

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I. NO. 17.

LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

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OCTOBER.

Child of the grand old Autumn!

October floateth by,
A regal grace on her sun-kissed face
And light in her beaming eye;
Over her polished shoulders,
To the dull and fading grass,
The golden brown of her hair flows down,
As her springing footsteps pass.

She will breathe on the dim old forest,
And stainings of crimson light,
Like the blushes that speak
On her own bright cheek,
Will fall on the leaves to-night;
And the mellow light of the dawning,
When the first faint sunbeams play,
And the fumes that rest
On the sunset's breast,
She will leave on the trees to-day.

She will tap at the cottage window,
One tap with fingers cold,
And the fire will be bright
In the hearth to-night,
As it was in the nights of old;
And the hearts will draw closer together,
In the light of the cherry flame,
While fond lips will bless
For their happiness
The sound of October's name.

Then she'll touch the tree tops softly,
And a carpet all fresh and sweet,
In colors as bright,
As the rainbow's light,
Will fall at her fairy feet;
Sometimes she woos the Summer
By the light of her magic smile,
Sometimes she calls
At the front king's halls,
And bids him reign awhile.

Then when the hills are woven
With many a tinted strand,
When a veil of romance
(Like the bright clouds dance.)
Is draped over sea and land,
Like a dream that is wild with splendor,
Like the sun at close of day,
Like the visions that rest
In a maiden's breast,
October will float away!

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

Enacted Under the Direction of His Excellency,

Familiarly Known Over the State of Ohio as "Little Breaches."

Columbus, O., Oct. 14.—The Penitentiary has always been a fruitful source of newspaper gossip, but never before was it worked so closely as it is now, and never before was such sensational news obtained as at present. Is it not a strange circumstance that all alleged facts as to convicts being skinned after death and as to stealing and malconduct on the part of officials were known at the Governor's office some time ago, but were carefully withheld until the campaign should be fairly on, when they were to be sprung on a horrified public. The plan laid was to have all possible testimony ready for the grand jury sitting a month before election and then to bring indictments against a number of the officials of the penitentiary, so that the effect might be at its fullest force at the time of election. There never was any intention of prosecuting the officials on these indictments as it was known that no one could be convicted on such testimony as could be obtained, but the finding of the indictments would have just as much influence on the voters as the fact that later on the accused were found guilty of the charges against them.

The Prosecuting Attorney, a Republican, accidentally elected to his present position, was used as one of the most important means to this much desired end, and was found a very willing factor in the great scheme. He was to fix the grand jury and present the testimony as arranged by the Governor's private secretary, Hon. C. L. Kurtz. He did as directed except that he slipped up on fixing the jury, and now Franklin County, which at one time seemed sure to go Republican, this fall, will elect every candidate on the Democratic County ticket. The result is not very flattering to Mr. Kurtz as a political manager and it is said that partly on account of his miserable failure and blunders he is not held in such high esteem by the Governor as formerly.

In fact the people who are a condition to know, say that there is a decided coolness between Kurtz and the Governor, who thinks that his private secretary deceived him as to the importance of the evidence obtained at the penitentiary. Gov. Foraker is a very hasty man, flies off the handle without a moments notice does rash and absurd things in the belief that they are heroically firm and prompt measures, and that he is another Andrew Jackson, allows himself to get in a rage before his clerks and visitors, and is altogether an injudicious, weak man for the high position he holds. When therefore his private secretary gave him the skinning affidavit of the notorious Har, Convict Nye, and told him he had plenty of reliable corroborative evidence, the Governor thought to electrify the State and settle it that he is the most original Chief Executive that the State has ever had by putting that affidavit in his speech, which was written with much care a couple of weeks before its delivery.

The Saturday night before the Metropolitan Opera House meeting a reporter on one of the Sunday papers heard of the affidavit and went to Secretary Kurtz to ask about it. The Governor was hoping mad, and thinking he was about to lose the most sensational part of his speech, caved around the office with his face so red that the clerks were afraid he was about to have an apoplectic fit. The reporter, wanting no trouble, consented to suppress the item, and the storm blew over.

The Governor now wishes that the affidavit had been left to the newspapers, for he has discovered that there was not an iota of corroborative testimony when he read it to the audience at the Opera house, and that his private secretary has got him into a most embarrassing position. All the alleged proof, outside of convict testimony, has been obtained since Foraker's speech, and each statement is grasped as eagerly as a drowning man clutches at a straw on the current. In the face of all that has been said by the Republican plotters stand the affidavits of Dr. Nelson Oetz, and other Republican physicians, to the effect that neither of the convicts alleged to have been skinned was mutilated in the least. The report was given out that Pat. Hartnet's body was skinned. Mr. William Foley, the Coroner's popular and efficient clerk, declares that it is not so. Mr. Foley is a highly intelligent gentleman, having been educated for the priesthood, and deserted the road to holy orders when attracted from the path by the charms of an Irish lass, whom he did not marry after all. His honesty and truthfulness are proverbial in this city, and his correctness is well known to the newspaper men, who rely upon him solely for the details of all events coming within the range of his employer's department.

Mr. Foley is positive enough to swear that no skin was taken from the body of Hartnet. As will be seen, the Governor is in a hole, and the feeling against him was so bitter at one time there was considerable talk of having him arrested for criminal libel. He sees and appreciates the situation, and his heart does not warm toward the private secretary. There may yet be a change in the office. Mr. Kurtz might want to return to his book store, you know.

Since this alleged investigation began the Governor's office has been a sort of a news bureau, like that run by William Capper a few doors east on State street, and Mr. Kurtz is the dispenser of items to the hungry-looking representatives of the Republican press. They too "cuss" him although they never let the Governor or Kurtz hear them, for all tardy men, Kurtz is the worst. He is the least prompt official in the State of Ohio, and has a penchant for talking which would keep him hanging over the back fence all day if he were a woman. Kurtz mysteriously hints that "there will be something to-night," and then he and George Burton sneak off to hob-nob with the convicts over at the penitentiary, who have become so familiar with the officials as to call them by their christian names. An hour is appointed for the Republican correspondents to be at the Governor's office, and at that time are secretly let in by the porter, who knows enough to "saw wood and say nothing." Then the waiting begins. Kurtz is never on time and the journalists have become completely tired of his dilatoriness. They are very anxious to see him return to his book store, and will quietly do anything to bring that about.

The methods used to procure convict testimony would eternally condemn the Foraker administration if made public.

There are convicts who have hinted at solitary confinement, the whipping-post and the ducking-tub in this connection and, while what they say is probably not true, their statements are as worthy of belief as those on the other side.

If a Democratic newspaper man were admitted to the Penitentiary as Kurtz is he would have, in three days, 20 times the number of affidavits obtained by Kurtz, and they would not only be more reliable, but would completely refute those published by the machine journals. The prison officials are completely under the control of the Governor's private secretary and are compelled to do many things distasteful to them in order to force convicts to something contrary to their will.

The result of the investigation has proved completely demoralizing to the institution and although a new and very severe method of punishment has been added to those used by the Democratic officials, the daily outbreaks on the part of convicts have become alarming and the men in charge of the penitentiary have come to fear an insurrection among the prisoners. Every man who is a little smart wants a soft place conceals some lie reflecting upon the honor or efficiency of a Democratic official, and hurrying off to Kurtz with it, saves himself from work for several days, and in many cases secures a bench in an easy department while a weaker man is given his old position. The Administration started out well, giving promise of success in both discipline and finances. Now the discipline has gone to the dogs, and even according to their own showing, the net earnings for September were several thousand dollars less than those for August. They juggle the figures, however, even at that, and make it appear that the prison is more than self-supporting, when in fact, during September the cash receipts and all collectable amounts owing the institution were some thousands of dollars less than the actual expenditures. The labor of convicts about the prison and for the State, for which not a cent is paid, is counted as so much a day received, and what are called extraordinary expenses, which come every month, are not counted at all. The result, while edifying to the Republican State Committee, will not prove so much so to the tax-payers when they are called upon to foot up the bills.

OUR EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Hocking County Test Questions.

Saturday, Oct. 16, 1886.

GRAMMAR.

J. W. FILING, Examiner.

(TIME—1 h. 20 m.)

1. What is a rule of syntax? Name three.

2. What are auxiliary verbs? Name them. In what tenses are they used?

3. How is the passive voice formed? When used? When is the active voice used?

4. How are sentences contracted? What is the object of contraction?

5. Name five words in the English language that have each three different case forms.

6. Write a sentence in which a clause is used in apposition with a noun.

7. Write a synopsis of the verb "write" in the indicative, subjunctive and potential moods.

8. What is a diagram? An adjective pronoun?

9. Diagram—Commend me to the preacher who has learned by experience what are human ills and what is human wrong.

10. Parse italicized words:—
speak clearly, if you speak at all;
Carve every word before you let it fall.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

J. W. FILING, Examiner.

1. What is a primitive word? A derivative word? How do they compare in number?

2. How many sounds in the word sapphire?

3. When is the final "e" dropped in taking an additional syllable? When is it retained?

4. How many elementary sounds? What do you understand by liquids?

5. Give examples of the different sounds of "p" "s" and "c."

6. Mark accent and define:—gorgeous, tyranny, decrepit, sacrament and imbecile.

7. Spell correctly:—gilloteen, konk, pentatuke, ignitable, syngling, ostrasie, konnissure, krisalis, lesur and kalfornia.

U. S. HISTORY.

B. H. ALLEN, Examiner.

1. Why was this country called America instead of Columbia?

2. Under whose administration was Alaska purchased, and for how much?

3. When and under what circumstances was West Virginia made a state?

4. Name six Indian Chiefs noted in American history.

5. Relate the Trent Affair.

6. Name the Generals who commanded in the Army of the Potomac.

7. What is a "protective tariff"?

8. How was slavery abolished in the United States?

9. When, where, and to whom did Gen. Rob't. E. Lee surrender?

10. What rights are secured to the people in the fourth amendment?

ARITHMETIC.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

(TIME—2 h.)

1. What is the difference between ratio and proportion? Give the reason for making the last term of a proportion the same as the answer?

2. A and B pay \$1.75 for a quart of varnish and 10 cents for the bottle; A contributes \$1, B, the rest; they divide the varnish equally, and A keeps the bottle; which owes the other, and how much?

3. A man spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of his money, and then earned $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as he had spent, and then had \$21 less than he had at first, how much money did he have at first?

4. A sold pork for 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ of its cost, and thereby lost \$3.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ on a barrel. Required the cost per barrel.

5. What is the length of a hand-rail to a flight of stairs of 16 steps, each 12 inches wide and 9 inches high?

6. The amount of a certain principal for 3 years, at a certain rate per cent, is \$750, and the interest is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the principal; what is the principal, and what is the rate per cent?

7. A, B, and C are partners: A put in \$700; B, \$600; C, \$400; C's share of the gain was \$260; what was the whole gain?

8. A man owns a plot of 18 building lots, asks a \$1000 for the one nearest the city, and \$20, less for each succeeding lot. What is his price for the lot farthest from the city?

9. A man can do a piece of work in 5 days, and a boy in 8 days; the man works 2 days alone and is then assisted by the boy; how long will it take both to complete the work?

10. If a steamer sails 9 miles an hour up stream, how far can it go down stream and back again in 14 hours?

GEOGRAPHY.

B. H. ALLEN, Examiner.

(TIME—15 m.)

1. Why is one hour of time said to be equal to fifteen degrees of longitude?

2. Bound the State last admitted into the Union, and name its Capital.

3. Locate the principal coal, iron, and gold regions in the U. S.

4. Explain why there is no dew on cloudy nights?

5. Name and locate five isthmuses and tell what lands they connect.

6. Name a state bounded by eight states, and name its principal products.

7. A starts from St. Louis with correct time, but finds when he stops that his watch is forty-five minutes too slow; in what direction has he gone and how far?

8. Where are the days always equal? Why?

9. Name the platenus of North America. Give their height.

10. What is the greatest longitude a place can have?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. What are you doing to prepare yourself for the business of teaching?

2. Give your method of teaching a class in reading.

3. Of what benefit are teachers' meetings?

4. What means do you adopt to teach your pupils to think?

5. What methods do you employ for the prevention of tardiness and inattention?

6. Write five lines as a specimen of your penmanship.

It Happened Once.

You never knew a good woman to be sorry when a bad man reformed, did you? Well, it happened once, thus: Once upon a time a great editor was addicted to occasional and violent prooxysms commonly known as aprees. When prepared to launch out on one, this great editor would send a hard-working, clever woman with instructions to "work up" each day "until further notice" two of the topics "on the list." This hard-working, clever woman did gladly and well, and when the great editor would return where he had gone "on most important business" the clever woman was paid a crisp \$100 bill. Then the great editor reformed and this clever woman, who was as good as she was clever, mourned, being only human, and even wept at the great editor's reformation.—New York Graphic.

MUSIC IN OUR CHURCHES.

Extract from the Sermon of De Witt Talmage, Sunday, Oct. 17, 1886.

In many of the churches of Christ in our day the music is simply a mockery.

I have not a cultivated ear, nor a cultivated voice, yet no man can do my singing for me. I have nothing to say against music. The \$2 or \$5 I pay to hear any of the great queens of song is a good investment. But when the people assemble in religious convocation, and the hymn is read, and the angels of God step from their throne to catch the music on their wings, do not let us drive them away by our indifference. I have preached in churches where vast sums of money were employed to keep up the music, and it was as exquisite as any heard on earth, but I thought at the same time, for all matters practical, I would prefer the hearty, outbreathing song of a backwoods Methodist camp-meeting.

Let one of these starveling fancy songs sung in church get up before the throne of God; how would it look standing amid the great dogologies of the redeemed! Let the finest operatic air that ever went up from the Church of Christ get many hours the start, it will be caught and passed by the hosanna of the Sabbath-school children. I know a church where the choir did all the singing save one Christian man, who, through perseverance of the saints, went right on, and afterward a committee was appointed to wait on him and ask him if he would not please to stop singing, as he bothered the choir.

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew of God;
But children of the Heavenly King
Should sing their joys aloud."
"Praise ye the Lord; let every thing
Sounding with breath praise the Lord."
In the glorious time coming in our cities and in the world, hosanna will meet hosanna, and hallelujah, hallelujah.

THEIR MEMORY OF FACES.

Blaine's memory of faces is remarkable.

Ben Butler remember everything, including names.

Secretary Bayard is genial and affable, and he remembers facts only.

Attorney General Garland will call your name if you are a raconteur.

Secretary Manning will be introduced to you one moment and forget you the next.

President Cleveland can generally remember a name and face without much trouble.

Tom Reed, of Maine, doesn't have much difficulty in calling a name, and he has a large acquaintance.

Senator Sherman is fairly successful in his efforts to name a man, but Plume, of Kansas, is the very worst.

Postmaster General Vilas, who meets more people in one day than all the remainder of the cabinet combined, is a marvel of identification.

Dan Vorhees, of Indiana, does not know nearly as many persons as persons know him; neither does Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

Secretary Endicott can remember those who trace their ancestry back to a protoplasm, but he doesn't lumber up his brain with the names of many others.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, remembers names as well as faces, and Gen. N. P. Banks is another whose reputation in this respect is even greater than Mr. Blaine's.

Secretary Whitney is a good hand at remembering people, but Secretary Lamar has to be introduced over and over again to the same person before he can place him.

The best hands at remembering faces are the young men of the Senate. Kena, of West Virginia, has this gift to a remarkable degree, and so have Manderson, of Nebraska, and Spooner, of Wisconsin.

Dolph, of Oregon, is so forgetful that he keeps his name pasted in his hat for the purpose of identification. Frye, of Maine, has a memory of persons, and so has Harris, of Tennessee. It takes a strong incident to make much of an impression on Mr. Harris' memory.

Morrill, of Vermont, and the mighty Edmunds are forgetful men. The story that Morrill has

to be introduced to himself when he arises in the morning is not quite true, but he is almost as bad as that. Nobody knows whether or not Mr. Edmunds can remember a face, but it is tolerably certain he never bothers himself much about it, excepting the few months just before election.—From a Washington Letter.

Never Drink During Business Hours.

Moderate drinkers engaged in pursuits calling for judgment and accuracy, and who use liquors during business hours, end, with scarcely an exception, as financial wrecks, however successful they may be in understanding the physical consequences of their indulgence. Thousands who retain their health and are never ranked as victims of intemperance lose their property, wreck their business, and are thrown into bankruptcy because of tipping habits during business hours. These men are not drunkards, and only close observers can detect the influence of strong drink in their deportment; but nevertheless liquor gives them false nerve, makes them reckless, clouds the judgment, and soon involves them in bad purchases, worse sales, and ruinous contracts. Sooner or later it is shown that the habit of tipping during business hours is a forerunner of bankruptcy. Let every such drinker review his business transactions for a series of years and answer whether this statement is not true.—Chicago Tribune.

Over the Ocean in Twenty-four Hours.

They are building a vessel in Pittsburg, which is expected to reach New Orleans from that city in as short a time as it now takes to go to Cincinnati. An ocean ship modeled on the same plan would it is expected, reach Southampton, England, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in twenty-four hours. Mr. John Dougherty, of Mount Union, Penn., is the inventor of this marvelous craft. The vessel now under construction is to be 33 feet wide, 165 long on the water-line, and 175 or 180 feet long on deck, and will be built entirely of wood. Its weight without the engine will be about forty-five tons, and when it has the engine and 250 passengers on board, its draft will be less than six inches. On each side of it will be two folding paddles, sinking deep into the water. The paddles will be open when going forward, so that they move the largest possible body of water, but the change to the backward motion will, by the agency of springs close the paddles and thus reduce their resistance to a minimum. There will also be under the center of the vessel two propelling poles, which are intended to drive the vessel through shoal water by striking the bottom of the river. Mr. Dougherty calculates that his patent will so greatly increase the speed of traffic on the river, that he will be able to make the trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and back in a week—the time now taken by the fastest boats to make the round trip to Cincinnati. He is confident that he will be able to reduce the time occupied in crossing the Atlantic by the shortest route, from Southampton to Halifax, to twenty-four hours, and that from New York to Calcutta to ten days. So far steam navigation by land is much faster than steam propulsion by water; but there are several plausible inventions now being tested that may make water communication much more rapid than the swiftest trains run by locomotives. But what marvels are possible to modern science and invention. The child is living to-day, who will not only cross the ocean in one-third the time it now takes, but who will be able to circumnavigate the globe in an air-vessel.—From Demorest's Monthly for October.

Multiplication of the Fly.

To kill one fly in March is estimated to be as good a work as killing 8,100,000,000 in August, the increase and multiplication of the fly population being figured as follows: One fly on the 20th of March is represented by 200 on the 24th of April by 300