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GOLD DUST Washing Powder
Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
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**A Fall Suit,
A Single Garment,
Fashionable Goods,
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All the Latest Novelties
In Woolens, both Foreign and Domestic.
Our Prices Are Right,
Consistent with good work, and our work is not excelled anywhere.
Call on us and we will show you a line of goods that will be sure to please you.

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The Leading Merchant Tailors.
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Is now ready to show you, and if you need any
Men's Boys' or Children's SUITS.
We have them and at prices that can't fail to please you. Our stock of
WORKING PANTS, SHIRTS AND OVERALLS
Are, well—you must just come to see them as they are up in quality and down in prices.

PARKER'S
Boston Clothing Co.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The Cuban Soldiers a Splendid Body of Men.

The Cubans Law-Abiding and Anxious For Peace.

So Says the President's Private Agent, Who Has Visited the Island.

Carry the News to the Yellow Journals!

We respectfully commend the following to such yellow newspapers as the Cleveland Leader, Ohio State Journal, and the common conduct of their news, from Washington, Hal London. All these, for weeks, stooped to all sorts of misrepresentation and falsification to prove that the Cubans were a worthless set and that their soldiers were fit for nothing but plundering, and were only a lot of guerrillas. Their purpose was to further somebody's object of refusing to give the Cubans a Government of their own, and to promote the annexation of that island. Our readers will bear witness to the fact that the REPUBLICAN at all times denounced their stories as falsehoods, and pointed out the infamy of thus traducing a brave people who had fought for years, and had sacrificed everything to secure liberty and independence.

The following dispatch which has not appeared in either one of these papers was clipped from a Chicago paper, and published as a matter of justice to the patriots of Cuba, who are worthy of all honor at the hands of the Americans and all lovers of liberty everywhere:

PRESIDENT'S AGENT RETURNS.
Was Sent to Collect Information on Financial and Economic Subjects in the Island—He Seeks to Correct Erroneous Ideas.

Special to the Chicago Record.
New York, Oct. 6.—President McKinley's special agent to Cuba, Robert P. Porter, arrived to-day on the Ward liner Saratoga. He will go to Washington to-morrow and at once begin on his report.

"I was sent to Cuba to collect information on financial and economic subjects," said Mr. Porter today, "in order that the President might have access to much material in time to consider its bearing before preparing his message to congress. I have had every opportunity to collect such information. We have examined more than 150 persons and have been able to collect considerable material which will have a direct bearing on the subject. I visited Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and have examined delegations from many other places.

"The Cubans have given every facility possible to help me. There is no more difficulty in pursuing investigations of this character in Cuba than would be found here. The result of these investigations will be put in shape in the course of the coming three weeks and will be ready for the use of the president and the departments.

"The Spaniards were also very courteous and willing to give me all necessary information. I have had every opportunity to collect such information. We have examined more than 150 persons and have been able to collect considerable material which will have a direct bearing on the subject. I visited Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and have examined delegations from many other places.

"The Cuban regulars are well clothed and disciplined, and they have my profound respect. To show you what I think of them, I may say that in my report I will recommend that these soldiers be appointed to act as a guard when Havana has come under control of the United States."

food, but on the form. This is absolutely necessary, for the people of Cuba today lack the simple necessities of life. Farms and shops are idle and there is a great dearth of food.

"Look at the cattle census for 1893 in the province of Matanzas alone. In that year there were 250,000 head of cattle in that district, and today there are a scant 5,000. This is partially owing to the long war, but it is more the result of the excessive tax which the Spaniards have imposed on the importation of live stock. The tax is from \$17 to \$20 per head. This is the cause of more than half the suffering that now exists in Cuba, and it will continue until the tax is appreciably reduced.

Industrial School in Havana.
I was pleased to find an industrial school in Havana," continued Mr. Porter. "It has an attendance of 300 young men, and the results of what it has done and is doing for the young men are unmistakable.

Revision of the Tariff.
"My report will deal largely with the question of revising the tariff. In it I will suggest that the burdens of Spanish war tariff has completely removed and that the former tariff rates be reduced one-half. If this is adopted I am confident that the receipts at the custom house will jump to \$40,000,000 inside of a single year.

"Look at Santiago, for instance. That province has passed completely under the control of our government and the results are gratifying. The revenues are increasing and there is a general air of happiness and prosperity throughout the province. Such a result may be expected soon over all the island."

Logan County School Examiners' Questions.

1 Explain whereby conditions of easy government depend on the teacher's knowledge.
2 What powers are involved in remembering?
3 To what extent may the law of correlation be applied in teaching the following: Napleons; The Nile; Paper Making.

4 What are some of the conditions affecting attention?
5 Is emotion developed by intellectual action? Explain.
6 What preparations do you make for the first day of school?
7 What are the most common emotions?
8 Name the branches of science that may be taught in a primary form under the head of language.

PHYSIOLOGY.
1 Discuss foods with regard to composition and classification.
2 What are microbes, bacilli and bacteria?
3 Name some of the more common antiseptics; anaesthetics.

4 Describe the larynx in structure and function.
5 What are plasma, coagulation, corpuscles, and excremental blood?
6 What are the effects of alcohol on the nervous system?
7 What influences are prevalent among our people tending to increase the consumption of tobacco and alcohol stimulants?

ORTHOGRAPHY.
1 Define orthography, orthoepy, etymology, sound, and spelling.
2 Give an orthographic analysis of the word, de-cisive.
3 Pronounce correctly, facile, celer, Arab, heinous, docile, and rattily.
4 Name all the diacritic marks.
5 Define solstice, timorous, sibiline, pentateuch, and parabola.
6 Spell our city, rogerey, sursingle, tablo, piro'emic, ossilate, and obsean.
7 Name the principle uses of silent letters.

8 Write the synonyms of the following word: Empty, vindieste, pride, habit and ability.
WRITING.
There are two freedoms; the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Charles Kingsley.

U. S. HISTORY.
1 What two things were proved by Magellan's voyage?
2 In what respects did the English colonies differ from the French?
3 Give a brief account of the Louisiana purchase.
4 What has occasioned immigration to America?
5 Where were the cruises and effects of the Emancipation Proclamation?
6 Explain the effect of the colonization of America by different foreign nations upon the character of our political and social institutions.
7 What has been the policy of this government toward the Indians?
8 What was the cause of the recent war with Spain? What the results thus far?

GRAMMAR.
1 Define:—comparison, conjugation, declension, ellipsis, synthesis.
2 Give principal parts of the verbs clothe, let, see, throw, chide, run, fall, swim.
3 Punctuate the following: a's, grief, 7, sheaf, t'is, German, father-in-law, stimulus, has, ox, genius, Mr. Brown, Miss Jones.
4 Write a sentence containing a subjunctive clause and an appositive clause.
5 "How'er it be, it seems to me, 'Tis only noble to be good."

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

(a) Select the clauses in the first sentence. State whether they are principal or subordinate clauses.

(b) What do "noble" and "good" modify?
(c) How is "coronets" used? How is "blood" used?

(d) Select the clauses in the second sentence. State whether they are principal or subordinate.

1 Explain clearly what is meant by the plain of the "celiptic."
2 Why does the length of the day at the equator remain constant?
3 Why is Chicago a great city?
4 What would be the probable effect of a great mountain chain extending east and west across the southern part of the United States?
5 Account for the direction of the trade winds. (Diagram.)

6 Draw an outline map of Africa and designate Gm. Kitchener's field of operations.
7 Compare France and Germany in area, population, education, government and religion.
8 What and where are Yblonoi, Wetter, Upernavik, Torrance, Tenerife, Riga, Pecos?

ARITHMETIC.
1 A rectangle has a diagonal of 20, and an area of 600; another rectangle has a diagonal of forty. Find area.
2 27 per cent of 19 is what per cent of 100?
3 A drover bought some sheep for \$600, but 20 of them died. He sold 35 of the remainder at cost, receiving for them \$200. How many did he buy?
4 A and B can dig a ditch in thirty days. How long will it take each to dig it, provided A dig twice as much as B?
5 If I invest \$39999 in U. S. bonds at 107, what will be my income? If at 105? If at 95?
6 A is 4 times as old as B. B is half as old as C, and A is 10 years older than C. Find age of each.
7 In 12 years I shall be 75 of my present age; how long since I was 57 of my present age?
8 If the square root of 1 be 5, what will the cube root of 1 be?

Why the Expected Happened.
[New York Tribune (Rep.)]
The volunteer force, with almost absolute unanimity, insisted most earnestly upon having officers of its own selection when the war began, and the almost universal want of experience or knowledge on the part of such officers regarding practical duties in the field or the camp has caused far more difficulty and suffering to the troops than can be comprehended by most people. When the people hear that the boys of this company or that regiment had poor food or supplies, or not enough, most of them do not stop to consider whether company or regimental commissaries and quartermasters and commanding officers had any responsibility in the matter, but have taken it for granted that all their inexperience and want of training and knowledge could have been somehow made up by a bureau of mysterious functions and wonder-working power set up in Washington or other headquarters. A year's actual service would have taught all the men what some learned, that training was nowhere more necessary to the health and comfort of the men than in these same officers, who have the immediate responsibility for every company and every regiment, and in great measure for every camp. But the mode of raising forces under existing laws created this grave obstacle at the start, and it is one of the chief objects of investigation to discover how such difficulties can best be avoided in future.

THE FINNISH PEOPLE.
The natives of Finland are among the bravest people in the world. Of their courage a single example must suffice. A fortress in Finland was held by the Russians in 1808. After a severe struggle it was at last taken by assault, when the Russians discovered that forty-five out of the sixty defenders were dead. Notable also is the democratic spirit of the Finnish people. The poorest peasant is a gentleman at heart, independent and self-respecting, and he expects every one to treat him as an equal.

Owing doubtless to the fact that they were so long isolated from the rest of Europe, the Finns are very inquisitive, and it is characteristic of them as it is of their obstinacy or their truthfulness or their honesty. The peasant asks you where you come from the minute he sees you as a stranger, and the better class folk soon turn the traveler inside out with questions. They ask not only where you come from, but where you are going, what your business is and whether you have a husband, wife, father, mother, brothers, sisters, etc., all most good-naturedly, but pertinaciously.

The Finns are very intense; they are men of few words; slow to anger, slower to forgive. They never do anything in a hurry. Life is very serious to them and they endure great privations with patience. They never trifles; they abhor: chaff they simply do not understand. Honest they are to an extraordinary degree; they are also kind-hearted, respectful of law and order and lovers of peace. They are more than hospitable; in fact, they are overwhelmingly generous in their invitations to the veriest stranger and most obliging in their dealings with foreigners, doing their best to entertain you, to understand your speech and to show you all they can of Finland, whereof they are immensely proud.

The torpedo boat, Terror, on the only errand of Cervara's fleet, is the only member of the fleet, and thus lived to fight another day.

AN AWFUL NIGHT.

I lived in my little house on the banks of the beautiful Hudson. It was an exquisite place, all set about with trees and glowing in the summer time with flowers. A happy woman might have been happy there. I was not one to make life a joyless possession. But she—ah, she was as happy a thing as ever breathed! I used to marvel at her. She could bask on some green bank in the sun through a long afternoon and never grow weary of it; and while others worked she would trifle with a ball of worsted in the idlest way, tangle it, and throwing it aside at last. Life was playtime to her and she never pretended anything else.

Perhaps as we sat in the sun, I on the green chair, she at my feet, we were thinking of the same thing. Perhaps her thoughts ran on that silky black hair of his, on that soft step, that graceful form, that long—but let me pause. Her thoughts were happy thoughts; mine wretched ones.

It was not I whom he came to serenade each night after the romantic habit of his race. It was she.

I wonder whether Satan led him on to meet his own fate, knowing what it was in me to do. Every night he used to come to the garden gate, just beneath my window, and serenade her.

Why should I write his name? For should you ever know it? It cannot matter. I knew that those strains were meant for her ears, and that after a while I should hear her velvet footsteps stalking softly down the stairs toward that little barred entry window. It was bold for her to meet him; but then they did not know what I felt.

And if they had been able to comprehend my emotions they would have felt no fear. For what can a weak woman do but weep?

Ah! they know very little of me who class me with such women. Tears are not for me. I could have shrieked and raved, but I had no wish to weep. I am a Cuban woman. Hot blood runs in my veins; perhaps you would have sighed and uttered a prayer, and striven to sleep before those sounds broke the sweet midnight silence of the garden. I could not.

As I lay upon my pillow I used to hear the clock in the church tower strike 10. Then I would say to myself, "In two hours." The thought was sufficient. Slumber fled away his sudden wings and fled on lighted pinions. Sometimes I lit my lamp and tried to read. Through it all I waited and listened.

Eleven o'clock would strike. Then I said, "It is very near," and before the noon of night I always said, "He has come."

That first low note sounded on the air; another, higher, clearer, followed. I presume that to her attentive ears it was exquisite melody; to me it was as though I heard the music of the inferno.

I could no longer lie still. I buried my head in the pillow, stopped my ears with my hands—thrust my fingers into them—muttered vain threats of destruction, and could, had I had my

Then I fired.

will, have strangled with these small fingers of mine both of them.

When it was over, when I heard him depart, I used to fling myself upon my couch again utterly exhausted, and in a little while my anger would subside and unconsciousness would steal over me. I slept, but what a troubled sleep; haunted by dreams, in which I saw him and took vengeance upon him.

The morning found me exhausted, feverish, without spirit or appetite; and as the day wore on the thought of what the night would bring rendered me wretched.

But at last an awful thought crept into my soul and grew and strengthened there—a thought that curdled the blood in my veins and made me faint at first, but to which I finally became accustomed.

In the drawer of my bureau lay something which would rid me of him forever. She would never again steal down the stairs to listen to him at the grated window. It was a pistol.

I had learned in my very earliest youth to use the smaller firearms. I had even practiced with my brother in a pistol gallery and could hit the bull's-eye of a target as well as many men. It was a dangerous knowledge.

I thought of him standing in the moonlight just below my window, keeping me from rest or slumber by the strains she loved.

I wondered if my right hand had so far lost its cunning that I should miss my aim if it were that glossy, misshapen head of his, and I knew it had not. It was not so long ago that my own hand had caressed that head, but

that thought did not soften me. Why should I care for that now that he had made me suffer so?

At first I only said, "I might kill him if I only would." At last I said, "I will."

Shall I ever forget the night when I sat in the darkness of my room waiting for his coming?

Without the moon was at her full, and the stars shone bright, as so many diamonds. I can see him still as he advanced toward the low gate. I can hear that low, long-drawn prelude which arose in a few moments after.

How far from his heart were all thoughts of calamity? How little he dreamed of impending death! I thought this at the moment, but it did not affect me. I drew the pistol from my bosom and took aim, steady, deliberate aim, at his smooth, black head.

I made sure of him and then I fired. The report filled the air. The smoke rolled away. I leant from the window and looked out. He lay in the dust of the road motionless.

I looked no longer. I crept into the room, and into bed. Do not ask me whether I slept after such a deed. Like Macbeth, I had murdered sleep.

For scarcely was my light out when that serenade began again, more plaintive than before, but even louder. Knowing what I knew, having seen what I had seen, my horror can well be imagined. I knew that murderers were often haunted, but I did not expect to suffer from their fate so soon.

Starting from my bed, I rushed wildly to the window. He sat there on the fence as black and slick as ever, and went on with his horrible music, and I knew then as I know now that old Captain Slocum, who lives next door, had only told the truth when he said that that cat had nine lives.

I know I shot him through the head, but he was up and at it again, and I shall try arsenic next time.

ROCKED HIM TO SLEEP.

A colporteur in the Carolina mountains related this incident to Mrs. Helen Hall Farley. One evening, being overtaken by a thunder-storm, he took refuge in a log cabin. It was so dark within that he would hardly have known that the place was inhabited but for the sound of a low voice that seemed to be crooning a lullaby to a child.

His entrance had not been noticed in the tumult of the storm, and he sat down on a rude back stool and listened. Gradually his eyes made out a shape at the other end of the room. A feeble fire on the hearth flamed up an instant out of its ashes, and he saw a boy standing over a large, clumsy wooden cradle, and quietly rocking it and singing as if putting a baby to sleep. Presently he stopped and leaning closer over the cradle said softly, "Poor old granddad! Poor old granddad!" Then he sank on the floor, tried out, and in a few minutes was asleep.

The wondering missionary sat alone in the silence—a silence made more intense by the roar of the thunder and the rain out-of-doors—for some time, but finally he arose and crossed the floor. Through chinks in the window, and less wild flashes of lightning lighted the cabin, and standing by the rough cradle, he saw in it an aged man lying supine with doubled knees, his white hair hung in straggling locks round his still white face. The stranger touched him, and his head was cold. He was the "child" who had just been lovingly rocked to his last rest by the now sleeping boy.

It seemed cruel to disturb the tired grandson, and the missionary in his long watch stood on and between the living and the dead, invoking God's blessing on the filial lad who had done his duty so tenderly and well. Only when, in the night, the little fellow turned in his unimpeded sleep did he venture to rouse him.

The colporteur soon learned all that he felt he had a right to ask. The boy and his grandfather were all that were left of the cabin family. His work among the wood-choppers or in a neighboring mill supported them both. The old man had grown not only feeble-bodied, but feeble-minded, and "Billy" had hurried home before the storm that day because he knew "granddad" was afraid of lightning.

After supper, while being prepared for bed, the aged "child" had spied the old cradle in the corner, and took a whim that Billy should rock him to sleep. None who have known real grief could doubt the feeling of the true-hearted lad when he learned that "poor old granddad" would never wake again.

The story is incomplete, but we can believe that the Christian stranger's counsel and help, if not his funeral attendance and service, were given in the hour when the orphan boy of the mountains buried his last relation.

Not Deceived.
A member of the last Kentucky legislature was invited one evening to participate in a Welsh rabbit lunch at the Capital Hotel in Frankfort, and he walked into the dining room, where coffee and rabbits were served. After partaking of one and a cup of coffee, he remarked: "That is no rabbit; it's nothing but fried cheese and light bread."

Distinguished.
"Ah! there goes the Browns that are stopping at our hotel. What sort of people are they?" "Oh! they must be distinguished," George, they pronounce their name Brune, you know,"—Ally Sloper.