



Chapel Ridge.

Mrs. Merle Beemon, of Bloomingville, called on Chas. Dilts one day last week. Mr. Adam Schaal and William Hamsher made a trip to Salt Creek one day last week. Mr. Walter Pleukharp was seen on our ridge last Sunday. Mr. Wm. Barton was seen on Main street last Sunday. Mr. Joe Vest and Adam Schaal were Bloomingville visitors last Friday. Mrs. M. M. Blacksten and daughter Jennie, called on Mrs. Jim Cain one day last week. Mrs. Clara Defenbaugh called on Mrs. Jim Cain last Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnhart made a trip to Cedar Grove last Saturday. Mrs. Adam Schaal entertained at her pleasant home last Friday Mesdames Minnie Schaal, Walter Campbell, Chas. Blackston, Chas. Lyons, and Lizzie Congroves. Mr. S. Denalt, of Salt Creek, called on A. Schaal one day last week. Miss Clara Defenbaugh was a Laurelville visitor last Saturday. Mrs. Tom Parish, of Laurelville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cain last Saturday. Chas. Dilts and Coon Reichley called on L. Beery one day last week. Mr. Wm. Justus and S. Russel called on C. E. Lyons last Friday. Mrs. Clara Cain and Mrs. Tom Parish were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Parish, of Locust Grove, Sunday. Miss Belle Reichley called on Mrs. Chas. Lyons, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnhart called on Mr. and Mrs. M. Mount, Sunday. Mr. M. Mount was a Bloomingville visitor Monday. Grandma Herrald is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ena Eby, of Bloomingville. Mrs. M. M. Blacksten was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Joe Arnhart, last Friday. Mr. George Barnhart was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. John Hutton, Sunday. Mr. Jim Davis is having a phone put in his home. Miss Clara Defenbaugh called on Mrs. C. H. Reichley last Sunday. Allen Reichley went to Liberty Ridge, Sunday evening, in search of Oldfield Blossom. Mrs. Jim Cain called on Mrs. Mary Amerine Monday. Mr. Less Lemon called on C. E. Lyons Monday. Mr. Harley Kalklosch and Ben Allen were Bloomingville visitors last Saturday. Mr. H. Steele called on Mr. George Amerine Monday. Mr. Ward Steele and sister Fairy, of Laurelville, were the guests of their brother, Mr. Earl Steele Sunday. Miss Ettie Steele visited No. 4 School last Thursday. Mr. George Hutton and son, were seen on our ridge last week. John P. Shaw called on C. H. Reichley one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ted Congrove returned to their home at Adelphi after spending a week here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Schaal. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lyons and son Harry, called on Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnhart Sunday evening. There is quite an argument up on this ridge, who is the correspondent from here to the DEMOCRAT.

Gibsonville.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Sally Lama was called away to see a sick brother, who resides in Pickaway county, and did not expect to remain more than a week. She left her son, Ira, to attend to the

stock and to look after other things belonging to the farm. On last Sunday morning he proceeded to look after some affairs of his own which detained him longer than he intended before he could start on his return, which delay nearly caused the destruction of his home; for when he came in sight of the house he saw great volumes of smoke proceeding from the cellar, which caused him to quicken his steps until reaching the house, where, upon throwing open the door, he saw where a flame of fire had burned a hole through the floor, and the stove had fallen into the cellar. He turned to the kitchen where he found a bucket of water, the contents of which he dashed on the fire. He was in the act of turning to go to the well for another bucket full of water, when he thought of a packet of five or six pounds of blasting powder, which had been left in the cellar by some miners, who had been prospecting for coal. Fearing an explosion, he ran in, and was just in time to prevent the explosion, as the string by which the packet had been tied, was already ignited. Seeing there was no time to be lost, the brave fellow seized the packet and dropped it into a barrel which contained a small quantity of vinegar. He then turned his attention to the fire, which, after thirty minutes hustling, he had under control, and in ten minutes more he had the fire entirely extinguished. With the exception of burning a few yards of carpet and leaving an ugly hole in the floor, the fire did no material damage. He had scarcely finished his labors, when his mother appeared upon the scene. She seemed to be very much displeased with what she considered her son's carelessness in leaving the fire so that it could fall on the floor; but when he explained that there had been no fire in the stove in that room since she had left, and how he had endangered his life by removing the powder, he reminded her that she had left a bundle of herbs, which she had procured from the garden before she went away, lying on a chair in front of the stove to dry. The herbs in all probability, never cured out; so large a bundle having remained in its green state so long, might have heated, and a spontaneous combustion was probably the result, which very likely caused the fire. Concluding that the boy's excuse was very logical, the mother ordered him to take a drink of catnip tea and lie down.

Pleasant Valley.

George Conkle visited his brother of Pine Valley, Friday. Otto Shaw made a business trip to Logan, Saturday. W. D. Murphy has been on the sick list, but is improving at this writing. Simeon Nihiser went to Logan, Saturday. Albert Lenz called on Newell and Richard Diehl, Thursday evening. Mr. Edward Conkle visited Mr. Frank Nihiser, Sunday. Farmers meeting at the Pleasant Valley school house was well attended Saturday evening. Mr. Jacob Stivers was present and he sang some very funny songs. Mr. Augustine Blackston is going to send to Sears and Roebuck for a much needed article. We have had very nice weather for the past few days but it is getting colder now.

Carbonhill.

The chilly winds of March do blow - Almost a hurricane - One day of mud and one of snow - One of shine and one of rain. Miss Arabella Chute of Straitsville, visited her mother of this place, last Sunday. Mr. John Matheny of Haydenville spent last Sunday here. Mr. John Lloyd of Longstreth,

was seen here last Sunday morning. Dr. Hyde of Nelsonville made a professional call here last Sunday. Mr. James Shaffer of Greendale was calling here last Sunday morning. Mr. James Lewis of New Pittsburg was seen here last Saturday night. Miss Vera Matheny spent several days recently in Haydenville. Mr. John Carter of Sand Run was seen here last Saturday evening. Mr. Ben Bailey was at New Pittsburg last Thursday. Mr. Don Dawley of Sand Run, was seen here last Saturday evening. Mr. Elmer C. Wharton, Superintendent of our schools, wishes us to notify the public that he is a prospective candidate for the nomination for county treasurer on the Democratic ticket at the coming primary election. We do not wish to flatter nor puff him up but we wish to say that he is a christian gentleman of high character and is just the right kind of a man to handle the county finances. Those of this place that attended the funerals of the boys that were killed at New Pittsburg, complain of discourteous treatment by the train men. They claim that after one funeral had been attended the train pulled out and left them at the Green Lawn Cemetery and they had to wait two or three hours for the regular train for transportation home.

Webb Summit.

Mr. Winfield Poling, of New Straitsville, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Poling, of this place Saturday. Protracted meeting is now in progress at Webb Chapel. Miss Lucy Poling spent several days over on Rush Creek the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Poling. Miss Jennie Wolfe after spending a few weeks in Logan has returned home. Kreider & Rarich were working on their road contract last week. They will have it finished by May 1, if the weather is favorable. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Kreider spent last Sunday evening at Adam Poling's. Miss Ella Davis, of Logan, spent Saturday and Sunday with her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, of this place. Miss Mag Sayers is now spending a few weeks in New Straitsville.

THE BANKING BILL

Provisions of Measure Under Consideration at Columbus.

OF INTEREST TO DEPOSITORS

Its Purpose is to Improve the Banking Laws of Ohio in the Plan of Organization, Regulation and Inspection of State Banks—Provides for State Department of Banks.

A bill relating to the organization of banks, and to provide for the inspection of banks, is now under consideration by the general assembly. It was introduced by Hon. Warren Thomas of Trumbull. (H. B. 250.) This measure is of vital importance to the business interests of the state and of special interest to that large majority of the people who are bank depositors. Following is:

A Synopsis of the Bill. This bill provides for the organization, regulation and inspection of all banking companies that may be hereafter incorporated, and for the inspection of all banks incorporated under state laws now doing business, but it preserves to all such banks, without impairment, all the rights, privileges and powers heretofore conferred upon them. It also provides that all existing corporations may be re-incorporated under this act; if they so elect, and thereby have conferred upon them all the privileges and powers conferred by the act. In doing so the corporation can enlarge or diminish the purposes for which it is incorporated so as to combine one or more of the classes of business authorized by the act, without affecting the equality, or being required to change any investments or transactions previously made.

Classes of Banks Authorized. The act authorizes the incorporation of commercial banks, savings banks, safe deposit companies, trust companies, and corporations combining any two or more, or all of these classes.

Amount of Capital Required. The minimum amount of capital required, which is to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, is as follows: For commercial banks, \$25,000 For savings banks, 25,000

For a commercial and savings bank 25,000 For a safe deposit company 25,000 For a commercial bank and a safe deposit company 25,000 For a commercial bank, a savings bank and a safe deposit company 50,000 For a trust company and a safe deposit company 100,000 For a savings bank and a trust company 100,000 For a savings bank, safe deposit company and a trust company 125,000 For a commercial bank, savings bank, safe deposit company and a trust company 125,000 How Capital Must Be Paid In. The entire authorized capital must be subscribed and at least 50 per cent must be paid in before a banking corporation can commence business. The remainder of the subscribed capital must be paid in in monthly installments of at least 10 per cent, payable at the end of each succeeding month. The stock of stockholders who fail to pay their installments when due must be sold. If it cannot be sold, it must be cancelled. Whenever the capital stock of any bank is reduced below the minimum required by law, from any cause, it must be raised to the minimum within sixty days. If this is not done, the superintendent of banks may apply for a receiver.

The capital of a bank may be increased or decreased by proper action of the stockholders, but it must not be reduced below the required minimum in any case. No bank shall advertise in any manner a larger capital than is actually paid in. A severe penalty is provided for violation of this provision. Board of Directors. Boards of directors may consist of not less than five nor more than thirty persons. Each director must own at least five shares of stock in his own name, unencumbered and pledged in any way, and must take an oath of office. The board of directors has full control of the government of the corporation. It must meet at least once a month, and shall appoint an executive committee.

Bank Officers. Bank officers are to be elected by the board of directors. They must furnish bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. Severe penalties are prescribed for malfeasance in office, including embezzlement, misapplication of any part or all of the funds or property of the bank, making false entries, defrauding, etc. Executive Committee. The executive committee must consist of not less than three stockholders or directors. It must meet not less than once a month. It must pass on all loans and investments, and in doing so, must be governed by instructions given by the board of directors. It must keep minutes of its meetings and report to the board of directors.

Examinations by Stockholders. The board of directors must appoint annually a committee of at least two stockholders or directors to thoroughly examine, or to superintend the examination of all the assets and liabilities of the corporation, and to report to the board of directors the result of said examination. Surplus and Dividends. Before paying any dividend, the board of directors must certify to surplus one-tenth of the net profits of the period covered by the dividend, until such surplus is equal to twenty per cent of the authorized capital. Provision must be made for the payment of all expenses, losses, interest charges, taxes, etc., after which the amount of the dividend may be determined at the discretion of the board of directors.

Joint Deposit Accounts. Joint deposit accounts may be opened by two or more persons subject to check by any one party to the agreement, which shall continue for the use of a survivor after the death of one or more of the parties to the agreement. Certification of Checks. All certified checks must be charged to the account of the person drawing the check when they are certified. A check must not be certified for a larger amount than is actually on deposit in the bank to the credit of the person drawing the check. Severe penalties are prescribed for the violation of these provisions. Limitations On Loans. No person, firm or corporation shall be allowed to become indebted to a bank for any amount in excess of 20 per cent of its paid-in capital and surplus, and all such indebtedness in excess of 20 per cent of the capital and surplus must be adequately secured by deposits of collateral. Discounts of bills of exchange drawn against existing values, and discounted commercial or business paper actually owned by a person, firm or corporation negotiating the same, are not to be considered as a part of their indebtedness in determining the limit of their credit.

For commercial banks, loans secured by real estate shall not exceed 50 per cent of their capital, surplus and deposits. For savings banks, or for commercial and savings banks combined, loans so secured shall not exceed 60 per cent of their capital, surplus and deposits. Real estate shall not be accepted as security for loans in excess of 40 per cent of the value of unimproved property, or 50 per cent of the value of improved property, and all improved property pledged as security for a loan must be kept adequately insured. Bank Reserves. All banks must keep a reserve equal in amount to 15 per cent of their total deposits, of which an amount equal to 5 per cent of their demand deposits and 2 1/2 per cent of their time deposits must be held in cash. The balance of the reserve may be held on deposit in other banks and trust companies, subject to check on demand. Investments In Securities. (1) Commercial banks may invest their capital and deposits in or loan the same upon: (a) personal or collateral securities; (b) Bonds or other interest bear-

ing obligations of the United States, or in those for which the faith of the United States is pledged or provided for the payment of the interest and principal, including the bonds of the District of Columbia; also in bonds or other interest bearing obligations of any foreign government; (c) Stocks and bonds, or interest bearing obligations of this or any other state of the United States; (d) Bonds, or interest bearing obligations of any city, village, hamlet, county, township or other body politic, and bonds or interest bearing obligations issued in behalf of the public schools, and the means of instruction connected therewith, of this or any other state of the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of such city, village, hamlet, county, township, school district or other body issuing them is pledged; (e) Mortgage bonds or collateral trust bonds of any regularly incorporated company; but the superintendent of banks may order any such securities sold within six months when he may deem undesirable. (2) Savings banks may invest their capital and deposits in or loan the same upon the securities authorized for commercial banks, with the exception that, in the case of savings banks, the promissory notes of individuals and firms must be secured by a sufficient pledge of collateral approved by the executive committee or board of directors. Collateral security is not required for the promissory notes of corporations. (3) Trust companies may invest their capital and deposits (excepting deposits for the investment of which some other mode of investment is prescribed by the terms of the agreement), in or loan the same upon the securities authorized for commercial and savings banks, with the exception that stocks of corporations that have not paid dividends for five consecutive years shall not be accepted, and all promissory notes must be secured by collateral. In addition they may make investments in ground rents. No commercial bank, savings bank, safe deposit company or trust company shall loan money on the security or pledge of the shares of its own capital stock, nor shall such companies purchase shares of their own capital stock unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith. In defining the powers of banks, which is one of the important features of the bill, it sets out just what banks may do under the law, as follows: Powers of Banks. (1) Commercial banks may receive deposits on which interest may be allowed. All deposits in such banks shall be payable on demand without notice, except when the contract of deposit otherwise provides. They may also loan money on personal security, discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt and buy and sell exchange, coin and bullion. (2) Savings banks may receive deposits in a sum offered by any person, firm, society or corporation, or by any body politic, or that may be ordered to be deposited by any court

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED PELVIC CATARRH BY AID OF PE-RU-NA.

Female Weakness Is Usually Pelvic Catarrh. Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Advertisement for Pe-ru-na medicine. Includes portraits of Mrs. Mable Bradford and Mrs. Lizzie Redding, along with their testimonies. Mrs. Bradford writes: 'Peruna is certainly a wonderful medicine for the ills of women. I have heard it spoken of in the highest praise by many, and certainly my experience is well worthy of a good word. I began to have severe pains across my back about a year ago, brought on by a cold, and each subsequent month brought me pain and distress. Your remedy was prescribed, and the way it acted upon my system was almost too good to be true. I certainly have regained my health and strength, and I no longer suffer periodical pains and extreme lassitude.' Mrs. Redding writes: 'I found after trying many different medicines to restore me to health, that Peruna was the only thing which could be depended upon. I began taking it when I was in a decline, induced by female weakness and overwrought nerves. I began to feel stronger during the first week I took Peruna and my health improved daily until now I am in perfect health and enjoy life as I never did before.' The advertisement also lists the address of Dr. Hartman and describes the symptoms of pelvic catarrh.

having custody of money. They may also receive deposits from and pay the same to minors. They may pay such rates of interest on deposits as may be a read upon, not exceeding the rate allowed by law. A pass book shall be issued to each depositor, containing the rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors governing his deposit, and in which shall be entered each deposit, the interest allowed thereon and each payment made to the depositor. No payment or check against any savings bank account shall be made or paid unless accompanied by and entered in the depositor's pass book. Savings banks may also issue time certificates of deposit. (3) Safe deposit companies may receive on deposit, for safe keeping, property of any kind, and collect and disburse the interest or income upon any such property and the principal of the same when it becomes due. They may also act as agent for the purpose of registering, countersigning or transferring certificates of stock or other evidences of indebtedness. (4) Trust companies may: (a) Act as agent or trustee for the purpose of registering, countersigning or transferring certificates of stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. (b) Act as trustee under any mortgage or deed of trust. (c) Receive and hold moneys or property in trust, or on deposit, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties. (d) Act as trustee under any will, deed or other instrument creating a trust for the care and management of property, subject to control by the court having jurisdiction of the same. (e) Accept and execute trusts of every description as may be committed to them by any person, firm, or corporation or by order of any court, and perform all acts necessary to a proper administration of such trusts. Real Estate Ownership and Transactions. A bank may lease a suitable building in which to transact its business, or it may purchase real estate whereon is erected, or it may erect such a building from the portions of which, not required for its use, a revenue may be derived, but the cost of such real estate and buildings shall not exceed 50 per cent of its paid-in capital and surplus. A bank may also hold such real estate as may be mortgaged or conveyed to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by or for money due to it. A bank may purchase real estate upon foreclosure of mortgages owned by it, or on judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for debts due to it, or in settlements effected to secure such debts, but all such property shall be sold by the bank within five years after it has acquired title to the same, unless upon application of the board of directors, the superintendent of banks shall extend the time within which the sale shall be made. Liability of Trust Companies. The capital of a trust company, with all its property and effects, shall be absolutely liable in case of default whatever in any trust, but a court may at any time require additional security in any amount for any trust committed by it. Repealing Clause. The repealing clause eliminates all obsolete banking laws relating to free banking and the old State Bank of Ohio, and all other sections of the banking laws that are inoperative or will be rendered unnecessary by the enactment of this bill into law.