

The Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

Thursday, May 27, 1886.

The Republican fraudulent House and "rump" Senate of Ohio, is a thing of the past.

When Jeff Davis opens his mouth nearly all the Republican papers are seized with the cramp colic.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called at Columbus for Wednesday next.

The Washington C. H. Register entered into a new management last week. We hope it will prove a financial success to Bro. Kcrr.

Stealing a State Senate is not quite as bad as stealing the Presidency. The Republican party has been guilty of both these crimes.

It is stated that upon the reception of the news of the death of his wife and the injury to his daughter, Mr. Pendleton fell to the floor in an unconscious condition.

Who stole the Presidency in 1876? The Republican party. Who stole the Ohio Senate in 1886? The Republican party. That is true history, and cannot be controverted.

No gerrymander ever worked or done the party good that made it, and should not. The Republican party first introduced the outrage into Ohio politics.

Political gangs generally consist of "dead beats" men who pay no taxes and wait around for "something to turn up." The "public crib" is their objective point.

The Auditor and Secretary of the State have been compelled to negotiate a loan of \$500,000. Such is the result of a Republican rump Legislature getting control of affairs.

The Republican majority in the Third District as laid out by the rump Legislature, in the last State election was 592. R. M. Murray, of Piqua, can knock that into a cocked hat and not half try.

The late Ohio Legislature was a Republican "gang." It depleted the State treasury! Beware of political "gangs" however small. There is a branch of the Columbus one in Preble county!

It has been a long time since the treasury of the State of Ohio was empty, but when was there ever such a gang of political revolutionists and reckless partisan scoundrels in power before?

It looks now as if the Prohibition tail would make an effort to wag the Republican dog in Ohio. Better than the wholesale hypocrisy with which the subject has hitherto been treated.

From many points in the State come reports of myriads of young grasshoppers. How could this State survive a Republican Legislature and the grasshoppers all in one year?

Hon. E. B. Eshelman is again in the Wayne county Democrat. We are glad of it. He is among the oldest and ablest editors in the State, is a practical printer and knows how to run a newspaper.

Bill Hill and James Campbell ought both to be re-elected to Congress. They are honest men—true to their party and their friends, and would scorn a dishonorable political act, even for their own advantage.

The plain, cold facts stare every Republican in the face that there was not a quorum present when the four Democratic Senators were voted out, and no low political skullduggery will make the Journal show anything else.

The Republican Legislative gang grabbed everything it could get its hands on before adjourning. There are some smaller gangs waiting around to grab something to raise them above the grade of paupers. Keep your eyes open for them, taxpayers!

On the outside of this week's issue will be found the address of the Ohio Democratic Senators, who ran for their posts of honor and duty. Each reader can draw his own conclusion from their statements, as to whether they are excusable from censure for getting out of the power of a partisan anarchist.

The wife of Minister Pendleton met with a sudden and tragic death on Thursday afternoon last, occasioned by a runaway of a vicious horse attached to a coupe in which herself and daughter were taking a pleasure ride in Central Park, New York. Miss Pendleton was thought to be seriously injured also, but was up and able to be out in a few days. The many friends of Mr. Pendleton deeply sympathize with him in his sad and unexpected affliction.

Death of Gen. Durbin Ward.
Gen. DURBIN WARD died at his residence in Lebanon on Saturday afternoon last, in the 67th year of his age. He was born at Augusta, Bracken county, Ky. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning. In speaking of his death the Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks: Ohio had not within its confines an honest man or more patriotic citizen than Durbin Ward, and the news of his death will be heard with unfeigned regret in every section of the state which he has so thoroughly canvassed so many times. Men liked him for his plain and homely ways, but when occasion demanded it he was as courtly as a prince. In politics he was originally a Whig, but after the organization of the Know Nothing party and the dissolution of the Whig party he joined the Democratic party, and after the war, in which he served gallantly, receiving a very severe wound, he became one of the most prominent amongst all the Democrats of Ohio. He was once nominated for attorney general, but was beaten, with his ticket, at the polls. He made one or two unsuccessful races for Congress in a strong Republican district, but, of course, had no idea of election when he was a candidate. General Ward was undoubtedly a very much disappointed man when Judge Hoody, by a small majority, beat him for the Democratic nomination for governor. He, however, went onto the stump and in his honest way did good service for his more successful competitor. When he was named for United States Senator he was gratified, and, though beaten, he was rejoiced at the large vote he received.

It is true that the editor of the DEMOCRAT had not the advantage in early life possessed by some of the scurvy correspondents and scribblers of the Eaton Register. We didn't go to college and receive that fine "polish" which induces some shallow-brained donkeys to "dead beat" their way through the world and stick their noses into other people's business to the neglect of their own. We are free to confess that what education we possess was secured at the printer's case, and while we might have done better, had the circumstances of our youth been different, we are not ashamed of the fact that we have worked ever since boyhood, and that our hands and head have earned every dollar we possess, and more too. It might, therefore, be better for the drones and brainless squirts, who hang around the Register establishment and stick into its columns low flung and coarse abuse of ourself and other citizens, if they would turn their feeble talent and idle hands to making an honest living. The decent and intelligent readers of that paper, unless different from all others, have no concern in personalities, especially when uncalled for and indulged in only to gratify the vanity of some loafer after the political "flesh pots."

The following is a sample sentiment expressed by many leading Republicans of the state who are not crazed by desire for office, on the recent revolution in the Senate: "The first things charged against the Democrats are respectable compared with the revolutionary acts of our own leaders. We had the Democrats in a hole when they left the Senate, but now the Republicans are in a worse hole, by reason of the advice of Judge West and the revolutionary acts of the Republican minority of the Senate." The burden that was upon the shoulders of the democratic party is now upon the shoulders of the Republican party.

Under Republican rule it grew into a proverb that of office holders few die and none resign. Since we have a Democratic administration, resignations are quite common. Two weeks ago the postmaster at Baltimore resigned, and more recently the Assistant Secretary of the Interior resigned. It is pretty plain that the Democrats are not so hungry for office as Republican orators and Republican newspapers have been trying these many years to make them out.

The Daily Alta California is a sensible paper. It agrees with Mr. Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, that President Cleveland will be renominated and heartily supported by the Democratic party. It adds: "His course will by that time have so reunited the party's ranks that the nomination will be equivalent to election." This is sound judgment and truth.

We give the new liquor tax law in full this week as passed by the rump Legislature. It is the most radical temperance measure that has yet been enacted in the State. It is more than a tax law; it is a local option law and authorizes prohibition. Under its provisions any city or town in the State can enact prohibitive measures.

One of our Democratic exchangers says it could never understand why the Republican party has such a holy horror for Jeff Davis and yet takes to its embrace such arch-traitors as Mosby, Longstreet, Chalmers and Mahone. These men did the north indefinitely more damage than did Jeff Davis, and yet they are given high official positions by the Republican party. It is fair to presume that if Jeff Davis would join the Republican party he too would be forgiven, says the Mansfield Shield, his sins would become white as snow, and he would be invited to occupy a front pew in the Republican synagogue.

Another test of the economy of the present Republican State management was exhibited when Bob. Kennedy signed vouchers for the payment of one year's salary to each of the four fraud Senators from Hamilton county, amounting to \$2,400. These Senators had not rendered but a few days service to the State, while the four legal Democratic Senators had drawn the full year's salary. There is no constitutional provision whereby these men should be awarded pay other than by the approval of the Senate. But Bob. Kennedy is not working under the constitution, but by the Kellogg Louisiana methods.

It is gratifying to know that the reduction of the National debt goes on very satisfactorily. During the ten months of the present fiscal year the reduction reached \$87,971,698, as compared with \$50,075,229 in the corresponding time last year. The saving in the item of interest alone will amount to half a million dollars. This should satisfy the Republicans that a Democratic administration can go one better in the matter of economy and reduction of the public debt.

Judge W. H. West, of Bellefontaine, the communist who "Uncle Dick" Bishop defeated for governor in 1877 by a plurality of nearly 23,000 votes, advised and abetted the revolution in the State Senate. It will be remembered that Judge West's communistic utterances at Cleveland in that memorable campaign contributed largely toward his overwhelming defeat. It will also be observed that communists have been making trouble recently at other points—notably at Chicago and Milwaukee.

By Mr. Beard, of Missouri—To revive the income tax—the proceeds to be applied to the payment of pensions.—
The repeal of the income tax in 1873 was one of the unjust demands of Wall street that Congress ought not have done, and now it is to be hoped that it will be re-enacted—as there is no class of citizens so able to stand their share of the burdens of government as those having incomes beyond a living.

THE DOW LIQUOR TAX LAW.
An act providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Amount of Assessment.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That upon the business of trafficking in spirituous, vinous, malt, or any intoxicating liquors, there shall be assessed, yearly, and shall be paid into the county treasury, as hereinafter provided, by every person, corporation or co-partnership engaged therein, and for each place where such business is carried on by or for such person, corporation or co-partnership, the sum of \$200; provided, if such business continues through the year, to-wit: From the fourth Monday of May, exclusively, in the trafficking in malt or vinous liquors, or both, such assessments shall be but one hundred dollars.

Lien—When Assessment to be Paid.
SEC. 2. That said assessment, together with any increase thereof, and penalty thereon, shall attach and operate as a lien upon the real property on and in which such business is conducted, as of the fourth Monday of May each year, and shall be paid at the times provided for by law for the payment of taxes on real or personal property within this state, to-wit: one-half on or before the twentieth of June, and one-half on or before the twentieth day of December, of each year.

Assessment for Fraction of Year.
SEC. 3. That when any such business shall be commenced in any year after the fourth Monday of May, said assessment shall be proportionate in amount to the remainder of the assessment year, except that it shall be in no case less than \$25, and the same shall attach and operate as a lien, as aforesaid, at the date of, and be paid within ten days after such commencement; and whenever any person, corporation or co-partnership, engaged in such business, who has been assessed as aforesaid, and who has paid or is charged upon the tax duplicate with the full amount of said assessment, discontinues such business, the county auditor, upon being satisfied of that fact, shall issue to such person, corporation and co-partnership a refunding order for a proportionate amount of said assessment.

For-ible Collection, for Non-Payment.
SEC. 4. That if any person, corporation or co-partnership shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount due from them under the provisions

of this act within the time therein specified, the county treasurer shall thereupon forthwith make said amount due with all penalties thereon, and four per cent. collection fees and costs, by distress and sale, and on execution, of any goods and chattels of such person, corporation or co-partnership; he shall call at once at the place of business of each person, corporation or partnership; and in case of the refusal to pay, the amount due, he shall levy on the goods and chattels of such person, corporation and co-partnership, wherever found in said county, or on the bar, fixtures or furniture, liquors, leasehold and other goods and chattels used in carrying on such business, which levy shall take precedence of any and all liens, mortgages, conveyances and incumbrances hereafter taken or had on such goods and chattels, so used in carrying on such business; nor shall any claim of property by any third person, to such goods and chattels, be used in carrying on such business, avail against such levy so made by the treasurer, and no property, of any kind, of any person, corporation or co-partnership liable to pay the amount, penalty, interest and costs due under the provisions of this act, shall be exempt from said levy. The treasurer shall give notice of the time and sale of the personal property under this act, the same as in cases of the sale of personal property under the provisions of all provisions of law applicable to sales of personal estate, on execution shall be applicable to sales under this act, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; and all monies collected by him under this act shall be paid, after deducting his fees and costs, into the county treasury. In the event of the treasurer, under the levy provided for under this act, being unable to make the amount due thereunder, or any part thereof, the county auditor shall place the amount due and unpaid on the tax duplicate against the real estate in which said traffic is carried on, and the same shall be collected as other taxes and assessments on said premises.

Assessors' Returns of Places.
SEC. 5. That every assessor shall return to the county auditor, with his other returns, a statement upon a blank to be furnished by such auditor for that purpose, as to every place within his jurisdiction where such business is conducted, showing the name of person, corporation or co-partnership engaged therein, a brief and accurate description of the premises where the same is conducted, by whom owned and whether such business is confined exclusively to traffic in malt or vinous liquors, or both; said statement shall be signed and verified before such assessor by such person, corporation or co-partnership shall, on demand, refuse or fail to furnish the requisite information for such statement, or to sign or verify the same, such fact shall be returned by the assessor, and thereupon such assessment on said business shall be \$400. And if any person having made return that his business is confined exclusively to vinous or malt liquors, or both, shall, thereafter, during the assessment year, sell any other intoxicating liquors, the assessment upon his business shall be increased by the sum of \$250. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due, there shall be added a penalty thereof of twenty per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

Assessment Duplicates.
SEC. 6. The county auditor shall make and preserve duplicates alphabetically arranged, showing the amount and date of each assessment, by whom to be paid, and the premises whereon the same is a lien. And upon receiving satisfactory information of any business liable to assessment or increased assessment, as aforesaid, not returned by the assessor, he shall forthwith enter the same upon such duplicate and upon the county treasurer's copy thereof. But by the first Monday of June of each year, he shall make out and deliver to the county treasurer a copy of such duplicate, charging him with the full amount of such assessment to be collected and also with any additional assessments or penalties thereon.

Collection by Treasurer.
SEC. 7. The county treasurer shall collect and receipt for all assessments so returned to him, and if any assessment shall not be paid when due, he shall forthwith proceed as provided in section four of this act to collect the same, and in case he shall fail to make such assessment from the goods and chattels therein described, then said treasurer shall immediately proceed as provided in section 1104 of the Revised Statutes to enforce lien for the same with the penalty thereon. And the provisions of said section 1104, and all other provisions of the law of this state relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby made applicable to the enforcement of liens and the collection of such assessments and penalties. The treasurer shall charge himself with all such assessments placed in his hands for collection, and shall account to the auditor for the same, together with all penalties collected thereunder.

Definition of Terms.
SEC. 8. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquors," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes, but such phrase does not include the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors from the raw material, and the sale thereof by one time.

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JOHN TOWNSEND.
Opposite Court House, Eaton, O. [Nov 19, '85]

Distribution of Revenues.
SECTION 9. That the revenues and fines resulting under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as follows, to-wit: In every county, three-fourths of the money paid as herein provided into the county treasury on account of any business aforesaid carried on in any city or village therein, shall, upon the warrant of the county auditor, be paid into the treasury of such corporation, one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof; provided, in corporations having no police fund, the entire three-fourths shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof. The remaining one-fourth part thereof, together with all other revenues resulting hereunder in said county, shall be passed to the credit of the poor fund of such county; provided, that in all counties in which there is no county infirmary, said remaining one-fourth part thereof shall be passed to the credit of the township, village or city in which the same shall have been collected; and provided that in counties having a city of the first grade of the first class with a city infirmary, the above one-fourth part shall be divided between the city and county infirmary funds in the proportion of the revenue received from the city to the revenue from the county outside of said city.

Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1886.
The most outrageous pension bill that ever received notice in Congress, passed the Senate this week. If it could become a law it would provide for the payment of forty or fifty million dollars a year to men who were fought in the Union Army, for no other reason than that they are poor. The bill is, of course, a reckless bill for votes. The wants of the United States are the resources of bankrupt politicians in Congress, and the "old soldiers" are the chips with which these demagogues play their game. This pension grab is the project of Senator Blair of New Hampshire, and it is difficult to see how any man of ordinary intelligence could assume the championship of such a measure. There are some Republican Senators who are compelled to be ashamed of their vote for the bill, and doubtless there are many who would not have voted for it if they had supposed it could pass the House. It practically gives a pension to every man who is needy if he served in the Union Army and is not entitled to a pension under existing laws. All the impecunious and incapable men who were on the muster roll for three months would be included in its provisions. Senator Blair thinks there are two or three times as many, and that no one can predict or foresee what the leakage from the Treasury would be if such patriotic patriotism and charity were once commenced.

Senator Logan has also been busy in efforts to secure pensions for everybody who fought in the late war, or who had a relative in the army. He also proposes to have it understood that he is taking great interest in labor problems that are agitating Congress and the country, and has presented a method of solution. His plan is to have a permanent commission of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The disputes between the employer and employed are to be referred to this commission on the written consent of those interested. I cannot mention the many details of his plan, which he has offered as a substitute for the arbitration bill which recently passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. Notwithstanding his efforts at popularity there is no presidential candidate who has so much opposition in the Senate as Gen. Logan. More offense has been shown him on the Republican side during the past winter than at any time since he has been in the Senate. There is a little coterie of Western Senators who have made a point of antagonizing him on every possible question. The reason why the Senate has done so little this session is on account of the lack of harmony among the many Republican Presidential aspirants. All of these candidates fight each other and only unite to fight the senator from Illinois. Of the 2100 nominations sent the Senate by President Cleveland, 1700 have been confirmed and but 13 rejected. Yet no one has heard of any resignation of reasons sent to that body by the President. And the Congressional Pan Electric inquiry has closed without startling developments. The committee will present their reports to the House by the middle of June, and the majority report will exonerate Attorney General Garland from all blame on account of his connection with the affair. A bill has just been reported to the House which provides against defects in the existing law by creating and defunding the office of a second Vice-President in case of the removal from office, death, resignation or constitutional disability of both the President and Vice-President. The proposed second Vice-President shall be voted for in district ballots at the same time and in like manner and for the same term as the President and Vice-President.

Sunday Closing—Municipal Regulations.
SECTION 11. That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medicinal purposes only, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and all places where such intoxicating liquors are on other days sold or exposed for sale, except regular drug stores, shall on that day be closed, and whoever makes any such sale, or allows any such place to be open or remain open on that day, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail or city prison not exceeding thirty days. In regular hotels and eating houses, the word "place" herein used shall be held to mean the rooms or part of the room where such liquors are usually sold or exposed for sale, and the keeping of such room or part of room securely closed shall be held, as to such hotels and eating houses, as a closing of the place within the meaning of this act; provided, nothing in this section shall prevent the council of any municipal corporation in the state from regulating and controlling on such first day of the week, the sale of beer and native wine in such manner as may by ordinance be provided. And any municipal corporation shall have full power to regulate, restrain and prohibit sale, and to close, hotels, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail for any purpose or in any quantity other than as provided for in section eight of this act. But if any municipal corporation shall prohibit sale, beer and porter-houses, or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold within the limits of such corporation, a ratable proportion of the tax paid by the proprietors thereof for

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