Perrysburg Journal.

JAMES TIMMONS, Editor.

FRIDAY, - DECEMBER 25, 1874.

The Mayor of Alliance offers $1,000 reward for the incendiaries that fired that town.

STORY, of the Chicago *Times*, has a third wife and five libel suits to occupy his attention.

The total value of all the effects of the late Dr. Livingstone is sworn to be under $7,000.

The New York Produce Exchange has donated $1,100 for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers.

Ross county has just completed an Infirmary at a cost of $100,000. It will accommodate 300 inmates.

The new Exposition Commissioners, of Cincinnati, are now at work getting up the guarantee fund for 1875.

A call has been issued convening the Ohio Wool Growers Association at Columbus on the 5th of January.

The Ohio Penitentiary, that used to be more than self-sustaining under Republican management, is now under Democratic control, and is running behind. This is reform with a vengence.

It is BEN. BUTLER now that wants to start a new party. All that is required at the present writing to change a man's politics, is to pull the teat from his mouth—then, *presto* change.

An additional fraud of $58,000 has been discovered in Democratic Butler County. A law authorized the issue of $100,000 of County bonds, but the amount issued is actually $158,000.

Brigham Young's poor health is thus pleasantly alluded to by the Salt Lake *Tribune:* "Age and disease, aggravated by the reflection of an illspent life, have notified this bad man that his sands have run the course of wickedness."

The Sheriff of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, lately had the disagreeable duty to perform of conveying to the penitentiary, a "repeater," whose offense consisted in having voted three times the very official who was conducting him to prison.

The frequent recovery from the Indians of captive white girls illustrates the most grievous experience of the frontier settlers. Nearly every girl thus rescued has a dreadful story to tell of the murder of her family, and of subsequent suffering by herself. is believed that hundreds of females are thus held the Indians.

In some parts of the South they are beginning to whisper the name of WADE HAMPTON in connection with the next Democratic Vice Presidential election. He is the man who procured the insertion in the Democratic platform of 1868 of the cluase declaring the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

There were seven test votes on the salary-grab bill. Every time N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, voted for the bill. Four times, Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, voted for the bill; the other three times he did not vote at all. Three times Fernando Wood of New York, voted for the bill, the remaining four times he dodged. These are the three men that are mentioned in connection with the speakership by the Democracy. What a blessed change this Democratic victory is going to be!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Toledo's new water works are going to cost something for daily maintenance. Four tons of hard coal, four firemen, two engineers, mean, in the average, something over $50 per day paid to keep the pumps going. That is about $18,000 per year. Our German friends in Toledo have the best reason in the world for preferring lager to water—"coz why," it is so much cheaper. Should Congress again add the tariff on tea and coffee—which is now under discussion—there will be another excuse for an increase in the use of lager.

DANIEL MASSART, the well-known watch inventor, has just been taken to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Mich. He has been for years at work on a watch which, without being larger than usual, was to show quarter seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, days of the month, and months of the year, and every fifth time it was opened was to wind itself. He had completed it, and had received a large offer from persons in New York for the right to manufacture it. A short time ago he took the model apart to fix it, and being unable to put it together again, some part having probably been lost, the intense mental application upon the difficulty has deranged his mind.

A Democratic paper is promised in Wauseon early in 1875. We are glad of this. Fulton Democracy should patronize the new paper well and put it upon a firm basis.—*Defiance Democrat.*

Somebody is making a desperate effort to obtain an "organ" in each county of this Congressional district. A Toledo man has been posted at the helm in Ottawa county, a paper has been sent into Wood county through Toledo influence, Toledo Democrats are about to have a Democratic paper started in Wauseon, and it is announced that Judge Haag will start a paper in Napoleon next spring. We heard it stated that Frank Hurd is taking this method to obtain a permanent ascendency over all other Democrats in the district, but there are others who tell us that this movement is made on the part of other aspiring members of that party for the purpose of cutting short the official career of the Congressman elect. There is a fight ahead, and we shall make a note of its progress. If Steedman and Dodd sleep upon their oars, we shall be disappointed.—*Toledo Blade.*

GARRET SMITH does not seem to have gained much confidence in the Democratic party. Writing from his home in Peterboro, N. Y., he says:

"It is not possible that any real success can await the Democratic party—the party which Satan inspired to uphold slavery and to so strengthen the enemy and cripple the country in our fearful civil war. The good men in that party (and there are not a few such who have the misfortune to be in it—born into it or misled into it,)—will, when they break out from it and abandon it, achieve in that brave and honest act a grand success—and this too, though they may be in the minority forever. But the party itself has been superlatively wicked too long to be capable of repentance. A party, like an individual, can sin away its day of grace. The only thing for this thrice guilty Democratic party to do is to break up. It cannot break up in penitence. Let it break up in despair; and so make room for another party. Ludicrous advice this may seem to a party flushed with recent and unparalleled victories, and so proud in its great numbers as to be contemptuous of the claims of truth and justice. Nevertheless, the only advice to be offered even to such a wild and besotted party is the advice of righteousness."

Fractional Currency.

If any man leaves a door open now, shoot him on the spot.

No man can truly feel for the poor without feeling in his pocket.

They steal silver spoons at Church festivals in wicked Dayton.

The most bitter critics we have are those who have themselves failed to write anything worth reading.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency. It does no man good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

Last accounts from Sandusky City represent them within $2,000 of the amount required to secure the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

"A Bill for the Relief of Tom Scott," is what they call that Texas-Pacific business and we fancy Thomas is not so much in need of relief as the country.

In former times, when a man was out of business, and didn't know what to do, he would start out as a traveling dentist. Now he goes to Kansas and sets up as Governor.

A man named Garrison has just been convicted of letting property to be used as a liquor saloon at Blanchester, O., and sentenced to $2,000 damages, under the Adair law.

The Buckeye Granger, Wood County Democrat and the Perrysburg Journal are keeping up a triangular war of words. Bro. Timmons is still on top.—*Ottawa County News.*

The Lake Erie & Louisville Railway Company are just completing arrangements to extend their line to Union City, Indiana, the southern terminus now being St. Marys, Ohio.

A wild boar was killed a few days ago in the suburbs of Detroit, and a western newspaper says that consequently Michigan is considering the propriety of becoming a Territory again.

Some young men in Vienna have formed a matrimonial league. Every member of the league must be a son of a man of property and must pledge himself to marry a poor girl, one who has neither dowry nor expectations, and must forfeit 10,000 florins if he violates the pledge.

The New York *Express* remarks that since 1836, when it was started (the first journal of its name in the United States, if not in the world) it has seen in New York City over 100 daily journals give up the ghost; and yet the passion for printing newspapers and sinking money in them was never greater than at present.

As a proof that times are not so hard as to cut off luxuries, it is mentioned that the liquor manufacture in New York is running with full force, that the tobacco workers are all busy, and that the piano makers are enjoying an unusually busy winter. These trades draw from the surplus of income, and their prosperity is notable.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

While a Maine clergyman was preaching a sermon on "Thieves," all the whips in the carriages at the rear of the church were stolen. He has concluded not to preach his proposed sermon on "Murderers," being apprehensive that, during the delivery, half his congregation might be murdered.

Many horses in this city are afflicted with a strange disease which horsemen call Putrid Congestive Fever. Animals that are well kept seem to be just as liable to its attack as those that are misused. Several valuable horses have died, and the whole number of fatal cases is twenty-five. The first symptoms are coughing, loss of appetite and a staggering gait. Owners of horses should be on the lookout for symptoms.—*Akron City Times.*

An army officer relates this queer incident: Corporal John Smith, with four men, were employed recently on detail duty a few miles from Fort Still, Indian Territory. They were surround by a hundred Comanches with hostile intentions. The soldiers took to the only available shelter, an old buffalo Wallow, where in an uncomfortable position they managed to protect their bodies and keep the Indians at a distance for the day and night. The next morning, suffering for want of food and water, something energetic had to be done. Corporal Smith tore off a piece of his white shirt and rote on it a note describing their situation. He tied this to the neck of a small dog which had followed them from the fort; then battering up a canteen he fastened it to the animal's tail, and giving him a kick started him off yelping. The Indians, thinking it a mere act of bravado paid no attention to the dog. Within two hours he reached the fort and aid was immediately sent to the beseiged soldiers, the Indians making off at first sight of the rescuing party.

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage—Instructions by the Postmaster General.

The following instructions have been approved by Postmaster-General Jewell in relation to the payment of postage on papers and other printed matter on and after January 1, 1875, under the act of June 23, 1874. Section 5 of said act divides the matter thus described into two classes, and fixes the rate of postage on each as follows: On all newspapers and periodicals issued weekly or oftener, two cents per pound or a fraction thereof; and on all those issued less frequently, three cents per pound or fraction thereof. Under section 6, upon receipt of such matter at the mailing office, properly assorted into the two classes, it must be prepaid (after deducting the weight of the sack), by special adhesive stamps, furnished by the department for this purpose. Ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these stamps be used for any other purpose. Postmasters will make the following deductions for the weight of sacks, viz.: No. 1 jute sack, 2½ lbs.; No. 2 jute sack, 2 lbs.; No. 1 cotton sack, 3½ lbs.; No. 2 cotton sack, 3½ lbs. On receipt of the postage the postmaster will give a receipt from a book of blank forms furnished by the department. The stamps will be affixed to the stub of the receipt, and canceled by perforating them with a punch, and the blank places in the stub be filled to correspond with the receipt. The subbooks are to be kept permanently in the office, to be ready to be produced whenever demanded by the department. The postmaster will render promptly at the end of each quarter, in blank forms furnished for the purpose, a statement of the postage collected from each publisher or news agent each quarter. These special stamps will be charged to postmasters, and accounted for in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps.

Newspapers, periodicals and circulars deposited in a letter-carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, are subject to postage at the following rates: On newspapers, regular or trancient, not exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each; circulars, unsealed, one cent; weekly newspapers to trancient parties, one cent for each two ounces or a fraction thereof. These rates must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weekly newspapers to regular subscribers will be five cents a quarter. Under this section county papers pass by mail free to subscribers actually residing within the county, but when delivered at letter-carrier offices, or by letter-carrier, they are subject to the rates of postage fixed in the laws and regulations, page 67, section 158, namely on publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, issued less frequently than once a week, one cent for each copy, and when issued once a week, five cents additional per quarter for each issue more freqeuntly than once a week. An additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. These rates must be paid quarterly before delivery of such matter, either at the office of mailing or delivery of each copy, at trancient rates, viz.: one cent for each two ounces or traction thereof. The foregoing instructions are to take effect the first day of January, 1875, and continue in force until modified or superceded by the department.

(From Cin. Times.)

California Grange Movement.

Our exchanges from the Pacific contain strange news in reference to the State Grange of California. The *Alta Californian* says that an Immigrant Aid Department of the order has been established, an Agent appointed, and a monthly periodical started, entitled, "*The Granger's Guide to Homes in California.*" It is intended for circulation abroad, mostly in England and Scotland, with the view of inducing immigration to the golden State of the Far West.

We designate this as strange news, for the reason that the movement seems so foreign to the objects of the Patrons of Husbandry. We would sooner have expected to see them engaged in building railroads, for the purpose of securing cheap transportation for their grain and pork and beef. There would be some consistency in this, with their policy of keeping "middle men" from making large profits out of their products. But why should they want to force a rapid and unhealthful growth of population in any country? Why are they anxious to multiply homes in California, beyond the natural increase of their families?

There are two suppositions, either of which it will be charitable to give them the benefit of rather than attribute to them a desire inconsistent with their professions of hostility to speculation.

The speculative theory is thus presented by a contemporary:

California is rotton with land monopoly and the State Grange is controlled by the great landholders. The following facts have been obtained from the records of the State Board of Equalization for 1873: There are 122 landholders in the State who have 20,000 acres and upward, 67 of whom own an average of 73,000 acres, or 114 square miles each. There are 158 who own between 10,000 and 20,000 acres each; 236 whose dominion covers between 5,000 and 10,000 acres; 104 have between 4,000 and 5,000 acres; 189 from 3,000 to 4,000; 363 between 2,000 and 3,000 acres each; and 1,126 whose little principalities range between 1,000 and 2,000 acres. The Sacramento *Record* says that these figures give an average holding of 7,265 acres to each of the 2,298 landholders. This is 11 1-5 square miles each, and is more than four times the average holding of the landlords of Great Britain. One-seventh of the area of the State (188,989 square miles) is held by 2,298 persons. Ohio has but 39,960 square miles, and these 2,298 California monopolists own 25,738 square miles—more than five-eights of the whole area of Ohio.

The population of the State in 1870 was 560,247; the amount of land in farms was 11,427,105 acres; and the average size of farms 482 acres. This gives 23,293 farms, many of which are gardens of from three to twenty acres. The whole amount of land in farms is 5,600 000 acres less than the amount owned by the 2,298 great monopolists!

Probably all these monopolists are, or are rapidly becoming Grangers. They are turning the order into an engine of land speculation. They want to sell lands that did not cost them ten cents an acre for five to ten dollars per acre. For this purpose they have organized the Immigrants' Aid Department for the purpose of not only coaxing settlers from the older States, but from Great Britain and Europe.

The only thing that bothers a grass hopper to swallow is a four legged table. A well developed hopper can worry it down, but the legs tickle his throat.

"I want to know," said a creditor, forcely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me? "I give it up," said the debtor, "ask me something easy."

"That dog of yourn flew at me this morning, and bit me in the leg, and I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog ain't mad." "Mad! I know he is not mad. What has he got to be mad about? It is me that's mad."

Those toads in the *Democrat and Herald* office must not think they are frogs because they can jump around lively. Neither must they think the *D. & H.* and the *Esquirer* are the only Democratic papers in Ohio because they are opposed to all the rest.—*Defiance Democrat.*

One wicked Granger has been found, His name is C. T. Quesenberry, and he is treasurer of the Missouri State Grange. He has squandered $20,000 belonging to the order and the Grangers are in a quandary what to do with him. Quesenberry was considered one of the best Grangers in the west.

"I wouldn't be a cook for the whole world!" said a fashionable young lady to her betrothed husband. "Of course, not," he replied. "If you were to cook for the whole world you would never get through your work. But you'll be able to manage it nicely for our little family."

Alabamans are very prompt in paying bets which have been lost on horse races, but, when it comes to settling for pawnt they get mad if they are pushed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apportionment of Ditch No. 224.

DAVID LUSHER, Principal Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the land hereinafter described, that the Commissioners of Wood County, Ohio, have apportioned the labor of constructing said ditch, together with the costs and expenses of locating the same, to the lands reported by the Engineer as benefitted, as follows:

Working Sec.	OWNER'S NAMES.	Range	Town	Section	PART OF SECTION.	No. Acres	Rods Digging. Number Cubic yards	From Station to Station	Amount of Expenses. Dols.	Cts.
1	Hugh McDougal	USR.	4	12	n ¼ se	40	184 20	0. — 3 2	1	60
2	Geo. Reams	"	4	12	ne	160	985 85	32-6—173- 8	40	
3	Geo. Seelman	12	7	30	nw cor n ½ nw	10.	64 6	17 3-6—18 3-6	50	
4	R. Lusher	12	7	19	n pt s pt sw	10	420 39	18 3-6—25	3	58
5	I. Meirhouse	12	7	19	w pt n pt sw	10	35 18	25 — 28		30
6	David Lusher	USR.	4	1	s ½ se	80	693 64	28. — 38 4-6	7	45
7	A. Cole	"	4	1	n ½ se	80	694 51	38 4-6—47 1-6	7	45
8	N. Ish	"	4	1	s ½ ne	30 28	244 26	47 1-6—51 3-6	2	65
9	B. Snyder	"	4	1	n ½ s ½ ne	30 27	181 27	51 3-6—56	2	00
10	Geo. Reitz	"	4	1	e pt n ¼ ne	18	152 24	56 —60	1	70
11	S. Wilkison	12	7	18	nw pt nw	80	383 48	60 —68	4	00
12	J. Ish	12	7	18	w pt sw	70	294 48	68 —76	3	10

And notice is also given that the time fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, when the costs and expenses of locating said ditch shall be paid, is before the 1st of June, 1875, and the labor of constructing said ditch, to be fully completed on or before September 1st, 1875, and said Board of Commissioners will meet at the

Auditor's Office, in Wood County, on February 1st, 1875,

to hear exceptions to the foregoing apportionments.

By order of the County Commissioners.

S. CASE, County Auditor.

BOWLING GREEN, OHIO. Dec. 19th, 1874. 364-317 45