

# THE NEWS-HERALD.

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A peculiar fact with reference to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is, that, unlike sarsaparilla and other blood medicines, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May, the "Discovery" works equally well all the year round, and in all cases of blood-taints or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier sold through druggists.

Why? Because it's sold on a peculiar plan, and you only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated vegetable extract, put up in large bottles; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; is pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

Real English Christmas Plum Pudding.

This is an excellent and reliable recipe: Take one and one-half pounds of suet, the same quantity each of stoned raisins and of the best currants, one pound of chopped apple, half a pound of mixed orange and lemon peel, the grated rind and juice of two lemons and one orange, three-fourths of a pound each of flour and of fine bread-crumbs, twelve ounces of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of ground nutmeg, twelve eggs, one glass of brandy and one pint of milk. Chop the suet in as cold a place as possible—I stand the bowl on a block of ice in a large pan—until it is as fine as flour. First, mix the dry ingredients thoroughly, then add the eggs (well beaten), the brandy, then the milk, and finally, the juice of the oranges and lemons. Have a large mould, butter the inside well, and pour in the mixture. Fit on the cover of the mould, and make it water-tight with a little paste. Tie the mould in a cloth and put it on to boil. This pudding to be perfect, requires about twelve or fourteen hours' boiling. It should be cooked seven hours or more the day before Christmas, and finished on Christmas Day.—Good Housekeeping.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

S. B. Belding, Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y., writes, Nov. 27, 1888: I have suffered for twelve years from itching and bleeding piles, was treated by specialists and tried every sort of remedy. Allen's Discovery for Piles cured me, and I say with confidence after it cured a case as bad as mine it will cure any case. I wish all could know of Allen's Discovery and use it sooner than I did." Price 50c.

Help for Russia.

In the perilous days when the rebellion burst upon the country and there was a general belief that England and France would recommend the secession of the South a Russian fleet with sealed orders appeared in the bay of New York. Those orders directed the Russian admiral in command to place his ships at the disposal of our government if France and England came to the aid of the South. It was an act of friendship and good will never to be forgotten. Mr. Field suggests that we should now send to Russia "a large ship or ships loaded with the gifts of a grateful people," and "show the world that there is at least one nation which is not ungrateful." One hundred ships laden with golden grain would not repay the debt America owes Russia, and we trust Mr. Field's suggestion will blossom into a great national act of beneficent generosity and gratitude.

With a record like Simmons Liver Regulator all should use it for the liver, kidneys and bowels.

We have succeeded in securing the agency for Beggs' Little Giant Pills. These pills are all the name implies; powerful, yet so mild and pleasant that one feels any disagreeableness from the effects of them. Only one pill a dose, and forty pills in one package, enough to last any ordinary family one year. Price 25 cents. Sold by Hopkins Brothers, Lynchburg, O.

From the Republican newspapers in every part of the State can be collected very many flattering and complimentary notices of Gov. Foraker, but we have space for only a few this week, yet from these we are enabled to form a correct estimate of the high esteem in which he is held by a great majority of Republican voters of the State. By these it is conclusively shown that he is not lacking in a combination of those qualities of head and heart which the people of this great commonwealth are demanding that the successful candidate for senatorial honors shall possess.

In these numerous delineations of his character and abilities we look in vain for that selfish, austere frigidly of personality that acts as a bar to the approach and sympathy of the common people, but in its stead we find reflected a whole souled, warm hearted geniality which is the well-spring of that magnetism which has always been a natural and potent influence in winning the admiration and attachment of the younger, active and enthusiastic members of the party. His untiring zeal and labor in the advocacy of Republican principles in every campaign for twenty years, whether leader or follower, has won for him a place in the hearts of another large class of staunch and loyal Republicans of the State which no other can fill, and they are anxious to attest their appreciation of his services and party fealty, by making him a tender of a senatorial crown. This movement is being opposed by that mighty army of office holders in the State who hold their positions through the instrumentality of one who by some occult arrangement, has been enabled to reign as the sole dispenser of Republican patronage of this great Republican State for more than a quarter of a century.

As a natural sequence of this unexplained mystery the voice of the Democratic press throughout the land is raised in decrying a change of this status of affairs which is so well suited to their desires. It certainly requires no elaborate argument to convince the average Democratic mind that there are great political advantages in dividing the senatorial representation in Congress with a State having over twenty thousand Republican majority. It is no wonder they howl and buckle on the armor of opposition and join the cohorts whose loyalty to their leader is prompted by the official crumbs that fall from his hand. Against all this combined and well organized opposition there is a great uprising of feeling in the Republican ranks and as the days go by this tide of dissatisfaction rises higher and higher, and with each day gathers strength, and at the appointed time with restless sway will sweep from place and power those who have permitted the fair name of our great State to be marred by such political chicanery.

How Foraker is regarded in the northwestern part of the State is truthfully told by the *Defiance Republican Express*, which says:

"The northwest admires Foraker because there is not a drop of selfish blood in his veins. He is a Republican from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. He is a warm-hearted, broad minded, cultured, Christian gentleman, who has the good of the Republican party at heart. In 1889 his re-election as Governor meant that he would be sent to the Senate to share its honors and responsibilities with Sherman, but inasmuch as such election meant the entering wedge to the breaking up of the Sherman regime, that fearfully wonderful year brought forth Foraker's defeat and another Democratic Legislature, which elected Calvin S. Brice U. S. Senator from New York."

"Now the call is to a still wider field. Whatever the politicians may say or do the plain folks of Ohio and the old soldiers of Ohio believe in him, and will urge his merits and his claims to a higher promotion. True, his chief rival for the place is a great man. The services to the country of John Sherman can not be depreciated, but it is time to give the younger men a chance in the Senate. The people want fresh blood in that body. They are tired of the 'senatorial courtesy' which allows the purchase of seats. They are tired of the massive ponderosity of the American House of Lords. They are tired of the rule of the gilded barons, and wish men to take their places who will not bear a shadow of reproach upon their methods or their character. We want brave, untiring, alert men in the upper house of Congress. Such a man is J. B. Foraker, and it is with pleasure that we hasten to give him our support.—*News-Herald*, Nov. 4th.

The *Commercial Gazette* does not today, nor has it ever entertained the slightest feeling of enmity to Senator Sherman. We admire John Sherman for the good he has done, for the honor he has conferred upon our State, but we have seen fit in making acknowledgment of this to say that the State has honored Mr. Sherman as never was man honored before in Ohio, and whatever debt was owing the Senator has been fully paid. We feel the time has come for a change, and that Mr. Sherman should give way to a younger, more active man; one fully in touch with the present and better fitted to cope with the questions of the future. We believe Governor Foraker the man for

the times, and speak from knowledge of the situation when we say his election is assured beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt.—*Commercial Gazette*, Nov. 28th.

This comes from Kentucky, and what it contains is full of truth. Says the *Covington Extra*:

"There is one thing that can be put down to the credit of ex-Governor Foraker. It is his unyielding fealty to his party. He never scratches, but votes the party ticket straight. It is pretty generally conceded even by his political enemies that he is a born leader of men, and wields a personal power that is worthy of respect and makes itself respected. He is an acknowledged leader in Israel so far as the Ohio Republican contingent is concerned. It will take more than personal abuse of a spiteful character to down such a giant. He is possessed of a magnetism that few public men can lay claim to. This is acknowledged by all with whom he comes in contact."

There is a gentleman over in Ross county whom we will denominate Brave-Battle-Scarred Boggs, from his long service at home during the war. By the grace of Senator Sherman he holds a \$4,000 revenue position, and is therefore a typical worker for the venerable Senator and is so intensely interested in perpetuating the reign of the Senator that he even presumes to dictate to other counties what they shall do in his behalf. Are there no old soldiers in Ross or the other counties of that revenue district who would like this fine, warm place, or were their lives all sacrificed upon the altar of their country while this intrepid civilian and long-termed office holder remained steadfastly at home and industriously gathered into his coffers the shekels that now enable him to live in all the regal splendor of a potentate?

How to Prepare and Address Packages Sent by Mail.

The season is approaching when the mails will be filled with holiday presents, and a great many are unnecessarily lost, delayed or damaged each year because of the indifferent manner in which they are prepared for mailing.

Newspaper or other thin paper should never be used for wrapping, and packages as ordinarily wrapped where purchased are not sufficiently secure for forwarding in the mails.

Use strong paper; make a solid package that will not crush easily; tie well with good twine; address legibly and correctly with ink on the lower right-hand corner and very few packages will fail to reach destination in good condition.

It is always advisable to place the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of all packages, etc., sent in mails so they may be returned in case the addresses cannot be found. Postal statistics show that more delays result from incorrect addresses than from errors in distribution by postal employees.

In case of loss or delay report the same to your postmaster with all the information that can be given.

Obituary

Mrs. Sallie M. Grant, daughter of John M. and Elma B. Doggett, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, May 6th, 1850, and entered into rest at her home in Linwood, Ohio, November 30th, 1891, aged 41 years.

She united with the Hillsboro M. E. Church during the pastorate of Rev. Moses Smith and ever after remained true to the Master.

After removal from Cincinnati to Linwood, there being no M. E. Church convenient, she presented her letter to the Presbyterian Church, as a member of which she was very efficient. She was President of the Home Missionary Society and Vice President of the Foreign Missionary Society, and, in fact, was ready for anything she found to do.

She requested that her remains be interred in the Hillsboro cemetery from her old home on Walnut street. She died in full triumph of faith, entreating relatives and friends to meet her in heaven. She has left an affectionate husband and three sons, between the ages of seven and seventeen, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

She did not forget to leave a good-bye for all her Hillsboro friends. E. J. L.

A Royal Christmas Gift.

I will give a nice Christmas gift, valued at ten dollars, to all young married people who were married since 1879, who will send me their respective names, ages, date of marriage, occupation, address, and enclose ten cents for postage. All editors and their wives can have the gift by publishing this card. I want all eligible who read newspapers to have the opportunity to get this gift. Address, Mrs. S. R. Snoke, Des Moines, Iowa.

The publisher of the *Island*, having already received Mrs. Snoke's gift can recommend it.—*Inland Christian Advocate*.

RAINBOW.

December 8th, 1891.

Mrs. Nicholas Upp is visiting her parents and other friends in Miami county.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Roads, last week, a girl baby.

William Templeton will remove with his family to Hardin's Creek.

George Leaverton expects to go to Kansas to spend the winter with his sister.

Rev. W. J. Baker is engaged in a series of meetings at Boston.

Miss Susie Upp is visiting friends near Piqua, Ohio.

Edward Roberts has taken charge of his school again after being out three weeks with sickness.

James W. Spargur, Sr., was taken suddenly ill a few nights ago, but seems to be slightly on the upgrade again.

James F. Brown and family royally entertained some of their special friends with a turkey dinner last Thursday, that being the twelfth anniversary of their marriage.

Everybody invited to attend the Farmers' Institute meeting at 2 p. m. next Saturday. Winter feeding of stock will be the theme for discussion. Newton Barrett and Joseph Karnes will each furnish a paper on the subject.

John Curry, one of our excellent carpenters, has gone to Danville to build a house for one of his friends.

William Miller and wife are spending the week at Blanchester, the guests of Mrs. Miller's parents, Rev. C. L. Winget and wife.

Among the gripp sufferers are Benjamin Carper and wife, Mrs. Rufus Foraker and Miss Alice Taggart.

Our Annual Farmers' Institute will be held February 10 and 11. Gen. Hurst, of Chillicothe and Shirer, of Dayton, will be the speakers furnished by the State board of Agriculture.

List of Patents

Granted this week to Ohio inventors. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C., solicitors of American and foreign patents:

T. E. Adams, Cleveland, hanger for trolley-wires; W. P. Allen, Wyoming, clutch; R. Atkin, Painesville, pipe wrench; S. H. Beck, Findlay, velocipede seat; H. Borne, Cleveland, coffee urn; J. Bradley, Massillon, electric lamp filament; S. H. Cawley, Troy, gage for weaving tires; H. Cook, Dayton, cash register; E. R. Edwards, Mineral Ridge, railway bed support; J. E. Evans & W. J. Baer, Columbus, water cut-off; S. H. Haines, Springboro, ironing table; L. K. Hollinger, Weaver's Station, wire fence; J. A. Lannert and W. R. Jeavons, Cleveland, vapor-burner; J. M. Long, Hamilton, beam-coping die; J. E. Peirce, Dayton, autographic registering apparatus; D. S. Robinson, Cleveland, wrench; E. D. Schmitt, Cuyahoga Falls, clutch; A. Scott, Wilmington, sweat pad; J. W. See, Hamilton, key for winding time-locks; J. Sherman, Cleveland, gear cutting machine; C. W. Smith, Norwalk, picture rail for easels; F. J. Stafford, Cleveland, car-starter and brake; G. F. Steese, Akron, stool; D. M. Stevenson, Hamilton, folding bedstead; J. L. Vattier, Kennedy, envelope; C. F. West, Pioneer, pumping attachment for wind-mills.

Died.

Little Bessie, daughter of John W. and Maggie Coffman, died Monday, November 2d, 1891, at the age of seven years, eleven months and five days. The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

A story, waterless region of France has evolved a race of animals that do not drink. The sheep, feeding upon the fragrant herbs have altogether unlearned the habit of drinking and the cows drink very little. The much-esteemed Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of the non-drinking ewes.

A handsome natural cave was recently discovered in Lafayette county, Ga. It contains many rooms of "most exquisite crystallized beauty, and a yawning abyss, into which large stones have been thrown with no reverberating sounds borne back to the ear by which its depths might be gauged."

Tuesday, January 5th, 1892.

Is the time when the Winter Term of the College opens. A thorough and critical review of the common branches, instruction in mathematics, science, language, music, book-keeping, business penmanship, commercial law, shorthand, typewriting, etc., are among the opportunities offered. Tuition, payable in advance, is only \$10 for the twelve weeks.

## Conclusive Authority.

General HURST, as Ohio Food Commissioner, reports Royal the Purest Baking Powder in the market.

Every other baking powder tested contained impurities—from 10.18 per cent. to 86.23 per cent. of their entire weight.

WHERE HORSES ARE CHEAP.

Queensland Farmers Pay for Having Them Killed.

No one can buy a horse in this city, says the *Washington Star*, which is fit for any purpose, for less than one hundred dollars. A broken-down car horse is worth nearly this amount. A horse for a grocer's cart in New York, Chicago, or San Francisco will cost from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. In Queensland, Australia, however, the horse market is away down. A sound, well broken animal can be bought for five dollars. Farmers in the interior cannot afford to send horses to Brisbane for sale, because ordinary stock will not bring more than one dollar and seventy-five cents a head. They shoot them instead! And what is still more startling, they pay at the rate of sixty-two cents a head for having them shot!

All of these statements are strictly correct. The colony of Queensland is now seriously discussing the advisability of passing a law imposing a tax on all stallions and authorizing the appointment of inspectors to see that all unlicensed animals are killed. All over Queensland they are going to keep down horses as we keep down the superabundance of dogs in the city of Washington.

Horse-breeding in Australia was for many years a remunerative business. A great demand was created by the taking up and occupying of new country, from the opening up of the new gold fields and for the prosecution of the sugar industry.

Everyone who had land began breeding horses. Now the demand has ceased, the sugar industry is declining, the mining is stationary and the owners of what was formerly new country are sellers instead of buyers. The consequence is that the whole country is overrun with unsalable horses. They cannot be eaten like sheep and cattle, and a boiling-down factory for the manufacture of glue and other products failed after consuming fifty thousand animals.

Now, in a semi-wild state, they overrun the entire interior of the colony. The best of them bring at auction not more than thirteen dollars or fourteen dollars a dozen. Property holders in New South Wales have relieved themselves of the burden on their grazing lands by shooting them. On the Barrow river, within two years, between sixty thousand and seventy thousand head were destroyed, at a cost to their nominal owners of twenty-five shillings six pence a head. Queensland has now the same trouble to fight. A law entitled "The Marsupials Destruction Act" is now in force, directed against the kangaroos, to check the increase of these noxious animals. But a kangaroo's skin is worth three dollars and seventy-five cents in the open market at Brisbane.

How much more need is there, then, for a destruction act when horses are larger animals, eat more, are more numerous than kangaroos and are nearly worthless! This is the question which is agitating the property holders of Queensland at the present time, as is learned from the recent bulletins of the department of agriculture of that colony: Will it pay Australians to ship these horses to the United States? The passage to San Francisco will take twenty days. The Pacific ocean at certain times is almost smooth. One of the Australian steamships will probably carry from seven hundred to one thousand horses at a trip. The import duty on horses and mules at present is thirty dollars a head. It resolves itself into a question of water carriage.

Japanese Emigrants.

Since the milked of Japan permitted his subjects to emigrate to other countries nearly one hundred thousand of them have left their native land. There are about twenty thousand of them in Hawaii and more of them arrive there every month. There is a large number of them in Australia. They are to be found in various countries of the Asiatic continent, and some of them are in Europe. There are about two thousand of them in California, and others are constantly arriving there to work in the vineyards. In the city of New York there may be two hundred Japanese, and there are a few of them in many other American cities. Wherever they go they have the reputation of being industrious and inoffensive. The population of Japan is forty million.

MET IN OKLAHOMA.

A Family Reunited After a Separation of Seventeen Years.

Many queer incidents have been recorded concerning the events which marked the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, and especially about the grand rush for homes, says the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, but probably none has such an element of strangeness and prominence as the reunion of a family which had been separated for seventeen years. John Reed lived in Newport, R. I., in 1874 and had trouble in his home affairs. He and his wife agreed to separate, and as they had two children they each took one. They did not get a divorce, as their religious scruples stood in the way, but went their own ways, the wife taking the boy, aged four, while Reed took the girl, aged seven. They gradually drifted apart, and for the last ten years had heard nothing of each other.

One night just before the opening of the town of Chandler to settlement a young man came to the campfire of Reed, who was among those waiting for the opening, and asked for some help for his mother, who was ill from the excitement of the rush. Reed's daughter, now a young woman, not only gave him the ten, but went with him to see if she could be of any assistance to the afflicted woman. During the visit the fact became known that both parties bore the same name, and Mrs. Reed began asking questions and showed such interest that the young woman thought it strange; but as she had no idea that her mother was in the west she took no deep interest in the matter.

When she got back to her father's camp she told him of the woman with her name, and spoke of her curious questions. Reed at once became deeply interested, and early in the morning went to the camp. His wife and he immediately recognized each other, and a reconciliation at once took place, and the two camps were merged into one. The new-found brother and sister were the happiest mortals in Oklahoma, with the probable exception of the husband and wife, who will renew their youth with a honeymoon in seeking a new home together, as they did years ago in the far west.

THE ANHALTER OF BERLIN.

A Palatial Railway Station That Cost a Fortune.

The most costly of all the Berlin railway stations is the Anhalter station, said to have cost four million dollars. One can hardly credit the statement, as the train house contains only six tracks, says the *Boston Herald*. Most of the money was spent on the front building. It is simply a palace. None of our public buildings in Washington has an entrance hall which is at all comparable to the great vestibule and staircases of this building. Even the great railway stations of London are greatly surpassed by the Anhalter station, which is the terminus for trains running to Erfurt, Magdeburg, Carlsbad, Halle, Cassel, Frankfurt-on-the-Main and many other points.

At this station, as at the Potsdam station, small trunks and all minor baggage belonging to passengers are carried upstairs to the main floor of the station by the porters. The heavier elevators is taken up by the hydraulic elevators that play so important a part in all Berlin railway stations. There is an enormous restaurant and waiting rooms on the track floor of the station, the first and second class passengers being carefully separated from the third and fourth class. The tracks leading out of this station are elevated and run past five-story buildings for a long distance. The station is really in the heart of the city now, although thirty years ago the location would have been regarded as almost on the outskirts.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 ordinary domestic letters were sent through the mails the past fiscal year. The total increase of all matter received in the dead letter office was but 311,000, while the increase in letters alone sent through the mails was nearly 150,000,000.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith leaves his university chair in the Tennessee town of Nashville to mix now and then with his old cronies at Nashville. He has become a party to an appearance, with gray hair and a long, flowing white beard.