Holmes County Republican.

H. G. White, T. B. Cunningham,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MILLERSBURG, O., : JULY 24, 1873.

Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. EDWARD F. NOYES.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ALPHONSO HART,
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
(LONG TERM)
WILLIAM WHITE.
(SHORT TERM)
WALTER F. STONE.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN LITTLE.
FOR COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY,
WILLIAM F. WILSON.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
PHILIP HERZING.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Have we struck an epidemic of crime? The reports from all quarters of lawlessness, rapine, arson and murder present a terrible record, and the latest addition to the list,—the atrocious murder at Penningtonville in our own State, furnishes a climax of brutality. The details of this crime are so terrible, and the fiendishness of the murderer so apparent that one marvels that the perpetrator is human, or that the greed for gold could so completely transform the man into a demon.

NIAGARA.

All the good points of view on the American side of Niagara Falls have been or soon will be fenced in, for the purpose of extorting additional half dollars from visitors. The next thing will muffling the roar of the cataract so that it can only be heard on payment of a fee. In early morning the cloud of vapor above the Falls is visable miles away, and when touched by the rosy light of sunrise is exceedingly beautiful. Cannot something be done to put a charge on this spectacle?

HAVE NO SYMPATHY.

The Democratic papers complain that so much clerical force was wasted in the burial of the President's father, Jesse R. Grant, no less than thirteen clergymen having been present on that occasion. As the poor old man held a trifling office worth fifty dollars a month, did not drink whisky, and belonged to the Methodist church, they have no sympathy with such a criminal, and would, if they could, have condemned him to death without benefit of clergy.

WON'T SCARE.

The atttempt of the New York *Herald* and other Democratic sheets to get up a political scare over the imaginary danger of Grant's candidacy for a third term and his possible assumption thereafter of dictatorial powers, has not been successful. The people do not scare worth a cent. The Democratic papers have sounded the alarm vigorously; have dwelt pathetically upon the dangers impending; and have warned the public with an urgency that would be commendable, if the whole thing were not so ridiculous. But every thing goes on as before, undisturbed, the people eat, drink and are merry, are married and are given in marriage; just as has been the case for a hundred years past. It is very evident they do not believe there is any danger.

GOING A BEGGING.

The Democratic and Liberal nomination for Governor of this state is still going a begging. Ewing says he will not have it, and every one has been named for it, so far, declines it. The trick really is, however, to nominate Thurman, so as to give him a double chance for the United States Senatorship. If defeated, and the Democrats should still carry the Legislature, his defeat for Governor will give him a claim on the Senatorship for the gallant fight made by him; and if elected Governor, he will have a still stronger claim on the votes of his party for Senator, provided they have sufficient strength in the Legislature to elect him.

REMARKABLE LAW SUIT.

A remarkable law suit, which will prove of incalculable importance as a precedent, has just been instituted in the District Court of Washington It seems that Honorable Caleb Cushing has been tormented by the ceaseless barking of a neighbor's dog, and that his hours of rest and study have been seriously broken up thereby and his health impared. Mr. Cushing has therefore sued the guardian of the dog, one Kelly, for $4,000 damages. The dog is owned by Hon. Fernando Wood, who is absent from the city. Mr. Cushing is a shrewd lawyer and thinks he has a sure case. We hope, in the interest of the dog-ridden community, that he has. His success would make dog-keeping an expensive luxury which would be sparingly indulged in.

IMAGAINARY.

The case of General Howard is a godsend to the Democratic press. They assume that there is an unexplained deficiency in his accounts, as a disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, of $800,000; but this is merely an imaginary sum. No authoritative intimations have been given as to the amount of the unsettled accounts. All that is known is that there is a deficiency in the accounts of some of General Howard's subordinates, and the Attorney General has given his opinion that the General is responsible, pecuniarily, for the acts of his subordinates. That is all that has been made known so far, and the result of any legal trial that may be instituted will alone show how much the responsibility amounts to. We are confident it will not prove large and that the investigation will not in the least affect General Howard's integrity.

IMPORTANCE OF FRESH AIR.

The malignant outbreak of cholera in the Ohio penitentiary illustrates very forcibly the importance of fresh air in warm weather. The penitentiary contains about eight hundred men. The Prison authorities have perfect control over the diet, clothing, exercise and appetites of every convict under their charge. It is fair to presume that the convicts are kept clean; that their diet, hours of sleep and freedom from the effects of stimulants are all as nearly perfect as possible. But there is one fact that tells against them fearfully when in the presence of a malignant disease like cholera. The cells in which the men sleep are narrow, small and damp. They are built in solid tiers and all open into the same hall or corridor. The doors of the cells are heavy wrought iron grates, small and offering but slight facilities for ventilation. The convict spends about two-fifths of his time in this cell, breathing a vitiated atmosphere. He is thus prepared for the cholera, and when the Asiatic plague strikes him its work is swift and certain. The lesson to be learned from the terrible scenes in the Ohio Penitentiary is that clean, well ventilated sleeping rooms are essential to health in summer.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The subject of the Centennial celebration of American Independence is already receiving attention from the Commissioner of Education. In 1871 the Commissioner at a meeting of the National Teachers Convention at St. Louis, introduced a resolution and delivered an address showing the importance of timely and full preparation for the representation of educational progress in the United States at the Centennial celebration. Information received at the Bureau also shows that the Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania and other States have had the matter under advisement. The Commissioner of Education will shortly send out circulars to the various educational institutions of the country from the university down to the township free school, asking a history of each, with drawings and models illustrative of the foundation and growth of the institution or school. This will give a most complete view of the development of education from the primitive schools established by the various Colonization companies down to the present time. The Bureau of Education will collate, digest and classify the most important features of these special histories, so as to give a general idea of progress. Schools are one of the boasted institutions of our land and the bulwark of its liberties. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that they should be appropriately represented in that great exhibition of the progress of a hundred years of National existence.

SORROWS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Summer sorrow of the Democracy are hard upon them. A revival of Democracy is their desire—and the hope is that somehow the Republican party will disrupt. Massachusetts is looked upon as the promised land, and nothing short of a Democratic Governor for the old Bay State will realize the wishes of the unterrified. But so far as the country generally is concerned, they find it hard to get a good foundation for their hopes. Even Massachusetts will not, in all probably afford them the gratification they look for. Even should Butler be nominated, he will pull through. In regard to their general hopes—the New York *Post* rather caustically inquires: "Do they believe that the people of this country want principles rather than names? and if yes, upon what principles do the received Democrats propose to go before the country? Will they urge free trade? Ask the Maryland and Pennsylvania Democratic newspapers and public men. Will they urge morality and honesty in the Government? Ask the majority of Democratic Congressmen who voted for and have taken the back-pay plunder, and who were willing to overlook the Credit Mobilier fraud. Will they urge the old Democratic principle of the opposition to the Government's investing in internal improvements? Ask the Democrats of Virginia and other States where canals and railroads are demanded at the public expense.' These questions satisfactorily answered would greatly aid the Democracy in their apsirations.

CHEAPER RENTS.

After the great fire in Boston some of the leading merchants determined to seek locations where rents were less exorbitant, to test the effect of location upon trade. They changed paid much less rent, and have done a business equaling that in their old location. Two dry goods houses, Sargent Brothers & Co., and Evans, Webster & Co., located themselves, the one at the extreme north, and the other at the extreme south of what is known as the dry goods section. The former, previous to the fire, occupied premises the ground floor of which had an area of 13,000 feet, at a rental of $17,500. After the fire they took premises with a ground floor area of 14,000 feet at a rental of $10,000, and have done a most satisfactory business. The other firm previous to the fire, paid $7,500 rent, subsequently $2,000, and their trade has been double that of the corresponding months last year. Other instances there are equally as marked. The merchants are now disposed to seek cheaper rents, satisfied that location is not as important an element to attract trade as has been supposed. They are disposed to believe that extravagance in mercantile life has had something to do with the depression which has been experienced in nearly every department of trade.

CHOLERA.

The cholera has been raging in Mt. Vernon, Ind., for some days past, and seems to be but little or no abatement as yet. Several new cases are reported every day. More than one half of the population of the town have left, and others are preparing to leave, unless a favorable change occurs immediately. There have been as high as ten in a family carried off by the terrible disease. Physicians and nurses from other towns are arriving, those already there being worked down.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

The wisdom of George Peabody in setting apart certain funds, the interest of which should be devoted to the encouragement of education at the South, is apparent. The report of the Peabody fund, shows that there is a deplorable lack of education at the South. Yet the donations made serve to arouse an interest, and the sentiment in favor of education is slowly but steadly growing. It is quite evident, however, that at least a quarter of a century will elapse before the standard of intelligence at the South will at all equal that of the Northern States.

DISCRIMINATION.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says the Republicans of Minnesota have been as fortunate in the construction of their platform as they were in the selection of their Gubernatorial candidate. They have fairly embodied the pith of the demands of the farmers, in a form not necessarily obnoxious to the railroad corporations. In place of the blind abolition of discriminations, of which Illinois furnishes an example, they have declared in favor of cheap transportation, according to the capital invested in railroads the right of reasonable remuneration, but opposing unjust discriminations and all arbitrars and improper uses of the growing power of railroad and other corporations. They declare that no rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the power of future Legislatures. We commend this to the members of Constitutional Convention. The distinction between mere discriminations and over-charges can be readily made, and easily provided for. This is done in the resolutions of the Minnesota Republicans. We do not believe, for a moment, that there is any one so unreasonable as to require railroad companies to do business at a loss. Nor is it desired that rates shall be so adjusted as to be uniform, those for short being the same as those for long distances, and competition kept up. If local freight rates put down to the same figure as through rates, loss ensues, which is injustice to the railroads. If through rates are increased, business will be lost, and local rates increased, which is an injury both to railroads and people. But that every possible advantage shall be afforded local towns, consistent with the legitimate prosperity of the railroads, is right. This should be strongly insisted upon. But all discrimination cannot be abolished.

HOW A COUNTRYMAN GOT EVEN WITH A NEW YORK SWINDLER.

A gentleman from Ballstan, while at New York a few days since, was picked up by a confidence operator. After walking around for some time with his newly made acquantance the latter suddenly recollected some important business and left him. Soon after he discovered that eighty dollars had been extracted from his pocket. Judging that his new friend had been guilty of a "deed that was dark," he proceeded to detect the perpetrator. About four hours afterward he met him perambulating Broadway and approached him and greeting him heartly, saying he had missed the morning train and was now going to wait for the evening boat. He carelessly displayed another roll of bills and asked the gentleman to join him in killing time. They first proceeded to the hotel where the acquaintance was formed, when our Balstonian politely told him to return at once the eighty dollars he had borrowed or there would be developments not at all likely to be pleasant. The pickpocket, seeing the point, responded by saying "it was a joke," and returned the money without asking a dividend.

INCENDIARISM.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, at their late meeting in the City of New York, resolved to raise a fund of $100,000 for the detection, conviction and punishment of parties engaged in the nefarious business of incediarism and arson. The Executive Committee of that Board, at their meeting on May 14th 1873, carried out the resolution and opened the subscription.

We hail this movement as a step in the right direction, and commend the action as one not only likely to benefit Underwriters, but also to protect the public from wholesale loss. This action is the more important when it is remembered that the experience of the large companies transacting the business of fire insurance in the United States shows that the proportion of loss to be attributed to the above causes is not less than 33 per cent, of the whole, or a loss to the country of at least twenty-five millions of dollars per annum.—*Evening Bulletin.*

HUTCHINSON, Reno County, Kansas, July 1, 1873.

MESSRS EDITORS:

Will you oblige many of your readers by publishing the following:

Arrangments have been made to send to any person applying, the following valuable information:

1st. The new Timber Tree Law, toget her with the instructions of the General Land Office, Washington. D. C.

2d. The law offering a bounty for planting forest trees in Kansas.

3d. Practical hints on Forest Tree and Osage Orange Hedge culture, by S. T. Kelsey, the best authority upon this subject in the West.

4th. A new Township and R. R. Map of Kansas.

5th. Full instructions under the Homstead and Preemtion Laws.

6th. A description of the Arkansas Valley and sectional Map of Reno County.

Address with Stamp,

C. C. HUTCHINSON
President Immigration Society,
Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kan.

ORGANIC LAW-MAKERS.

Nineteen Unavoidably Detained—Prayers of the People—Judiciary Discussions.

COLUMBUS, O., July, 17.

Present, ninety-six.

The following petitions were presented.

Against License—By Mr. Andrews from the Congregational Conference of Ohio, representing two hundred churches; by Mr. West, from 52 citizens of Columbus; by Mr. Reiley, from 87 citizens of Jefferson County.

For License—By Mr. Weaver, from 211 citizens of Putnam County.

Against Taxing to Aid Railroads, by Mr. Clarke, of Jefferson, from 47 citizens of Jefferson County.

The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution that the Standing Committee on Judiciary be charged with the duty of reporting a plan for the judicial apportionment. Adopted.

The Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Order of the Day, being the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cunningham moved to informally pass the consideration of Section 6 upon which the Convention was engaged at the time of adjournment, and take up Section 7. Carried.

Mr. Cunningham wanted to amend Section 7 so that Circuit Courts would have a right to *retry*, before a jury, civil cases arising in the courts below. It was claimed that Mr. Cunningham's amendment did not effect the above purpose Mediocrity flourished supreme, and Messrs. Tuttle and Powell led the opposing forces. After a two hours' fracas, a satisfactory resolution to accomplish the purpose was got into shape, and at last voted down.

The question was reconsidered and again debated. In this discussion a strong feeling against second trials was developed, and the debate became able and interesting was not again reached before recess.

This question of second trials is one of the great questions before the Convention, and there promises to be a big fight over it. Wilson and Hoadly are rending each other, and more excitement is evinced than ever before in the Convention.

White, of Hocking, has gone home sick. Miller, of Carke, has something which resembles cholera, and Scofield is somewhat ill. Clark, of Jefferson, has returned, and, owing to the absence of Frieberg, the Committee on Traffic and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors now has a majority in favor of total prohibition. *Verbum sat.*

Much alarm is occasioned by the increase of cholera in the Penitentiary. There have been eight deaths since last evening. The Associated Press will give names, &c. It is reported that there have one or two cases developed outside of the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, July 18.

Ninety-four members answered to the roll call in the Constitutional Convention this morning.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Watson from citizens of Huron county, Mr. Clark from citizens of Jefferson county and Mr. Coats from citizens of Union county against licensing liquor traffic and in favor of prohibition.

By Mr. Voris—From colored citizens of Summit county, praying that the words "negro" and "nigger," be prohibited by constitutional provision from being used in public documents and public school books.

The committee of the whole resumed consideration of the substitute for Article 2 of the Constitution relating to the judicial department. The pending question was the motion of Mr. Cunningham to so amend section seven as to provide that the Circuit Court "shall have appellate jurisdiction under such regulations as may be provided by law from inferior courts in all civil cases in which such inferior courts have original jurisdiction, and in said court either party may demand a jury,"

Mr. Grover advocated the amendment as a means of securing clients from the effects of monstrous verdicts, from which there would be no other remedy.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Horton Pease and others.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Discussion was continued without reaching a vote oh the motion pending at recess.

Mr. Humphreyville, from the Committee on Legislative Department, reported a proposition for a substitute for article 2 of the Constitution relative to the General Assembly. The essential changes are providing for annual sessions to commence on the first Wednesday in January; biennial elections of members on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November; requiring a vote by yeas and nays of three-fourths of the members elected to either House to dispense with three reading bills giving the Governor qualified veto power as to all legislation; requiring all items of appropriation bills to receive a separate vote of the majority of each House, prohibiting all special legislation for any city, town or village or other municipality; requiring that the members of the Legislature be paid by salary.

Mr. White, of Brown county, from the Committee on County, and Township Organization, reported a substitute for article ten of the Constitution. It leaves with the Legislature to provide what body shall perform the duties now performed by township trustees and county commissioners; terms of township officers shall not exceed three years and county officers four years; the object for which townships and counties may raise money by taxation are limited to constructing or repairing public buildings, highways, bridges, ditches and drains; the aggregate of such taxation within ten years shall not exceed five per cent. of the taxable property.

New Jersy people don't say "liar" right out, but remark, "sir, you remind me of my lamented brother, who could pervert truth with the greatest ease."

—The Ohio State *Journal*, speaking of our new railroad, says that "contractors who now carry the mail by stage coaches, hacks and pack-horses, through the towns which are on the line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus, R. R. have been notified by Uncle Samuel that their services will not be required after the 1st, of August next. At that date mail trains will commence running on the new railroad, and Columbus will have the benefit of another route, through a rich and prosperous section of country in full operation. The track is laid to a point within the corporation of Columbus, and the work of establishing communication with the depot will be a short one. The track is ballasted to a point four or five miles the other side of Sunbury, Delaware Co., a town about twenty miles from Columbus,"—*Mt. Vernon, Republican.*

THE BALLOON TRIP TO ENGLAND.

Newspaper enterprise, which is felt in all branches of human activity, these days, has at last found an endless field for expansion in the revival of ballooning. Under the auspices of the New York *Graphic*, Professors Wise and Donaldson, two well known aeronauts, are shortly to attempt the feat of crossing the Atlantic in an air ship. The feasibilty of the trip, its chances of success, and the scientific truths that will be envolved thereby, are being widely discussed, but as far as we can observe, without reaching any definite conclusions as to either. Both of the balloonists are confident of success in their undertaking. They hold the theory of a steady air current, like the trade winds, at the height of a mile from the earth which moves steadily eastward, and they expect by this to stike Great Britain or the continent of Europe in about forty-eight hours. This theory can be pretty well tested by a trip.

As to the scientific results that will flow from the expedition we confess we are not sanguine. The trip will be made too rapidly for aerial observations of any value and it will take several voyages to satisfactorily settle any theories as to the direction of the various air currents. In a practical aspect we cannot see how any great good will be accomplished even by the success of the present enterprise. A prosperous wind may in the one instance waft the voyagers safely across the ocean, but that does not assure the safety of those who follow after. Until an air ship can be guided at will by the navigator, instead of being at the mercy of the elements, balloon traveling will not be a popular or safe mode of transit. The difficulties and dangers attending the landing have not as yet been surmounted and the exceedingly good chances of getting killed in the decent will not be risked by ordinary landsmen.

The commercial revolution that will be produced by the success of the *Graphic* enterprise will not prove incaculable, and we would advise our "Granger" friends not to discontinue their efforts at railroad reform in the vain delusion that the railroad is about to be superceded by the Balloon. *Bon Voyage* to the *Graphic* balloon.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BLAMING THE NEEDLE.

The compass will have to take the responsibility for the loss of the City of Washington. It is testified that there was stowed in the main hatch of the vessel sufficient steel rails to thrown the compasses out of all reasonable accuracy, and that the disaster was doubtless owing to the fact that the needles varied, and there was no opportunity in the thick weather to correct the reckoning. As a professional question, an explanation which may justify the conduct of Captain Phillips in the opinions of nautical men, they may do very well. But the public, who buy tickets to cross the ocean on steamships, will be satisfied with no such explanation, unless it shall be used as a warning to point out means of securing greater safety in future. It a pile of steel rails or a case of sewing machines stowed in the main hatch of a steamer so distracts the compass, then steamship companies who carry crowds of passengers have no right to carry steel rails or sewing machines on the same vessel with those passengers. The few hundred dollars received for the freight of a pile of rails is no consideration to be set up against the lives of four or five hundred passengers. If the steamers cannot combine the freight and passenger traffic without bewildering the needle and making the ship the plaything of chance, then the freight business ought to go to the wall. At any rate metallic freight, which would by its nature affect the compass, should never be allowed to be carried in passenger steamships. The investigation may explain the calamity but it cannot justify it. Steamships do not run under full head upon rocky coasts in calm whether without showing that there was a fault somewhere for which some one was to blame. If it was the steel rails and the compass which wrecked the City of Washington, then what has the Inman Steamship Company to say for having placed the rails and the binnacles in dangerous proximity?—*Cleveland Leader.*

"RISE AND WALK."

The Best Steam Doctor—Hope for Cripple.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, CAPITAL OF NEBRASKA.

When Michael Angelo had finished a fine fresco for the Pope, his holiness gave him a purse of gold, saying, "The days are past when the apostles at the gate of the temple must say to the poor cripple, silver and gold have we none." "Yes," replied the artist, and alas! the days are also gone when Peter could enable that same man to move about and earn an independence, by his wonder-working words, "Rise and walk!"

But ocean steamers and railroads are now in place of miracles—the former annihilate water, the latter land. Millions of despondent Europeans have they strengthened to "rise and walk." They have borne them as on angel wings, ten times faster and a hundred times further than they could move in former ages In 1870, 5,566,546 persons of foreign birth were living in the United States. Four if not five of these millions had crossed the ocean by steam and a large proportion of them have reached the West—its free farms or cheap lands, by steam.

Nothing but steam could have given them power to "rise and walk." They were out of work; steam carried them where no man stand all the day idle in labor markets. Those born where an acre costs three years toil, steam has carried where it may be bought for the wages of the day. Those brought up to be content with meat twice a week, it has wafted where they eat it three times a day. Those nutured where cottages are pulled down because cottagers are possible paupers so that laborers must walk an hour before and after work, steam has conveyed where workmen can live close by their labor.

The main tide of American migration, alike of native Americans and of foreigners, has flowed Westward, on an agricultural belt, the middle of which, is in the latitude of New-York city—sweeping over Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, into Nebraska. Nebraska has been settled by about equal proportions of people from each of these States as well as from New York though it has some representatives from every other State and territory. The South Platte country is fast filling with farmers, and the industrials of every name who follow in their train. According to the records of the United States Land Office in Lincoln, 7,917 homesteaders and 6,100 preemptors had filed claims to farms within three years ending with 1872, while within a less length of time the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad had sold their line 498,988 acres to no less than 4,525 purchasers, on ten years credit and 6 per cent. interest. On sales made since last New Year's that company require no payment on the principal until the beginning of the fifth year and then only one seventh annually.

These terms—the best ever offered—have rung in the ears of many who had long sat crippled in hopelessness, with all the soul stirring inspiration of the apostle's, "rise and walk."

Well may the Brahmin, rounding the world via the Pacific Railroad, wonder that the happy dwellers on the Missouri do not worship the steam engine which has brought them to all the blessing he has fancied to come to him on the car of Juggernaut.

WAR ON THE BORDER.

WASAINGTON D. C., July 21, 1873.

News has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, the headquarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the department, that the Mexican General Escabedo was advancing to the Rio Grande at the head of a division. What this means is not now known, but the natural inference is that such a movement of so large a body of troops must be with hostile intent, and if so stirring intelligence may be looked for at almost any moment.

In fact it was stated to-day in several quarters that a Texas paper had been received here containing particulars of a desperate engagement on the 4th of July between the American troops and a large detachment of Mexican and Kickapoo Indians. Our forces were said to have been victorious, but that Gen. Mackenzie was killed. On inquiring of the War Department officials to-night they state that the department had as not yet received any such engagement, and knew nothing more of it than the common rumor. If such an engagement has taken place news of the same must reach military headquarters in due form in a very short time.

King Oscar has undergone his second coronation. A few weeks since he was crowned King of Sweden, and now he has been crowned, at Drontheim, King of Norway. He is a well crowned King.

Albert W. Chamberlain, the Solon murderer, died at 12:35 Monday, in the penitentiary of cholera.

MARRIED.

July 13th, 1873, by W. P. Critchfield, J. P., Mr. JOHN GEISINGER and Miss ELIZABETH PORTER, all of Holmes county.