

# THE NEWS-HERALD.

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## Mr. McDougal's Ultimatum.

The Honorable Thomas McDougal, of Cincinnati, has flooded the State of Ohio with copies of a circular addressed to the Hamilton county delegation in the next Legislature, one of which the NEWS HERALD acknowledges the honor of receiving.

The pith of this remarkable document seems to be that if Ben Foraker does not let John Sherman have the Senatorial chair the friends of the latter gentlemen will see that Ohio goes Democratic in the approaching Presidential election.

In making this threat the Honorable Thomas has laid himself and his friends open to the very serious charge that they are determined to rule or ruin. The circular itself should convince every Republican member of the Legislature that those from whom it emanates are not fit persons to whom to yield the control of their party. Those opposed to the re-election of Mr. Sherman make no such threats. They are working fearlessly and vigorously for the promotion of the Senatorship of their favorite J. B. Foraker. They know that "ten thousand of us Sherman men voted against Foraker and defeated him" in his last campaign but should Sherman be selected as his own successor the next nominee for the Presidency—even though it be John Sherman himself—will receive the solid, earnest, enthusiastic support of every Foraker man in Ohio.

But the ex-Governor's friends are not going to be bullied. Too many of them have seen big guns, heard bullets hum and shells shriek to be scared now by a stuffed club. Mr. McDougal's threat will only make them "close up" their ranks.

Has John Sherman a chattel-mortgage lien upon the Senatorial chair? Are all others to await the expiration of that lien? These are the questions many of us are asking. Does the old maxim "possession is nine points in the law" give him or his friends permission to use the cry of "treason" when any one desires to receive the coveted seat? Are we obliged to put our hands on our mouths and our mouths in the dust whenever we approach the throne of the Ohio Autocrat? Many of us are independent enough to answer "no" to these questions and audacious enough to declare that no one's interdiction or ukase will bind us in our action.

The great argument used against Foraker as a candidate is that he is "young," yet he is eight years older than was Sherman when he first entered the Senate and with far more experience in public affairs. Another great argument is that he was defeated in his candidacy for the Governorship two years since, but Sherman's friends should be the last to raise that cry as they know too well how it was done.

It is hard that we who favor Foraker should be compelled to keep silent or say nice things all the time, although the opposition give vent to all their venom. The hardest duty of a soldier is to stand in line under fire. These are our orders and we have obeyed, but sometimes one cannot help giving a shot or two and the NEWS HERALD would like to make a few remarks.

A few years ago a law was enacted called the "Arrears of Pensions Law." By its terms all old soldiers who applied before the 29th day of July, 1880, could, upon proof of a required nature, be granted pensions which included with the grant arrears back to the time of their discharge from the service of their country.

Thousands and tens of thousands of old soldiers did not avail themselves of this opportunity. They said to themselves and their friends "I am able to live without this help; the government is deeply in debt and I will not add my mite to its burden" and so allowed the time to pass. But age began to tell upon them, diseases that they had endured for years became more and more severe. The country, however, steadily grew rich, the great cry of the politicians became: "What will be done with the surplus in the Treasury of the United States?" These soldiers who had patriotically refused to deplete the Treasury when its treasures were scant felt at liberty to apply for their just rewards when it was overflowing, but by reason of the arbitrary limit fixed by this "Arrears Law" could only get their pensions from the time of application. Had they rushed in at the close of the war they could have been drawing their allowances quarterly for over twenty years. Had they applied in time they could have secured arrears covering that period but they had been patriotic and must suffer for it.

Then a bill to extend this limit was introduced into Congress and John Sherman with seven other Republican Senators joined the Democrats in its defeat! This action has not warmed the hearts of the old soldiers to the distinguished Senator.

But we are told that the present is a critical time in the financial affairs of the country and that Mr. Sherman's services will be indispensable in the councils of the nation during the next few years. True, he had a clear head and a firm hand at one time in our financial history, but has he not shown at other times a great weakness in such matters?

Did not his statesmanship demonstrate silver a few years since? Did not he in 1872 advocate the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, thus inaugurating the "greenback craze" which Pendleton and others took in hand and which threatened for a time to result in virtual repudiation of a large portion of our country's obligations? Is his record so clear that he can be implicitly trusted, even in his great stronghold, financial legislation?

In 1868 or 1869 John Sherman delivered a speech in Springfield, Ohio, in which he declared that the then present generation should not attempt to pay off the National debt. "We have put down the Rebellion," he said, "let the next generation pay the debt." What would have been the condition of the country now had his advice been heeded?

As Republicans we have further right to complain of another grievous matter which is so suspicious that we feel called upon to mention it, and that is this—whenever the people of Ohio have for years past been called upon to elect a Legislature whose duty it would be to select a successor to Mr. Sherman that Legislature has been Republican, but whenever a Legislature has been elected to name a successor to Mr. Sherman's colleague in the Senate that Legislature has been Democratic!

What magic wand has Mr. Sherman waved to secure to himself this exclusive control of Senatorial patronage in his State for so long a time? *Whirling streaked, speckled and striped rods has this modern Jacob laid before the cattle that they should breed with such unvarying advantage to himself?*

Another consideration is well worth our scrutiny. Mr. Sherman is sixty-eight years of age. Should he be re-elected his term of office will not expire until he is about seventy-five. The "expectations of life" are against his completing that term. We know that every Sherman paper in the United States has "Thiers, Gladstone and Von Moltke" ready stereotyped to reply to this suggestion. They might add that Noah was nine hundred years old when he began the Ark and that Sarah was ninety and nine years old when she gave birth to Isaac, but these are all exceptional instances. No insurance company would consider any of the celebrities mentioned above as "desirable risks," and Mr. Sherman's age should be quite an important factor in our computations under the present circumstances. Should he be re-elected and die during his term of office the usual ad interim Democratic Legislature would act, and, if Mr. Brice should be admitted to his seat, we would have as a *scandalous objection the spectacle of two Democratic Senators representing the great State of Ohio with its twenty thousand Republican majority!*

The NEWS HERALD makes no charges. It only asks questions and offers suggestions in a matter of public importance. Governor Foraker's friends have stood the flings and sneers of a supercilious faction; they have felt the outside pressure from other States and even from the Administration at Washington against them. But they have felt that Ohio is capable of attending to her own affairs, and that they are not willing to stand still and submit to dictation from any man or set of men, especially from those so vulnerable as are they now arrayed against them. It is a suggestive fact that those who oppose a third term for Foraker are now the loudest in their demands for a sixth term for Sherman. They denounced the idea of six years for one man but ask thirty years for another. We propose to discuss this Senatorial question as best we can and in the interest, as we believe, of our State and Nation and so have enlisted under J. B. Foraker and hope to follow him to victory, but if defeated we will be with him next year in the campaign against the common enemy.

The famous man-faced crab of Japan has a body hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of that of a Chinese cooly; a veritable missing link, with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly defined.

Salvation Oil, the people's liniment, is guaranteed to be the best. Only 25 cents a bottle.

A fat man in Washington, who used to be an invalid, took to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and now he walks right over the very slenderest dudes, and don't care at all. This remedy costs 25 cents.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20th, 1891.

The President returned from the last vacation he is likely to have for the next seven or eight months—a duck shooting trip in Maryland—in time to preside over a very important Cabinet meeting to-day, at which portions of his annual message to Congress, which will be unusually important this year, were read and discussed. The name of the successor to Secretary Proctor was also submitted, and there was some informal talk about the success of Minister Fred Grant in getting the government of Austria to withdraw its prohibition of the importation of American pork, which is now regarded as an assured fact. Secretary Blaine had something interesting to say about the reciprocity treaty with Mexico and his final instructions to Minister Ryan, who left Washington for the city of Mexico this week. The negotiation of this treaty or agreement will probably be officially concluded and announced soon after Minister Ryan gets back to his post of duty, as only a few of the minor details remain to be settled.

The President and every member of his Cabinet realizes that they have a season of hard work before them, and that, politically speaking, the coming session of Congress promises to be a most important one, as the action of the Democratic House of Representatives, from its election of a Speaker to its adjournment will be pregnant with results affecting the Presidential campaign and the commercial and industrial prosperity now so general throughout the country, and they may be relied upon in conjunction with the Republican Senate, to be on the alert to counteract the evil of any wild cat legislation that may be attempted by the Democratic House.

When the statement was made by Republican speakers and newspapers during the recent campaign in New York that if Tammany Hall succeeded in carrying that State it would attempt to control the Democratic national policy, it was pooh-poohed by many people, including some Republicans. Well, the prophecy is already fulfilled, and the agents of Tammany Hall are in Washington demanding that Crisp shall be elected Speaker of the House, just as next year they will be at the Democratic national convention demanding the nomination of some man who will promise, if elected, to allow them to introduce into national affairs the corrupt methods which have made the New York city government a stench in the nostrils of honest men everywhere. The Speaker-ship contest will be a test of the strength of Tammany Hall in national affairs; if it can have Crisp elected Speaker it can dictate the Democratic Presidential nomination next year.

Secretary Foster is very much interested in the experience of Immigration Commissioner Schulteis, who, in order to ascertain the bottom facts about the immigrants from Europe, came over from Europe in the steerage as one of them, and made some startling discoveries concerning the methods of certain European associations in assisting undesirable people to come to America, as well as the immoral practices in the steerage of European steamers. Secretary Foster says that no amount of steamship influence will prevent his getting at the bottom of this whole business and put a stop to it, if it can be done under the present laws, and he thinks it can be.

Postmaster General Wananaker has nearly completed his annual report, which will be a business document from beginning to end. He will give the results, as far as they have been obtained, of the experiment made by the department by authority of the last Congress in extending the free delivery of mail to towns and villages, which will show that the service has resulted in increased business at every postoffice where it has been introduced, to say nothing of the convenience and saving of time to the residents of small places in having their mail regularly delivered at their houses, and the report will strongly urge an appropriation sufficiently large to make this service general. The report will also contain some interesting matter concerning the war on the lotteries, the new postal subsidy law, the reports from county-seat postmasters, and a renewal of last year's recommendation for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

Next Monday the Republican National Committee will meet here to determine the time and date for holding the National convention next year. The city is already full of the representatives of cities anxious to get the convention. The New Yorkers claim that they have secured promises from a majority of the committee.

Royal Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Hawaii, otherwise the Sandwich Islands, has decided to make an exhibit at the Exposition.

Mrs. Lucas, Lady Manager for Pennsylvania, has appointed Miss Florence Lewis, a young colored girl, upon her Auxiliary Committee. Miss Lewis is one of the press representatives of the Board of Lady Managers in Philadelphia.

The National Farmers' Congress, at its recent session at Sedalia, Mo., heartily endorsed the world's Columbian Exposition.

In the center of the Horticulture Building will be a miniature mountain, seventy feet high, upon which will grow giant tree-ferns and palms, and other vegetation, finding there a congenial home. A mountain stream will dash from one declivity to another and play hide-and-seek with the foliage. Beneath this rock-mountain will be a cave, eighty feet in diameter and sixty feet high, brilliantly lighted by electricity, where, during the whole six months of the Exposition, the experiment will be tried whether plants will grow under electric light as well as under sunlight. Chief Thorp, of the Floriculture Division, originated the plan.

The Ohio Board of World's Fair Commissioners is planning for real and practical results. It proposes to prepare a map of the State, showing the variety and location of various soils. A complete show of agricultural products will be obtained by supplementing the premiums offered at the State Fair, with the condition that they shall become the property of the State Commission. It is the intention to supplement the Exposition cash premiums for live stock by others offered by the State. All of the 320 or more varieties of birds in the State will be shown mounted by taxidermy. In numerous other branches the Commission is working to secure a notable exhibit.

A very notable diamond exhibit from Cape Colony, South Africa, will be made by the De Beers Consolidated Mines Company. This exhibit will give visitors to the Exposition an idea of the various processes through which the gem passes from the time they leave the mouth of the mining shaft till they reach the hands of the jeweler—crushing the blue, diamondiferous clay, washing the earth by means of a rotary washing-machine, cradling the pebbles, obtained from the last process, through a pulsator, hand-sorting for the small stones, and cutting and polishing the stones. In the Cape Colony exhibit will also be a mass of crystal, elevated on a pedestal, equaling in weight all the diamonds found in the Kimberly mines since 1870. Cape Colony has appropriated \$25,000, and the De Beers Company has voted to expend a like amount.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who is president of the Irish Industrial Association, which seeks to advance the interests of Irish women and girls, by providing a market for their handiwork—hand-made lace and embroideries, hand-woven linens, tweed, and woolen goods, and crochet and other exquisite work—is in the United States for the purpose of arranging for an elaborate exhibit of these articles at the World's Fair. To secure this end she is trying to raise \$15,000 in this country. "We hope to have the use of two rooms in the Woman's Building," said the Countess. "In one we will have a representation of a bridal party. The figures, which will be of wax, will be clothed entirely in garments made by these poor Irish girls; but it will be a beautiful display, the laces and embroideries being of the richest. Then there will be girls at work, and goods will be sold. Beds laid with the finest hand-woven linen and woolen will be seen, and costly curtains."

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for years and have been unable to obtain any relief at all. Salvation Oil gave me entire relief and I heartily recommend it. HENRY WINKLE, Baltimore, Md.

What so wonderful as a severe cough cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for 25 cents. Try it!

## Free Silver Issue Must be Fought Out in 1892.

The issue between Republican and Democratic parties in 1892 on free silver coinage, says the *New York Press*, is already made and must be fought out at the polls with the greater issue of the tariff. The boldness with which Secretary Foster declared the financial doctrine of Republicanism to be the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver, but not the shifting of currency basis to silver by free coinage of that metal, is refreshing at a time when Democratic leaders are attempting to relegate the free silver issue to the background. It demonstrates beyond dispute the position that will be maintained in Washington this winter by the administration, and shows the tenor of the silver plank that will be enacted by the Republican national convention of 1892. The Republican party is firmly opposed to free silver coinage. The present financial stability of the country is so great that it has been unshaken by events in the financial world which shook the nations of Europe.

The Democratic conventions in nearly every Southern State and nearly every State west of the Alleghany Mountains have endorsed free silver coinage. The better class of New York Democrats are, like the Republicans, opposed to free coinage of the white metal. With the tendency in the Democratic party in other States, however, to favor free silver coinage, the Democratic party cannot escape from adopting in its platform next year an expression in favor of that policy. Neither can it avoid passing in Congress this winter a free silver coinage bill. The leaders of the Democratic House are all free silver coinage advocates. They cannot be overruled by the opinions of eastern Democrats, the Empire State will be lost to them in the Presidential election if they pursue this course. It may be ignorance, but the average western and southern Democrat thinks that the masses of people in this State are as crazy for free silver as the Democrats in the Rocky Mountain communities, where silver is their chief product. At this juncture the Republican party has only to hold steadfastly to the fundamental principles that have marked its entire financial history.

Nervousness is from dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and be cured.

## Republican Victories.

R. B. Hayes received 2,700 majority over Allen G. Thurman in 1867. In 1867 Hayes' majority over Pendleton was 6,700. The Republicans carried the State against Allen by 5,500. In 1876 Charles Foster was elected by 20,000 majority and in 1881 by a majority of 23,000. Foraker carried the State in 1885 by 17,000 and in 1887 by 23,000. These are what might be called the moderate Republican victories in Ohio. The magnificent triumph of John Brough, the war Governor, over Valandigham and the Republican majorities in Presidential elections have, of course, run far above the foregoing figures in almost every instance.

McKinley's majority over Campbell is 21,583. Democratic majorities and pluralities in Ohio have always been small. In 1873 "Old Bill Allen" was elected over General Noyes by 817 majority. Governor Bishop carried the State in 1875 by 20,000. Hoadly was elected in 1883 by 12,000; Campbell was elected two years ago by a plurality of 10,989. Campbell and Hoadly were the only renegade Republicans that the Democrats ever elected as Governor of Ohio. Both of them were miserable failures as executive officers.—E.C.

Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup has gained its great popularity simply on its true merit. It is equally as good in a case of deep seated cough as in a freshly taken cold, as it relieves the cough at once, so that the lungs and bronchial tubes are not irritated by continual coughing, thereby relieving them of all soreness. Sold by Hopkins Brothers, Lynchburg, O.

## Four Hundred Millions of Silver!

The Treasury of the United States has in store on the first of October, 1891, 348,341,193 silver dollars; \$15,848,620 in the form of subsidiary silver; silver bars to the amount of \$41,579,253; trade dollars (bars) \$2,394,250—total \$41,579,253, or in round numbers \$40,000,000. The government is increasing this immense store by buying seven tons of silver every working day in the year.

Now, what does \$40,000,000 worth of silver mean? Stated in figures, or expressed in words, it conveys to minds ordinarily constituted no definite idea other than that of an incomprehensible something endowed with certain potentialities—possibly for good, possibly for evil. Yet silver is the physical entity possessing the properties of length, breadth, thickness, capacity to occupy or fill space and weight. Let us apply these properties to the \$40,000,000, and note some of the results of such application.

Coined into dollars, the product will weigh over 22,000,000 pounds avoirdupois, or 11,000 net tons; and if its movement is desirable, will necessitate for doing the use of 1,000 railroad freight cars carrying 11 tons each, or 2,200 cars carrying 5 tons each, or 5,500 two-horse wagons carrying each two tons.

A cubic inch of pure silver weighs about 0.38 pounds, and a cubic foot about 657 pounds. Hence the \$40,000,000, if melted into a solid mass, would occupy some 33,500 cubic feet, which in turn would make a solid column of pure silver a foot square and about 6 1/2 miles high. Assuming a load of 100 pounds per man, an army of 220,000 men would be required to carry the mass, and would make a file in close order, 80 miles long, occupying 30 hours in "passing a given point," allowing nothing for halts or "rests."

The Treasury counts its silver by weighing it, which is the part of wisdom, in view of the fact that a man counting at the rate of 200 dollar pieces a minute, steadily for eight hours a day, Sundays included, would be kept busy for considerably over eleven years.

Piled one upon the other, the \$400,000,000 would attain the height of 675 miles; and placed side by side would carpet a room 50 feet wide and nearly 24 miles long.

Great, however, as the mass of silver in the "treasure house" of the government is at present, it is being steadily increased by the purchase of 54,000,000 additional ounces every year, or at the rate—as before stated—of seven tons for every working day of the year.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this idea. "The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant when it comes to medical science." Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that cures is the medicine for the sick. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do-believes" and the "don't-believes." There's no hesitancy about it, no "if," nor "possibly." It says—"I can cure you, only do as I direct." Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good. Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hares turn white in the Arctic Circle in winter.

## THAT TERRIBLE COUGH

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by Garrett Bros.