

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I. NO. 20.

LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE PEOPLES' BANK

OF LOGAN.

Cash Capital, \$50,000.00.

Deposits secured by Individual Liability of over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Does a general banking business. Foreign Drafts and Steamship Tickets for sale at low rates.

OFFICE, Room No. 5, Opera House.

LAWRENCE A. CULVER, President.
GEORGE W. PULLEN, Vice Pres.
REUBEN D. CULVER, Cashier.

THE FIRST BANK

OF LOGAN, OHIO.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Paid in Cash Capital, \$50,000.

John Walker, President.

Chas. E. Bowen, Cashier.

Does a general banking business, receives deposits, discounts paper, and buys and sells Exchange.

BANK—in central room in the James Block.

ATTORNEYS.

G. W. BREHM.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

Dollison Building Logan, O.

Collections of Claims, Notes and Accounts, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts, Deeds, Wills, Mechanic's Liens, etc., drawn and acknowledged. Partition of Lands, Dower, Foreclosure of Mortgages and Liens attended to. Abstracts of Title furnished. Probate Business, Sale of Lands by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees or Trustees, and their accounts and Settlements prepared. PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS OBTAINED FOR EX-SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS OR NEXT OF KIN. NEGLECTED OR REFUSED CLAIMS LOOKED AFTER, AND ALL LAW MATTERS GENERALLY.

JOHN HANSEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office second floor Collins Block, Logan, O. Rooms No. 2 & 4.

S. H. BRIGHT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office second floor Collins Block, Rooms No. 2 & 4.

O. W. H. WRIGHT, C. H. BURBAUGH.

WRIGHT & BURBAUGH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office second floor McCarthy Block Front.

ELI M. WEST, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

LOGAN, OHIO.

The Lowest Rates and Best Companies. Special Agent for The North Western Mutual Life of Milwaukee.

Money to Loan on First Mortgages. Office in Dollison Block.

PHYSICIANS.

F. HIBBARD, Physician & Surgeon

Office in Frank Kessler's Building, Main St. Residence on Market street, second door north of F. Harrington's Drug Store.

Z. V. RANEY, Dental Surgeon.

Office over Rochester Sons' store.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!

Teeth inserted on rubber and metal plates, and all work warranted.

N. H. BLOSSER, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIST.

Special attention given to diseases of women and children.

Office, one door west of Armstrong's Tin Store, Main Street, Logan, O.

H. G. CAMPBELL, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office one door west of Work & Baker's Tin Store, Logan, O.

I. C. WRIGHT, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office Northwest cor. City Building, Logan, O. 11 38 3m.

J. H. DYE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office and Residence with Dr. James Little.

Main Street, Logan, O.

MAIN STREET HOUSE.

—LOGAN, OHIO—

Wm. Westlake, Prop.

Turns One Dollar per Day. Good Rooms. Table well supplied. Transient Meals 25 cts. Pleasant Sample Room attached.

F. BLASIUS,

In the Opera House has New and Elegant Goods and the Latest Styles in

CLOTHING!

Our Fall Stock is now Complete.

Come and see what we can do for you!

We can give you BETTER GOODS and LOWER PRICES than any other House in the Hocking Valley. Examine goods bought of us before and see for yourselves. SAVE MONEY and buy where you can depend on what you are getting. We buy direct from the manufacturers in the best Clothing House in the United States, as cheap as any one in the country, and can sell you goods cheaper than any house in the Valley.

MEN'S SUITS.

Good Heavy Union Cashmere, splendid wearing, \$5.50, \$6.50 & \$7. All wool Cashmere and Worsted from 8 to 12 dollars. Very fine Black Diagonal Suits from 12 to 15 dollars. Splendid bargains in these goods. Come and examine them. Men's Heavy Winter-odd coats \$2, and \$2.50. Double-breasted \$3.50.

OVERCOATS.

A good wearing substantial nice Overcoat for \$2.25. Finer overcoats from above named price up. We have a splendid line and can save you money on an Overcoat. Boys' and Children's Suits \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. These are Splendid Goods.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Our stock of Hats is immense, and so is our trade on them. WHY? Because we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on a nice Hat. We always have the latest styles. New hats received almost daily! Come and examine them.

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

Special inducements in underwear! Large and magnificent line! Undershirts at 25c. Good heavy Merino goods at 50c. Wool mixed at 65c. All wool white, scarlet and fancy mixed from \$1. to \$1.50.

NECKWEAR, TRUNKS & VALISES.

F. BLASIUS.

The Jack-Rabbit.

We believe it was Texas Siftings which evolved the following bit of natural history literature:

"The Jack-rabbit is an inhabitant of Texas and some other western states. He is often called the mule-eared rabbit, and by the cowboy is frequently spoken of as the muley. He is not a rabbit at all. A rabbit is an unobtrusive little animal, who is found by school-boys in a hole in the ground at the end of a long track in the snow. The so-called Jack-rabbit is quite a different kind of soup meat. He is identical with the British hare, except that he is larger, his color lighter, and his ears much longer. His avoirdupois is about twelve pounds and his ears measure from tip to tip, about sixteen inches. He lies under cover of a bunch of grass but is very seldom found at home, his office hours being between sunset and sunrise. He is to be found during the day on the open prairie where he feeds on the tender shoots of the mesquite or sage grass. He is not a ferocious animal, as a stranger might be led to suppose from an examination of what purports to be his picture under the alias of 'The Texan Hare,' in Gov. Roberts' book.

The Jack-rabbit has several enemies, among them the cowboy, who shoots him with his rifle, the coyote and the dog, that try to run him down, and the Governor of Texas above alluded to, who libels him in his book. He has two ways of protecting himself against his enemies. One is to squat when he suspects danger, and fold his ears along his sides. By doing this he often escapes observation, as only his back is exposed, the color of which harmonizes with the brown or the withered grass.

The other plan, which he uses when discovered and pursued, is to create remoteness between himself and pursuer. In giving his whole attention to this matter, when necessary, he is a stupendous success and earnest to a fault.

When disturbed he unlimbers his long legs, unfurls his ears, and goes off with a bound. He generally stops after running about a hundred yards and looks back to see if his pursuer is enjoying the chase as much as he thought he would, and then he leaves for parts unknown. There are many fast things from an ice boat to a note maturing in the bank, but nothing to equal the Jack-rabbit. An unfounded rumor gets around pretty lively, but could not keep up with him for two blocks.

When an ordinary ear dog tries to expedite a Jack-rabbit route he makes a humiliating failure of it. He only gives the rabbit gentle exercise. The latter merely throws up his ears, and under an easy sail skims leisurely along tacking occasionally to give the funeral procession time to catch up. But if you want to see velocity, urgent speed and precipitated haste you have only to turn loose a greyhound in the wake of a Jack-rabbit. Pursued by a greyhound he will let himself out in a way that would astonish a prepaid half-rate message. If he is a rabbit that has never had any experience with a greyhound before, he will start off at an easy pace, but as he turns to wink derisively at what he supposes to be an ordinary yellow dog he realizes that there is a force in nature hitherto unknown to him, and his look of astonishment, alarm and disgust, as he furls his ears and promptly declines the nomination, is amusing. Under such circumstances he goes too fast for the eye to follow his movements, and presents the optical illusion of a streak of Jack-rabbit a mile and a half long.

"Papa," she said softly and blushing, "young Mr. Simpson is in the parlor and wishes to speak with you." Then she sank into an easy chair, and her heart beat so fiercely that it made the gas-fixtures rattle. Presently the old man returned. "Oh, papa," she said, "did he was he—what did he want?" "He wanted to borrow two cents to get over to Brooklyn with," said the disappointed old gentleman.

The manufacture of pottery was of one kind or another, is peculiarly assuming larger proportions in Perry county, and the extent to which it may grow can scarcely be conjectured.

Some time Monday night, Jimmie Holahan's saloon in Shawnee, was broken into and about 1000 cigars, eight gallons of whisky, about eight dollars in checks and some change carried away.

Official Vote of Hocking County, November 2, 1886.	
WARRIOR AND PRE-AMENDS.	WARRIOR AND PRE-AMENDS.
John McBride,	J. R. Robinson,
H. R. Smith,	M. D. Follett,
M. J. Williams,	O. T. Stewart,
H. H. Oatwaite,	Wm. Sheppard,
John H. Hann,	W. H. Safford,
Thos. Cherrington,	O. J. Ross,
H. Wright,	A. L. Vortz,
W. H. Develing,	W. M. Bowen,
C. S. Day,	E. B. Green,
J. Notestone,	R. F. Wolf,
Henry Trimmer,	Samuel St. Clair,
Timothy Deffenbaugh,	D. M. O'Hare,
F. R. Dollison,	P. Hensel,
J. B. Jackson,	S. Rizer,

What the Coal Pool Has Done for Labor.

The faithful coal operators who rushed to the defense of the anthracite coal pool the other day, and declared that it was beneficial to the labor of that region, may think that their authority should be taken *ex cathedra*. But before their testimony to the beneficial effects of setting one monopoly against the competition of a hundred thousand laborers and of restricting the output of any staple can be accepted as final they must explain a few statistical facts. One of these facts is furnished by the census report on wages and the necessities of life. A decline of 36 per cent in the rate of wages for the first ten years of the anthracite coal combination, as compared with a decline of 16 per cent in the retail price of coal, is a rather obstinate fact. Then when we learn from the State Bureau of Statistics that the total of all wages paid in mining and loading a ton of anthracite coal including out side as well as inside work, is \$1.06 @ 1.10 per ton, when the retail price of coal in Philadelphia, 100 miles away, is \$6 @ 6.50, the share of one-sixth of the price allotted to labor by this beneficent combination, and five sixths reserved for itself and its proteges, does not seem to be overwhelmingly liberal to the laborers.

But this is by no means all. The reports of the Reading Coal and Iron Company show the number of days on which the anthracite mines of the coal regions have been permitted to work, by the anthracite coal pool, for eight years past. Would it be believed that of the 2904 working days of that period, the actual operation of this plan for improving the wages of labor has allowed the miners to work 1625 days and forced them to stand idle more than one third the time or an average of 110 working days in each year?

When people assert that a combination producing such results is for the benefit of labor, or the good of the community, they either display their own ignorance or they presume upon the ignorance of the public.

The Electric Light's Effect on the Eye.

Dr. J. A. Andrews, of New York, read a paper on the effect of the electric light upon the eye. In considering the relative effect of different forms of illumination that obtained from gas, from kerosene and from the incandescent light were studied. The electric light

gives the maximum of light with the minimum of heat. So far the only cases of injury to the eye from the electric light have resulted from exposure in proximity to the arc light. In most of these cases the existence of previous eye trouble was not excluded. The effect in these cases can be best explained as occurring through the sympathetic nervous system rather than as a result of mechanical or chemical influences. It is not established that exposure to bright light can produce a diffused *iritis*. No case of injury to the eye from the incandescent light has been reported, and out of 1100 workers with the electric incandescent light examined by the writer there was not one complaint. Those suffering with errors of refraction claimed that the sight was improved. The light used was from twelve to sixteen candle-power, and provided a shade to protect the eyes. The incandescent light possesses advantages which are wanting in other forms of artificial light, the principal of which are its steadiness and the fact its use does not contaminate the atmosphere.—*Medical News.*

South Perry.

Nov. 8, 1886.

The election passed off quietly, the Democrats being victorious as usual. The other two parties run just about even.

John Carr has returned from Tilton and will run a huckster wagon for J. Weaver this winter.

A. J. White has severed his connection with Smoky Hollow school and now is teaching the Davis school in district No. 8.

Quarterly meeting services were held at Buena Vista on last Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday, assisted by Rev. L. C. Alexander, former pastor of Gibsonville church.

Mr. Samuel Ebert celebrated his twenty-first birthday with a party of friends recently.

Rev. L. C. Alexander preached at the M. E. Church on last Friday evening. He has greatly improved since he has engaged in this great warfare against Satan.

Henry Floyd was the guest of friends on Pine last Sunday.

Wm. Lindsay has departed for Darbyville, where he will spend sometime visiting his sons.

Henry Campbell contemplates being a future merchant in Laurelville. Success to you Henry.

Mrs. Calvin Deffenbaugh was interred in the Olive Cemetery on last Friday. The funeral was preached by L. C. Sparks of South Perry.

Box 441.