

THE NEWS-HERALD.

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HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1890.

VOL. 53—NO. 35

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

J. N. Lazure Shot at Blanchester by Bert Cadwallader,

Who Flees for His Life, Pursued by the Dead Man's Friends.

Surrounded in an Open Field, He Falls With a Bullet in His Head.

Did Cadwallader Commit Suicide?

Last Saturday forenoon the usually quiet neighborhood of the Blanchester depot, so familiar to all the people of Hillsboro who have occasion to travel that way, became the scene of a tragedy in which a fusillade of shots was fired with murderous aim, men felt the sulphurous breath of the revolver in their faces and two of the participants fell dead with bullets in their brains.

Some time during the morning Burt Cadwallader, a young man about twenty years of age residing a mile west of Blanchester, came to town to take the accommodation for Cincinnati. While waiting for the train he went into the saloon of Jap Lazure, which is the tall brick building at the corner of the railroad and the street and nearly opposite the western end of the depot platform. Here he became engaged in a game of cards with the proprietor with whom he was well acquainted and for whom he had worked at different times. The two kept up the game till the train had gone, and continued playing till about 10 o'clock. By this time Cadwallader had lost \$10, but Lazure wanted to quit and got up to go away. Cadwallader wanted to keep on playing and swore he wouldn't pay Lazure unless he gave him a chance to win back what he had lost. The lie passed and the result was a fist fight, in which Cadwallader lost again, being badly beaten up and knocked through the window onto the porch next to the track. He went back however and renewed the fight, but Lazure, who weighed 240 pounds, got him down over a pile of beer kegs and was hammering his face without mercy. While in this position Cadwallader succeeded in getting his hand into his hip pocket. He drew his revolver and fired upward. The ball entered Lazure's forehead and he fell over unconscious. Cadwallader jumped up and tried to escape. Tode Muesler, a nephew of Lazure's, undertook to stop him, but Cadwallader fired a second shot, which missed his head but burnt the whole left side of his face and left his nose and cheek thickly peppered with powder marks which will stay there as long as he lives. During the melee a mysterious

THIRD SHOT
Was fired, but the opinion of witnesses differs as to whether it came from the smoking weapon of Cadwallader or was fired by Muesler. The question who fired this shot is very important, as its solution would do much toward explaining an event that took place later on Cadwallader now rushed out of the saloon followed by a gang of pursuers who kept up a firing as they ran. He crossed the track and turning off at the flour mill took to the fields in a direction south-east of town.

J. E. Baldwin, Marshal of the town, was at work in his blacksmith shop when he heard the firing and saw Cadwallader flying from the crowd. He jumped into a passing wagon and followed. About a mile from town the pursuing party began to close in on Cadwallader. The Marshal was now within 85 steps of him and another party was coming up from the left at a distance of 184 steps. One of this party fired, and an instant later, according to the statement of Baldwin, Cadwallader turned around and drawing his revolver aimed it at his own head and fired. The officer approached the prostrate man, pistol in hand, but soon saw that he was fatally wounded. The ball had passed through the rim of his hat and entered the right side of his head. The others now came on. The Marshal took the revolver which lay loose upon his breast and the wounded man was placed in a spring wagon and was taken to his widowed other's house where he died while being lifted from the wagon.

An autopsy was immediately held by Dr. J. H. Norman and Juddkins. It was found that

both hemispheres of the cerebrum and struck the parietal bone on the left side. It had then rebounded and lodged in the left hemisphere of the cerebrum. It was a 38 calibre and weighed 103 grains. The unfired cartridge in the dead man's revolver was removed and weighed. The leaden ball without powder or shell weighed 146 grains. An examination of the man's hat showed no powder burns at the place where the ball passed through.

It was this fact which suggested an examination of Cadwallader's revolver. It was a five-shooter and was found to contain one unfired cartridge and three empty shells. The fifth chamber had nothing in it. The bullet found in Cadwallader's brain and the one taken from his own revolver were of the same calibre, but there was a difference in their weights of 43 grains as stated above. Of the three empty shells one had evidently entered the head of Lazure, one had been fired at Muesler and the third, if it was not the third shot fired in the saloon, had been emptied into his own brain.

Cadwallader was not known as a notorious or dangerous character. He had formerly worked for Baldwin, the livery man, and later as a section hand on the B. & O. S. W. Railroad. He has also been in Lazure's employ, but was not on the best of terms with him.

After the result of the autopsy on Cadwallader became known his friends insisted that an examination should be made of the ball in Lazure's brain, but this was refused by his family. Saturday morning Coroner Outcalt, of Clinton county, came to Blanchester and soon after his arrival received a telephone message from the Sheriff directing him to hold an inquest over Lazure. The autopsy was made by Drs. Norman and N. B. Van Winkle. The ball was traced from its entrance in the forehead to the back of the brain.

THE WEIGHT OF THIS BALL
Was found to be 137 grains. On account of their being considerably battered, the shapes of the two death-bearing bullets could not be compared, though they were of the same caliber, 38.

There is much speculation about the firing of the ball that stopped the life of young Cadwallader. Quite a company of men had joined in the chase, some of them carrying revolvers in their hands. Several shots were fired at the flying murderer as he crossed the railroad track and other shots were fired as they gained on him in the field, one being heard but a short time before he turned about to face his pursuers. The son of Lazure and many of his friends were in the party, and it is claimed by many that Cadwallader believed he would be shot down if captured and preferred to take his own life. The affair has caused great excitement in the community where all the parties concerned are well known.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
REAL ESTATE.
Peter Brown vs. Wm. H. Keys et al. High and Court of Common Pleas. Case No. 5128. Seventy-five acres appraised at \$15 per acre. Fifty-six acres appraised at \$15 per acre. Twelve acres appraised at \$34.50 per acre. Ten acres appraised at \$17 per acre. Sale Tuesday, January 6th, 1891, at 1 o'clock.

The Thompson & Edwards Fertilizing Company vs. H. K. Roads et al. Highland County Court of Common Pleas. Case No. 5248. Ten tracts of land Sale Tuesday, December 30th, A. D. 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The Superior Loan and Building Association vs. Joseph M. Sanderson et al. Highland County Court of Common Pleas. Case No. 5232. Home and lot appraised at \$200. Land at \$80. Sale Tuesday, December 30th, 1890, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Unclaimed Letters.
List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post office at Hillsboro, December 25th, 1890.

Alton Mr. Huffman Margaret
Annie Emily C. McKeon Mr
Bragg Geo. Rhoades Wm T
Frost H M Roads Elese
Gosch John Thompson Ella
Hawley S H Trimble James
Hobbs Steven Winsorhaler Katr
Ward William E

Please say advertised letters in calling for the above
PUBLISHING CARSON, P. M.

MARRIED.
CAPLINGER-SMITH—On the 16th inst. at the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. W. N. Maxey, Mr. J. E. Caplinger and Miss Julietta Smith, all of Highland county.

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

English Spavin Liniment: removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Says \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blood Cure ever known. Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., druggists, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Common Pleas Court.
Matilda Rhoades vs. John Shipton. Damages. Remanded from Circuit Court. Trial to jury. Verdict for plaintiff for \$37.54. Motion for new trial overruled. Exception. Judgment on verdict.

Corra Houck vs. John F. Wilkin, administrator. Money. Verdict for plaintiff for \$84.60. No judgment for cost. Each party to pay his and her own cost.
Laura Dever vs. James McClelland. Bastardy. Continued by consent.
Diehl Bros. vs. G. W. H. Roush. Appeal. Judgment by default for \$50.46.
Jos. A. Wright vs. John J. Grove and others. Money. Verdict for defendant. Notice of motion for new trial. Motion for new trial overruled. Exception. Judgment on verdict.
J. M. Milner vs. Elmer Holmes. Dismissed by plaintiff at his cost. No record. Judgment for costs.
Thomas W. Dutton vs. A. T. Williams. Money. Dismissed at cost of defendant without further record.
Mary Jane Shoemaker vs. Chas. Gilmore. Bastardy. Verdict not guilty.
Chris Rapp vs. E. A. Moser et al. Foreclosure. Dismissed without further record. Cost paid.
The State of Ohio vs. Gib. Johnson. Plea of guilty to shooting with intent to kill. Sentence fifteen months in penitentiary at hard labor, no part of which is to be in solitary confinement, and to pay costs of prosecution.

In Memoriam.
David C. Johnson died of typhoid fever at his home near Samantha, Sunday, December 14th, 1890, after an illness of eleven days at the age of 61 years, 8 months and 23 days.

He was born at the Johnson homestead, where he lived the greater part of his life. On April 17th, 1852, he was married to Nancy Johnson, who preceded him to the better land nearly three years ago. Of this union seven children were born, six of whom are left to mourn the loss of kind and loving parents.

D. C. Johnson was a man whose home was given to hospitality. Nor was his kindness confined to his family alone. No one who asked to be fed or sheltered was ever turned from his door. He contributed liberally to every enterprise which promised good results to his community. His name was not connected with any branch of the church, yet he was in sympathy with the churches and he gave liberally for their support.

During his sickness he often spoke about dying and upon being questioned about it said he knew there was a mansion in heaven for him. He was a kind neighbor and indulgent father, and while his home is made sad on account of his absence, yet he will be no less missed by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Resolutions of Respect.
NEW PETERSBURG, O., Dec. 22 '89.
WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly father to call from earth our sister and co-worker in the vineyard of our Master, Martha J. Leaverton, to that eternal home above prepared by our Savior for those who faithfully serve him; therefore, be it by the members of the New Petersburg Sunday School,

Resolved, That by the death of Sister Leaverton the husband has been bereft of a kind and loving wife, the children a fond and affectionate mother, the church a loyal, courageous and self-sacrificing member and the community one who was ever looking after and caring for the sick and afflicted.

Resolved, That to the husband and children, the aged father and mother and the brothers and sisters of the deceased, we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement and pray that the loving Savior may ever be near to cheer them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and copies furnished the county papers for publication.

A. L. SNIDER,
J. H. KRATZER,
W. J. GRAY,
ANNA B. PARK,
ADDIE L. CARPER,
Committee.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.
Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

The Weekly Ohio State Journal is the best paper for Ohio readers. It gives more State news than any other paper, and in addition publishes all the general telegraphic news, latest market reports and many columns of the choicest miscellany by the best writers, twelve large pages every week, for only one dollar per year. You can get a sample copy by sending your name and address on a postal card to the publishers, Ohio State Journal Co., Columbus, Ohio. We have made arrangements to send both the Weekly Ohio State Journal and the News-Herald to any address one year for only \$2.40. Send order to this office.

HOBBS' SPEECH.
Something About Protection and Free Trade, Democracy and Reform.

Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, the great protection advocate and expounder of genuine Republican doctrine, spoke before the Republican Club, of New York, the other night. These are some of the things he said:

It confuses me to hear Democracy and Reform used in the same connection. When I think of reform my mind somehow goes away back to Martin Luther, and when you come to mix up Grover Cleveland and Dave Hill with Martin Luther—well, I'm a little bit bothered. The distribution of patronage is a weakening element in a party just coming into power. There are a great many patriots in this country, and we have as many as three, five or ten after the same place. The man who gets a place renews his political faith at once, but the five or six who don't get it say to themselves: "There must be something wrong about the party I've been training with." The stripes on the flag look plain enough to them, but the stars grow dim.

The Democratic party was never known to refuse an alliance with anything or anybody on this footstool if there was a chance to injure the Republican party.

All we lacked was time—time to get the McKinley bill before the country and understood by the people.

The doctrine of the Democratic party is that a tariff duty should never be laid to benefit anybody in the United States. The Democratic flop on the reciprocity question was caused by instructions from abroad; England said that reciprocity was as bad as protection.

The Committee on Ways and Means informed me that every item in the McKinley bill was subjected to the closest scrutiny, and that no tariff was laid in any case till the committee had absolute proof that a duty was needed to pay the wages of the laborer employed.

God save the party that reduces the doctrine of Free Trade to practice. Having been humiliated by the announcement that the intellect of the country has always been on the side of free trade, I looked up the records to see what sort of a crowd I was training with. The first man I stumbled on was George Washington, who signed the first Protection bill. Then I ran against Alexander Hamilton, a Protectionist—all brain from the ground up. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and both the Adamses were Protectionists. So was that old Democrat for whom so many men are voting still—Andrew Jackson, a Protectionist with backbone. Silas Wright—no brains, eh? I had a notion he stood tolerably high. Daniel Webster—Brains! Henry Clay—Horace Greely, who did more for the doctrine of protection than any man that ever lived on this continent; James Buchanan—hardly fills the brain part—Roscoe Conkling—all fools, eh?—Oliver P. Morton, Samuel J. Randall, U. S. Grant, and last, but not least, the grandest gift that God has given to this world in 1800 years—Abraham Lincoln. When I looked these matters up I felt that it was a pretty good crowd to train with.

Eight men are sitting in Congress today, and the votes in the eight districts they represent do not aggregate the vote cast in one district in this State. They used to say down South that one of them was as good as five of us; now they try to make us believe that one of 'em is as good as eight of us.

The duty of Republicans for the hour is to stand up for their convictions.

Christmas Gifts from "Uncle Sam" Secured by A. D. Wiggins.

Originals.—Thomas S. Griffith, William Withrow, Benj. McCain, R. Pemberton, R. B. Holliday, J. W. Curry, J. T. Bird, Rachel Deneston.

Increase.—D. B. Jacks, J. M. Grim, M. L. Smith, Joel Wolf, E. E. Clark, John Madden, Quinton Dick, C. O. Collins, M. M. Covan (deceased), John Pence, W. H. Jones, R. B. Blair, D. L. Rice, Daniel Snider, W. H. Patterson, J. R. Morrow, M. Rice, J. M. Hughey, M. Doby, Samuel Withrow.

Re-issue.—D. W. B. Evans, A. Crispin, J. B. Hopkins, W. H. Newman, John Watt.

Obituary.

Jacob R. Washburn, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Washburn, departed this life December 8th, 1890, aged fifty-one years. Three years ago he was partially paralyzed. On Sunday morning, November 30th, the fatal stroke came, from the effects of which he quietly passed away on December 8th after a week of intense suffering. He has been afflicted both mentally and physically since childhood. He was of an affectionate and gentle disposition and will be sadly missed in his home.

J. N. G.

Expensive things to fire away are the armor-piercing shot for which the United States Government lately advertised. The Carpenter Steel company, of Reading, Pa., offered to supply eight inch shot at \$150 each, and ten-inch shot for \$275.

Queen Victoria is reputed to be worth \$45,000,000. She receives for the civil list annually from the nation the sum of \$3,005,000, and once, some forty years ago, a kindly disposed subject left her \$1,250,000.

Wages and Depreciated Currency.

Two great classes of citizens appear prominent in demanding free coinage of silver, farmers and wage-earners. This is because the Alliance and other organizations which claim to speak for wage-workers, have committed themselves to the advocacy of free coinage. It by no means follows that all farmers or the majority accept the declarations of the Alliance, nor that all wage-earners or the majority accept the declarations of the trades unions. Yet it seems a fact that large bodies of these two classes do favor free coinage, and constitute by far the most important part of those who demand that change.

The wonderful fact is that these two classes are precisely those which will lose most and suffer most severely from the monetary change they demand. The wage-earners were among the most conspicuous in favoring the greenback currency, because it gave them higher prices. But they lost more than anybody else when gold and greenbacks party company, and labor and products came to be valued in a depreciated and fluctuating currency. In turn they gained more than any other citizens when resumption made all the currency as good as gold.

Take the case of the wage-earners first; the United States census for 1880 gave the wages every year since 1860 of persons employed in more than 1,100 different occupations. These wages advanced in paper when the greenback began to depreciate, but not as much as prices advanced. In 1861 wages had advanced only 2 per cent. while prices were lower than in 1860. But inflation came in 1862, and wages rose 6 per cent, while prices rose over 20 per cent. before the year was ended, thus putting the worker as badly off as if his wages had been cut down more than 10 per cent. In 1863 wages were 19 per cent. higher than in 1860, but prices were 45 per cent. higher, so that the actual loss to wage-earners was nearly \$20 on every \$100 earned. In 1864 the rate of wages was 37 per cent. higher than in 1860, but the average of all prices for that year was 115 1/2 per cent. higher than in 1860, so that the wage-earners lost more than a third of their wages in actual purchasing power.

To test the matter more accurately, the buying power of the wages paid may be applied to all commodities in the proportion they are actually consumed. When this is done it is found that the buying power of wages increased nearly 9 per cent. in 1861, before gold and paper parted company. With a drawal of labor to take part in the war then helped the wage-earners. But in 1862 the same hours' or days' work which would have bought 100 in quantities of commodities generally in 1860 had so far lost purchasing power through depreciation of money that it would buy no more than 87 in quantities of the same commodities, and in 1863 the same hours' or days' work would buy no more than 82 of the same commodities, and in 1864 the same hours' or days' work, paid in depreciated money, would buy no more than 63 1/2 of the same commodities.

Even this was not the worst, because from month to month prices varied wildly, and no care of the wage-earner could protect himself against loss. Within two months ending September 2, 1864, the average of prices varied from 127 to 151 per cent. higher than in 1860 for farm products, and from 137 to 167 per cent. higher for other articles. It is easy here to see that the farmers also were plundered by a depreciation of currency, but their condition may be separately considered. Free coinage of silver would cause paper and gold to separate quickly, and the varying difference from day to day would be expressed by a premium on gold. The worker who prays for that sort of thing does not know what he is asking.—N. Y. Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1890.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., druggists.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Jealously Ends in Death.

A strange case of probable murder and suicide occurred at Cherry Bend near Wilmington, O., on Saturday night, December 13th.

Mrs. Cochran lives on a farm there, and with her has been living her widowed daughter, Mrs. Rachel Stokesberry. Mrs. Cochran had employed a young man named Jas. E. Johnson as a farm hand for two or three years, and Johnson had been paying attention to Mrs. Stokesberry. Saturday night Johnson came home from Sabina under the influence of drink and finding that Mrs. Stokesberry was entertaining other company in the parlor, he walked in and drawing a revolver shot the young lady through the neck and breast, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal. He then applied the weapon to his own head and fired, falling backward out of the door where he lay until morning.

Upon inquiry it was found that Johnson was from West Union, Adams county, and that his real name was Sherman McNeill. He was the son of a prominent farmer but was considered a queer character and not altogether right. Two years ago he shot a young lady through jealousy at a picnic near Dunkinville, Adams county, and escaping before he could be apprehended. He had not been heard from till his suicide at Wilmington revealed his whereabouts.

Handy for travelers is Simmons Liver Regulator in powder. It can be carried in the pocket.

Double Wedding.

The following from the Midland (Mo.) Herald will interest many readers of the NEWS HERALD:

A grand double wedding was celebrated at the comfortable home of Mr. R. G. Medsker, four miles west of this place, last Thursday morning, the high contracting parties being Mr. Homer Medsker and Miss Dora Shields and Mr. Thomas Howden and Miss Minnie Medsker. Mr. Howden is one of Skidmore's popular merchants, and his estimable wife an accomplished daughter of Mr. R. G. Medsker, above referred to. Homer Medsker is a most worthy young man and his estimable wife the charming daughter of Mr. William Shields, residing south of this place. We take pleasure in extending to both gentlemen and their accomplished ladies the choicest compliments and congratulations in behalf of their happy unions. Misses Medsker and Shields have for years figured in Matland's best society, and Messrs. Medsker and Howden have been truly fortunate in capturing such prizes.

My wife cured of malaria by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. N. Thompson, pastor M. E. Church, Leich, Neb.

Christmas 1890—New Year 1891.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. will sell excursion tickets December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good for return passage to and including January 5th, 1891, at one and one-third fare for the round trip as follows: Between all stations on its lines; from stations west of East Monroe to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. west of and including Pittsburg, via Midland City; and from all principal stations to points on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R.; Queen and Cresent Route; Kentucky Central R. R.; Louisville & Nashville R. R.; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.; Ohio Southern R. R., via Thurston; Dayton, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., via Musselman; Norfolk & Western R. R., (Scioto Valley Div.) via Chillicothe; Kanawha & Michian R. R. via Athens; Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Extension, via Stewart; Ohio River R. R., via Parkersburg; Cleveland & Marietta R. R., via Marietta.

For further information inquire of ticket agents.

Marriage Licenses.

Robt. McCarney and Mary McDonald. Jno W. Price and Mary Ann Zimmerman.

Thompson Sanders and Edna M. Moberly.

Jas. E. Martin and Mellie J. Rhoades. J. F. Caplinger and Jennetta Smith.