

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I. NO. 11.

LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

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MEMORY.

MY BIRTH-DAY.

Write in memory of the best,
Departed like the setting sun;
Fallen asleep in peaceful rest,
Whose weary days on earth are run.

Like the western skies' golden rays,
Which softly sink in deepening gloom;
So ends the weary pilgrim's days,
"Descending to the silent tomb."

But their kind words and deeds still live,
In the record of memory's mind;
Some fond tribute unto them give,
For the good of those left behind.

Hanging upon fair memory's walls,
Are dear friend's visages of yore;
Thoughts of whom passing time recalls,
How one by one they're gone before.

Oh while viewing the starry skies,
In Heaven's canopy above,
Methinks 'twould be like Paradise,
For earth's dwellers to live in love.

And oft we sigh for blessed sleep,
Whose waking here will be no more;
"No more these weary vicissitudes keep,"
Beholding that celestial shore.

LOGAN, O., Sept. 6, 1886. M. J. B.

Columbus Letter.

Columbus, Sept. 1, 1886.

OHIO DEMOCRAT.

Sir:

The irrepressible Allen Myers,

managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has at last got his foot in it. He tackled the wrong man this time, and found he had got hold of as big a bulldozer as he is. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Bill Cappeller, of Cincinnati, Mansfield, and several other places, for bribery at the late Republican convention, and Cappeller retaliated by having him arrested for perjury. As it is a case of dog eat dog, the general public will lose no sleep over it.

Hon. Henry Dorn, Chief Inspector of workshops and factories, who has been confined to his house by illness for some time, is able to be at his office a portion of each day. Mr. Dorn is an exemplary state official and has accomplished wonders in ameliorating the condition of the working class of the State. Yet Senator Rannels, of Vinton made a desperate effort to have him removed by the last Legislature, and in doing so stigmatized workmen as communists and anarchists. The Senator should be left at home next time to attend to his police court practice.

The fight of the printers in Cleveland against the leader of that city, must be taken into political consideration this fall, as they will fight the whole Republican ticket, unless some sort of settlement is made. And we do not believe a settlement can be made.

King "Bob" Kennedy succeeded in getting the nomination for Congress in the Springfield district by means which even the saintly Kieffer felt called upon to condemn. Although Robert is in a strong Republican district, it is by no means certain he will be elected, as he is the nominee of the Whiteleys the Springfield manufacturers who discharged their employes for belonging to the Knights of Labor. The workmen of Springfield elected their ticket this spring on that issue and now they are after the frisky "Bob."

Another boodle nominee is Crouse, of Akron, in the twentieth district. The only qualification he has for the place is plenty of money. Capt. McClurg, of Wooster, is after him as a disgruntled Republican, and will make him open his boodle bag in a liberal manner to save his political neck.

There is a delightful fight going on here over the position of Chief of the Fire Department of this city. The Mayor removed the old chief and appointed a new one, who took charge of the department, but as the council refused to confirm him, there is considerable ill feeling in the matter. There has been several fights over the matter, and there is no telling what the outcome will be. But it is purely a Republican fight.

The earthquake was very plainly felt in this city by those in high buildings. The writer counted three distinct shocks, and the quaking motion continued for quite a time.

The State Fair is drawing a large number of people to the city, and has all the appearances of being a success. The weather is just comfortable for persons walking about, rather noticeable on account of the fair occurring at a time when the weather is disagreeable.

The probability is that Martin A. Foran will be renominated for Congress in the Twenty-first (Cleveland) district, and on account of labor troubles he is sure of election. That will reduce the agate Republican gains by one.

That Sea Serpent.

We ask the kind forbearance of our readers while we revert to the sea serpent. It was seen on Sunday last as far up the Hudson River as Rondout, and is suspected of having set fire to the steamer Daniel Drew. Several boatmen and some boys who were in swimming were able to describe the monster. Its head was raised about six feet out of the water. This agrees, so far as it goes, with the description of the sea serpent recently seen on the North Atlantic coast. The snake seen at Rondout is undoubtedly the same one which some time ago almost started a panic among the bathers on the seacoast. We do not feel obliged to explain how it came to be disporting itself in the Hudson River. It may have made the same mistake that Hendrick Hudson did in his effort to discover a Northwest passage.

But to resume the description: The Rondout observers say the serpent had a dirty white throat, a mottled back and a fin which extended the entire length of the body, or rather as much of the body as could be seen, which was fifty-five feet. Now, this description is much more in detail than that furnished from the seashore. The river is not as wide as the ocean and his snake-ship hadn't such a wide field for prompt escape.

We call attention to the accuracy with which the length of the serpent (or that part of it above the surface of the water) is given. It was not an even hundred feet or fifty or seventy-five, but it was fifty-five feet. A few inches either way may have been dropped, but that is nothing to make a fuss about. The Rondouters unquestionably measured the serpent with a foot rule.—N. Y. World.

Two Peculiarities of Girls.

Sacramento Bee.

Now the propensity for wading, which is deeply implanted in the female bosom, is inexplicable. Unless a girl has the influenza or bunyon, she cannot resist the temptation to paddle in the salt water and get her clothing uncomfortably wet. This is a subject full of interest to me, from the casting aside of the shoes and stockings to their resumption. It is a fact pretty well known in male circles that ladies prefer sitting on the ground when pulling on and off their stockings to occupying a chair or bench. But having my doubts as to the inflexibility of this rule, I determined to convince myself by experiment. After the setting of my traps, to wit, the benches, I had not long to wait. A bevy of young ladies, one or two of whom I recognized, came trooping down to the beach, chattering and laughing merrily. They evidently wondered who had been kind enough to place benches there for their accommodation, took possession of them at once gleefully, confessed that they were just too delighted for anything and seemed perfectly and unrestrainedly happy. I was rejoiced at having disproved a mouldy theory; but alas, my satisfaction was short lived. When my guests made up their minds it was time to wade they sprang from the benches, sat on the beach and tugged away at shoes and stockings in the old fashion. On the following day resolved to give my experiment every chance, I had my hirelings strew a quantity of broken bottles, empty oyster cans, and rubbish of various kinds along the beach, and sat under my umbrella and watched. The girls came down the same hour, seemed a little dismayed at first, but rallying, set to work industriously and soon had a clear space upon which they squatted, not taking the least notice of the benches this time. Then I put up my umbrella and moved sadly away. The habit is an incurable one. Eve must have sat her fair form down in the garden mould of Eden when adjusting her first garments from the historic fig tree, and left the habit as an inheritance to her daughters for all time.

Not a Stylish Young Man.

New York Sun.

"I left a little check for ten thousand dollars among the wedding gifts," said the girl's father to his prospective son-in-law, and after the ceremony is over we will quietly tear it up. See? That's the style nowadays, George."

"Ye-es," hesitated George, "but I'm afraid it's too late to tear it up now."

"Why?"

"Because I went down to the bank and got it cashed."

Rules for Highways.

Make the public roads neat and smooth and pleasant and profitable to travelers and in driving to market.

Plant shade trees three or four rods apart along the line, to allow air to circulate, sun to shine, and mud to dry.

Never make the public highway a barnyard, nor leave wagons, plows and machines to encumber the road.

Never throw rubbish of any kind into highways in order to get rid of it, nor deposit cordwood, logs or timber at roadsides to frighten passing horses.

Keep the roadside smooth, mow the grass for hay and thus secure a good track when the centre of the road is encumbered with impassible snow drifts.

Remove all the loose stones from the wheel track once a month, and all fixed stones which strike and break the wheels, jar the loads, rack the harness and tire the horses.

All owners who build their houses facing square the public roads should at least show the same respect to these roads that they do to their own fields by excusing all weeds.

Never make a highway of muck, sods or soft material scraped from the side ditches, which is worked into deep mud in wet weather, but draw them into the barn yard for the compost heap.

Never drive horses across a railway without first looking both ways or, if in the dark, without listening. It is better to take this care 100 times than be crushed by a locomotive once by its neglect.

Where the road has not a dry bottom cut a ditch in the middle three feet deep, and lengthwise with it with side-scraper ditches at depressions, and fill it with gravel or broken stone, coarse below and fine nearer the top.

He Had No More to Say.

Washington Critic.

"Frank," said the President, sharply, from behind his newspaper. "Here," responded his wife, answering to her name. "I see by this paper that one photographer got sixty of your negatives," "That's correct," "And another seventeen," "Accurate again," she replied, counting on her fingers. "Seventy-seven in all, Frank," "You are quite clever in addition, Grover. Your mathematics has not been neglected, I see," and there was just a little edge on the smile she gave him. "Permit me to remark, Mrs. Cleveland, that I don't like it. It strikes me as rather too much of a good thing." "Ah, indeed?" very sarcastically. "Well, suppose, now, for instance, that instead of giving these men seventy-seven negatives after I had married you I had given you just one before I married you, then what?" "Um—um," he grunted, scratching his chin. "Um, Frances; I take it all back. You are the President of the United States, and I haven't a word to say."

The Swiftest Bird.

In answer to a correspondent the New York Sun says: Thomas Alexander, in his book entitled "Game Birds of the United States," says that wild ducks, unaided by the wind, fly from 60 to 100 miles an hour, and that the blue-winged teal, "going down the wind at the top of his speed, will make fully 150 miles an hour, possibly more." The swiftest bird on the wing is the frigate bird, a sort of nautical bird of prey. Sailors believe that it can start with the peep of dawn from the coast of Africa and, following the trade winds, land on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 200 miles an hour, but we do not know of any trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

"Warmed-Over" Tea is Injurious.

Boston Record.

Sewing-girls—and, indeed, all women who are in the habit of making for themselves a cup of tea—are warned against the careless habit of leaving any tea in the teapot to be "warmed over," or to be taken cold at an hour much later than when it was made. The tannin which tea that has been long standing contains does a great deal of mischief. A little weak tea, newly made with freshly boiled water, is not hurtful, taken once or twice a day, but strong tea, and tea that has been standing, is decidedly injurious.

Farm Notes.

The new wheat crop is estimated as high as 450,000,000.

It is claimed that the world's supply of wheat is shorter than the average and that prices will be higher.

An Illinois farmer threshed 2,000 bushels of oats from 27 acres, while a neighbor secured 60 bushels per acre.

Collect all the windfall apples and cook them for stock and you will greatly lessen the stock of coddling moths next season.

Even Australian wool-growers have trouble. South America is becoming a strong rival in wool production, and the Australians are seeking new markets in China and Japan.

The milk coming from cows fed on wet, swampy lands, wild grasses and unwholesome water, will make poor spongy cheese of offensive odor and flavor and difficult to cook or keep.

Horses ought to have as great comfort as it is possible to give them. Do not construct stables carelessly. Look to the comfort of the animals in every particular in the matter of construction.

It is stated that New York dairymen are favorable to the substitution of sheep for cows, believing that in producing choice mutton and lamb they will derive larger profits than from milk.

Nearly all plants require more water when in bloom than at any other time; they require more in a warm temperature than in a cold; more when in a state of active growth than when at rest.

Clean up the fence corners, rake up the weeds and burn all the rubbish and refuse that can be collected, and in so doing many vile weed seeds will be destroyed and harboring places for vermin prevented.

Bad slough water will make milk that contains fermentive organisms and that is liable to decay. Made into butter or cheese the latter will not keep. See that the cows do not quench their thirst in the barn-yard pools.

Better dispose of honey as it comes in, at a fair price, than wait for better market and run all sorts of risks of losing or injuring the honey. Keeping the market full of old stock does much to destroy the demand of any kind of honey.

It is not good policy to dry hay to brittleness before drawing it from the meadow, for that causes waste in handling and reduces quality. Grass is well cured when it will rattle slightly in the handling, and then is the time to store it.

When milking have a pail of clean water in which to wash the cows teats, that no filth or dried skin may fall into the milk-pail. It is not an agreeable thought that such foreign substance have ever mixed with the milk even if they can be strained out.

One of the chief reasons why orchards should not be cropped is because they require cultivation during the summer season. When roots are destroyed by the working of the ground it often results in permanent injury to the trees, especially if done in a late season.

One kind of clover plants as nearly worthless as any weed that grows. This is the common sweet clover, which grows thriftily by the roadside on the poorest land. It is a great pity, for it starts early and grows luxuriantly. Even when young and tender cows will not eat it, nor will any other stock that we know of. It is fair be pasture, but not better than white clover or many other plants good for other purposes.

Gravel serves the same purpose with birds that teeth do with quadrupeds. The grinding in the gizzard may be heard by placing the ear near the fowls when their stomachs are full and digestion is taking place. The sound of the gravel-stones grinding and rubbing against the grain is especially audible in the case of ducks that are about half-grown, at which time they are increasing in size very fast, and digestion proceeds very rapidly.

The fattening of sheep should be commenced before the grass fails, and half a pint of grain is enough for a sheep at first. They should have roots or vegetables of some kind every day. In three months they can bear two quarts of grain a day if they are brought to it gradually, and have green food enough to keep their stomachs in order. Marketing half-fed sheep is wasting what you have given them. The last few pounds are the cheapest to the feeder and add to the value of the whole.

A well-known horticulturist says

he had an apple tree which bore fruit every alternate year only, and the fruit was very small. He made it a yearly bearer, also greatly increased the size of fruit, by thinning out the small branches after the fruit had formed, so as to remove about half of it. The apples were fully double in size and improved in flavor. Its year for non-bearing would find it full of blossoms, and by removing half the embryo apples a good crop will result. This is a good thing to remember and try next spring.

The Great Political Issue.

It is not a manufactured issue, but the inevitable outgrowth of progress and the necessity of adapting governmental processes to changing conditions. On one side of it are arrayed those who find their profit in sustaining abuses whereby the few are enriched at the expense of the many and whereby what are really class privileges are maintained. On the other side are those who are awakening to a sense of how they are being burdened and realizing their claims to a better state of affairs. It may be said that this is no new issue; that it has long existed. This is true; but it possesses a significance which it never did before and which compels attention. The people see more clearly into the nature of the issue, and there is no mistaking the evidences of the discontent which naturally prevails.

The wonderful growth of the country as well as the interests of the many calls for a purification in public affairs. Irregularities in a small business may be passed over as of little consequence, but irregularities in a vast establishment cannot be tolerated. There is too much involved to permit of them. The greater evil is the control of the unscrupulous rich, over legislation involving the obtaining of unearned subsidies from the Government directly and the power of wringing tribute from the masses. Irregularities in taxation, both directly levied and through the tariff, call for correction. The people can no longer be deluded into the belief that there can be any honest acquisition of single fortunes of many millions solely through public franchises. These corporation abuses and the whole mass of kindred evils rendered possible through corrupting the representatives of the people and the conduct of elections must be ended.

Here we have the general character of an issue outlined which cannot be avoided. And looking at the records of the two parties in the last Congress it is not difficult to see what sides of this issue the Republican and Democratic parties are respectively taking. The very composition of the Republican Senate ought to be a revelation sufficiently plain of itself, but with the tale of subsidies supported, forfeitures of unearned land grants resisted, reforms in the land department checked, Congressional railroad attorneyships sustained, more still of bad repute, its attitude becomes absolutely unmistakable. The Democratic Congressional record is in the other direction, and the general tone of the State Democratic platforms recently adopted is the line of the policy thus indicated.

A Fast Young Man.

(Boston Courier.)

The maiden took her chewing-gum and placed it on a chair.

For she had heard her lover come With swift feet up the stair.

Upon the chewing-gum he sat— The joyous hours flew past— But when he rose to take his hat He found himself stuck fast.

"Oh! worst disaster never was," She cried out as she ran: "I never can marry you because You are a fast young man."

Not Her First Appearance.

New York Sun.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" Young woman (blushing)—"Yes, sir; Lawyer—"Please state to the jury what suit it was." Young woman (with more confidence)—"It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, with hat to match—"Judge (rapping violently)—"Order in the Court."

"Just throw me half a dozen of the biggest of those trout," said a citizen to the fish dealer. Throw them?" queried the dealer. "Yes, and then I'll go home and tell my wife that I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."

If artesian well-borers could begin at the bottom and bore up, fewer mistakes would be made.

Beating a Hotel Keeper.

Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal.

A friend of mine the other day came to settle for his night's lodging at a bedbuggy little hole in the wall near the railway station here in Neuchatel called the Hotel des Alps. In addition to the charge for apartment, service, lights, &c., was the item: "un dejeuner." I will put into plain English that which followed: "But I didn't order any breakfast." "That was no fault of the house, Monsieur." "Do you mean to tell me that you wish to charge me for breakfast I neither ordered nor ate?" "The breakfast was prepared all the same, Monsieur." "You pretend that you provide a regular table d'hote breakfast every morning, and charge for it whether your guests take it or not?" "Yes, Monsieur; see the menu? Here it is," and the firm yet polite landlord produced his regular "a la carte." My friend turned it upside down. Then he carefully perused it. Then he said: "How much of this do you serve as your regular breakfast?" "Anything you like, Monsieur." "Very well; receipt the bill, and, as I am to pay for breakfast, please God I will eat it; bring me filet of beef, with mushrooms, a half-chicken grille, a rum omelet and a pint of Chablis; I shall wait over until the next train." Mine host of the Hotel des Alps looked first stupefied and then disgusted, and, finally grasping the situation, he ran into his office, altered his bill in conformity with the facts, and, hurrying back, cried: "Here, Monsieur, here is your bill, quite correct—6 francs 35 centimes—and you will just have time to catch your train."

It Was Salt Water.

Detroit Free Press.

They had been at Ocean Grove for three or four days—a queer old couple from way back in Jersey. Both seemed to take a lively interest in the bathers, and on two or three occasions they went down to the beach and felt of the water. At length the old man seemed to make up his mind to a desperate undertaking. He left her sitting in a pavilion and went off and got into a bathing suit. It showed off his bow back, thin legs and knock knees in a wonderful way, but he ambled down on the sands, waved his hand to the old woman, and made a jump into a comb. He was lost sight of for a moment as he was rolled over and half buried in the sands, but he finally crawled out on hands and knees, rose up and kicked vigorously, and was "piking" for the bath-house, when his wife intercepted him and inquired: "Samuel, are you much hurt?" "Hurt? no!" he roared, as he kept spitting out the brine; "but would you believe the darned thing is salt water!" He went his way to get out of the "duds," and he never donned them again.

A Cheap Disinfectant.

Allentown (Pa.) National Educator.

In these hot summer days, when there is so much evaporation about buildings, the following will serve a good purpose. Take of nitrate of lead one heaped teaspoonful and dissolve in quart of boiling water; then take four heaped teaspoonfuls of common table salt and dissolve it in a bucket nearly full of cold water; now add the quart of boiling water containing the nitrate of lead; mix up with a stick, and the article is complete. This purifier is useful to throw into cess-pools, water-closets, decaying offensive substances creating a nuisance, to neutralize the effluvia from scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus and typhoid fevers, dysentery, small-pox; in fact, in all diseases of an infectious or contagious character. It is as clear as water, and can be sprinkled around the room and over the bed clothes occupied by persons laboring under infectious or contagious diseases. This disinfectant is equal if not superior to chlorides, bromo-chloralum, chlorides of lime and soda, and is free from any unpleasant odor. It is very cheap, costing only about two cents a bucketful, the nitrate of lead can be obtained at nearly every drug store, and the salt being in every house costs almost nothing.

No license means free license. Nothing is more certainly proved by experience. It is also highly probable that prohibition means full compensation to all capitalists interested in a legal business which a prohibitory law will destroy. "Millions for Prohibition and nothing for the schools" is not a cheerful war-cry.