

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

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LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

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Terms One Dollar per Day. Good Rooms, Table well supplied. Transient Meals 25 cts. First class Sample Rooms attached.

LATE HOURS.

BY MARY SIDNEY.

Didn't ever think, dear reader, how many of the ills of life are owing to late hours? When God said let there be light and there was light, and He saw that it was good, and called the light day, and the darkness night, it was a master stroke of mighty workmanship for man's benefit, and like all the finished work of the Omnipotent hand was very, very, very good.

But man is a greedy animal and not easily satisfied, and he has been busy ever since the Creation contriving and inventing more light, and trying his handsomest to reverse the primal mandate by trying to turn night into day. Let us stop a moment and reflect. Suppose candles, lamps, gas and electricity had never been invented, how would it be with us now as regards health and morals? The crimes and sins of the world are principally the work of darkness, aided by some light of man's invention. Then is when dens of vice and debauchery do their most thriving business. Then it is gambling and drunkenness run riot. The ball-room, the theater, and profitless amateur entertainments, like the glow worm, are only attractive at night. Even teas, dinners, social affairs, &c., begin at hours that our forefathers devoted to sleep and recuperation. Weddings, to be in style, must be followed by a night's travel; and so fond we grow of earthly illumination that when a wedding is to occur at mid-day, the light that God saw was good is shut out, and gas and lamps suggested to show off bride and guests to better advantage. Oh, there are many matches made that can not stand the light of God, and they seldom grow into a grace and beauty that will bear the full light of day poured in upon them. A wedding of all occasions that most needs God's light is the one where it is most carefully excluded.

Now, what would you have us do, I think I hear some one say. Would you be such an "old fogy" as to want us to go back to the days of tallow dips, and even before, and adopt the customs of that time? Well, no; not exactly. But I would have us not abuse good gifts. It is our duty as Christians to preserve our bodies; destruction is promised to him who shall defile the temple of God, which temple ye are. Can we preserve them by the late hours which more and more prevail? Can we retain our strength and wit and usefulness, by prowling around like owls at night, seeking all our recreation and amusements when tired nature is demanding that "sweet restorer, sleep." Show me one who is rightly on the wing, and I will show you one who is approaching an untimely grave, or a sickly, cheerless old age. Show me children who are permitted to attend evening parties and eat refreshments at late hours, or figure on public platforms, and I will show you a class hastening to enervated manhood and womanhood. Show me the student who habitually burns the midnight lamp, and I will point you to one whose education will profit him nothing. Yes, dear reader, there is no use trying to shut our eyes to the fact that late hours are a curse to any people.

Why do our Presidents and Statesmen and society people of the National Capital break down so soon? Have the dinners at night, which take three hours to consume, anything to do with it? Have the receptions and balls that commence at bed-time and leave off in the morning of another day, where strong stimulants and indigestible food are important attractions, no hand in the matter? We can clothe our officials with brief authority; we can pay them big salaries, and help them to indulge in fashionable dissipation, but we can not get them away from the penalty that is dealt out without partiality to all who desecrate the temple of God.

There is no variability neither shadow of turning in this. Big fish and little fish alike have to come under. Oh, there is a comfort in the thought that there is a great Balance Wheel to keep us all steady. An eminent preacher compares the human body to a watch, and asks: "How dare you and I maltreat such a divine workmanship? If I abuse my watch, and drop it on the pavement, and wind it up at all sorts of hours of the day and night, and ever and anon let it run down, and you take good care of your watch, and keep it away from violent atmospheric changes,

and you wind it up at the regular hour, which watch will last longer and do the best work?"

How many of us are taking the best care of the watch that we might? How many of us who have been brought up to sleep when we ought to, and eat such food as was good for us, at times when food might properly be eaten, lead the young in the same safe road? How many of us but depart from the simple habits formed in youth when temptation is spread before us?

Look around among the richest people you know and those who have the most leisure; are they spending a portion of their time and money in trying to help redeem the world from sin? Are they models we can pattern after? Oh, no! they are hunting for something good to eat, good to drink, good to chew, or some sort of diversion to kill time; their receptions are the biggest, their entertainments the grandest and their hours the latest. We may not expect an example of moderation and abstinence from such as these; they are damaging the "temple"—they are watches that keep uncertain time—and the great immutable will sooner or later shatter their facilities, scatter them to the four winds, and deal out the everlasting destruction that is promised to them that obey not His word.

Why must power and position make us forget common sense and reason? Why can we not "cast off the works of darkness," and "walk honestly as in the day?" If there were a law, fully enforced, compelling lights out and everyone to be in bed by nine o'clock, as they do in boarding schools, it would save endless doctor bills, prevent murder and arson and burglary to a great extent, and close up countless dens of infamy that thrive only at night.

If people can not be taught to go to bed, we'll have to urge such a law. This midnight meandering is increasing frightfully, even among farmers, and some way must be contrived to get back into a proper respect for that good old maxim—

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes men healthy, wealthy and wise."

Gibsonville, Ohio.

August 20th, 1886.

Miss Myrta Dollison, who has been living in Logan this Summer, has returned to her home in this place.

Mrs. Breining, of Circleville, is the guest of Mrs. Keller, this week.

Mrs. John Krinn is rapidly declining in health.

A circuit convention will be held at the M. E. Church, Sept. 3d and 4th. Presiding Elder Kelley will preach on Friday, Sept. 3d. Rev. Ricketts will conduct communion services on Sunday. All are invited.

Miss Schooley, of Vinton county, has been engaged to teach the winter term of school in our district.

The Normal is making rapid progress.

Wishing the DEMOCRAT success, we will say good-bye. X. L.

The Proprieties.

The other evening a patrolman found a well-dressed woman sitting in an open hallway, next door to a marble shop, and thinking she might be a stranger in trouble he accosted her with:

"Anything wrong, madam?"

She came out to him and replied:

"No, sir—nothing wrong. I'm waiting for my husband."

"And he—?"

"He is in the marble shop figuring on a tombstone."

"And you don't want to go in on account of the gloomy surroundings?"

"The gloomy surroundings would not affect me at all, sir, but I hope I know what belongs to the properties. He's in there figuring on a tombstone for his first wife, who's been dead three years, and I presume you can appreciate the occasion?"

"Certainly, ma'am. Sit right down on the stairs, and if any of the boys bother you, I'll raise lumps on their heads."

In the Picture Gallery.

Gus DeSmith—This, Miss Birdie, is the Holy Family After Raphael. Miss Birdie—I see the Holy Family, but where is Raphael?

Gus—I expect he got away; they were after him though."

"I do love dress," exclaimed a young society belle. "Then I should think you would wear more of it," replied a cynical old bachelor,

OUR EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

What Our Teachers are Saying and Doing.

Teachers' Institute.

Pursuant to the call of the executive committee, the teachers of Hocking county met in annual session in the Union School building, Logan, Aug. 2d, 1886.

Most of the successful teachers of the county were present at the beginning—those who knew the advantages of being in attendance the first day.

The Institute was conducted on the Normal Plan, by Prof. G. P. Coler.

The instruction was useful and interesting; the methods practical; and, judging from the interest taken in the work and the regularity of attendance, we readily conclude that the session of 1886 was the most successful ever held in the county. The attendance increased daily and was more regular than at any other session we have ever attended. The enrollment for the last week was one hundred and fifty-eight, more than one hundred of whom are practical teachers. The average daily attendance for the last week was ninety-one.

On motion, Article 7th of the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows:

"Any teacher or active friend of education may become a member of this association by subscribing to the constitution, and paying an annual membership fee of twenty-five cents."

Hon. LeRoy D. Brown, State Commissioner of Common Schools, visited the Institute on Wednesday, the 11th, and gave valuable lectures on the following subjects:

Trouble with Mexico; Ohio School Law, and Township Supervision.

A half hour was employed by the Commissioner in answering many important questions on Ohio School Law.

The executive committee appointed Thursday, of the second week as "Directors' Day." Many of the directors were present and made some very interesting remarks. We believe this to be the first time we have ever known directors to attend a Teachers' Institute.

Report of Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due to Prof. Coler for his earnest and most excellent services during this session.

Resolved, That we tender to the trustees of the M. E. and Presbyterian churches, our thanks for the use of their buildings for lectures.

Resolved, That we extend to the Revs. Moore and Hart, our sincere thanks for their services in conducting opening exercises.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due School Commissioner Brown for his visit and most excellent suggestions; and also that we extend to the several other distinguished visitors, our thanks for their assistance.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the course of our County Examiners in raising the standard of our county teachers to what it is, and that we encourage them to maintain it.

Resolved, That we, as teachers of Hocking county, favor the passage of the Albaugh Bill, known as House bill Number 8, establishing township superintendency and abolishing local boards of school directors; and also, that we urge upon our Representative to use his endeavors for the enactment of the same.

Resolved, That the Hocking county Teachers' Institute is of the opinion that physiology and hygiene should be made a branch of study in the common schools of our State, by Legislative enactment, and that on the same authority, special scientific instruction should be given in these schools upon the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human system.

Resolved, That we believe the Reading Circle is a means of educational advancement, and that we urge our teachers to read the course laid down for the coming year.

Resolved, That we tender the officers of this Institute, our thanks for faithfully doing their duties during the past year.

Resolved, That our teachers should more faithfully attend the Institute and read more educational papers.

Resolved, That we favor the Normal plan of conducting Teachers'

Institutes, and also suggest that we have at least a two weeks' session next year, and if possible secure the services of Prof. Coler as instructor.

Resolved, That we indorse Art. 7th of the Constitution as it now reads.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due the Press of Hocking county for favors extended us, and that copies of these resolutions be sent in for publication.

W. D. BRANDT, } Com.
A. M. BROWN, }
R. A. SKINNER, }

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. D. Brandt; Vice-Presidents, Miss Anna Doyle, Miss Emma Downey, and A. M. Brown; Secretary, J. W. Filing; Executive Committee, J. B. Mathias, C. L. V. Burgoon and W. E. Engle.

The Institute then had a brief recess and the executive committee for the coming year employed Prof. G. P. Coler for next year.

After a closing address by Prof. Coler, the Institute adjourned.

W. E. Engle, Sec'y.

Interview with a Dude.

(Cincinnati Sun.)

There is only one Vine street in the world, and we have that in Cincinnati. Other cities may have thoroughfares just as noted, with just as many people going up and down, but none can boast of the peculiar kind and character of people who spend their time and money along Vine street.

A Sun reporter with more time than money and not much of either, was passing leisurely along the street last evening, wondering if nine out of ten of those passing had any idea of their destination, when his attention was attracted by a passing figure, distinguished above others as much by his careful, economic way of walking as by, in a common expression, the cut of his clothes. It needed no second glance to assure the reporter that his first suspicions were correct, it was a real, live dude, and no mistake. It quickly occurred to the reporter that here was an opportunity to sound a warning to young men similarly threatened and exposed. So he embraced his opportunity and the dude, too, and gently requested the pleasure of an interview on a very important matter, that of the expense for his wardrobe. Astounded by the frankness of the petition and the novelty it promised, the dude stranger expressed a willingness to comply, and led the way to his apartment near by. Here, seated on a divan of luxurious make, with his fashion plate similarly situated, the reporter began:

"Where do you begin to dress?"

"Undah clothing, deal boy. It's an item of expense you couldn't guess at all. Nothing but silk. We scorn, absolutely scorn, sir, anything else. As much as \$20 a suit, and oftener \$30, \$40 and higher. Do you believe it? I my own self, buy twelve suits a year, six for summer and as many for winter, and I never pay less than \$25 a suit; so my bill for that is \$300."

"Oh, yes; socks are my hold. Twenty-four pairs a year and all of them silk at \$8 a pair. There goes \$192 more. You want to know now about shoes, don't you? Very expensive, I assure you. Some of the boys, dear fellows, wear as many as twenty-five pair a year. Twenty pair are enough for me. The prices charged are perfectly outrageous. Think of \$16 for a pair of shoes, and that makes another item of \$320."

"The next thing I buy is shirts. How this does run into my finances! Here are one dozen I have just ordered and have not opened. And each will cost \$5. I count on three dozen a year doing me. My collars? There is no end of the changes in the style. It's perfectly awful how they do change. Always pay 40 cents, and count on buying five dozen a year. There are my cuffs, three dozen pair a year at 40 cents. Neckties come high; we must be particular how and what we wear, for don't all the girls look at your necktie?"

"Now comes my expensive account. Look in there," said the dude, rising and throwing open a vast dresser, wherein hung suits as numerous as Bluebeard's unhappy and unfortunate wives. The reporter couldn't count them, but guessed roughly that there were at least fifty. Resuming, the dude said:

"Actually, I buy three dozen

suits a year, and several pair of pants besides. All kinds of suits, sir; business, dress suits, morning suits, afternoon suits and evening suits. Then there are lounging clothes, too. A full suit costs me as much as \$100, and I would be only too glad if \$300 would foot my bill. My hats cost me a great deal. Couldn't get along with less than fifteen or twenty a year, and never pay less than \$6 each, and then comes? What would we do were it not for our canes? See there in that rack are a dozen or more. Wouldn't have one that cost less than \$10, and I would not dare to think of carrying the same stick more than a month."

Here the reporter rose to go. He was confounded by the burden of his knowledge, so far had it exceeded his expectations, and it was only when he had gained the street and breathed the night air that he was revived long enough to find a lamp post. Leaning against it with pencil and pad, he began a computation of a dude's expense, and here it is: Underclothing, \$300; hose, \$12; shoes, \$320; shirts, \$180; collars, \$24; cuffs, \$14.40; neckties, \$36; clothes, \$3000; walking sticks, \$120; incidentals, etc., \$500. The moral of it all is, young man, never be a dude.

Care of Animals in Summer.

The American Humane Association presents the following suggestions relative to the care of animals during the heated term.

Provide water—fresh, pure water. Think, reader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quenching thirst.

The active dog requires drink frequently during the hot day, as does also the cat, and a dish of fresh water should stand where they can have access to it. Undoubtedly, many a dog is driven to madness through lack of water; and the testimony is that hydrophobia is unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they wish.

Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dog can drink from them. No gift to a people confers greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.

Give the horse frequent opportunity to quench thirst, at times when not much overheated, and before eating. To drink freely immediately after eating prevents a favorable digestion of food.

Provide shade. How instinctively we seek the shadow when the sun is pouring its hot rays on the dry and parching earth. If the pasture is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six or eight supports, across which place straw or grass, and thus, in a brief time and with little labor, make a shade in which animals can rest from the heat of the sun, to the great comfort of themselves and benefit to their owners.

Remove the harness from the horses in the hot day, whenever you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the day, preferably at night, a good currying and grooming will not only give rest, but will do about as much toward improving the animal's condition as will the oats.

Examine the harness on your working team, and you will find that blinds, check-reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them off for the convenience of yourselves and the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect themselves against flies, feed regularly, hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the subject.

Authorities claim that there are now less than 1,000 buffalo or bison in the United States, and these will soon cease to exist.

A Sunday-school teacher in Litchfield told her infants to ask any questions they had in their minds, and a little one asked, "When is the circus coming?"

Aggricultural Notes.

It takes 2,165,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply all the demands of the world for one year.

An apple orchard at Hudson N. Y., consists of 300 acres, and contains 25,000 trees of various varieties.

The July estimate of the State Board of Agriculture on the Ohio wheat crop is 33,500,000 bushels, nearly 5,000,000 less than an average crop.

There are but six recognized breeds of turkeys, and they are the Bronze, Narraganset, Black, Buff, Slate and White. All have been developed from the American wild turkey.

The largest peach orchard in the world is said to be that of J. D. Cunningham, at Orchard Hill, Ga., which covers an area of 790 acres and contains about 84,000 trees.

Pine plank make slippery stable floors. Hemlock is better.

Small collars make balky horses, and large ones sore breast.

Have a patch of rye near the barn for the pigs to eat in the spring.

Breeding for a specialty gets the specialty and weakness along with it.

One advantage that the deep-setting can has over the centrifugal separator is that the former does not burst and kill everybody within reach.

The bogus butter men claim that their using tallow and lard helps the beef and hog producers. Well! tallow was never so low and lard is next to it.

Do you know if there is any kind of farm stock so profitable as a little flock of good sheep well kept? We don't. Try a few sheep and see if they don't come out "on top."

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See that the flies do not draw blood from the calves now faster than the calves can make it. A darkened stable is the best place for the young things during the dog days. They may be in the pastures at night.

As there is a limit to the capacity of all machinery, running the milk and butter producing machinery of a cow upon the high-pressure principle soon destroys the machine and invites disease and death.

If the craze for hornless cattle becomes universal, the average cow doctor who knows but two diseases, "hollow horn" and "wolf in the tail," will find half his occupation gone. He will have to confine his practice exclusively to the tail.

Millville Items.

MILLVILLE, O., Aug. 23d, 1886.
Mr. Jacob Kimble, supervisor of Millville district, has been making some decided improvements on the roads, the past week.

On Sunday, the 22nd, we were visited by one of the heaviest rains of the season. The small streams were bank full, and some of the larger ones got their backs up and walked out on the lowlands. About half of the Pingree dam gave away and was washed away, which will stop the "old mill" for some time.

Mrs. Eliza Huls, who has been in very poor health for some time, is daily growing worse. She has lung trouble.

Mr. Charley Bowers, the proprietor of the water mill at this place, is raising his dam and otherwise improving his mill, and will be able to accommodate all who will favor him with a call.

Mrs. Catherine Baird, who has been in bad health for about two years, is rapidly improving, and her friends are very hopeful that she will entirely recover her health.

The school teachers of this neighborhood are very anxious that the DEMOCRAT should publish the examination tests, as they are about all subscribers, and the questions would be very interesting to many who are not teachers.

The question is often asked in this neighborhood, "how do you like THE OHIO DEMOCRAT?" The answer invariably is, "Splendid; it is the best county paper I ever read."

Dexter.

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annoyance. One day he said