret of the Keely motor is out. Keely has thus described it: "Molecular disintegration is the primary generator of vibratory phenomena. Propulsive forces emanating from analytical action upon compound fluid and vapor foundation evolve ethereal matter distinctive from oxidized, hydrogenated and nitrogenated components." We don't believe it will work.

The Merchants Hotel, at Napoleon, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Monday morning last. There were 17 people in the house at the time, and there were some narrow escapes. Several were rescued from the upper story windows. Capt. Willard, a constant boarder for 20 years at this house, dropped his trunk out of the third story window, slid down a stream of water, put his trunk on a buggy and hauled it over to the Miller House, registered "A. M. Willard, City," took a room and went to bed, losing only a half hour's sleep. That was collected coolness.

The Toledo Bee is bringing to light the fact that a large number of business men of Toledo have been greatly annoyed for a few months past through what seems to be a systematic robbery of the mails, in which money ranging in amounts from \$5 up to \$300 and \$400 have been lost in transmission through the mails or at the home office. It has been a source of great annoyance to the business men as well as their patrons, as the letters contained remittances and orders for goods which never came to hand, retarding business and causing loss of money. The authorities are endeavoring to make out a list of the names of the parties who are innocent. Department detectives have been at work for several months to get the parties but thus far have been unsuccessful.

It is sometimes questioned by merchants whether advertising pays. The question will hardly be discussed in the light of the following fact, rates of travel advertising being figured: The Chicago Tribune, it is said, for a column a year, receives \$26,000. The New York Herald receives for its lowest price column \$39,723, and for its highest, \$348,000. The New York Tribune, for the lowest, \$29,764, and for highest, \$35,648, and these papers are never at loss for advertisements to fill their columns. Their patronage comes from any man who desires to assist the respective papers, but from business men who find it profitable to advertise. The sensible business man does not consider whether he will reach the readers I desire to reach.—Exchange.

The name Uncle Sam as applied to the United States Government, came into use during the war of 1812, and was born at Troy, New York. The Government Inspector there was named Uncle Sam Wilson, and when the war opened Elihu Anderson, the contractor at New York, bought a large amount of beef, pork and pickles for the army. These were inspected by Wilson and were duly labelled E. A. U. S., meaning Elihu Anderson for the United States. The term U. S. for United States was then somewhat new, and the workmen concluded that they referred to Uncle Sam Wilson. After they discovered their mistake they kept up the name as a joke. The same men soon went to war. There they repeated the joke. It got into print and went the rounds. From the time on the term of Uncle Sam was used for the United States, and it now represents the Nation.—Er.

BERMUDA CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT THE 8,000 COLORED PEOPLE ON THOSE ISLANDS WILL OWN AND RULE THEM IN 100 YEARS.

The Bermuda correspondent says that the 8,000 colored people on those islands will own and rule them in 100 years. Their children are better educated and more capable than the white children. "Any body who is prejudiced against the colored race because so many of our own darkeys are impudent and lazy and steal chickens, could lose his prejudice by being with these Bermuda colored people a few weeks."

Suits for damages for the alleged alienation of a wife's affections are becoming quite common. It should be necessary in the first place for the plaintiff to establish the fact that he was the possessor of his wife's affections. If he did not possess them how could they be alienated? Then he should be required to show that said affections were not taken from him by the wife's volition, and also to prove that transferable affections have money value.

Herr Bretzel (who has just had a telephone put up, calls for the repairer next day). "Look here, my friend, didn't you do me dot dellerne speech Cherman and converse in Cherman?" Repairer: "Yes sir." Herr B.—"Well, y'chimminetty! I talk Cherman to dot dellerne yesterday, willt holten, dot pyt unlyt ay, 'Hello, phant, the dial, ye jabber-laf. Come off, ye old Ducky!' I tend also no dellerne to sass me dot vay, Donnerhimml! Dake it away!"

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular stating that complaints have reached his office, that numerous persons are traveling throughout the country claiming to have authority to represent the Commissioner of Pensions, and that they have and are defrauding pensioners and applicants for pensions. No special examiner or other person employed by the pension office is authorized to receive money either as fee or expenses, and all acting under authority are provided with certificates bearing the signature of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior. This is not, probably, more than could be expected. The sum appropriated at the last session of Congress—one hundred million dollars—is so vast that it invites all manner of jobbery. It does begin to look as if it would devolve upon the true soldiers of the late rebellion to take to the front again and demand that it shall be saved from financial ruin.

Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Ct., the well known Architects and Publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications of a very tasteful modern eight-room cottage with tower, and also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with but six rooms if desired. In its most costly form, the outlay is estimated at \$8,000; without the tower it has been priced for \$2,500; and if only six rooms are included, the cost may be reduced to \$1,700 or \$2,000. Details are given of materials, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular, and also the most useful, state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue specifications in Italian, for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and convenience to everyone interested.

The Railroad Time Convention adopted, at St. Louis, meeting, the standard time devised by W. P. Allen, of New York. In place of the 56 standards of time now governing the railroads of the country there are to be five, differing one hour from one another. These are: The "Provincial," governing the roads of Canada east of Quebec; the "Eastern," controlling the roads in New England and along the whole Atlantic coast; the "Central," the belt of country west of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, and east of the line drawn north and south through Nebraska; the "Mountain," and between this line and the Rocky Mountains, and the "Pacific," west of the "Mountain."

By these standards it will, when it is 12 o'clock noon in the Provincial Division, be 11 A. M. in the Central, 10 in the Mountain and 9 in the Pacific. It goes into operation next fall.—The Railroad.

Amendments to the Constitution. There being three separate amendments to the Constitution of the State pending, the article of the constitution prescribing how amendments may be made will therefore be in order. It is as follows: Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution, and if the same shall be agreed to by three fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the text and copy, to be published in the next issue of a newspaper in each county of the State, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the election for Senators and Representatives, and in the same time shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors, voting at the polls, shall approve such amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

A SHARP GROWL. The Washington Sunday Gazette, which is reputed Republican, has in its last Sunday's issue: "Not two years have passed since Chester A. Arthur became President of the United States. In this short time he has succeeded in estranging from him every friend upon whom he could have called for counsel and unselfish advice. In their stead he has gathered about him men whose only aim seen to be the destruction of the party which elected him, and to serve their personal ends. These friends of Mr. Arthur are Republicans in name; they are renegades and traitors in action. How many, even if they be Democrats, who differ with honest Republicans as to the administration of public affairs are easily to be preferred to the fond and sycophants who surround the occupant of the chair of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. No matter what the mistakes these Presidents may have made, their Cabinets were composed of men of brains and energy, and they were proper places should be the asylums for the superannuated and infirm of body and mind. It is well established that the two gentlemen who hold these positions are not to be expected to govern the affairs of others, and least of all a great nation's."

It is ventured to say that never in the history of the United States has there been such intemperance and cowardice shown by Cabinet officers as is shown by the heads of the Treasury and the department of Justice. But all things have an end, and March 4, 1885, this state of affairs will have an end. The treasury and the department controlling the public affairs of our country. But all things have an end, and March 4, 1885, this state of affairs will have an end. The treasury and the department controlling the public affairs of our country. But all things have an end, and March 4, 1885, this state of affairs will have an end. The treasury and the department controlling the public affairs of our country.

The Ways of Detectives. The indictment at Washington of several detectives for theft and receiving stolen goods was not surprising, as they had much to do with the class of officers named. There are honest detectives in the world, and they often render valuable service, but fact is, men who seek any man who enters on his own account, and allows a man to harbor with thieves without being arrested by the police, it offers unmeasured riches to the thief, and the thief is a thief. Stealing for the sole purpose of having the stolen property ransomed would never have reached its present enormous proportions were it not that if a great number of alleged detectives are nothing more or less than thieves' agents. The profitable occupation of manufacturing evidence against the innocent, and the consequent divorce is almost monopolized by detectives, and the evidence, if well paid for, seldom fails to meet the demand. Any innocent man may be hanged, if a great number of such detectives are to be trusted, and it is rich enough to pay detectives to procure testimony that will convict. If nineteenth-century detectives in the United States are to be trusted, they will attend to all legitimate business, for many of the long-earned mischief-makers would be where they could do no harm.

NEWSPAPORIAL.

We find on our table the Nelson County Capital, W. S. Fowler, (a graduate of the Journal office) publisher. It is a neat five-column folio, with five columns of reading matter and fifteen columns of advertisements. This augurs well for the financial success of the enterprise. Almost every paragraph expresses an abiding faith in the future greatness of "Michigan City," North Dakota, the new town in which the paper has located. May the full measure of your hopes be realized, Walter.

We also find The Northwestern Tribune, published at Brainerd, Minnesota, Mr. Geo. S. Confield, an old Wood county boy, editor and manager. It is a handsome eight-column folio, full of life and vim, and from its description of Brainerd it is located in a live little city of over 10,000 inhabitants, and in Congressional district as large as the State of Indiana. What a magnificent field in which to start a newspaper candidate out to browse. Bro. Confield's several years of journalistic experience on the Commercial and Sunday Journal in the Future Great, will not come amiss in his new field of labor.

The Railroad for May comes to us in a much improved shape, faultless in typographical appearance and in a handsome cover. It also contains much more reading matter than previous numbers, and the correspondence shows a healthy increase. Major W. R. Leflet, the man who has been so long in the limbo of the government shall continue to be the watch word, which really seems to have been first faithfully in sight since the day he first stepped off the paper. It is not so much as to be almost indubitable to the railroad employee who takes an interest in his calling.

Grand Opening May 19th. Haskings, May 12, 1883. ED. JOURNAL.—Mr. W. S. Decker will have a grand opening here on Saturday, May 19th, at which will be served ice-cream and plum pudding. Refreshments served in strict conformity with the Scott law, under the supervision of Mr. G. Garrett and his partner, Tim Finnigan, who will entertain the assembly during the evening. Doors open at 9 P. M. sharp. Special notice is made by Mr. G. Garrett, 121 (North Front) Main street, opposite the livery barn of J. W. Robinson. Every friend of Mr. Decker, Mr. Scott and Mr. G. Garrett, is invited. Good music furnished by Tim Finnigan's orchestra. Fare to suit the times. G. G. P.

ITEMS FROM BRUNSWICK, ME. ED. JOURNAL.—We are having delightful weather. Have had but little rain as yet. People are beginning to make their gardens.

Brunswick is only a short distance, three miles, from the salt water, and it is a delightful place. It is not hilly like other portions of the State, but very level. Trees are mostly of pine and maple and both grow to a great height.

The Bowdoin College is located here, and there are excellent schools. The United States in attendance. Gov. Chamberlain, formerly Governor of Maine, is the principal of the College. Longfield, the poet, graduated here, and also a number of the prominent men of the United States. The oldest Professor is 85 years of age.

Brunswick has a paper mill, cotton factory and box factory. The paper mill and cotton factory employ only French, of which there are about 1,500, and the box manufacturing employs 200, both men and women. Respectfully, W. S. DECKER.

BRUNSWICK, ME., May 14, 1883. DECORATION DAY. General Order of Department Commander of Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF OHIO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 1, 1883. General Order No. 4.

1. In compliance with the rules and regulations and orders from the Commander in Chief, Wednesday, May 30th, will be observed as Memorial Day.

2. Each post in this department is requested to attend divine services on the day preceding Memorial Day, by marching in a body from the post room to the church. Each comrade will wear the G. A. R. badge, and so far as possible will appear in uniform.

3. Memorial day had its origin in an order issued by the Commander in Chief in 1868. Its annual observance is made obligatory by the rules of the Grand Army Post, as an organization, should take a active part in the exercises of the occasion, but those exercises ought not to be in any sense exclusive. By common consent the observance has become national in character and well nigh universal, the interest in which is increasing every day, and which, in connection with the lapse of time. In this connection, attention is directed to the suggestions contained in General Order No. 10, of the 10th of August, 1878.

4. Post Chaplains are charged with the duty of transmitting to the Department Chaplain, Comrade A. G. Byers, Columbus, Ohio, by the next mail, including local newspaper accounts of the proceedings. By command of, CHARLES T. CLARK, Dept. Com. DAVID LANNING, A. G. C.

John H. McElroy as a Book Maker. Mr. John H. McElroy, of the Toledo Blade, author of "Andersonville," and other works, has just completed another book, "The Red Acoem," of which the Detroit Free Press speaks in very complimentary terms, as follows: "The Red Acoem" Mr. John McElroy, of the Toledo Blade, ventures into a new field, which has as yet been unexplored by an American author, though it adjoins closely those worked so successfully by Charles Lever and Thomas Hardy among British novelists, and Erckmann and Chatrian those of France. Mr. McElroy tells a vividly realistic story of real people, who bore the heat and burden of the late war. His characters are all drawn from life, and now and then a dash of the old-fashioned, while the old folks think it's pretty hard to have two in the family.

Comfort for Orange Growers. Dayton Journal. The orange grove of Mr. J. A. Harris at Clay, Fla., produced 20,000 boxes of 30-000 oranges. They were sold on the ground at 12 cents each, or for an aggregate of \$24,000. The number of bearing trees was 30,000, and they averaged 9,000 oranges, or 300 per tree. Five years hence their bearing capacity will be trebled.

Great Things in the World. The greatest thing in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavern—the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi, four thousand miles in extent; the largest mass of solid iron, the Great Lakes; the longest railroad, the Pacific Railroad, over three thousand miles in extent.—Statistical Gazette.

A Booklet man saw advertised "a sure cure for drunkenness." It forwarded the necessary dollar, and received by return mail, written on a valuable postal card in beautiful, violet ink, the magic words, "Don't Drink."

These Terrible Headaches. Suck-Favorite Remedy for these severe Sick-headaches I spoke about, and it has entirely cured me. You may use my name, if you choose, among those who are freely testifying to the value of this medicine. I was the sufferer of a most severe case, which I had tried many of the most famous remedies, but to no purpose. I was cured by the use of Suck-Favorite Remedy. S. H. WOODRUFF, Wood County, Ohio, writes: "I was cured of the kind received by Dr. David Keeney, of Roadout, N. Y."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Several important questions connected with railroad land grants are now pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and action of some kind in reference to the same will doubtless be taken before long. One of these questions relates to the re-instatement of the former practice of the department of leasing of second patent where a prior patent for the same land issued either through inadvertence or under an erroneous construction of a statute, has been found to be null and void, and to maintain a conveyance of title to the land.

In the case of NEWHALL vs. SANGER, decided in May, 1876 (92 U. S. Rep. 701), the Supreme Court of the United States held that lands in California within the limits of a Mexican grant claim, and in a state of reservation at the date of the Pacific Railroad grant made in the act of July 1, 1852, were excepted from the railroad grant, and that a patent issued for such lands to the railroad company was null and void.

The decision directly affirmed the title of the railroad company and its grantees, Mr. SANGER, to the particular tract in controversy before the court, and virtually nullified the title of the railroad company to every other tract also in a state of reservation within the limits of a Mexican grant claim at the date of the railroad grant, and holding, therefore, the same status as the tract in controversy in this case.

At the date of the decision in May, 1876, and for nearly forty years before that time, the practice of the Department of the Interior was and had been to issue second patents whenever the officers of the department became fully satisfied that prior patents for the same lands had been erroneously issued and were entirely null and void. The propriety of issuing second patents in such cases without previously re-examining the content of the title, was in 1848 and 1849, and in 1852, and in 1854, and in 1848 was again referred to the General Treasury, and both of these officers rendered opinions in favor of the practice.

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A PLEASANT LETTER.

It rings of a grateful heart and gives honor where honor is due. Mr. William W. Chadwick, of Hatchville, Conn., writes under date of June 14, 1882, to Dr. Kennedy, to say that the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" has cured him of Gail, Stone, from which he had experienced every thing but comfort for a long time. Mr. Chadwick felt wholly cured when he wrote, and says: "I have had no pain for six months, and have also gained my flesh and can stand a fair day's work. I recommend 'Kennedy's Favorite Remedy' to any one suffering from a deranged liver." Grateful patients are common. Dr. Kennedy is daily in receipt of letters from them, expressing similar sentiments. These letters, appended and with all varieties of phrasing, but invariably setting forth one thing—the value of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy"—are sent to the publishers, with a request that they be published in the "Favorite Remedy" if so, you want "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Dr. Kennedy promptly answers. Address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists.

F. H. Dunn & Co., Bainbridge, O., say: "We regard Brown's Iron Bitters as a good tonic; we hear our customers speak highly of it."

Norriam Head: Thirty years ago a man could only get his portrait in the illustrated papers by performing great deeds of valor; now the same end can be achieved by eating two quills a day for two weeks. This is another evidence of the rapid strides this country is making in the industrial arts—or something that way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Know That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia. Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion. Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life. Dispels nervous depression and low spirits. Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child. Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood. Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy. Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison. Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 18th, 1882. I suffer from Bile Disease, Dyspepsia, indigestion and headache, and I feel that I cannot do anything about it, unless I get some medicine to cure me. I have tried many medicines, but they do not seem to do me any good. Finally, when hope had almost been given up, I saw in the paper an advertisement for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and I bought a bottle of it. I have taken it for three weeks, and I feel that I am getting better. I can eat and sleep, and I feel that I am getting my strength back. I am sure that BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the best medicine I ever took. I will continue to take it until I am completely cured. My name is M. L. F. GUYTON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Bids for the building of a house in Fort Meigs (Cemetery) will be received at the office of W. H. Hollenbeck until the 20th day of May, 1883. Plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Hollenbeck's Agricultural Warehouse, 53 Clerk of Board of Cemetery Trustees.

NOTICE. Henry Hopwood of Wood County, Ohio, vs. Elizabeth Hopwood of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Hamilton, Ohio, whose place of residence is unknown to this plaintiff, will take notice that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1883, the said plaintiff Henry Hopwood filed his petition against her, setting forth that the said parties were married on the eleventh of February, 1857.

NOTICE. The Hon. Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, has gone to San Francisco. It is thought that his business there is of such importance that he will be absent for a considerable period of time. His place will be supplied by Mr. J. M. C. A. every morning meeting with a friend from the country and making a home run at 14 o'clock in the morning.—Cleveland Penny Press.

What is Life? asks the Columbus Catholic. Life, fellow bankrupt, is getting up in the morning with such a heavy headache on that you regret you didn't go to bed earlier the night before, going down town to the office, bringing \$2 from the sensible young fellow at the next desk to send your girl to the matinee, having prizes for supper going to the M. C. A., every evening meeting with a friend from the country and making a home run at 14 o'clock in the morning.—Cleveland Penny Press.

NOTICE. In Wood Co., O., Court of Common Pleas. By virtue of a certain writ, a vendi expuise, issued in the above entitled case, by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wood County, Ohio, and in me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue, at the court house, in Bowling Green, on Tuesday, June 12th, 1883, Between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: In lot No. three hundred and thirty-seven (337), in the Incorporated Village of Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio. Appraised at \$2,100. Terms of Sale—Cash.

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