The Sentinel.
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF
HOCKING COUNTY.
SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR.
L. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE HOCKING SENTINEL.

VOLUME 42, LOGAN, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884. NUMBER 45.

The Sentinel.
ADVERTISING RATES.
One Square..... $1 00
Each additional insertion..... 50
Card per year..... 8 00
Local notices per line..... 10
Yearly advertisements $1.00 per column

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts and vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking county, Ohio, for settlement,

A. H. Brook' assignee of D. Bennett & Son.

and the same will come on for hearing on the 18th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

W. T. ACKER, Probate Judge.
January 24—3w

The Great Flood In Ohio.

Some idea of the magnitude of the flood diaster to the citizens of Ohio may be gathered from the following figures which are based on the figures in the census of 1880. Thirteen counties of Ohio border on the Ohio river, to wit: Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont, Monroe, Washington, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, Brown, Clermont and Hamilton. Athens county touches the river, but only at one corner and is not included in this estimate.

The thirteen counties named contain a population of 741 000 in 1880, and the cities and larger towns in those counties lying on the river contain 350,000 population. The last figures do not include the small villiages and hamlets, the population of which cannot be accurately ascertained. The rich bottom lands of the Ohio valley outside of the towns is generally more thickly settled than the rural districts in other parts of the state, and in the mining districts of Jefferson, Belmont and Meigs, the population is quite dense all along the river. The population on the river has increased probably 10 per cent, since the census of 1880 was taken, so that it is not an extravagant estimate to say that there are fully 450, 000 persons living on the Ohio side of the river in this state, in the flooded districts or their immediate vicinity. This is nearly 14 per cent, of the entire population of the state, and probably one fourth of that number are more or less injured by the floods. These figures will serve to show the great need there is for the most liberal contributions for some time to come.

EXAMINERS' TEST QUESTIONS.

—:0:—

FEBRUARY 16th, 1884.

RULE.

Any applicant detected in giving or receiving aid in any way, will be deprived of the privilege of appearing before the Board for one year.

GRAMMAR.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What is case? How many, and what are the cases? Write the possessive of the following sentences:—Charles, he, Knight Templar, Queen of England.
2. Give examples of "what" used as three different parts of speech, and parse "what" in each example.
3. What is comparison, and to what parts of speech applied?
4. Write the principal parts of—begin, cling, forsake, get, lie (to recline).
5. Define defective, redundant, and auxiliary verbs and give examples.
6. State by what method the various classes of sentences are contracted.
7. Tell what you know about the modifications of the predicate.
8. Correct the following:

They who honor me, will I honor. Withhold not honor from them to who it is due. Let us praise God, he whom created and sustains us. You and me understands grammar as well as him. The Lord's servants' duties are numerous.

9. Parse quoted words:

They are the "lovely," "they" in whom "unite"
"Youth's" fleeting charms with virtue's lovely light.

10. Analyze or diagram:

For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; much more, being reconciled, shall we be saved by his life.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

J. P. H. STEDEM. Examiner.

1. Describe the first French voyage of discovery and exploration.
2. Who first tried to colonize America, and with what result?
3. What was the "Grand Model?" Describe it.
4. Describe the capture of Philadelphia during the Revolution.
5. Describe the state of affairs at the close of the Revolution.
6. Tell what you know about Alexander Hamilton.
7. State the facts relating to the annexation of Texas.
8. Give a brief outline of slavery.
9. What led to the issue of greenback currency? When were specie payments resumed?
10. What is the "civil service reform?"

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. State some of the advantages of having commodious school-grounds.
2. How far is it practical or possible to grade district schools?
3. What is a primary grade? What should be the nature of its instruction?
4. Discuss the subject of ventilation.
5. What is a class register? Of what use?
6. Tell how to control "whispering."
7. Ought a teacher give any lessons in manners? How conduct them?
8. What are the advantages of classifying a school?
9. What is meant by special priveleges? How should that matter be managed?
10. Give your idea of administering discipline.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. What is the difference between orthography and spelling?
2. Give words, illustrating the different sounds of "a."
3. In what three respects is our alphabet imperfect?
4. Give three rules for the use of capitals.
5. Define double consonants and give three examples.
6. Spell the following words: Faceshus, declenshun, fallashus, malicia, shivalry, vicisatude, meliaanal, apocraphy, palitable, batto.
7. Define the following words: Eucharist, sedentary puerile, flatulence, coercive.

GEOGRAPHY.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. Give the area, population, number of counties, principal cities, cereal and mineral productions of Ohio.
2. Name the four Barbary states and give their respective capitals. What mountain system traverses them?
3. Bound West Virginia and tell why and when it was made a State.
4. When it is 2 P. M. at Cleveland, what is the time at St. Augustine? What is the ecliptic?
5. What is commerce? What articles of commerce do the New England States supply to other portions of our country?
6. Beginning at the north, name the natural boundaries between Europe and Asia.
7. Describe the position of the earth, with reference to the sun, on the 21st of June. On what circle does the sun's rays then fall pendicular?
8. What part of Asia has no drainage into the ocean? Describe the principal river of Australia.
9. How would you go by water from St. Petersburg to Constantinople?
10. How far from the North Pole is the Antartic circle, and why placed there?

ARITHMETIC.

J. L. BRIGHT, Examiner.

1. Define order and period, and explain why in dividing one fraction by another you invert the divisor and then multiply.
2. What sum must I pay for $3,000 in bank stock that pays an annual dividend of 5%, in order that I may make 10% on my investment?
3. I wish to remit to London money sufficient to meet a demand of £787, 9s, 3d. What amount of federal money, no exchange or other charges, £1 equals $4.84, would be required?
4. What is the bank discount on a note for $983.68, payable in 60 days?
5. Divide $5,000 among four persons in the proportion of one-half one-third, one-fourth and one-fifth.
6. Find cube root of 7th power of 7.
7. What is saved by following the diagonal instead of the sides (69 and 92) of a rectangle?
8. What is the difference between ratio and proportion? If 12 men mow 32 acres in four days of 8 hours each, how many days of 10 hours each will it require 15 men to mow 90 acres?
9. Define the terms circumference, hypotenuse, mathematics, digit, rule, problem, sign, solution and root.
10. Explain why you begin at the right hand to multiply and at the left to divide.

PENMANHIP.

J. L. BRIGHT, Examiner.

1. How would you manage your writing exercises in an ungraded school?
2. What system of penmanship have you studied? How many principles in that system?
3. Define shading and spacing.. What slant should letters have?
4. Analyze the vowels.
5. Write four or five lines as a specimen of your penmanship.

Court Docket

February Term, 1884.

FIRST DAY.
Monday, February 18.

542	A B Kistler	vs
B & H	John W Scott, et al	
546	Isom Finly	vs
B & H	Ephraim Woods	
672	Ephraim Woods	vs
B & H	Isom Finly	
770	Miller, Green & Joyce	vs
B & W, B & H	Monday Creek Iron Co	
906	Thos E Tilton	vs
Weldy	Wm H H Everett, et al	
914	O W H Wright, adm	vs
B & W	John Nutter	
922	Philip Slisher	vs
B & H, W	J J Frasch	
958	Mahala C Johnston	vs
Grogan	John Haynes et al	
974	Geo F Hartman	vs
Bratton	In. Vil. of Logan	
978	John H Baird et al	vs
W, B & W	John Williams	
1020	Henry Graham	vs
W & W	M M Greene et al	
1040	Almira Wharton	vs
B & H	John H Arney	
1077	Solomon Kline	vs
B & W, B	G W Lloyd et al	
1090	Ezra C Harsh	vs
B & H	Celia A Beery et al	
1096	Sarah Woods	vs
B & W	Andrew Woods	
1099	Chas Root & Co	vs
Walling	Hock. Iron Co	
1115	Mary E Evans	vs
B & H, B & W	Jesse Roby, ex'r	
1120	Jos Deffenbaugh	vs
B & W	Wm Armstrong et al	
1133	S B Westenhaver	vs
B & H	Silas H Wright	
1156	Jas Fitzgerald	vs
Weldy	Frank Patton	
1172	Emma Good	vs
B & H	Wm Febus et al	

SECOND DAY.

1177	Daniel J Cresap	vs
B & H	C W James	
1200	John R Shaw	vs
Vickers	G W Brehm, adm	
1201	Ella Duffee	vs
B & H	Geo W Duffee	
1215	Nelson Avis	vs
G & W	Nelson Fetherolf	
1217	Hannah E Thompson	vs
B & H	Matthew A Thompson	
1221	Geo A Rumsey	vs
W & McG	A B Stitt, et al	
1224	Georgie A Johnston	vs
B & W	Nelson Bausher, adm	
1237	Albert Vansickle, adm. of Ellen Lulford, dec'd	vs
B & H, G		
1247	Alice M Harper	vs
B & W	Ephraim Cooper	
1248	Isaac Miller	vs
B & H	Sylvester Griffin et al	
1250	G W Brehm	vs
B, B & H	Jacob R Calvert, supervisor road district No—Laurel tp., H C O	
1255	Nathaniel M Palmer	vs
W & L	Nancy Palmer, et al	
1260	Wm H Everett	vs
G & P	Eureka Oil Co	
1261	James Westenhaver	vs
B & H	G W Brehm, adm	
1262	Thomas Iron W Co	vs
B, B & H	Mary Bender et al	
1263	John Ross, adm	vs
G & P	Sacket, Smart & Co	
1264	Mary Dumont	vs
B & W	Frank Leman	
1267	Village of Logan	vs
Weldy	Abraham Cook	
1270	Geo F Haynes	vs
Swinehart	Henry O Haynes	
1272	S A Wilson & Co	vs
B & H	John Clark	
1275	Peter Drum	vs
Riason	M L Defenbaugh et al	
1276	J B Riason, adm	vs
B & H	Nels Fetherolf et al	
1277	Chas H Towsan, adm	vs
Stalter	Mandus B Reber	
1279	Orr, Brown & Price	vs
V, B & W	Isom Finly et al	
1280	Nelson Armstrong	vs
B & H, P	Minerva McDaniel et al	
1282	Mary A Tennyhill	vs
B & W	John Tennyhill	
1284	Gottleib Biehaut	vs
B & W	C W James	
1291	Allen H Brooke	vs
B & H	Silas Dew	
1292	Neil, Tippet & Killiam	vs
B & H	A R McBroom et al	
1293	A H Willige	vs
Vickers	John Tennyhill	
1296	Jacob Schwarz	vs
Vickers	John Zeive	
1298	J F. Grogan	vs
White	A R McBroom et al	
1299	Ann M McFadden	vs
Weldy	Bertha Teucher	
1300	Collins & Moore	vs
B & W	John W Vansant	
508	Elijah Dyson	vs
Weldy	Isaac Botts et al	
1302	Emma Heise	vs
B & H	David Bowers	
1303	Elizabeth Brooks	vs
Riason	George W Brooks	
1304	Emily Clark	vs
B H & P	Elizabeth Clark et al	
1305	Harriet Temple	vs
B, H & P	Fletcher Wilson et al	
1306	Allison & Smith	vs
B & W	Ellen Davenport	
1307	John Tennyhill	vs
Weldy	J R Grogan	
1308	Eliz. Hostler et al	vs
Bostwick	Jacob Karshner et al	
1309	Eliz. Hosler et al	vs
Bostwick	Ellen Karshner et al	

FOURTH DAY.
Thursday, February 21.

1310	Charles Ward	vs
Weldy	John W Ball	
1313	Eliza Naggle	vs
B & W	Marion Naggle	
1311	A C Elliott	vs
Buerhaus	Logan Manf'g Co	
1312	Logan Manf'g Co	vs
Vickers	A C Elliot	
1314	First Bank of Logan	vs
Buerhaus	John A Bright et al	
1315	White Sew'g M. Co	vs
B & W	Geo Hinkel et al	
1316	Peter Drum	vs
B, H & P	Sarah M James et al	
1317	Olive Johnston	vs
B & H	Andrew J Johnston	
1318	Gottlieb Biehaut	vs
Vickers	W T Acker	
1319	Anna Justice	vs
Buerhaus	William Justice	
1320	Commissioners of Hocking Co. O	vs
Buerhaus	Village of Logan, O	
1321	Frank Brewer	vs
B & W	Jane Brewer	
1322	Isaac Blackwell	vs
Buerhaus	Mary E Blackwell	
1323	John N Smith	vs
W & B	Board Com'rs Hocking Co. O., et al	
1324	Edward Wheeler	vs
B, H & P	Isom Finly	
1325	Bathsheba Gearing	vs
B & W	John Gearing et al	
1326	State of Ohio	vs
Buerhaus	John W Friend et al	
1327	Wm F Denton	vs
B, H & P	Inas Denton	
1328	Martha J Savely	vs
B & W	C. H. V. & T. R. R. CO.	
1329	David M Risley	vs
B H & P.	Porter Alexander et al	
1330	Nancy Hansacker	vs
B & W	J M Rittgers et al	
1331	Henry Federer	vs
Vickers	Allen Straus et al	
1332	Jas L McGrady	vs
B H & P	Mary J McGrady et al	
1333	Isaac Devore	vs
Buerhaus	Levi Cokely	
1334	M V McClelland	vs
Riason	John T Albin et al	
1335	Benj Nutter	vs
Vickers	Harlow White	
1336	John T Albin	vs
Buerhaus	George Vanfossen	
1337	State of Ohio	vs
Riason	Philema Mahney	
1338	Nina McBroom	vs
B & W	Allen R McBrrom	
1339	State of Ohio	vs
Buerhaus	Robert Roby et al	
487	Rufus A White	vs
Buerhaus	John W Ball	
Weldy		

EDUCATIONAL.

Communicated:

The select school at Guysville will open April 7th, 1884. We anticipate a pleasant term, and cordially invite all to attend, who earnestly desire to qualify themselves to teach. This is a fast age—an age that calls for the development of intelectual powers in order that we may be successful in business. Education is the guide in all occupations. The traveler on the public highway, needs enough education to read the printed letters on the guide post at the cross-roads, to direct him in every turn of life. Education must direct the hands of the successful mechanic. It must plan the work of the prosperous farmer; and the successful teacher must have more knowledge. The prosperous men, in every vocation of life, are men of education, Nature is the mother of wit, but it takes a disciplined mind to know its mother. Nature moulds the mind, but of what use is it to the infant? It is like a newly moulded brick, very soft and it becomes useful only after a long process of study and discipline. Education unfolds the faculties of the mind; increases man's; makes men useful to themselves and society; refines the taste; perfects the judgment; corrects errors; and polishes the manners.

Let your thoughts have vent, and they will not die and taint the mind; but let them out in the air, and they will become pure as they pass away in the wide expanse of the universe. If we never think much, we will never know much. How often do we think of something and then forget it? Where is the thought? Gone. But it like bread cast upon the waters may return many days hence, multiplied manifold times. Think the best thoughts you possibly can, for God never intended that man's mind should be a store-house for evil thoughts. Some may say we cannot keep from thinking evil thoughts. Very true, we cannot. "We cannot keep the bird's from flying over our heads, but we can prevent them from building their nests in our hair." So these evil tho'ts will come to our mind, but we can drive them from the mind into oblivion. All evil thoughts if retained and meditated upon, will corrupt your nature, and float you down the river of ruin to eternal shame. Seek ye that which will profit you. Educate yourself and be useful to the world. "Every tree is judged by the fruit it bears." Every man is judged by the deeds he does. "There is always room up higher." So strive to reach the upper story of life, and you will ever find plenty of employment and exact a good recompense for your labor. Enter your vocation prepared and your work will prove easy.

Go to school until you acquire the knowledge requisite for a successful pedagogue, and if you do not like the profession, turn your education to that business which you do like. In conclusion I will say that the door of the intellectual province will be opened on the 7th of April, and we will give all a warm reception into the refinement of the province that desire to attend. We will do you all the good we can to make your journey of life pleasant and prosperous.

Yours Truly,
THOS. J. DILLINGER.

There were nearly 1,500 murders in the country during the past year.

Chicago will give an exposition extending from September d to October 18th.

Relief Measures.

Groveport, O, Feb. 13.—A lot of provisions were sent off by express this morning to the sufferers.

Eight teams started for the country, some of them had four horses.

They are coming in loaded. A car load will be sent from this place tomorrow morning. The people are only anxious to give. A number went to Cincinnati last night taking more than their own provisions along. A. O. Mock is down on the river at Cheshire.

Canal Winchester, O., Feb 13.—Frank Hee gives a lecture on China here to-night, the entire proceeds being donated to the flood sufferers.

The Times donates the printing, the lecturer his services, and the citizens have paid the hall rent, as the hall owner would not give it free. Two car loads of supplies have been already forwarded, and we hope to send another to-morrow.

Have received a telegram from Secretary Fitch, at Gallipolis, asking us to send flour in small sacks.

Lancaster, O., Feb. 13.—Our citizens are still busily engaged in collecting provisions and clothing for flood sufferers.

Cleveland, Feb., 13.—The local relief organization to-day sent a car load of cooked food to Gallipolis and an other to Portsmouth.

The committee is actively raising money. A meeting of citizens was held this morning again, the mayor presiding. Senator elect Henry B. Payne made an eloquent appeal for sufferers.

A car load of clothing and food was shipped to Bellaire to-day.

At the citizens' meeting a subscription list was circulated. Senator-elect Payne headed it with $1000, and in a shost time $4000, was raised for the relief of the flooded districts A subscription list placed in every bank. The bakers are called upon to contribute bread. A depot of supplies has been opened, and preppared food, and clothing and other necessaries are forwarded as often as practicable to the Ohio valley. Another meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary Lincoln has ordered four officers from Columbus Barracks, O., to Cincinnati, to assist in distributing supplies to the sufferers from the flood, under the direction of Gen Beckwith. Captain S. T. Cushing, of the subsistence department, has bee ordered to Pittsburgh, to oversee the purchase and distribution of supplies there. Two other officers have been ordered to that point, to accompany boats which will carry relief to sufferers from that city.

Philadelphia, Feb 13.—At a meeting of the citizens' committee for relief of sufferers by the floods to day. George W. Childs subscribed $500, and A. J. Drexel & Co. $500.

It was decided to send $2000 to Cincinnati.

Indianaoplis, 13. —Measures for the flood sufferers are being pushed with energy here. The board of trade committee has about $7000 at its disposal, and its funds will be rapidly augmented. The stamer Little Sandy has been chartered at at Madison, and will be loaded with 20,000 pounds of provisions and sent up the river Friday, bearing supplies wherever needed. A large steamer will also be chartered for similar service on the lower river.

A boat will also be loaded at Madison, and a train load of provisions will be sent from this city Saturday forenoon. A steamer will leave that point for the scene of distress Saturday evening.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 13.—The department commander of New Hampshire appeals to the Grand Army posts in the state for aid for the sufferers by floods in the West

Boston, Feb. 13—The contributions were made to day for the western flood suffers amounting to $925.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13—The Pittsburg press met at the Commercial Gazette office this afternoon and decided to send a relief boat to lower points to-morrow. The boat will leave here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will have in tow a barge laden with rations for the sufferers. It will go wherever any good can be done, and far as any provisions are needed. Packages will be done up to suit large or small families. Rev. R. E. Donshoo will be in charge and will have a valuable corps of assistants.

Good Bread.

The art of making good bread is one that every woman should be proud to possess. The progress made during the last twenty-five years has been very great, but there is yet room for still further improvement, fer even now the rule is that the daily bread of the masses is not up to that quality that is best adapted to the promotion of health. That the constant eating of poor bread causes dyspepsia is a fact too well known to require and further evidence to prove it, and that dyspepsia is a great cause of irritability is also a well known fact; therefore in a household where poor bread is a rule, unless the members of it have an unusually good disposition, unpleasant controversies will be likely to occur.

Were we to give advise to a young housekeeper we should say, make yourself master of the art of bread-making, and this not only promote the health of the members of household, but also aid in preventing unpleasant words caused by a disordered stomach.

Our mother had not the material to make good bread that we have; the yeast that they used was not as well adapted to the making of good bread as that which is now to be had in the grocery stores of the cities and large towns; or which any woman can now learn to make herself from potatoes.

The test of good bread is not in its lightness, or its color, but in the condition it is in while being mastiegted. If it sticks together while being chewed it is not good bread, whatever may be its other conditions, but if it readily divides and crumbles in the mouth it is an indication of good bread, because it readily adsorbs the saliva which is so important to assist digestion.

There is quite as much art in baking bread as in preparing it for the oven, for to have it good it should not only be put in the oven when risen just enough, but should be put in an oven of just the right temperature; should the oven be too hot or too cold the bread will not be as good. To bake it well it must be carefully watched, and if one side of the oven bakes faster than the other, as is frequently the case, turned as often as if necessary to have it bake even. It requires experience to know just when to take a loaf of bread from the oven to have it fully baked and yet not done too much. Some persons believe that bread is very much emproved if when taken from the oven it be at once covered with a linen cloth, and kept covered until cold.—Mass. Ploughman.

Beats Old Muley.

Value 2nd of the Windsor Herd.

We have in the Jersey cow, "Value 2nd" a rare combination of what is most beautiful and most excellent in the Jersey breed. Other cows have given as rich milk, as much milk, as much butter, all combined, but no cow that we have ever known or heard of, has combined the following superlative qualities: She is large, weighing nine hundred and fifty pounds after her June test and empty. She very closely approaches perfection by the scale of points, failing only in color of horns and size and form of teats, which, however, can be grasped by the whole hand. She has all the fancy points, solid color, etc. She yields in her flush twenty to twenty-five quarts of milk a day, from which three or four pounds of butter may be churned. This yield placed her at the time of her public test in June last, at the head of the list of living Jersey cows as judged by the test of seven days, she having then yielded twenty-five pounds two and eleven-twelfths ounces of butter in exactly seven days to the minute. Finally her butter is of the very highest quality, in grain, in flavor, in color, in firmness, in fact in every good quality.

It is a question whether she really has a rival, judged by a general standard of combined excellences. There are few cows which rival her in the matter of mere production, and yet it is a question whether, if she could be fed in the Canadian fashion, she would not surpass both herself and her competitor for the palm of the greatest butter yield. Her value to the community is in her sons, through whom we may hope to see her rare qualities perpetuated. Of these she has now had three, all noble fellows, worthy of their queenly dam. It is somewhat remarkable, and certainly a subject of congratulation that these few wonderful cows which have made the largest butter yields, have so few daughters and so many sons, for it seems to be a law of nature that the qualities of a well bred female are perpetuated in her grand-daughteas. The daughters are seldom extraordinary, and of course a cow may have fifty grand-daughters by a son to one by a daughter.