

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Entered at Post-office, Hillsboro, Ohio, as second-class matter.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

VOL. 56—NO. 1

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1893.

Senator Sherman, than whom there is no higher authority upon questions relating to National finances, says he regards the present situation as being too grave and the questions involved too weighty to warrant careless discussion, and he thinks it would be indelicate in him to either criticize the administration or to offer any suggestions or advice as to what ought to be done. The Senator also said: "I do not know Mr. Carlisle's intentions; have no means of knowing them. The Democracy is in control, and must be left to deal with these matters in its own way." Whether it be true or not, as reported early this week, that there is a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle about the issuing of bonds, it is certain that Mr. Carlisle is as much averse to issuing bonds as Gen. Harrison was under the same circumstances, and that he will not do so until he regards it as a last resort to prevent a panic. All sorts of stories are current about the intentions of Secretary Carlisle, in order to keep the gold in the Treasury, but none of them have any very solid foundation. In fact, there is good reason for the belief that he has not himself reached a final conclusion and probably will not unless obliged by circumstances to do so. The situation is now regarded as much easier than it was early this week.

Mr. Cleveland wants to throw overboard all the reciprocity agreements made by the last administration, and he will probably do so if public opinion does not set too strongly against such policy. In order to feel public opinion a statement was made this week that Secretary Gresham had conferred with the ministers of all the countries with which we have such agreements and that they had all expressed a willingness to end the agreements. Nothing strange about that; these agreements were not made for the benefit of the other countries, and they will doubtless very gladly withdraw trade privileges granted to us, if they can still continue to receive the benefit of the clauses of the McKinley tariff law for which we exacted these trade privileges. It will require something better than this to reconcile the people of this country, without regard to politics, to the abrogation of the reciprocity agreements now in existence.

Mr. Cleveland's civil service reform talk at the White House is all very well in its way, and it unquestionably pleases the mugwumps, but the record of the appointment of fourth-class postmasters—5,000 in the six weeks that Maxwell has been in office—gives a much clearer idea of the policy of the administration. Men are not judged by their talk, but by their acts.

After having appointed twenty-five or thirty more men than Gen. Harrison did up to this date four years ago, Mr. Cleveland has temporarily shut down, presumably to get rid of the swarm of office-seekers.

The feeling against the lowering of the American flag in Hawaii is just as strong as when the news was first received, but it is being held in until the intention of the administration becomes clearer.

Conspicuous among the regular attendants at the daily White House levee are Representatives Springer, of Illinois, and Holman, of Indiana, who were respectively chairman of the Ways and Means, and the Appropriation committees in the last House. They have both presented constituents for every sort of position within the President's gift, but if either of them has succeeded in getting even the most insignificant appointment nobody has heard about it. Still both of them turn up smiling at the White House every day, just as though they were getting everything they asked for, instead of nothing. Although both of these Congressmen would like to get a few places for their supporters they have another reason for hanging around Mr. Cleveland. They would like to get the same chairmanships in the next House they held in the last, and knowing that Mr. Cleveland has declared against their getting them they are trying to make him change his mind by taking advantage of every opportunity to "tally" him up and to endorse his opinions, when they can find out what they are. Doubtless Mr. Cleveland is laughing at the exhibition these two Democrats are making of themselves, just as everybody else is doing.

Senator Murphy found out before he left Washington that even the smallest federal appointment in New York must be O. K.'d by Secretary Lamont before it can be made, and the knowledge added to his plan to have his administrative appointments made in New York. He discovered

it when he filed the papers of a friend for appointment as fourth class postmaster, to succeed a Republican who has held the office just four years. The appointment not having been made he called on headsman Maxwell, a few days after filing the application, to find out why. Maxwell did not attempt to explain, he merely handed Mr. Murphy the papers of his friend, upon which the following was written in Dan. Lamont's handwriting: "It will be at least a year before any change is made in this office. D. L." The Senator pocketed the papers and left without freeing his mind of what was evidently a heavy load.

H. S. Fullerton.

"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er;
Sleep the sleep, that knows not breaking,
Dream of battle field no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

The above stanza, to my mind would be a fitting requiem to the latter years of the deceased. Those who had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Fullerton during the last score of years of his life, know how constant was the struggle, and how severe the conflict he waged against the inroads of disease. He was a victor in many a conflict, but repeated attacks sapped the vitality of the warrior and now he lies vanquished.

I am persuaded that the tendency of our times is to reverse the old saying that, "The evil which men do live, after them, the good is often interred with their bones." The tendency of these times is to color the acts of the life of one deceased as to make it appear that all acts of the one spoken of were so pure as to be almost saintly. Dr. Fullerton was but a man with failings such as are common to other men. But Dr. Fullerton was able to grasp subjects of ethics and science, and discuss them in such a way as to impress the listener that he was unlike many of his fellows. It is to present a last tribute to his memory as a clear thinker, an able writer, and a genial friend that has induced the writer to pen these lines. This is in no sense of the word a eulogy on the deceased, neither would an elegy meet my wishes.

It seems but as yesterday that I enjoyed quite a lengthy talk with the deceased while he was sitting in the chair, so long occupied by him in his place of business. Much of that conversation was in reference to death and the willingness or unwillingness of those in affliction to meet the grim messenger. He related to me what had frequently been his own feelings in regard to death. He was as calm, as logical and as interesting on this subject as he was on many others. When the announcement was made in my hearing that Dr. Fullerton was dead, the last conversation I had with him passed rapidly through my memory. I felt I had lost a friend and the community had lost a clear thinker and a sparkling writer.

Hillsboro will miss him. He was public spirited, ever ready to do his part, by word, pen or purse. Long afflicted, often suffering severe bodily pain, often misunderstood, it was but a natural consequence that the wasted body refused to hold the head erect. But when placed with congenial friends, bodily infirmity was often forgotten, the soul of wit and bright repartee flowing from his lips, was a source of pleasure and instruction to those who were listeners. The journals of Hillsboro will sorely miss the contribution from the pen of H. S. F. It was no difference what subject he wrote on he was always interesting. One might radically differ from him in their views, yet all would have to concede that he was always interesting. It is to these individual characteristics of the deceased that I wish to express my testimony as a friend and citizen. The life, the acts, and the writings of Dr. H. S. Fullerton are now a matter of history. The scene has changed, the last act has been finished, the curtain is down and the actor has taken his place amongst the "silent majority."

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

JOHN MCNICOL.

RESOLUTIONS UPON THE DEATH OF DR. H. S. FULLERTON.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held April 17th, the following resolutions were there adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Education, of Hillsboro Special School District, hereby express their profound sorrow at the death of Dr. H. S. Fullerton, the former president of this board, and tender to the family of the deceased their sympathy for their great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore his death, as thus we have, each one of us, lost a personal friend, who, by his kindness of heart, his honest frankness, his genial bearing, and his genuine sympathy, has commanded our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That as a token of our appreciation of our loss the flag upon the school building be placed at half mast on the day of the funeral, and a copy of these resolutions be published in the county papers.

BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

List of Questions Propounded on Saturday, April 22.

HISTORY.

Describe the capture, imprisonment, escape and death of John Morgan.

In whose administration was Florida admitted? Give date. The same of Texas.

What are the qualifications for the Presidency? For the Senate? For the Cabinet?

What is the present stage of the Hawaiian treaty? Of the present arbitration in regard to the Bering Sea difficulties?

For what is the 12th of April noted? The 14th? The 15th? The 19th?

What were the Star Route Frauds? What were the Ku-Klux Klans? What was the Whiskey Ring?

Who discovered and named the Columbia River? Who named Louisiana? Who named Pennsylvania?

What was the Chinese Exclusion Bill? What is meant by Chinese registration? When does the period of registration cease?

What can you say of the work of Hamilton as a financier? Of Webster as a statesman? Of Franklin as a diplomat? Of Clay as a statesman?

Who is the Governor of Ohio? Of New York? Who is the present Vice-President? The present Chief Justice?

NARCOTICS.

What are the physical properties of alcohol?

Give the etymology of the word alcohol; of distillation; of fermentation.

What is the immediate effect of opium upon the mind? The remote?

What evils arise from cigarette smoking?

What does the law require of you in regard to the teaching of this subject? Explain vascular enlargement as you would to your class.

Name five uses of alcohol in the arts and sciences.

What are vinous liquors? What are proof spirits? What are ardent spirits?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Describe accurately the structure of a muscle. Give the origin of the word muscle.

Describe the structure of the eye ball. What blood vessel carries the purest blood of the body? What one carries the warmest blood of the body? What arteries carry impure blood? What is the largest artery of the body?

Describe degeneration, optic commisure and optic thalamus.

Name four uses of the tendons. What are functions of tendons? Explain oxidation and osmosis. Write five rules for the care of the eyes.

By what circulation is the heart nourished? The liver? What arteries constitute the Circle of Willis?

What is the largest process in the body? The largest bone? The longest bone? The largest gland? The smallest muscle?

What does science prove in regard to the relation of the size of the brain to intellectual capacity?

GEOGRAPHY.

What was formerly included in the Country of Flanders? Name three large cities on the Elbe River.

What mountains separate Norway and Sweden? What does Denmark include? What peninsula south-west of the sea of Japan? What islands between the Saghalien Island and Siberia?

Give four proofs of the intense heat of the central part of the earth.

What was the Ptolemaic system? Where are the following straits: Denmark, Behring, Hudson, Belle Isle and Florida?

What planets can be in inferior conjunction only? When is a planet in superior conjunction?

If the earth did not rotate on its axis where would we see the sun rise? Why? How high could the sun ever be seen by one standing on the North Pole? Describe Terrell's Law.

GRAMMAR.

Define root-infinitive; participial-infinitive. Give example of each.

"'Tis double death to drown in lee of shore;
He ten times pains that pains beholding food;
To see the saline dole make the wound ache more;
Great grief grieves most at that would do it good."

Is there more than one sentence in the above? If so, how many and what kind? What is the adverbial predicate? What is the objective predicate adjective? Write sentences illustrating each.

As to formation, how are adverbs divided? Prepositions? Give examples of each class.

Give a synopsis of the verb teach, passive form.

Write sentences illustrating five uses of the present active participle. Write a sentence giving the present active participle. A possessive signification.

1. "Life is like an isthmus between two eternities."
2. "Life is an isthmus between two eternities."
3. "Kind fancy plays the fairy god-mother."
4. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."
5. "Great truths are often said in fewest words."
6. "The drunkard loves his bottle."
7. "Give us this day our daily bread."

Name the figures of speech in each line above.
Diagram and give construction of italicized words:
"I, who are while the happy garden sing,
By one man's diabolical tool, now sing
Recovered parasites to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience fully tryed
Through all temptation, and the longer foiled,
In all his wiles, defenses, and resolves,
And he, who'd in the vast wilderness."
Name six verbs of incomplete predication.

ANCIENT EARTHQUAKES.

Convulsions of the Earth Which Have Killed Thousands.

China and Italy the Countries Most Afflicted by the Awful Upheavals—Whole Cities Completely Overthrown.

At Peking, China, three hundred thousand persons were buried in a moment in 1603, and one hundred thousand again in the same city in 1731. The earthquake at Lima on October 23, 1846, preceded by the Callao, and eighteen thousand persons perished. This convulsion, which spread along the coast two hundred leagues, began about 10:30 o'clock at night. The noise, the shock and the ruin took place in the space of only four minutes. The day being one dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, the people of Lima attributed to the agency of those saints the fact that only eighteen thousand persons perished out of a population of fifty thousand. Vast quantities of gold, silver and jewels were buried among the seventy-four churches and the fourteen monasteries. The public fountains were buried, the statues of the Spanish kings crushed and the streets barricaded with fallen houses. Callao was utterly destroyed, and even its very shape was changed by huge heaps of sand and gravel. At the moment of the earthquake the sea rose mountain high and rolled on till it buried the city and destroyed everything except the two great gates. Of the five thousand inhabitants only about two hundred escaped by clinging to timbers and pieces of wreck.

The most tremendous earthquake of modern times, according to the Chicago Herald, was that of Lisbon, of November 1, 1755. The people had risen as usual that morning, and looked out upon them and the Tagus, the little villas among the olive groves, the orange trees, the ball ring, the hospitals, the convents and the shops. In the seventy-five convents and forty churches of Lisbon the bells had tolled and the early prayer had been said. The birds were gayly singing their matins in the suburban gardens of Alcantara and Campo Grande. The bias sky gave no omen of evil, and the river lay for miles after miles smiling in the golden sunlight. Suddenly the city fell to pieces like a children's tower of cards. Roofs crashed in, arched gaped in two, towers fell, steeples snapped, palaces tumbled, walls were leveled. The air grew black with rising clouds of dust and was filled with the crash of ceaseless destruction. At the same time, as if the terrors of the apocalypse had broken at last on Lisbon, the sea, agitated to its depths by the awful convulsion, rose and spread over the shore. One of the quays also opened its dark jaws and swallowed, in an instant, six hundred persons who had taken refuge on it. In a minute or two more fresh calamities fell on the unhappy city, for the fire being hurled down among the fallen timbers, conflagrations broke out in several parts of the city. To add to the general misery, thieves and murderers, escaping from the shattered prisons, plundered and robbed indiscriminately. One of these villains confessed to setting fire to the Indian house and another to burning the ruins in seven places. The earthquake continued with gentle, intermittent tremors, felt even on the river, for eighteen days. The first great shock convulsed the earth for five thousand miles, overturned many cities and never halted in its tremendous march till it reached Scotland. The year 1755 was very wet and rainy. The summer was unusually cool, and during the forty days preceding the earthquake the weather was clear, but not remarkably so. On the day immediately preceding the earthquake a remarkable gloominess prevailed, but on the morning of the fatal day the fog was dissipated by the sun. There was no wind nor the least agitation of the sea, and the weather was remarkably warm. This great earthquake of Lisbon, which in a few minutes swallowed fifty thousand persons, had a precursor in 1581, when in the same city fifteen hundred houses and thirty thousand persons were destroyed, and several neighboring towns engulfed with all their populations.

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