

Popular Column.

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The Fremont Journal

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

A. H. BALSLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. For Lieutenant Governor, THOMAS L. YOUNG. For Supreme Judge, GEORGE W. MCELVAINE. For Auditor of State, JAMES WILLIAMS. For Attorney General, JOHN LITTLE. For Treasurer of State, J. MINOR MILLIKEN. Member Board Public Works, PETER THATCHER.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republican electors of the Thirtieth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Huron, Sandusky and Ottawa, will meet in delegate convention at Clyde, on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for said district. The basis of representation for the several counties will be one vote for every one hundred voters cast for A. T. Wilcox for Secretary of State at the last October election, and one for every fraction of fifty votes or over, as follows:

Huron County, 3116 votes, 24 delegates. Erie County, 2267 " 18 " Sandusky " 1121 " 9 " Ottawa " 923 " 7 "

The several County Committees will designate the time and manner of appointing said delegates. C. N. Ryan, Secy. Co. HIRAM ROSE, Huron Co. A. H. BALSLEY, Sandusky Co. JAMES KELLEY, Ottawa Co. Republican District Committee. June 20th, 1875.

Agreeing to the above call, the Republicans of the several townships of Sandusky county are requested to meet at the usual place for holding their caucuses in their several townships, on Saturday, June 26th, 1875, at 9 o'clock P. M., and choose delegates to attend the Convention as follows:

Bellville, 2; Green Creek, 2; Jackson, 1; Madison, 1; Riley, 1; Scott, 1; Townsend, 1; Washington, 2; Woodville, 1; York, 1; Bellevue Precinct, 1; Fremont City, 2. Total, 31. By order of County Committee, A. H. BALSLEY, Secy.

The Republicans of Fremont City and Sandusky Township will meet at the Club Room in Fremont, at the time stated, and choose the delegates to which they are entitled. By order COM.

Ohio Republican Platform.

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of their organization, which have become maxims of policy, State and National, declare the following as the basis of their platform, and all citizens are equal under the laws, and entitled to their full and equal protection. 1. That the policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equal the purchasing power of the gold and paper dollar. 2. We are in favor of tariff for revenue, with industrial protection to American industry. 3. We stand by free trade, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund. 4. Under our Republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. 5. On this subject we should not fall to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the influence of the Church to control the State constitutes an evil of great magnitude and endangers the power and prosperity of the people. 6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration. 7. A grateful people should never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the award of pensions and bounties. 8. That we demand that the public domain should be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers. 9. The determination of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds has our unqualified approval. 10. That the power and principal corporations to create debts should be so reduced as to diminish taxation. 11. The observation of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the inheritance law of the Republic. 12. The distinguished success of his administration, which to the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his country.

England has been having a panic-like time, and a number of heavy failures in London are announced. A naval force has been ordered to the mouth of the Bio Grand, to aid in suppressing the Mexican raiders. O'Hagen, of Sandusky, adds great weight to the Democratic nominations. He is Chairman of the "Fat Men's Association." But there will not be a grass spot left of him after election. One of the great lights of Democracy is again at liberty. For awhile it was obscured by a cloud, but his sentence being declared illegal, Tweed now walks abroad the envy and admiration of his fellow Democrats.

Democratic Nominees.

William Allen, the ancient, for Governor; Sam. F. Cary, the horny handed son of toil, for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas C. Powell, of Delaware for Attorney General, Hon. T. Q. Ashburn, of Greenmont, for Supreme Judge; E. M. Green, of Snellville, for Auditor; John Schreiner, of Meigs, for Treasurer; and H. E. O'Hagen, of Erie, for Board of Public Works. And now the ball is opened.

The National Compulsory will be held at Urbana, commencing July 23rd and closing July 30th.

The Sandusky Democrat, German, can't swallow Cary, but Wilmer swallows him with his lager-beer denunciations, his prohibition record, and all. "What is this world coming to?" And then he adjourns to Frenzel's and washes him down with lager!

Notwithstanding the grasshopper reports which have reached us from Kansas, the crops in that State are "such as have not been heard of before," and farmers are telegraphing to Kansas City for help to get in their crops. The yield of wheat for Kansas will be over ten million bushels, at least on a rough estimate places it.

Thurman has been strangled, in the bosom of his family. During several years he has been the hard money representative of his party in the Senate, and his friends went up to Columbus intending to have a hard money plank inserted in the platform, but the Senator's back-bone wiggled and the hard money plank was smothered beneath the flood of Pendletonian enthusiasm.

Black Hills stock ought now to experience a reprieve. Prof. Jennings' exploring party has arrived there and reports one hundred thousand work making from five to twenty-five dollars per day. The report confirms everything related by Custer concerning the presence of gold and other minerals. There has been a great deal of colossal lying about these Black Hills, but if this latest account is confirmed there will soon be such a stream of human beings rushing to that region as will speedily clear up all doubts.

On Friday last an earthquake wave seems to have passed across a portion of South-western Ohio, and into Indiana, occasioning much excitement and in some places doing considerable injury. At Anna, Shelby county, about six miles from Sidney, the shock was particularly severe, cracking houses, tumbling down chimneys, knocking goods from store shelves and in various other ways alarming the population. At Sidney the houses were shaken. At Urbana, and DeGraff, the shock was very apparent, swaying houses, while at Anderson, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, and other places, much consternation was occasioned by the unusual occurrence.

What strange bed-fellows there are among the Democratic candidates. Some years ago Sam Cary was a member of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, and at its meeting introduced a proposition committing the Order to the support of a policy thus: To fine liquor sellers for the first offense, to imprison them in the county jail for the second offense, and for the third offense imprison them in the penitentiary. And so determined was the virtuous Cary to carry his point that he hung on for half a day. But then Sam wasn't a Democrat, which he is now. Yet the anomaly of seeing such a man on a platform which denounces "what are called Sumptuary Laws or any interference with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal," is just a little strange even for a Democrat.

The Republican platform says, "We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund." The Democratic platform says it favors purely secular education at the expense of the tax payer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund." It will be observed that nothing is said in the Democratic platform about taxation of all for the support of the schools. This is a significant omission. It becomes more significant when it is remembered that the Catholic University of Cleveland propounded as alternative propositions, that the school taxes collected of Roman Catholics should be appropriated to Roman Catholic schools, or that Roman Catholics be exempted from the school tax. And as the catholic vote has been pledged to be given solid for the Democracy the cause of the omission referred to from the Democratic plank is easily accounted for. It was a sop to the "party of the second part," even as the plank as it stands, was a concession "to the party of the first part," for appearance sake.

Wilmer loves Cary, Samuel, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor. He also loves lager. He will, therefore, canonize Cary when he reads the following which gives the substance of one of Cary's temperance speeches in England. The extract is furnished by the Cincinnati Commercial. We commend it to the careful and prayerful attention of our friends of the Courier. He should by all means give it to his readers. Out of his very great love for Cary, he should not withhold any just information from his people. But here is the extract: He did say, though, that Lager Beer was well named, for it laid the 700 who partook of it upon their biers. He further pledged himself to the last day of his strength to make ceaseless war upon the "infernal traffic," and told how he grew "wolfish about the neck" thinking of the manufacturers and dealers in death and desolation. Sam pledged his right hand and his outstretched arm to the annihilation of the diabolical cohorts who poisoned their fellow-men and blighted the fair face of Nature with their damnable decoction. He wanted the law to lay hold of the drunkard makers with iron hand, and strangle them. Cary has never gone back on that speech, yet Cary is the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, and per consequence ideal excellence with Wilmer. Shout for Cary Wilmer!

Bishop McQuaid visited the question of dividing the school fund brought to a vote. His wishes in that respect will be gratified in October, but whether the result will be gratifying to the Bishop or not remains to be seen, but he will evidently have no doubt as to how the people stand on that question.

Cary as a Crusader. In 1858 "General" Cary edited The Crusader, and in the February number, page 274, said of the Maine Prohibition law: "Its fires are even now kindling throughout the Union. There will be a blasting glare by and by, when an 'outraged people shall 'SMITE WITH THEIR LIGHTNING SCATH.' And again he says: "The impassioned eloquence of 'Peter the Hermit, or St. Bernard, may 'invoke a crusade, but it takes a Luther of iron to grapple with the Papacy of the grog scourge.'"

He has not taken back a word of this, yet he has been placed on a platform that denounces all "sumptuary law," including the Maine law. But the Messenger and Courier go with a hurrah for Cary, the Crusader. Who would have thought it!

Speaking of Platforms the Cleveland Plaindealer declares: "The opinion is gaining ground that this necessary of the political campaign growing of less and less importance, that it is at best a mere formal platitude."

If the Plaindealer had declared that its party's platform had merely been adopted and set forth for the purpose of "throwing dust in the eyes of the people" it could not have more forcibly expressed the sentiment than in the language it has chosen. It is only a "platitude" way of putting it, and that is all. And just so the Catholic understands it when he reads its plank upon the school question. "It is a platitude," says he, "and means nothing." Or if it has any meaning it is that we shall either not be taxed to support the public schools, or if we are the taxes we pay will be returned to us for use in our own schools. And that, by the way, is just the demand which the Catholic Universe published at Cleveland, has already made.

The Catholic Telegraph of June 17th—the day of the Democratic State Convention—said of the law under which the common schools of the State exist: "That is the law of an intolerant, persecuting majority, and the gospel of modern paganism. It is the law of the highway robber, who takes the purse of the defenseless traveler, and is strong enough to laugh at the punishment of law. It is the gospel that teaches the youth of this country to stifle the voice of conscience, to be governed by no higher authority than the bludgeon of the police, and to sneer at religion as an effete superstition. It is the gospel that has blotted out almost every trace of official honesty; that has removed nearly every vestige of public virtue. It is a gospel which a decent pagan of olden time would have been ashamed to preach."

The solid Catholic vote is pledged to the Democracy because of its service rendered to that church by the passage of the Gagehan bill. The Democracy were then "on trial," and the pledge made was in consequence of the duty performed. Of what value then is the Democratic platform, with the above Catholic Democratic declaration, in regard to the school law, staring the public in the face.

Doubtless the Democracy were happy while listening to Governor Allen's speech of thanks for his re-nomination. They should be proud of such extracts as these,—they are so high toned, so modest and so refining. In reference to the Republican Convention, he said: "This little assemblage, representing about four millions of people, calling themselves a Republican Convention, good, honest creatures, but very soft in the upper story. [Laughter.] They cannot get rid of their responsibility as a party for Grant's doings, and for the doing of their Congress, for their innumerable rogues that are prevailing in the Federal Government from the head to the tail. [Laughter.] They cannot get rid of that when they solemnly indorse the doings of Mr. Grant's administration; not only the doings during all the innumerable stealing—for his Congresses were about as rotten as so many assignation houses. [Laughter.]"

There will be no backing or letting up. We had it then; we will have it again; with the aroma of victory hanging on that platform, we will carry the State and by so doing, in all probability, we will perpetuate liberty on the continent for another hundred years. After that the old Democratic party will be strong that there will be nothing left in the world, and we will all go on to work, being good and being happy, and go to heaven in a body. [Great laughter and applause.]

HE REFERS TO HIMSELF. "Well, Mr. Allen, in all that long time, in the multitudinous questions that necessarily occupied the attention of Congress, if you spoke and voted on every question, foreign and domestic, I believe you must have made a great many mistakes." That would be the rational conclusion of human reasoning as applied to the average of men. Whether I made them or not, the records will show. I now say, and I speak it with personal and Democratic pride, that in all that long time I never gave a vote or made a speech that I would recall this night if it could be in my power to do so. [Applause.] If any man in this country can say more, I envy that man, but I have never seen him. After the sixteen sessions in Congress in which I served, and during the present session into which I was pressed by your election two years ago, I have done no act, uttered no thought that I would reverse to-night. [Applause.] If every public man in the United States, from the formation of our Constitution, could say that, we would not have so much depression of business; we should not have quite as many dissatisfied and distressed people; we should not have

these daily robberies of the people's money under the auspices, and I am afraid, with the connivance of men high in power, there would be no complaint of this kind, and no occasion for such a thing. I will appear to be an instance of human vanity to say what I have said, I challenge the courage of the Democratic party and my enemies, to lay a finger upon a vote or a speech that ever I made detrimental or hostile to the interests of my country. [Applause.]—His egotism would put even Andy Johnson to the blush.

Democratic platform. The Democratic party of Ohio in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First—A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the fathers of the Republic.

Second—Opposition to aggressions by either department of the government upon the functions of the others, and to exercise by the Federal authority any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or to the people.

Third—The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth—The President's service should be limited to one term at a salary of \$25,000 a year.

Fifth—Retrenchment and reform in every department of government—Federal, State and local.

Sixth—No grants of land or money by the Government or use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh—The preservation of the remnants of public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign immigrants who have declared their intention to become such who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without any compensating advantage. That we oppose to this policy the demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Tenth—That public interest demands that the government should cease to discount the currency and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for obligations and contracts requires the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts on deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the general government.

Twelfth—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of church and state, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our state constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the passage of that legislation which shall give or confer any special privilege or exemption on any individual or class of citizens upon another under any pretense whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation, and for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, for their squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations to cooperate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

Items. The announcement that the Hon. Lyman Trumbull has joined a Democratic club in Chicago recalls him to the minds of many by whom he had been forgotten. He is one of the men who took passage in the Liberal ship and was very soon wrecked. He has several fine companions in misery—Tipton, Fenton, Schurz, Curtin, Gratz Brown and Farnsworth. What do all these once prominent men amount to now?

Uncle William Allen, running for a second term on a platform which pronounces for a single term, and crusader Sam Cary, workman, hard money man, inflationist, prohibitionist and general utility man, straddling a platform that demands free whisky, from a picture which the American citizen who values consistency in politics may well pause and contemplate.

It grows worse and worse. Some practical old Democrat with an uncomfortable retentive memory has dug up a speech delivered by Sam Cary at Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati during the war, in which he passionately invoked Heaven to make barren the women of the South and dry up the fountains of nourishment for their babes already born. The beauties of Granger Sam as

a Democratic candidate are hourly becoming more apparent.

Talk about your country thief and burglar. It requires a metropolitan to "do a job" up brown." Here is a specimen from New York: Two gentlemen looking burglars drove up to a house at 3 r. m. One stayed in the buggy. The other walked into the basement, "cleaned out" the silver in all the rooms put it in a pillow-case, quietly intimidated the lady of the house into silence and actual co-operation, with a pistol, and then drove off with the spoils. A "job" like that in Ohio, would entitle the authors to run for office on the Democratic ticket.—[Commercial.]

The Columbus Journal states that it is informed by a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity who was a candidate before the Democratic Convention of Franklin county that he was offered the vote of five wards of the city of Columbus, by men who were active controlling members of the delegation, at the rate of twenty dollars a ward for the entire delegation. He refused, and was beaten. Still, we must not forget that the Democracy claims to be the reform party of Ohio. At \$100 a head for legislators, and \$30 a ward for nominations, they are doing it dirt cheap, too.

The Democratic financial child is named. Henceforth it will be called Rag Baby. And as yet it hasn't had a single drop, even of consolation, and consolation is a mighty poor sustenance for babes and sucklings. What a powerful gift of stuffing it has received. The Columbus Journal thus enumerates: "The New York World knocked the stuffing out of it and tossed it to the St. Louis Republican; the Republican kicked it over to the Chicago Times; the Times belted it under the ear and knocked it clear back to the New York Tribune and the Tribune dropped it out of the tower like a hot shot, and the poor baby don't know where to go. It hasn't had time to draw a drop of sustenance from the maternal fount in the Enquirer office since the poor little thing was born."

A man who like Cardinal Manning leaves his wife, a high bred, high born woman—as if she had been his concubine, and takes orders in the Church of Rome, having Papal authority for the step, makes himself contemptible, though he were ten times archbishop and cardinal, is a low sneak in the eyes of all gentlemen.—[Church Journal (Episcopal).]

When Cardinal Manning received holy orders in the Church his wife was dead.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

That is, the Telegraph means to say, "spiritually dead." The Pope of Rome, who wants her husband for a position which only an unmarried man can fill, simply declares her spiritually dead, no longer a wife, the subject of a divorce which she had no hand in causing and which her heart does not consent. But His Infallible Highness did it and "the end justifies the means."

From the Republic.

The Catholic Church in the U. S. The adverse vote in the English Parliament upon the Irish University Bill, which broke up the Liberal Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, was caused by a telegram from the Pope to the Heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland, directing instructions to be given to the Irish Members to vote against the measure, which they did, and the Government was beaten. Mr. Gladstone dissolved that Parliament; and as the result of another election, Mr. Disraeli, a Tory came into power. Mr. Gladstone's discovery of the Pope's interference in the political affairs of England, filled him with indignation. He felt, also, the danger which was likely to ensue; and this led to the publication of his pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees, in which he warned the people of England of the designs of the Catholic Church, under the domination of an infallible Pope—an alien power, notoriously without sympathy for Constitutional liberty; and he expressed the opinion, based on his own experience, that no English statesman would be able, if such interference was permitted, to form a just judgment of the political future in the country. Dr. Manning, recently made an English Cardinal by the Pope, strenuously denied the statement of Mr. Gladstone; and the denial of Mr. Manning was supported by certain of the Catholic Bishops. But in this country, where Church and State have no connection and where the motive for concealment is less, on account of the implicit ignorance of the membership of the Roman sect, the Bridgeport Standard reports that Bishop Hughes, in his address at the laying of the corner stone of St. Mary's Church, on the previous Sunday, used the following words:

"Pope Pius IX, sitting in his private room, governs a very large portion of the world; millions of people, standing ready to obey the slightest command."

This language, it will be seen, fully justifies and confirms what Dr. Gladstone stated. The Methodist Advocate—a journal seeking the good of humanity—gives a translation of the oath of a Cardinal, from the original Latin, which was omitted from all the reports of the installation of Cardinal McCloskey, at New York. The text is from a copy furnished to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Gladstone's predecessor as Prime Minister. Let it be remembered, that Cardinal McCloskey, is an American citizen, commanded by swearing allegiance, not to his country, but to an alien Pontentate:

"I, ———, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, do promise and swear, from this time to my life's end, that I will be faithful and obe-

dient unto St. Peter, the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, and to our most Holy Lord, the Pope, and his successors; that I will, by every way and every means, strive to preserve, augment, and advance the rights, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Bishop, our Lord, the Pope, and his before-mentioned successors. . . . That I will seek out and oppose [persecute and fight against] omni costis persecuturim at impugnatum all heretics, schismatics, against the name of our Lord, the Pope, and his before-mentioned successors, with every possible effort."

It will be observed, in passing, that this remarkable document becomes more conspicuous by leaving out all references to God, the Father of all, and the Savior, the Great Head of the Church on earth.

That the Pope, a foreign Pontentate, stripped of his temporal power, for abundant reasons, should be able to transform, on these shores, an American citizen into a Prince, owing allegiance to that Pontentate, and confer the title, with the garments which are to distinguish him; that should be able to subject him to the terms of such an oath, which transfers the allegiance of that Prince, though disguised in the Cardinal, and directs the labor of his life to the interests of "our most Holy Lord, the Pope"—ought to fix the attention of men who have the interests of their country at heart and wish its prosperity.

It is not strange that the purpose of life of Cardinal McCloskey, as expressed in the oath, is not now to elevate and ameliorate the condition of his fellow-citizens, but to do all in his power to increase the membership of the Roman Catholic Church, and stamp upon it the same alien character of devotion, the same alien power that he himself worships? To this end, he denounces the instruction of youth by the State, who would be taught the true principles of patriotism and political freedom at the start of life, and who would grow up to manhood to exhibit devotion to them in practice. The function of a Church is to instruct in religion; and to this no one would object. But the Roman Catholic Church is battling for the youth the State is teaching, in order to prevent the young mind first with devotion to the most Holy Roman Lord, the Pope, and his successors, and to treat devotion to country as of secondary and inferior concern. The Roman Catholic Church has, therefore, in this a purely political aim to accomplish; because the Pope, being an alien, has no right to issue a decree molesting or in any way governing the perfect political freedom of American citizens.

The oath of Cardinal McCloskey shows him prepared to carry out the Pope's decrees. Has the Pope intermeddled with our political affairs? What is at the bottom of the action of the Catholic Bishops at New York and Cincinnati, as regards the late Legislature of Ohio, which was Democratic, was the worst that ever met in that State. Yet, for certain privileges granted by that Democrat Legislature, the Roman Catholic authorities have undertaken to control the foreign Catholics, ignorant vote, to endeavor to perpetuate the power of the Democratic party. The Roman Catholic priests have always claimed the right to direct the votes of Catholics; and they will do so all the more in Cincinnati, if the Catholic Church is to be benefited. In places where the Catholic Church may be said to flourish, as in New York, there political corruption is most firmly entrenched.

The uneducated Irish and German vote ties the hands and defeats the will of the cultured and patriotic citizens to rectify wrongs and reform abuses. Could Tweed have plundered so enormously if it had not been for the Catholic vote and the Catholic Church? The principles of the Republican party, which are the principles of moral and political honor and of national progress, have but little expression in the face of the priest-led vote. The read of the Catholic Church claims temporal power as well as ecclesiastical rule. The Pope once did, and still wants to, sway a sceptre, while he governs as a priest. A complex claim of this kind makes the Roman Catholic Church an institution both political and religious. As a religious institution, nobody will interfere with it, so long as it interferes with no other religious body. But the Roman Catholic Church is a secret and out-bound institution, pledged to put in force decrees and orders which always strike at liberty, and always put the Church before the nation's welfare. What shall we say, then? Is the Church to overshadow and dominate the State, and train up the children of the State to worship the most Holy Roman Lord, the Pope, and his successors? Or, rather, are we not called upon by every motive of patriotism, by all we hold dear, to keep wide open the gates of education for our children, to whose hands are to be transmitted our free institutions, and which can only be supported by men and women of intelligence, who sympathize with the objects of their establishment, and who will guard their interests with a jealous care?

THE firm of C. M. Dillon & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Accounts of said firm are assumed by C. M. Dillon, R. LUCAS, Fremont, June 25th, 1875.

GILES' LINIMENT

THE IODINE OF AMMONIA. Cures Neuralgia, Face-ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Chills, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises or Swellings of every kind in man or animal. GILES' LINIMENT OF AMMONIA has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of every kind, it is superior to any ever used. G. H. MILLER, Fresh Bend State & Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md. Sold by C. McCulloch, Fremont, Depot No. 421 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and 1 per bottle.

T. M. HOBART, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND NOTARY PUBLIC. FREMONT OHIO.

Office in room No. 3, Second Floor Birchard Block, corner of State and Erie. Special attention given to making Collections, and Drawing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, &c. 1871

THE LATEST OUT!

The Vienna Favorite!

DUKE ALEXIS, THE CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL

BOOTS AND SHOES, MADE BY WILLY, YOUNG, PRATT & BRACKETT. FOR SALE BY H. R. SHOMO, FREMONT O.

These goods are warranted to be as well made and of as good material as can be had of any custom maker—free from shoddy of any kind—reliable in every respect and can be worn with perfect comfort without any "breaking in."

Administrator's Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob Bruner, deceased, late of DuWitt township, Sandusky county, Ohio.

ASSIGNOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified assignee for Charles M. Dillon. Creditors will please present their claims to the undersigned at his law office, or to the hardware store of said Charles M. Dillon, June 25, 1875.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their localities. Costs NOTHING to try. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.