Congressional.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Another Day Spent in Consideration of Funding Bill—The Bill as It Now Stands Before the House.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by him, providing for the payment of damages which may be occasioned to the Indians on the Minnesota reservations by the construction of reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi, under last year's act, and also providing that the appropriation heretofore made for the construction of a dam at Lake Winnebigoshish shall be applied immediately. On motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill was taken up, and after an explanation by him, was passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the resolution extending the franking privilege to Senators and members was taken up, the question being upon the motion to refer to the Committee on Postoffices.

Mr. Wallace referred to the allusion to himself in connection with the recent instance of complaint of the alleged abuse of the franking privilege as contained in the statement in the Record of the previous day. He desired to say the statement was untrue as pertaining to himself. He had at no time authorized the use of his name on any matter not frankable, and he would content himself with this statement in his place as a refutation of any charge against himself.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Franking resolution was referred to the Committee on Postoffices by a vote of 28 to 23.

THE ARMY BILL.

A discussion ensued upon the order of business, when the Senate finally resumed the consideration of the Army bill, the question being upon the amendments to the item for the payment of the Government transportation on land grant railroads. The discussion of the previous day was resumed.

The pending amendment offered by Mr. Allison, was to make 50 per cent payment apply to the amount audited and approved, instead of the amount found to be justly due by the Quartermaster General.

Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment to the amendment, making the entire item read as follows: "For the payment for army transportation lawfully due such land grant railroads as have not received aid in the Government lands, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under land grant acts, but in no cases shall more than 50 per cent of the full amount of service be paid until a final judicial decision shall be had in respect to each case in dispute $125,000." Agreed to—ayes 23 nays 18

Mr. Edmunds suggested the amendment reported from the Senate Committee appending a proviso that such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services, being apparently superfluous, be stricken out.

The discussion was then renewed and participated in by Messrs. Beck, Carpenter, Edmunds, Plumb, Burnside, Withers, McPherson, Wallace and Brown. The amendment was finally agreed to—ayes 25, nays 22

The amendments of the Senate Committee to other items of the bill were accepted as reported. Pending action upon the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. Colerick (from Committee on Elections): Minority report declaring neither J. C. Holmes nor W. F. Sapp had been legally elected from the eighth Congressional district of Iowa, also minority report in the case of Wilson vs Carpenter, from the ninth district Iowa. Both reports ordered printed and laid on the table.

By Mr. Johnston of W. Va., from Committee on Military Affairs: For the relief of Brig-Gen. and Brevet-Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Referred to the private calendar. (It authorizes his retirement with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Major Gen.)

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Covert of New York in the chair) on the Funding bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Randall, authorizing the issue of bonds in amount not exceeding $650,000 000, which shall bear 3 per cent interest, redeemable after blank years.

Mr F. Wood hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. R., would explain his proposition, which was rather novel.

Mr. Randall said he had never thoroughly understood the difference between a bond and a certificate bearing the same rate of interest. He desired merely to simplify the bill by making a debt of one description.

Mr. Wood could not see the necessity for a change from the historical practice of the country.

Mr. Townshend, Ills., offered an amendment to Mr. Randall's amendment, fixing the amount of bonds at $400 000 000, and the amount of notes at $300 000 000. He denied the statement made on the Republican side, that to compel National banks to take 3 per cent bonds would be to destroy the National bank system. If the bonds now held by the National banks were 3 per cent bonds, their annual profit would be $6,000 000. The National banks today held a monopoly upon the circulation of the country. His amendment authorized the Treasury to issue $300 000 000 in Treasury notes so that if the National banks should refuse the 3 per cent bonds, and retire their circulation the currency would not be contracted.

Mr. Randall modified his amendment to read as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds or certificates in an amount of not exceeding $600 000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after two years from the date of issue.

Mr. Myers answered the speech made some days ago by Mr. Hurd on the silver question, and intimated that the gentleman had been guilty of inconsistency upon that question.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment to Mr. Randall's amendment, making the bonds and certificates redeemable in one year and payable in ten years.

Mr. Young, Tenn., thought no kind of refunding was necessary. This he gathered from two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Kelly and Randall, who were on opposite sides of the question. Mr. Randall, who advocated a 3 per cent bond, had stated that the Secretary of the Treasury could extinguish $270,000,000 of the debt in three years, then the remaining $400,000,000 could be extinguished in less than twice that time. He had reached the conclusion that in less than seven years the 5 and 6 per cent debt would be extinguished by the accruing revenues of the Government.

Mr. Price opposed the very short time for the 3 per cent bond, fearing there would be no market for it, and that the credit of the country would be impaired.

Mr. Hurd, in reply to Mr. Myers, denied ever uttering a word on this floor inconsistent with any speeches he had made during his various political campaigns. He was glad the opportunity was presented of undeceiving the people, who said that in his campaigns in Northern Ohio, he pursued one course and on this floor another. He had always maintained that demonetization of silver had worked injustice to the country, and therefore he had urged its remonetization. He had urged that silver and gold should stand on the same basis. He had voted to put 460 grains in the silver dollar, so as to make it a dollar worth 100 cents. He repeated what he had said a few days ago, that a specie resumption based on a silver dollar of 412½ grains was a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Carlisle, referring to some remarks of Mr. Young of Tenn., said the gentleman was in favor of leaving outstanding in the hands of the National banks, bonds of the Government bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest, while he, Carlisle, favored compelling National banks to receive bonds bearing 3 per cent interest. As to the economy of refunding or not refunding, the gentleman from Pennsylvania Kelly, had submitted some figures, in which it appeared that, in order to extinguish the $637 000,000 of the 5s and 6s by the annual payment of $60,000 000 it would require from the public Treasury the sum of $826 000,000. He, Carlisle, held in his hand a calculation by which it was shown that if those bonds were refunded at the rate of 3 per cent, and paid in precisely the same way, the debt would be extinguished in exactly the same time at a cost of $748,000 000. The question was whether Congress would save to the people these $78,000,000 in a period of ten years, or give it to the National banks as interest on their bonds. Even should the 3 per cent bonds rise in the market to a premium of 3 per cent, (which was hardly possible) still the whole premium paid by the Government would only be about $19 000 000, which, deducted from $78,000 000, would still leave a saving to the people of $59-000 000.

Mr. Haskell expressed the opinion that not a country National bank in the West could stand on its feet if this bill passed, fixing the interest at 3 per cent.

Mr Reed criticised the action of the Speaker in making this a party question. The Speaker had declared that the Democratic party had always favored paying the National debt. He would not charge the Speaker with having believed that, except for the moment, because he and his party had gone down in three pitched batties on that very question. He had merely desired to sound the party tocsin, and bring the party solidly to the question of the 3 per cent option bond.

Mr. Randall stated he had been somewhat amused at the lecture of the gentleman from Maine, (Reed) but he wished to remind that gentleman that the rules required the Speaker to be on the floor while the House was in committee. The gentleman's lecture might better have come from any other member, for that gentlemen had never gone very far beyond the lines of the narrowest partisanship. He therefore recommended the gentleman to cast the beam from his own eye before he troubled himself about the mote in his neighbor's eye.

Mr. Reed was sorry the Speaker had taken his observations in the light of a personal lecture. The object he had was to call attention to partisanship, which had been adopted in a matter in which there had not been the least element of party, until dragged in by the Speaker. As to his partisanship, he was glad today the wisdom of a good party like the Republican party was better than all the non-partisanship that had ever fooled the people.

F. Wood stated that the House had yesterday fixed the rate of interest at 3 per cent. The next important question was as to how long the bond should run. He regretted that very intelligent gentlemen were running into what he considered a very radical error, in limiting to a very short time the option of the Government to redeem the bonds. The proposition that in issuing a great obligation of the Government, Congress should predicate its power to redeem it at maturity, on revenues not yet received, was in itself a very dangerous one. The gentlemen referred to an existing surplus, and to the great prosperity of the country, to show that the surplus was likely to continue. They were entirely in error, not only as to the real surplus revenue, but also as to the continuance of the large surplus. In 1872 the revenue from customs had been $216 000,000 in 1879 it had fallen to $130 000-000. It was evident to him that for Congress to form out these supposed revenues in advance, was not the policy for a great Government to adopt. But, admitting this large surplus would continue, were the gentlemen willing to tie their hands in advance, to be responsible by their votes for the continuance of the enormous burden imposed by taxation? He would not consent to that. He was willing to reduce the time as low as was consistent with the successful sale of the bonds.

Mr. Randall accepted the amendment offered to his amendment by Townshend (Ill) limiting the amount of bonds and certificates to be issued, whereupon Mills offered an amendment making the bonds and certificates redeemable in one year and payable in ten, which was also accepted by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Claflin moved to amend by making the bonds redeemable in five years and payable in ten. Agreed to without division.

Mr. Ryon moved to amend by making the bonds payable in twenty years. Rejected—73 against 102.

Mr. Gillette moved to insert instead of the bonds and certificates the words $700 000,000 of Treasury notes. Lost.

Mr. Randall's amendment as amended was then adopted—128 against 2, (Mess. Weaver and Gillette); he then proposed a further amendment relative to the interest on the 6 per cents, which was adopted. The section now reads as follows:

That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate than 4½ per cent per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable; provided that instead of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and certificates authorized by the act of Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "an act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Sec'y of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds not exceeding $400,000,000, which shall bear 3 per cent interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the U. S. Treasury in five years and payable in ten years from date of issue; and also certificates in an am't not exceeding $300,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from date of issue. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character, and subject to the same provisions as bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt; and provided further, that befofe any of the bonds or certificates authorized by this act are issued, it shall be the duty of the Sec'y of the Treasury to pay on bonds accruing during the year 1887, all the silver dollars of 412½ grains, and all gold over and above $58,000,000 in the Treasury for redemption purposes; and provided, further, that the interest on 6 per cent bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Sec'y of the Treasury for redemption.

Mr. Kelly said he would not now press his substitute, as its provisions had been substantially incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Weaver offered an amendment providing that no portion of the public debt now payable in lawful money shall be funded under the authority of this act into obligations payable exclusively in coin. Rejected 66 to 96.

Mr. Chittenden offered an amendment repealing tax on bank capital and deposits, and providing that the tax on circulating notes of National banks issued by bonds authorized by this act shall not exceed one half of one per cent.

Mr. Mills made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, and gave warning, if it be admitted he would bring forward amendments imposing an income tax and revising the tariff.

The point of order was sustained and the amendment excluded.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment fixing the rate of interest on certificates at 3½ per cent, and providing that they should not be issued in a smaller denomination than $50. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment prohibiting the incorporation of National banks after June 30, 1881. A point of order was raised against the amendment, pending which Mr. Dibrell offered an amendment imposing an income tax, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

A LEGAL DECISION.

United States Commissioner Davenport may find excellent reading in a case last week decided by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court at Syracuse. One Samuel Taylor of Salamanca, a sort of Quixotic deputy marshal had visited the hotel of Mrs. Brockmeyer at Allegheny, in Cattaraugus county, and had there "gotten up a case" against her by drinking with an Indian at her bar. This Federal Knight of Salamanca, not content with expecting his "moiety" for merely informing of the landlady, determined to do "business" outside of the Federal jurisdiction by asking her for a gratuity of 60 per cent. of the fine she would have to pay if he "informed." Mrs. Brockmeyer, however, calmly told him to "go ahead." Meanwhile she arrested Taylor for his attempted black mail, when the Marshal was compelled to turn the tables upon his own procedures by excepting to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner in arresting him without a full complaint in writing reciting in detail the particulars of his offense. Judge Wallace is by no means a judicial joker. Not in jest, but in good earnest he gave Commissioner Davenport a companion precedent for that furnished him by Judge Blatchford just before election day. In the course of his decision Judge Wallace said:

"Every Commissioner who fails to receive and retain a complaint, preliminary to issuing a warrant, made himself personally liable to an action for false imprisonment. The practice of issuing warrants was abused, it being too often the case that warrants are issued by Commissioners without proper regard for the justice of the complaint, or the instructions from persons in authority. The Commissioner should require a complaint in writing, showing facts sufficiently cogent to lead to a judicial conclusion that a crime has been committed, and that the accused is the person who committed it. All the proceedings are subject to the supervision of the Court, and unless the evidence on which the Commissioner acted is reduced to writing it is difficult if not impossible for the Court to determine whether there was a sufficient case to justify the issuing of a warrant. This carelessness on the part of the Commissioners, together with the officiousness and improper conduct of so-called assistant deputy marshals, did more to injure and bring into disrepute the administration of justice in United States Courts than any one other thing."

If this had been an adjudicated doctrine at our city election in 1878, what would have become of Davenport's celebrated pen?—*N. Y. World, 10th inst.*

MEN'S CONCEPTIONS OF GOD.

Mr. Beecher Pointing Out Some of the Common Mistakes in Them.

Mr. Beecher's text on Sunday the 9th was from Hebrews, xi., 27: "By faith Moses forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the King; for he endured as seeing him who is invisible." "As this man Moses stands in Scripture depicted," said Mr. Beecher, "he is the greatest of all antiquity. Even if you call it romance he stands as one of the noblest dramatic personages, and if you call it historical—and I do—then he is one of the noblest heroes. Whether you call it drama or history, it is certainly dramatic to have been born of a slave, to have been found of a princess, to have returned to his mother, as the nurse of a princess, a foundling, and then to have been transferred to the life and privileges of the most brilliant court in the world and to the very centre of civilization at that time; to have been reared in all the wisdom of that people and to honor and ambition transcending any other on the globe; to have been cast out of all this; to go from the very height of luxury to an exile in the desert, where he became a shepherd with apparent content and lived in this life until he was eighty years of age, when most men are glad to lay down duty and to take up the staff; and then, with the renewed strength of youth taking up his life's work and leading forth this slave people from Egypt, forming then into a nation, finding them laws, establishing their institutions, training them therein upon the desert sands, wandering forty years, until all that had inherited the vices of slavery had died out and only the young that had grown up under his tuition remained, and then conveying to the borders of the land that afterwards was to them a home and which is the one land in all the globe that all the globe now remembers, he himself closed this wonderful drama by a death as full of tears as can be conceived, for all that he had borne and longed for and lived for was in a moment dashed from him, and for some reason not known to us he was forbidden to pass over into the promised land and the people whom he had led were to go without him, and gathering himself he left them without a farewell and went and laid himself down and no man knows where he is buried. In the simple language of our text it is said that he accomplished all this simply because he lived as if he saw God. Moses endured as seeing him who is invisible. Paul said he lived by seeing the invisible, he lived by faith and not by sight. Now there must be a correct conception of God. A fetich, a vulgar, a cruel or an outrageous god helps nobody. No one can have an influential god who has not a conception of God as a personal being. To call nature God and God nature will not do. The Pantheistic idea will not help anybody. A true conception of God lies beyond the synthetic power of any one, but if men will closely watch the constant operation of their own minds they will see a perpetual change of the aspect of personality by a personality that runs with their own moods Men think of God merely as a creed. He made the world, made the sun, made the stars; He is a Creator, and that satisfies them Another class of men come nearer to the true idea, and regard God as a governor; in other words, He created the world and takes care of it, and this is a vague but nevertheless a comfortable idea; but neither of these conceptions touches the God set forth to us in His Word. His personality is developed in disposition and not in powers, and it shines out in the elements of fatherhood with a conception that heathenism never dreamed of; purity working to bring forth itself again out of impurity, and that conception will redeem men from the ascriptions of a coarse imagination, and one after another the things that men have borrowed from their heroes and ascribed to God will be taken away.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

Why will you use salves and lotions, and other outward appliances for the cure of skin diseases The relief thus obtained can only be temporary Why not strike at the root of all skin diseases by getting your blood and liver in a healthy vigorous condition? This can only be done effectively and thoroughly by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. tf

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MARK THOMSON,
1st door west of Farmers Bank, Canton, O.
july22-gy

Legal.

SHERIFF SALE.

Nicholas Heidet et al vs John Heidet et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises in Marlboro township in said county, on

Monday, the 14th day of February, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said, county to-wit: Being parts of the northwest quarter of section 25, and the northeast quarter of section 26, in township 20, of range 7, beginning at the northwest corner of said section 25: thence south 87° east 15 3-100 chains to a post in the section line, thence south 2° 50' west and parallel to the west line of section 25, 39 88 100 chains to a post in the quarter line, thence north 87° 7' west with the south line of said quarter 22 43-100 chains to a post, thence north 2° 50' east and parallel to the east line of section 26, 14 73-100 chains, thence north 80° west, along the public road 12 34 100 chains to a post, thence north 2° 50', east 17 40 100 chains to a post, thence north 87° east 33-100 chains to a post, thence north 2° 50' east 6 31-100 chains to a post in the section line, thence with the section line south 87° east 20 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 118 28 100 acres, subject to the dower of Katherine Heidet, to-wit: A part of the northwest quarter of section 25, in township 20, of range 7, and beginning for the same at a post in the west line of said quarter 8 12¾ chains south from the northwest corner of said section 25, thence with the section line south 2° 50' west 23.29 chains to a post, thence south 87° east and parallel with the north line of the section 15.03 chains to a post, thence north 2° 50' east, 23.29 chains to a post, thence north 87° west 15.03 chains, to the place of beginning and containing 35 acres.

Appraised at $7,670.

Sale to commence at two o'clock p m. Terms one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises.

H ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

George D Bates vs John Campbell.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county, to-wit, and known as part of section six (6), of township twelve (12), range ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of land deeded by Jonas Horst to Eman el Horst; thence north 30° west forty-six chains and twenty-six links; thence east, 1¾° south, eleven chains and sixty-four links; thence south, 30' west, forty-six chains and twenty-six links to the lands of Samuel Horst; thence west, 1¾° north, ten chains and eighty three links to the place of beginning, containing fifty three and 50 100 acres of land according to the survey of the same by John Whitacre, the above lands being the same that were deeded to one Jonathan Martin by Jonas Horst and Elizabeth Horst and his wife, by deed, dated April 14, 1856, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

Appraised at $3343.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash

jan13ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

John Kennedy vs Dennis Ryan.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday the 12th day of February, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit, and known as town lots numbers 113 and 114 in Teeters' addition to the town of Alliance; also forty three acres of land as part of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 18 together with the apurtenances thereto belonging.

Lot 113 appraised at $300
Lot 114 " 900
43 acres " 2365

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash.

jul1-ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

Legal.

SHERIFF SALE.

M G Huntington et al vs Lewis V Bockius et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said said county to-wit: Lot number one hundred and eighty nine (189) and the north half of lot number one hundred and eighty eight (188) in the city of Canton Also all that part of out lot number thirty (30) in said city of Canton, lying north of the P Ft W & C Railway except 71 feet front by 198 feet deep heretofore sold and conveyed by John C Bockius to Charles Biechele, and 97 feet front by 198 feet deep, heretofore sold by John C Bockius to Albert Ensminger, off the north part of said out lot. Also except a strip of land about —— feet wide off the south part of said out lot heretofore deeded by John C Bockius's administrators to John Gerber. Also except a strip off the east part of said out lot heretofore conveyed by John C Bockius to the Canton Gas Light and Coke Company, leaving a balance of about one and one fourth acres in said out lot Also out lot No thirty-four (34) in said city of Canton, as described on the new map of said city, containing about three acres of land. Also about 12 by 20 feet off the east part of lot number two (2) in Raffensberger's addition to said city.

Lot 189 and the north half of lot 188 appraised at $3 600.
Part of lot 30 appraised at $4,000.
Out lot 34 appraised at $4,800.
Part of lot 2 appraised at $30.

Sale to commence at 1 o clock p. m. Terms, one-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises.

jul1-ew H. ALTEKRUSE. Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Nicholas Heidet et al vs John Heidet et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark County, O., and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises in Marlboro township in said county, on

Monday the 14th day of February, 1881.

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 36 in township 20 of range 7, beginning at the northeast corner of said quarter, thence south with the quarter line 24 86 chains to a stone; thence west and parallel with the south line of said quarter 19 86-100 chains to a stone in the west line of said half quarter; thence north with said half quarter line 24 81 100 chains to a stone in the north line of the quarter; thence east 19 87 chains to the place of beginning, containing 49 34-100 acres, being the 1st, 2d and 4th tracts described in the petition in this action, 2d the south half of the east half of the south half of the south west quarter of section 25, township 20, range 7, being the 3d tract described in the petition.

Appraised at $2800.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms, One-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from day of sale secured by mortgage on the premises.

H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Joseph Painter vs Christian Baker et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court-house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Parts of the southeast and southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township ten (10) and range eight, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter and running thence with the line of said quarter eastwardly 13 chains and 46 links to a stone thence westwardly parallel to the south boundary of the southeast and southwest quarter aforesaid 28 chains and 33 links to a stone; thence south, 2° west, 7 chains and 8 links to a stone on the south line of said southwest quarter; thence eastwardly along the quarter line 14 chains and 27 links to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres. Also a right of way across the sixty acre tract from which said twenty acres are taken from any coal bank said Baker, his heirs or assigns may hereafter desire to open in said twenty acre tract by the shortest convenient route to the Bolivar road, but not to interfere with any entries for coal made or to be made by J S P Gordon, his heirs or assigns. Said Baker reserves from the above grants the right of J S P Gordon, his heirs and assigns to keep up a platform for coal, as it now exists, and right of way from the same, as now existing from the "Hawkins" bank on said southeast quarter to the same; and also the right to make a drain from said bank upon and across said 20 acre tract. He also reserves for said Gordon the timber growing on so much of said land as lies within the southwest quarter, except 19 rods in width along the west line of said quarter provided said timber be removed before October 1, 1875.

Appraised at $500.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash.

dec23-ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lots number twenty-seven hundred and thirty (2730) and twenty-seven hundred and thirty-one (2731) in William C Thompson's addition to the city of Canton; said lots being numbered 2450 and 2451 on the ground plat of said city.

Appraised at $1100

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p m Terms cash

dec23ew H ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff

SHERIFF SALE.

Anthony Stoolmiller vs John Stoolmiller.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday the 22d day of January. 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: The undivided half of the northwest quarter of section twenty (20) in township one (1), range ten (10).

Appraised at $4800.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash

dec23-ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff

SHERIFF SALE.

Abraham Wehr vs George Ahr et al.

By virtue of a vendi exponas issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A certain lot of land in the township of Perry, and known as one acre of land situate in the northwest corner of a six acre tract known as lot 47 which lot is the same as purchased of Thebold by Sonhalter and sold by said Sonhalter to George Ahr.

Appraised at $1000.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m, Terms cash.

dec23 ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff

SHERIFF SALE.

William Johnson et al vs James Barnett et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises in Tuscarawas township, on

Monday, the 24th day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: The whole of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen (13) township number twelve (12) in range number ten (10) except one and a half (1½) acres thereof out of the southeast corner on the south side of Massillon and Millersburg road, heretofore sold to Samuel S Grober.

Appraised at $14,265.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments from day of sale secured by mortgage on the premises.

dec23ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

William S Williams vs Henry M Wertz et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court-house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday the 22d day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Being part of the southeast quarter of section four (4), fifty feet west of lands owned by Mrs Rodman Lovett; thence west along said quarter line, being the south line of Lake street in the city of Canton, 50 feet to a post; thence at right angles with Lake street southwardly 160 feet to an alley; thence eastwardly parallel to Lake street 50 feet to a 50 foot street; thence northwardly to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $300.

Sale to commence at 1 o clock p m. Terms, cash.

dec23-ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Lydia A Vogele et al vs John Weidman et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry on the premises in the village of Navarre, on

Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1881,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13) in said village of Navarre as numbered upon the recorded plat of said village, free and clear of the dower of Lydia Weidman therein.

Appraised at $2000.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, one-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises.

dec23-ew H. ALTEKRUSE, Sheriff.

Attorneys.

E. E. RUSSELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in new Cassilly Block, East Tuscarawas St., Canton, Ohio. Prompt attention to collections. oct27-dm

CHAS. R. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block, Canton, O. jul29-gy

A. C. HINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block over 1st National Bank, Canton, O. [5-27tf

A. W. GOSHORN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and Notary Public, I running a law shop opposite the Reed House canal street, Navarre, O. From whence I will defend the innocent, "prod" the wicked, collect bad debts and mix up prescriptions for the neighbors at "bed-rock" rates. Young fellow, if you want anything ground out in my line call. feb17'

B. H. FOLGER, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner for N. Y. & Pa. J. O. GARRETT, Notary Public.

FOLGER & GARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—24 South Erie Street Massillon, Ohio.

GEO. E. BALDWIN R. S. SHIELDS.

BALDWIN & SHIELDS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office opposite Court House, Canton, Ohio. jan29'80-tf

F. W. BOND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Patents secured and all patent business attended to with promptness. New Cassilly Block, Canton, O. sep11-gy

J. M. MYERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Harter's Bank Block. Canton, Ohio. Special attention given to matters of settlement of estates and partition of lands. aug7'79-tf

R. M. GRIMES,

JUSTICE THE PEACE—Office in Trump's Building, opposite St. Cloud Hotel. nov6'75-y1

JOHN LOEW,

NOTARY PUBLIC—Navarre Stark Co., Ohio. mal-gy

B. F. FAUST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in New Cassilly Block, East Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio, Collections a specialty.

WILL WYNN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Rex's Building, N. E. corner Public Square, Canton, O. Prompt attention given to collections. jan8-gy

CHARLES C. UPHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Cassilly Block, East Tuscarawas St., Canton, O. ap26tf

JOSEPH FREASE. F. E. CASE

FREASE & CASE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Canton, Ohio. mar22,'77

HENRY W. HARTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office: Harter's Bank Block, Canton, O. aug9'77-tf.

JOHN C. WELTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office Richard's Block west side Public Square, Canton, Ohio.

M. M. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Alliance, Ohio. [sept 7 '76 tf.

WM. A. LYNCH. WM. R. DAY. AUSTIN LYNCH.

LYNCH, DAY & LYNCH.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—OFFICE IN CASSILY block, public square, Canton, Ohio. may4'70aoct24'72

LOUIS SCHAEFER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Stark county Ohio. june1'70

A. D. BRADEN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block, over Herbruck's store, Canton, O. nov30'73-y1

C. TURENNE MEYER. WILLIAM J PIERO

MEYER & PIERO.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—New Cassilly Block, (up stairs), East Tuscarawas St., Canton, Ohio. may2'78-tf

JONATHAN S. HUDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office—New Cassilly Block, (up stairs) East Tuscarawas St., Canton, O. may2-tf

W. & A. McKINLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office in McKinley's Block corner Seventh and Market streets Canton, O. jun26'67

M. G. McGREGOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLlecting Agent, Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri. oct21tf

HARVEY LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Alliance, Ohio. 22-tf

L. M. JONES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Commercial Block, Canton, O. mar12'74.

J. J. PARKER. T. T. M'CARTY

PARKER & McCARTY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, in McKinley Block, Canton, Ohio. nov16'76—tf.

PETER CHANCE. WALTER S. CHANCE

P. CHANCE & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC—P. Chance, Justice of the Peace—Office Trump's Building, in room formerly occupied by Esq. Grimes. Collections attended to promptly. nov26'74tf

J. W. UNDERHILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Ohio. Office, Cassilly Block, public square, 3rd room north side of hall. july5'77-tf

JOHN LAHM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Ohio. Office, Cassilly Block, fronting public square. july5'77-tf

ALLEN CARNES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Ohio. Office with W. and A. McKinley. july10, '79 gy.

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G. R. BALL,

DENTIST, CANTON, O. Office, No. 46 East Tuscarawas street. nov16'76—tf.

JOHN J. COBAUGH,

DENTIST—Office over Spangler's Hat Store, Canton, Ohio. july1'80-gy

Physicians.

A. C. BRANT, M. D.

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GEO. FASNACHT, V. G. S. H. SCHRANTZ, N. G. april7 J S. MILLER, Permanent Sec.

MANHEIM LODGE, NO. 480, I. O. O. F.

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LOUIS NUBLING, N. G.
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