

Home Weekly Telegraph.

T. A. PLANTS, Editor.

VOLUME III.

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

T. A. PLANTS, Publisher.

NUMBER 47

Business Cards.

T. A. PLANTS
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomero, O.
Office in Edwaid's Building.

BURNAP & STANBURY
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Office on Front street, at the head of Steamboat Landing, a few doors east of the Gibson House, Pomero, O. 2-38-ly

SIMPSON & LANSLEY
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and general collecting agents, Pomero, O. Office in the Court House. 2-5-ly

KNOWLES & GROVER
Attorneys at Law, Athens, Adams County, O., will attend the several Courts of Meigs County, Ohio, on the first day of each term. Office at the "Gibson House." 2-16-ly

MARTIN HAYS
Attorney-at-Law, Harrisonville, Meigs Co., O., will promptly attend to all business that may be entrusted to his care, in the several State Courts of Ohio and in the U. S. Court for the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio. 3-3

GOLDEN & TOWNSEND
Attorneys at Law, W. R. Golden, Office in Athens, O., and L. S. Townsend's in Painesville, Meigs Co., O. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims, and other business entrusted to them. 2-16-ly

PETER LAMBERT
Watchmaker and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Articles, Court street, below the new Banking House, Pomero, O. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired on short notice. 1-1

W. A. ACHTER
Watchmaker and Dealer in wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the Remington House, Pomero, O. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles as my line. 4-1

T. W. WHITFIELD
Manufacturers of fine and elegant work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order. 3-1

MCQUIGG & SMITH
Leather Dealers and Finders, Court Street, three doors below the Bank, and opposite Branches Store, Pomero, O. 3-1

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. [1-1] C. GRANT, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. 1-1

DABNEY SALT COMPANY.
Coalport. Salt twenty-five cents per bushel for country trade. W. W. COOPER, Secy.

ISAAC FALLER
Clothing, Grocer and Dry Goods Dealer, first store above C. E. Donnelly's, near the Rolling Mill, Pomero, O. Country Merchants are especially requested to call and examine my stock of Groceries, as I am confident that I cannot be undersold. 1-23

F. LYMAN
Painter and Glazier, Room of P. Lam, brecht's Jewelry Store, west side Court street, Pomero, O. 1-1

JOHN EISELSTON
Saddlery, Harness and Saddlery, Court Street, Front street, three doors below Court, Pomero, will execute all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch. Saddles gotten up in the neatest style. 1-22

M. BLAETNER
Carrriage and Wagon Manufacturer, Court Street, Front street, a few doors below Rolling Mill, Pomero, O. All articles in his line of business manufactured at reasonable prices, and they are especially recommended for durability. 2-5-ly

F. R. HUMPHREY
Blacksmith, back of the Bank Building, Pomero, O. Farming Tools, Shovel, Plows, Mattocks, Hoes, etc., on hand and made to order. Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Job Work done to order. Jan. 3.-3-1

RICH. STWARD
JOHN P. GILLILAN
This firm has located in the old stand of B. F. Stivers, on Front Street, a few doors below Nye's Saw-Mill. Horse-shoeing, Ironing Wagon and Duggies, and all kinds of jobbing work done in a satisfactory manner, at moderate rates. [3-21-ly]

W. M. ROSS
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Pomero, Pauper put on from 12 1/2 to 15 c's per bolt, according to quality. Orders left at Telegraph Printing Office promptly attended to. 17-25

FRANK COOPER
A Mason & Bricklayer. Residence in John Lane's Building, near the Catholic Church. Dressed and Rubbed stone work executed in the best manner. Also, Bricklaying, Cementing, etc., done at reasonable prices. Work warranted. [3-24-ly]

A. KOHL
Dealer in and Manufacturer of Umbrellas. He holds himself in readiness to supply the public with umbrellas of all kinds, at the most substantial manner. He will also buy worn-out Umbrellas at liberal prices. Shop on Linn street, north of Smith's Shoe Store. 3-1

THOS. H. DAWSON
Holds himself in readiness to repair Automobiles and Flatirons. Keys inserted, and instruments put in good order. Charges moderate. By leaving orders at George Losh's Store, a few doors above Donnelly's, they will receive prompt attention. [3-30-ly]

TEACHERS—The Board of School Examiners for Meigs County will meet on the first Saturday of each month, at the Court House, in Pomero, for the examination of teachers. Examination to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue till 4 P. M. at each examination. No Teacher will be certified as valid for three months from the date of said application. By order of the Board, J. C. WATERMAN, Clerk. BLANK REPORTS can be procured by applying to the Board, or at the "Telegraph" office.

JOHN ELBEN, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIST AND HYDROPATHIST. He teaches his professional services to the citizens of Pomero, Ohio, at his office, in John Lane's Building, (formerly Jacob Neitling's), on Sycamore street, nearly opposite Lowry's Tin Shop, Pomero, O. Office Hours—Till 9 o'clock A. M., from 11 o'clock, and from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Office Prescriptions, from 25 cents upward, for cash. June 2, 97-14

Pomero Weekly Telegraph.

Published by T. A. PLANTS & CO.
Office in first story of "Edwards' Building," near the "Gibson House," Pomero, Ohio.

All Business of the Firm Transacted by A. E. McLAUGHLIN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
In advance, per year, \$1.50
If paid within the year, 1.25
If paid in advance, per year, 2.00
If paid in advance, per year, 2.50
If paid in advance, per year, 3.00
If paid in advance, per year, 3.50
If paid in advance, per year, 4.00
If paid in advance, per year, 4.50
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square 20 lines, 1 week, 1.00
One square 20 lines, 2 weeks, 1.75
One square 20 lines, 3 weeks, 2.25
One square 20 lines, 4 weeks, 2.75
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One square 20 lines, 9 weeks, 5.25
One square 20 lines, 10 weeks, 5.75
One square 20 lines, 11 weeks, 6.25
One square 20 lines, 12 weeks, 6.75

Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed by the courts, and considered as advertising. General or transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions specified, will be continued until notified, and charged accordingly.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers wish to discontinue their subscriptions, they must give notice to the publisher at least 10 days in advance.
3. If subscribers wish to change their addresses, they must give notice to the publisher at least 10 days in advance.
4. If subscribers wish to receive their papers by mail, they must give notice to the publisher at least 10 days in advance.
5. If subscribers wish to receive their papers by express, they must give notice to the publisher at least 10 days in advance.

Poetry.

THIS HOME WHERE THE HEART IS

"This home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities, or in cottages,
Through'd haunts or mossy dell,
The heart's a-roving ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

"'Tis bright where'er the heart is,
In fairy spell can bring,
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert spring.
Green leaves in the ocean,
Or 'neath affection glides,
A haven on each sunny shore,
When love's the sun that guides.

"'Tis free where'er the heart is,
Nor chains nor dungeons bind,
May check the mind's aspiring thought,
The spirit's pulsing hymn,
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power;
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flowers.

Miscellaneous.

THE PILOT'S STORY.

BY W. D. HOWELLS.

It was a story the pilot told his back to his hearers—keeping his hand on the wheel and his eye on the globe of the jack staff, holding the boat to the shore and out of the sweep of the current, lightly turning aside for the heavy logs of the drift-wood, widely skimming the waves that made us sardonic observers.

All the soft, damp air was full of delicate perfume from the young willows in bloom on either bank of the river—faint delicious fragrance, tracing the indolent sense in a luxurious dream of the river and land of the lotus. In the deep blue above light clouds of gold and crimson, floated in slumber serene, and the restless river beneath them rushed away to the sea with a vision of rest in its bosom. Far on the eastern shore lay dimly the swamps of the cypress; dimly before us the islands grew from the waters—small, beautiful, wood-groves, as he pulled the bell rope to stay her. Then, turning—"This is the place where I happened, brookly whistling the pilot. Darkly the Mississippi flowed by the town that lay in the starlight, cheerful with lamps. Below we could hear them reversing the engines, and the boat glided up to the shore like a giant exhausted. Heavily sighed the pipes. Broad over the swamps to the northward, I was a younger then, and only leaning the river—not overboard of the wheel. I used to watch them when I saw this weak one staking his money against them, betting upon the turn of the cards, I knew what was coming. They never left their pigeons a single feather to fly with. Next day I saw them together—the stranger and one of the gamblers, picturesque rasal he was, with long black hair and moustache, black slouch hat drawn down over his eyes from his villainous forehead. On all occasions he moved, still earnestly talking in whispers, on toward the fore-castle where sat the woman by the gangway. Roused by the fall of feet, she turned, and beholding her master, greeted him with a smile that was more like a wife's than another's, rose fondly to meet him, and then, with the dread apprehension ways haunting the slave, fell her eye on the face of the gambler, dark and lustful and fierce and full of merciless cunning. Something was spoken so low that I could not hear what the words were, only the woman started, and looked from one to the other, with imploring eyes, bewildered hands, and a tremor all through her frame. I saw her from where I was standing, she shook so. "Say it to me?" she cried. On the weak white lips of her master died a sickly smile, and he said: "Louise, I have sold you. God is my judge!" May I describe again such a look of despairing, desolate anguish, as that which the woman cast on her master, gripping her breast, with her little hands, as if he had stabbed her, standing in silence, as fixed as the Indian woman carved out of wood on the pilot house of the old Pocahontas? Then, with a gurgling moan, like the sound in the throat of the dying, came back her voice that rising, fluttered, but when it led to incoherence, into a terrible shriek that stopped my heart while she answered: "Sold, not sold you? sold—And you promised to give me my freedom! Promised me, for the sake of our little boy in St. Louis! What will you say to our boy, when he comes to you in St. Louis? What will you say to our God? Ah, you have been joking! I see it! No? God? God? He shall hear it—and all of the angels in Heaven—even the devils in hell! and none will believe when they hear it! Sold me!" Fell her voice with a ringing fall, and in silence down she sank on the deck, and covered her face with her fingers.

In his story the pilot passed, while he listened to the salute of a boat, that, rounding the point of an island, flamed toward us with fires that seemed to burn from the waters—stately and vast and swift, and borne on the heart of the current. Then with his mighty

THE OLD GARRET.

BY S. F. TAYLOR.

Sarcasm people say that poets dwell in garrets, and simple people believe it. And others, neither sarcastic or simple send them up aloft, among the rubbish just because they do not know what to do with them down stairs and "among folks," and so they class them under the head of "rubbish," and consign them to the land of "used-to-be's," and "disposed-of's." The garret is to the other apartments of the homestead what the adverb is to the pedagogue in parsing, everything they do not know how to dispose of, is consigned to the list of adverbs. And it is for this precise reason that we love garrets; because they do contain the relics of the old and the past—souvenirs of other and happier and simpler hours. They have come to build houses nowadays without garrets. Impious innovation.

You men of bronze, and "bearded like the bear," who would like to make people believe that you are not, you are never a "toddling wee thing," that you never wore a "rified dress," or jingled a rattle box with infinite delight; that you never had a mother, and that she never became an old woman, and wore caps and spectacles, and may be took snuff; go home once more, after all these years of absence, all looted and whiskered, and six feet high as you are, and let us go up together, into that old fashioned, spacious garret that extends from gable to gable, with its narrow, oval windows with a spider web of a sash, through which steals a "dim religious light" upon a museum of things inaneable, and that once upon a time, you were long since crowded out by the Vandal hand of modern times.

The loose boards of the floor rattle somewhat as they used to do—don't they? when beneath your prattling feet they clattered as of yore, when a rainy afternoon, "mother," wearied with many-angled opportunity, granted the child to go up into the garret. And play? Precious little of play you have had since, we dare warrant, with your looks of dignity and dreams of ambition.

Here we are now in the midst of the garret. The old barrel—shall we rummage it? Old newspapers, dusty, yellowed, little scattered, "the old looks!" How it reminds you of old times, when you looked over the edge of the counter with the "Letters of papers for further?" And these same Stars, just damp from the press, were carried one by one to the fireside, and perused and pondered, and thought to be Stars? Damp! Ah! many a star has set since then, and many a new turf heap grown damp with rain that fell not from clouds.

Dive deeper in the barrel. There! A bundle, up it comes, in a cloud of dust. Alas! by all that is memorable! Alas! by all that is memorable! Let us go back to—let us see how far: 184—183—182—before our time—180—when our mothers were children. And the day book—how blotted and bleared with many records and tears.

You have hit your head against that beam, Tim? Do you see that old froth on it, but you are nearer to it now, by more than the "altitude of a chopping." That beam is strewn with forgotten papers of seeds for the next years sowing; a distaff, with some few shreds of flax remaining, is thrust in a corner of the rafters overboard; tucked away close under the eaves, is "the little wheel," that used to stand by the fire in times long gone. Its sweet long song has ceased, and perhaps—perhaps she threw those flax threads—but never mind—your remember the line don't you?

"Be-was't a good matrimonial charms no more." "Well, let that pass. Do you see that little craft in that dark corner? It was red once; it was the only casket in the house once, and contained a mother's jewels. The old red casket, for all the world. And you occupied that once; eye, great as you are, it was your world once, when the only little you beheld bent the heavy of a mother's eye as you rocked in that little barque of love, on the higher shore of time; fast by a mother's love to a mother's heart.

And there, attached to two rafters, are the fragments of an untwisted rope. Do you fasten on it, and what it was for, and who fastened on it, and what it was for, and where are Nelly and Charley? There hangs his little cap by that window, and there the little red frock she used to wear. A crown is resting on his cherub brow, and her robes are spotless in the better land.

Heart-Shaking.
During the last cold "snap," a club of ladies was organized for the purpose of skating, with gentlemen attendants. The thaw spoiled the sport, in which several fair ones were beginning to display great dexterity, especially Miss S—, one of the belles of the winter. It was in allusion to this that the member from— sent her as a valentine this stanza from an "English Poem," (so he said):
Her heart is like a frozen lake,
On whose cold brink I stand;
Oh, buckle on thy spirit's skates,
And take me by the hand.
And lead thou, loving saint, the way
To that which I desire to see,
That it may break beneath my feet,
And let a lover in.
Rather a quaint idea, wasn't it? And if the names of the loving pair are some of these days to be seen under our "marriage" head, may it not be asked which broke the ice?

It is said of one of the editors of a certain newspaper that soon after he went to learn the printing business, he visited a preacher's daughter. The next time he went to church he was considerably astonished to hear the minister announce as his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

"Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremost of a ship? Because it is a little forward of the main-mast."

SOME IDEAS ABOUT LOVE.

This "falling in love" is a singular thing. 'Tis what everybody laughs at, and what everybody does. 'Tis what grave and proper people frown and shake the head at, and incontinently run behind the door, crying (pity such hypocrites should ever get anybody to love them well enough to hide away with them. 'Tis the beginning of sorrow, and the beginning of joy; it is, indirectly, the means of all the trouble in the world. Don't contradict it. It is—Think while and see if it is not so. In a world peopled by human beings, the element which lies at the foundation of life could perpetuate only delight; but in a world like ours, where to live is to suffer, and to love is to live and cause life, what then?

Is our proposition established? All young persons are eager to be made acquainted with love. Many grosser minds care only for passion; but generally there is a great deal of sentiment and refinement in the love of youth. It lacks depth, however; the first love is rarely the best love. It is the pretty prelude, so charming and gay, that heralds the approach of the master passions of life. It may, to be sure, endure and deepen, and strengthen into the ready affection, but it is not often so. Sweet as are the songs of poets about "first love," there is but little truth in them, as the world can testify. The swelling and over-hasty heart of youth, trembling with its desire to overflow into some other heart, is touched by lightly by some chance hand, and out goes the ready affection. For a white brow, for a sweet foot or hand, for a sparkling eye, a pretty mouth, a winning voice, youth will go mad, and do a thousand foolish things, the memory of which all haste is made to bury when middle age is gained.

But every one can know what are the motives and emotions which prompt him or her to seek a life-long union with a lover. If to the inclinations of fancy and the favor of passions, be added a conviction that in desires and sympathies the twin are one; if the love they feel for each other raises them nearer to God; if they feel that they can bear with each other's faults, and love each other still when heart and flesh fail; if their affections clasp about each other until they have clasped thereby the mortal frame which their eyes behold, and have fastened themselves firmly to the deathless spirit, there can be little danger that they are entering a path in which their bodies must march side by side until they reach a grave, while all the time their hearts go wider and wider asunder. God have mercy on all who thus, comfortless, are marching, and give clear sight, and a wise, pure heart, to all who are yet to enter upon the conjugal journey.

THE STATE FLAG OF OHIO.

A correspondent of the Columbus Gazette, in reply to a query whether we have a State Flag, gives the following interesting particulars:

"We have a State Flag, and while you were penning your inquiries, a State Flag was bearing the escutcheon of Ohio, under the completed pennons of the Capitol. It was flung to the breeze upon the flag pole that rises from the north gable of the new Arsenal, on Thursday last, a salute of artillery welcomed its advent. If we mistake not, it is the first flag that has borne the arms of the State, properly displayed."

New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States have placed their flags upon their State Capitols—Ohio never has. When Mr. Converse made earnest effort to introduce the custom, last winter, there arose so much difference of opinion as to what should be the design of the flag, that the variety, that the whole thing failed. We hope he may be more successful next winter.

But what is the State flag? The State standard is of white bunting, ten feet hoist and twelve feet fly, with the coat of arms embroidered in the center. The popular impression is, that "the stars and stripes" are the only American flag. The American standard bears the United States arms upon its folds. So the British Royal standard bears the British arms upon its folds. But how few have ever seen the British standard, until the visit of the Prince made it conspicuous. The coats of St. George and St. Andrew, upon a light field, the upper, near corner of the red flag of England, have been the badge of the nationality of her Ships of War and Commerce. This is her national ensign, as the stars and stripes are the national flag of the United States.

The Revenue flag of the United States differs from this, in that the stars are perpendicular, and the field contains the coat of arms of the United States upon white ground instead of the constellation of stars upon blue ground. Upon all gala days in New York City, you will see the white flag with the coat of arms of the State, floating over the City Hall.

If there are any full regiments in Ohio they should bear side by side with the national flag, a standard, bearing the State.

Thus the regiment of Infantry of the United States bear a national flag, and besides this, a flag with the coat of arms of the United States. This is a blue flag, and the arms being embroidered in silk, having a yellow silk fringe."

PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker: Your "Out West" correspondent gives one "suggestion to young teachers," which it seems to me, needs examination. He says, "I never use the rod, unless in extreme cases." It is an old and common idea among professional teachers, that extreme cases require violent remedies. Even Mr. Page, in his "Theory and Practice," remarks, after admitting that "kindness is the best general means to maintain order; yet in extreme cases, the rod must be used." But, if extreme cases need the rod, means, and if those are love and kindness, how can the rod, and implied inferior means, ever be a better—and if the rod is the best in extreme, why not in all cases? But if gentle firmness, that never yields—if "kindness," that never fails to inspire respect—and if patience, that never flags, are essential qualities of a teacher, then, extreme cases often are not faults of scholars for the cause is but a demand exceeding the supply-stock of such essentials.

Another idea often "suggested to young teachers," is "to command and enforce respect," belongs to that class of errors chargeable to common custom, but not to common sense. Respect is the natural offspring of gentleness and love, and love and gentleness are, in turn, the offspring of respect, and parent of love; but it is the teacher, not the pupil, who elects which shall exist.

The inclination to force and violence in rule, is purely animal, and proper enough among brutes, where virtue is not required—where merit lies in obedience merely, and not in the motive that prompts it. But man, with reason, moral, mental, and intellectual qualities, resembling Deity, given purposely for dominion, belies his superiority and sinks to the brute level when he resorts to brute force in order to prove his supremacy, even though it be not till patience tires in waiting the natural results of love and respect. Advocating the rod, is admitting the supremacy of physical over moral, and intellectual, matter over mind—of the body over the soul—of evil over good—as inducement to right, to order, and social harmony. I would ask, and let each one answer for himself, every parent and every teacher, if punishment with a rod can possibly be inflicted without exciting passion, and thus causing insanity, sufficient, legally, to justify homicide, as murder in self-defense—for who can help resenting whatever brings them ill—an ill that comes purposely through human agency. A blow, purposely given, is the greatest human outrage, the most atrocious, the most unchristian, and desires for revenge; and because, not the effect, is justly accountable for the crime, or whatever else of evil might result.

Experience demonstrates that government is the most difficult part of education. It is not the matter of fact, as school keeping. Why? Because the school is not made a branch of education—because the law leaves the system of school government to old, time-honored custom, which is despotic, and because an understanding of the first principles of any specified system is not required as a qualification of a teacher. The character of a government by force is arbitrary, that of coercion, tyranny—that of the rod, absolutism. Under neither is it possible to develop virtue, worth, and excellence. But the divine system of love and kindness, which rejects transcendentalism and involves equality is gospel liberty and christian freedom, with which it is possible for humanity to demonstrate the Divine Truth of the abstract, (and under all other systems impractical,) moral, social teachings of Christ. That liberty is a prerequisite of virtue, which, also, is the first essential to the enjoyment of freedom—liberty to choose or refuse, for themselves, good and evil, therein being responsible only themselves for the consequences. The Divine teaching of the Divine Truth of the abstract, (and under all other systems impractical,) moral, social teachings of Christ. That liberty is a prerequisite of virtue, which, also, is the first essential to the enjoyment of freedom—liberty to choose or refuse, for themselves, good and evil, therein being responsible only themselves for the consequences. The Divine teaching of the Divine Truth of the abstract, (and under all other systems impractical,) moral, social teachings of Christ. That liberty is a prerequisite of virtue, which, also, is the first essential to the enjoyment of freedom—liberty to choose or refuse, for themselves, good and evil, therein being responsible only themselves for the consequences. 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