She Had Confidence.

Mrs. H. C. Harshbarger, Manor Hill, Huntingdon County, Pa., writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, O.: I have been afflicted for three years, caused by over-work too soon after confinement. My kidneys became seriously affected; could not retain my urine day nor night. It was high colored, thick and bloody. My monthlies had left altogether for fourteen months, during which time I was confined to my bed with a beating in right ovaries. The discharge from the womb was so offensive no one could stay in the room. The urine continued bloody, with pain in voiding it, and when in bed would pass from me in my sleep. I have had three doctors attending me regularly, one for four months, one of the others one whole summer, and the third all winter. We had two others in consultation with them, and used twenty bottles of different kinds of patent medicines, all to no good. I then got a bottle of PERUNA, and before I had three-fourths of the bottle taken I quit wetting the bed and could retain the urine sufficient to attend church, which I had not done for three years, and my monthlies came back as natural as ever; indeed, I considered myself a well woman again. Since that time I have had pneumonia. My confidence in PERUNA was so great that I did not send for a doctor. I followed the directions in your "Ills of Life" and am over it, as well as can be expected of one so delicate as I have been. Others in my neighborhood had the same disease, and among them were strong men, and had the best physicians, and yet died, while I sailed through in safety on PERUNA and MANALIN. I sincerely believe, and would say to all the afflicted in the wide world, that PERUNA and MANALIN are the only two medicines that any one needs in any disease, if used as directed in your book entitled "The Ills of Life."

J. E. Fleming, publisher of the New Dominion, Morgantown, W.Va., writes: "Some months since, I received some of your medicine in exchange for advertising. My wife has taken five bottles of it, and has derived great benefit from it."

Mr. M. C. Pershing, Bradenville, Pa., writes: "My wife has been using PERUNA for some time for weak lungs and liver and kidney complaint, and thinks it is doing her great good. Has used only one bottle as yet. Please send your book on the 'Ills of Life,' as we can't get any from our druggist."

Mr. John Denny, Mt. Vernon, O., writes: "We have a large sale in PERUNA. It gives satisfaction."

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of **Scrofulous** and **Mercurial** impurities and the pollution of **Contagious Diseases.** It also neutralizes the poisons left by **Diphtheria** and **Scarlet Fever,** and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Hillsboro Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly by H. ROADS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers.

BUYING PRICES FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Hillsboro, Monday, Apr. 27, 1885.

Dealers are paying the following prices for the various articles named:

Wheat, bushel	90a	1 00
New Corn	55a	60
Oats	35a	40
Flax Seed	1 00a	1 10
Flour, ext	2 40a	2 50
Corn Meal, bushel	60a	70
Potatoes	45a	50
Sweet Potatoes, bushel	a	
White Beans, bushel	1 10a	1 30
Dried Apples, lb	3a	3½
" Peaches		
Green Apples	75a	1 00
Feathers, lb	40a	45
Butter	15a	20
Eggs, dozen	a	9
Bacon Hams, lb	8a	8½
" Sides	a	8
" Shoulders	a	6
Lard	a	8
Hay, ton	10 00a	11 00
Sorghum Molasses, gal	35a	40
Tallow, lb	6a	
Live Chickens, lb	a	6
Dressed Chickens, lb		
Turkeys, alive	a	7
" dressed	a	
Honey, lb	12½a	15
Wool, medium, per pound	16@20	

RETAIL PRICES OF GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

Groceries and other articles retail from stores at the following prices:

Sugar, N. O., lb	6a	6¼
" Refined, Crushed and powdered	7½a	10
Coffee, Rio	12a	15
Tea, Imperial, Y. H. and G. P.	40a	80
" Black	50a	80
Cheese, factory	15a	18
Flour, good family brands, cwt	2 75a	3 00
" " " bbl	5 50a	6 00
Fish—Mackerel, No. 2, ½bbl	3 00a	4 00
Kits	60a	75
Fish—White, ½bbl	5 50a	5 75
Kits	1 00a	1 10
Molasses, N. O	60a	65
" Sorghum	45a	50
Golden Syrup	45a	50
Lard Oil	1 00a	
Coal Oil	15a	20
Salt, Kanawha and Ohio, bbl	1 20a	
Hams, City sugar cured	12a	12½
Brooms, single	20a	25
Rice, lb	8a	10

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, cwt., gross	3 50a	4 50
Beeves, shipping	4 00a	5 00
Sheep and Lambs, per cwt	2 50a	3 50
Hogs, cwt., gross	3 50a	4 00
Stock Hogs gross	3 00a	3 50
Milch Cows, with calves	30 00a	40 00

CHILDREN'S TWO-CENT DINNERS.

Feeding the Poor of London—A Good Suggestion to the Charitable.

[Scientific American.]

There is an organization in London for furnishing poor children with a dinner for a penny (2 cents), and from a recent published report it seems to have proved a successful experiment, in a pecuniary as well as beneficent sense; so much so, in fact, that another society has undertaken to furnish dinners to poor children in the poorest and most populous part of London for half a penny. It is said that the children who take their meals at the penny establishment show a marked improvement in health, are more regular in attendance at school, and accomplish better work in their studies than when they commenced their new regimen. It may interest philanthropists who are engaged in ameliorating the condition of the poor in our large cities, to know the materials of which these dinners are composed. The bulk of the ingredients is, of course, vegetables and bread, potatoes and peas holding a prominet place. Both meat and milk are used in moderate quanity.

From the report just made it is calculated that each child receives about twelve or fifteen ounces of soup or other kind of nutriment each meal, and this quantity contains from one to one and a half ounces of meat. The children enjoy their dinners, and appreciate the kind attention they receive at their meals. When one considers how scanty and unpalatable is the food furnished to many poor children at their homes in the great cities, like London and New York, it is not surprising that the poor neglected children thrive better, learn more at school, and are happier for a hot palatable dinner and a kind word from the attendants.

The last experiment of furnishing a halfpenny dinner for the very poorest children from the most squalid parts of London has not been established long enough to determine if the receipts will meet the expenses, but it promises well, and the supporters of the enterprise are confident that it will nearly pay its way.

As many as 300 children were fed on the first day; the number has to average about 500. A choice within a certain limit is given, and care is taken to make the food agreeable and wholesome. The first course consists of a rich stew or bacon sandwiches, the second of bread and jam or bread and cheese. That the children find the dinner ample to satisfy their hunger is shown by the fact of their continued attendance and the little waste made. It is demonstrated that, with the cook's wages, cost of gas and implements excepted, there is no loss, and that they can be made self-supporting.

The penny and halfpenny dinner associations of London suggest a plan which it seems might be advantageously adopted in our large cities, and, if conducted on the economic scale of the London societies, not only poor children, but unfortunate adults might be relieved of much suffering without imposing any tax upon our benevolent citizens.

A Cure for Seed Warts.

[Chicago Herald.]

At West Ansonia, Conn., resides a lad of ten who was afflicted with a seed wart on the top of his foot. It was very troublesome at times, and he often loosened his shoe to prevent the irritation. On two occasions the wart had been cut to the surface of the foot, but would soon grow again, each time to larger proportions. A few weeks since as the boy was sitting at the table eating his dinner, his shoe off, as usual, a large pet rooster came in for the crumps, and in his haste to get away with as many as possible in a short time suddenly seized the wart. Before the lad could shake him off he with his forceps-shaped beak pulled the wart out by the roots. The wound healed in a few days and there is no appearance of further growth.

Investigation of Ferments.

[French Paper.]

By his varied experiments upon ferments, and, passing from the action of ferments upon matter which has lived to their action upon matter still living, Pasteur was the first to justify these prophetic words of the English physicist, Robert Boyle: "The man who is willing to investigate to the last analysis ferments and fermentations, will have it in his power, as none other can, to give a correct explanation of the different morbid phenomena, both of fevers and of other affections. These phenomena will perhaps never be understood without a profound knowledge of the theory of fermentations."

Three Distinct Classes.

[Nay Wright Sewall.]

The very intelligent (New Orleans) colored lady having charge of the women's work (colored) in the exhibit assured me that there were just as distinctly three classes of people in New Orleans as of white people. First a small class, who were free and well-to-do before the war, and many of whom were themselves slaveholders. Second a middle class who are in business for themselves or are clerks, factory workers, etc., and who are more numerous than the first-class. Third, those who do the menial labor for blacks and whites.

A Novel Pledge.

[Exchange.]

A little girl in Pennsylvania who had listened to a temperance address for the first time in her life was so impressed and interested that she went home and wrote out the following rather novel pledge: "I promise not to drink rum, or wine, or brandy, or smoke, or swear, or cider either." She signed it, and got several of her playmates to sign it also.

The Man Who Smiles.

[Chicago Ledger.]

A man may smile and be a villain; but somehow we cannot believe he would be so apt to raid a hen-roost or break into a smoke-house as the chap who goes about with a wet blanket for every indication of joy he staggers against.

Songs of the Present.

[New York Journal.]

The lawyer's song—"In the sue it, by and by." The butcher's ballad—"In the suet, by and by." The speculator's—"In this wheat, by and by." The confectioner's carol—"In the sweet, by and by."

A Wide Shaving.

The widest shaving ever made by a wood-working machine is on exhibition in a store in Winchendon, Mass. It is forty-two inches wide, several feet long and of uniform thickness.

The Man Who Laughs.

[R. D. Cousat, M. D.]

Other things being equal, give me every time the man who can laugh. He will work best, live the longest, and quarrel least.

Old Age.

Swans have been known to live to the age of 300 years, and Cuvier thinks it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years.

A boy read that "the good die young," and is going to the bad for self-protection.

"You seem sad and dejected to-night, Claude, dear."—"Yes, darling; men of my emotional nature are easily affected by the frowns or smiles of fortune." His washerwoman had discharged him.

A naughty man who had the contribution-book "shoved under his nose," just after an appeal to strive to enter in at the straight gait, said that he supposed they wanted to make sure of their gate-money.

THE "NUMBER CRAZE."

A Railroad Brakesman's Monomania—In the Asylum, "Clean Gone."

[Chicago Herald "Train Talk."]

Two railroad men were talking over old times. Inquiry was made as to what had become of an old freight brakeman named Jack Taylor.

"Didn't ye ever hear about Jack? No? I thought everybody knew what he come to. Poor old Jack—he'll never twist another brake or swing another lamp."

"Dead?"

"No, but he might as well be. You see, Jack got the number craze. He got 'em bad, too, and—

"The what?"

"The number craze. You don't know what that is? You eastern railroaders don't seem to know much of anything. Well, Jack got 'em, his being the third case I ever heard of. Seven or eight years ago they took bolt of Jack, and they kept growin' worse. In 1879, I b'lieve it was, he first started out to find the number of the year. Long about the middle of the summer he found it. Then he was happy. But New Year's Day he started hunting for 1880. He looked all summer and all fall. Finally cold weather came, and would you believe it? Jack would would sit on the top of the cars in the freezingest weather, looking for a car numbered 1880. When ever we passed a side track he'd look at the cars like a wild man. He got so crazy over it that he mighty near lost his job. Christmas Day he found his car, but New Year's Day he started looking for 1881. You see, he got to believing that if he didn't find a car numbered the same as the year before the year was out he would die before the next Easter. We couldn't talk it out of him. In 1881 he had good luck, and found the number about July.

"But in 1882 he had no luck at all. 'Long the last of the year he hunted day and night. Instead of going to bed he would take his lantern and go up and down the tracks in the yard looking at the numbers on the cars. After Christmas he got frantic, and we saved him only by taking an old car and painting the number over for him on the sly, then steering him around that way to look at it. This narrow escape frightened him so that early in 1883 he was as crazy as he usually was in November. He got so he was of no use on a train and he got fired. Then he spent all of his time going up and down the yards. He imagined we boys were keeping the car he wanted away from him, and so he went over to the other roads where they didn't know him. When the New Years bells rang out at the end of 1883 Jack was running up and down the tracks like a maniac. He is now in the asylum—harmless but clean gone. He didn't find a car numbered 1883."

Costa Rica's Coffee Crop.

[Port Limon Cor. Inter Ocean.]

The coffee of Costa Rica is of a superior quality to that of Rio, but here, as in the other states fronting the Caribbean sea, the best grades are shipped to Europe, and only the poorer quality to the United States. The natives think we have queer taste in North America to buy their bananas and let their best coffee go to Europe.

It requires four years for a coffee plantation to reach a productive condition, and six years for it to yield a generous revenue, but the plants will bear a quarter of a century without being replaced, and as the young shoots require protection from the sun the rule is to set out bananas and coffee trees together, the swift growing and broad-leaved banana furnishing shade, and at the same time yielding a revenue until the more slowly growing plant comes to maturity.

The coffee plant resembles the osage orange in appearance, and bears a red berry like the cherry. This is carefully picked from the little trees and placed in water to rot. When it has soaked for a certain time the planter puts it into a crushing machine which grinds off the pulp and leaves the seeds, which are carefully assorted into their proper grades by bright-eyed and sweet-fingered girls. Although Costa Rica has but 200,000 inhabitants, the coffee product last year was 19,503,000 pounds. The quality is said to be the best produced in Central America, and the product greater here in proportion to the number of trees than in any other states, Guatemala being the most formidable rival. Here, among the 2,000,000 people, are 7,490 plantations, with 23,246,000 trees, while Guatemala has 50,054,000 trees. The product in Costa Rica last season was, however, 40,505,000 pounds, valued at about $4,000,000, while that of Guatemalta, with almost double the area cultivated, was only 43,425,000 pounds, valued at $4,300,000.

Of this crop 16,500,000 pounds were shipped from Costa Rica to England, 8,280,000 pounds to the United States, and 5,325,000 to France, the choicest grades always going to the latter country. California takes about one-half of the shipments to the United States. It costs about 2 cents a pound to raise coffee and prepare it for the market, and it sells for 10 cents a pound in New York. Of this sum about 5 cents a pound goes for freight, commissions, and handling, so that the actual profit is about 3 cents to the planter.

The Beggar Musician.

[The Argonaut.]

A Parisian journal tells the story of a beggar, who presented himself regularly at a certain coffee house with a clarionet under his arm. "Will you allow me, gentlemen," said he, in an humble tone of voice, "to play a tune? I am only an amateur, and if you prefer giving me a trifle, I will spare you the annoyance of listening to me." Every one felt at once for a few stray coppers, and the musician departed with a profound reverence. This he repeated several evenings in succession. At last, one evening, a young man who had never failed to contribute to the wants of the itinerant musician, asked him in a friendly manner to give him a tune, let it be good or bad; he wanted to hear him. "But I am afraid sir, I shall disappoint you."

"Never mind that; give us a tune."

"But I am a very poor player, and I have a very poor instrument."

"No matter for that; I want to hear you."

"Well, sir, since you insist upon it," said the poor man, "I will tell you that I don't play at all; I carry this clarionet merely for the purpose of threatening the people with my performance."

Eucalyptus for Fuel.

One hundred and forty thousand eucalyptus trees are being planted near Los Angeles, Cal., for fuel. It is said that an acre of them after a lapse of four or five years will yield as much as an acre of grapes.

New York Star: Every great invention and every great reform has been stupidly misrepresented by ignorance and coarsely caricatured by wit-snappers.

Rhode Island is the only state in the Union which makes the ownership of property a condition for voting.

We are not all horse-jockeys, but we all become, sooner or later, patrons of the turf.

"I saw a capital thing in your pamphlet the other day," said a cynic to his friend. "Indeed!" said the delighted author; "what was that?"—"A pound of butter!" was the cruel reply.

Aunt Esther was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sunset, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," said Eddy, "but the old hen always goes with them."

A NEW PROCESS

OF MANUFACTURING HIGH-GRADE STEEL OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

A Discovery of Immense Practical Value—What Has Been Done at Pittsburg—A Similar Process Employed in England.

[Scientific American.]

There recently appeared a statement, in The New York Tribune from a Pittsburg correspondent, which seems to confirm the fact that steel is to take the place of iron in most places where the latter has been used. The metal manufacturers seem to be alive to the change which has come over the public in its appreciation of the superiority of steel.

Early last year people about Pittsburg had their curiosity much aroused by mysterious performances at the works of Oliver Brothers. A part of the establishment was carefully boarded and locked, and jealously guarded from all intrusion, and for a long time nobody was admitted. Indeed, while everybody wondered what was going on, and among iron-workers particularly a great deal of curiosity was excited, the secret was so well kept that the nature of the operation did not become known to anybody until in the last month, unless it be to those who had special information of the affairs and prospects of the firm of Oliver Brothers after its suspension. But now, through papers submitted at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Engineers and publications in local journals, the public is assured that a new process for working iron has been thoroughly tested, and has not only met the scrutiny of experts, but has demonstrated its immense practical value.

Its effect upon the future wages of skilled ironworkers will probably be appreciated from the statement now made, that, while steel of a peculiarly excellent quality, and specially adapted to many uses in preference to malleable iron, has been produced in large quantities and placed upon the market, only one workman in the whole establishment has needed such skill or training as to receive wages averaging as much as $2.50 a day. By the new process, which is entitled the Clapp-Griffiths process, the silicon is so completely removed from the iron that notwithstanding the presence of a proportion of phosphorus usually found fatal, steel of a high grade and of a remarkably useful quality is made. To the practical ironworker, however, the most startling fact remains that the cost of this treatment is less than half the present cost of making the ordinary pig iron into muck bar.

At the wages now paid in Pittsburg, it is reckoned that it costs $12.75 per ton to make muck bar from pig iron, but by the new process a metal far more useful, in better shape for handling, is produced at less waste, with a cost of only $6 a ton added to the cost of the pig. Moreover, it is shown that, by applying the comparatively inexpensive plant required in this process in connection with ordinary blast furnaces, and taking the molten iron as it is required hot from the blast furnace for treatment in the converter, the cost of producing the ton of steel will be only $8 or $4 more than the cost of producing the ton of iron.

As respects the cost, Mr. Witherow, of New Castle, Pa., who has been associated with Mr. Oliver in the work, presented a paper in which he stated that careful account of expenses while making about 2,000 tons of this steel had been kept, and "including cost of the ferro-manganese, coke, and keeping up the plant, expenses for steam power, labor, and everything connected with the process, it did not exceed $6.50 per ton over the price of the pig iron used." But, as he further showed, much greater economy can be had in a production of the steel blooms in direct connection with the blast furnace.

Another great innovation in steel making processes is announced in England, which, according to The London Iron and Coal Trades Review, will put an almost certain end to the malleable iron trade at once, as steel ingots could be made at far less cost than that at which puddled bars are now made. It will be observed that this process appears from the description to be like the one so successfully introduced in Pittsburg, at least in general results, and in probable economy of working.

Fits and Easter Cards.

[New York World.]

There is a gentleman in this city, an extraordinarily eccentric person. He is a purchaser all the year round. He is subject to epileptic fits. Whenever he feels one coming on he goes up the steps of the first house he comes to, rings the bell, and asks for the lady of the house. Lady comes smiling graciously into the parlor. "Excuse me, madame," says the gentleman, "I'm kinda subject to fits, and have just stepped in to have one." He then rolls all over the parlor floor, makes horrible noises, frightens madame almost to death. Finishes the fit, gets up, bows himself out, goes home, and sends the lady a set of Easter cards with his compliments.

Replacing Teeth.

[Scientific American.]

A correspondent writes describing a sled accident by which a 10 year old girl had two front upper teeth knocked out. She was taken to a dentist, who replaced the teeth and strapped up her jaw. For two days she could scarcely speak, no solid food was allowed, but the operation was successful, and the teeth are as firmly set as ever. They are a little chipped, but later on, when it is safe to work on them, they can be patched with gold and be about as good as over.

Gen. Custer's Widow.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mrs. Custer has now been eight years a widow, and during the most of these years she supported herself by acting as secretary to the Society of Decorative Art. Her pension then from the government was only $50 a month; but such a to-do was raised by the newspapers and public about this niggardly way of dealing with a brave officer's widow that a short time ago her pension was doubled. So now she is enabled by close economy to live without working.

A Manufacturing Fun.

[Melrose Journal.]

Maxfield Bean was in a manufacturing town last week, when a very fashionably dressed young man passed along. He was told that it was a clerk in one of the cotton mills and quite a lady's man. In fact, the girl's had spoiled him. "That was my idea of him," said Maxfield Bean; "if not spoilt, I thought he was a little mill dude."

Botanical Phenomenon.

[Exchange.]

A botanical phenomenon was witnessed last season on the shore of Todos Santos bay, lower California, where an apple tree blossomed and bore large perfect fruit an inch from the ground.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., Druggists, Hillsboro, Ohio. feb11m6.

Railway plant—Stocks.

By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown, or black, as desired.

"Seedy" customers.—Nurserymen.

The Secret Art of Beauty lies not in cosmetics, but is only in pure blood and a healthy performance of the vital functions, to be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

POLITICAL ORATORS.

STATESMEN WHO WERE NOTED AS POWERFUL STUMP SPEAKERS.

The Tendency in the Senate to Read Essays—What Carpenter Said of Written Speech—The Three Most Voluble Senators.

[New York Sun.]

There are fears that the oratory of the stump may belong to the attractions of the past. Either committee would have gone far down into its bank account could it have secured a stump orator like the late Senator Nye. This gifted man was a tower of strength to Republican managers. He would bring in the farmers, through rain and knee-deep mud, for many miles, and the hall could never be found big enough to hold all who wanted to hear him. His humor, sarcasm, anecdote, pathos, and scorching invective found their great field and stimulus on the stump, and men could never tell whether they had been listening to him for minutes or hours.

President Lincoln was regarded as a stump speaker of remarkable power long before he came into men's minds in connection with the presidency. Indeed, many regard him as the greatest orator the country has produced, Mr. Edward McPherson being one of these. Greatest, they mean, if the supreme test be in the power of influencing the hearer. Mr. Lincoln, unlike many men of commanding influence on the stump, found his power not limited to this kind of oratory. It was said of him by an eminent writer that his remarkable faculty of putting things, his intellect, capable of the closest and most subtle analysis, and the use of language so as to put his ideas in the clearest and simplest form, gave to his public efforts a weight and influence such as no public man of this country had ever before attained. Mr. Douglas, with whom Mr. Lincoln carried on a series of joint public debates that attracted the attention of the country, was regarded as one of the very best stump orators of his or any time. Gen. Garfield as an orator at the hustings ranked with the first in his party. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine are regarded as possessing extraordinary powers of this kind, entirely separate from other qualities of mind that have made them distinguished.

The tendency to read essays, instead of delivering speeches, has become so universal in both branches of congress that it is rare that a speech of any length is delivered without the complete manuscript being before the speaker. While this results in greater grace of style, accuracy of expression, and better diction, it is at the cost of the energy, fire, enthusiasm, and hot emotions that the extempore speech stimulates. The men most eminent for their power of oratory in recent congresses, however, have spurned the use of manuscript. The late Senator Carpenter, whom many regarded as the most fascinating speaker of recent years in congress, despised a written speech. He once said that he might as well shut himself up in an iron cage, and try to talk through the bars. He believed in preparation, but not in prescription. Mr. Conkling while in the senate, never laid his manuscript open on his desk. He never read a speech, and, like Mr. Carpenter, never hesitated for a word. Yet both these orators never spoke without thorough preparation. Mr. Edmunds seldom makes long speeches, rarely exceeding fifteen minutes. He speaks always extemporaneously, and never revises the stenographers' notes or proof slips. John Sherman does not write his speeches; neither does Gen. Logan nor Senator Hoar.

The three most voluble senators, Beck, Morgan and Plumb, neither write nor specially prepare their speeches, excepting to gather the facts. None of these three, however, makes any claim to the possession of oratorical powers, though each is singular in one respect. Mr. Plumb is the most rapid speaker who has been in the senate for many years. He and Senator Beck are the only men who ever taxed Mr. Murphy's power as a stenographer to the fullest, and many think Mr. Murphy is the most rapid stenographer in the world. Mr. Plumb's words are emitted with terrific speed. He sometimes utters as many as 250 in a minute. Mr. Beck, while scarcely less rapid, speaks less clearly than Mr. Plumb, so that his words sound just as the posts of a Virginia fence look to a man sitting at the window of a lightning express. Mr. Morgan's speech is rapid, flows as continuously as a running brook, with much the same pleasantly bubbling sound. He never prepares or revises his speeches. They appear in The Record precisely as he delivers them, and yet Mr. Murphy says that he never yet has found in them an error of grammar or of diction, and that as specimens of pure, classic English they are unexcelled by the speeches of any senator. Mr. Bayard does not read his speeches, but with these exceptions almost all the others do. It did cause his Indiana friends some astonishment when Mr. Voorhees first unrolled his manuscript, but the custom is now confirmed with him. Mr. Pendleton, too, whose oratory used to be a delight to his Ohio friends, now reads his speeches.

In the long debates upon the tariff bill in the house, both last winter and the session preceding, with hardly an exception, the speeches were read from manuscript. Speaker Carlisle, two years ago, Judge Kelly, and Mr. Randall were the only members of prominence who did not read their speeches.

The habit has had one effect that is inevitable; it gives the speech reader very slim audiences generally. The essays are read in a monotonous and almost inaudible tone, and the cases where a speech that is read is accompanied by any of the graces of elocution are very rare. Judged by the accepted standard of oratory, hardly a member of congress who reads his speeches can be ranked as an orator.

Henry Schonhals, foreman Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, etc. It is the best.

A stand-still.—A diseased whisky factory.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.

my21y1

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

THE Board of School Examiners of Highland county give notice, that examinations of Applicants for Certificates will take place in the Hillsboro Union School building on the first Saturday of every month, and on the third Saturday of February, March, April, August, September and October. The Examination for prescribed by law is 50 cents. By order of the Board.

au22y] E. G. SMITH, Clerk.

Pettit's American
COUGH CURE.
CURES CONSUMPTION—Dose in time.
PETTIT'S EYE SALVE CO. PROPRIETORS. Equal in merit to PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

TIME TABLE.

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad.

January 22d, 1885.

EASTBOUND.

Leave.	a. m.	p. m.
Cincinnati	†6 25	†4 10
Cumminsville	6 43	4 25
Madisonville	7 11	4 51
Loveland	7 36	5 14
Blanchester	8 07	5 42
Clinton Valley	8 20	5 50
Cuba	8 32	6 00
Marlows	8 40	6 08
Wilmington	8 49	6 15
Melvin	9 05	6 30
Reesville	9 10	6 35
Sabina	9 13	6 40
Rattlesnake	9 26	6 52
Jasper Mills	9 30	6 56
Washington C. H.	9 41	7 07
Bloomingburg	9 55	7 20
Madison Mills	10 03	7 30
White Oak	10 12	7 37
Mt. Sterling	10 20	7 46
Palestine	10 25	7 51
Derby	10 32	7 59
Morgans	10 42	8 09
Pleasant Corners	10 49	8 16
Grove City	10 56	8 13
Briggs	11 04	8 32
Arrive at Columbus	11 20	8 50

WESTBOUND.

Leave.	a. m.	p. m.
Columbus	*7 10	†4 10
Briggs	7 28	4 03
Grove City	7 36	4 11
Pleasant Corners	7 44	4 19
Morgans	7 51	4 26
Derby	8 01	4 35
Palestine	8 08	4 41
Mt. Sterling	8 13	4 46
White Oak	8 21	4 54
Madison Mills	8 28	5 01
Bloomingburg	8 38	5 11
Washington C. H.	8 51	5 24
Jasper Mills	9 00	5 34
Rattlesnake	9 04	5 39
Sabina	9 15	5 49
Reesville	9 20	5 55
Melvin	9 25	6 00
Wilmington	9 41	6 15
Marlows	9 51	6 23
Cuba	9 59	6 29
Clinton Valley	10 10	6 40
Blanchester	10 28	6 53
Loveland	11 00	7 22
Madisonville	11 25	7 44
Cumminsville	11 44	8 00
Arrive at Cincinnati	12 00m	8 25

*Trains run daily. †Daily except Sunday.

All trains between Columbus and Cincinnati run through without change of cars, connecting in the Union Depots with all diverging lines.

Through tickets are sold by Agents of this line to all parts of the United States at the Lowest Rates. For Rates, Time Tables and information, call on

BEN MONETT, Jr., Agent, Columbus, O.
S. P. PEABODY, Gen'l Sup't. W. E. REPPERT, Gen'l Pas. Agt.

SCHOOL Reports 25 cents per 100 at the NEWS OFFICE.

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West, Northwest, and Southwest.

Lowest Rates, Quickest time, and Best Accommodations.

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For further information and the best possible rates, apply to

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HILLSBORO.

J. H. STEWART, Gen'l Manager. THOS. P. BARRY, Gen'l. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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CEMETERY WORK.

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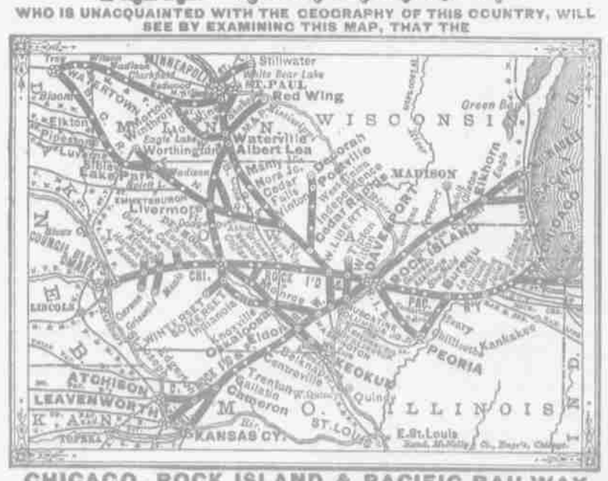
mar16yr HILLSBORO, OHIO

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE


Stillwater
White Bear Lake
ST. PAUL
Red Wing
WISCONSIN
Green Bay
Watertown
Albert Lea
Worthington
Eagle Lake
Owatonna
Northfield
Faribault
Lake City
Winona
Rochester
Dodge Centre
Chatfield
Preston
Decorah
Waukon
Postville
Oelwein
Independence
Cedar Falls
Waterloo
Nora Springs
Mason City
Charles City
Osage
Forest City
Garner
Hampton
Belmond
Clear Lake
Algona
Emmetsburg
Spencer
Estherville
Spirit Lake
Okoboji
Milford
Sheldon
Sioux City
Le Mars
Cherokee
Storm Lake
Alta
Sac City
Early
Odebolt
Arthur
Denison
Ida Grove
Onawa
Blair
Tekamah
Fremont
Schuyler
Columbus
Norfolk
Wayne
Wisner
Pilger
Stanton
Madison
Neligh
Oakdale
Plainview
Creighton
Bloomfield
Crofton
Niobrara
Verdigre
Center
Butte
Bonesteel
Gregory
Winner
Chamberlain
Oacoma
Kimball
Platte
Mitchell
Scotland
Tyndall
Armour
Yankton
Vermillion
Elk Point
Jefferson
Canton
Sioux Falls
Dell Rapids
Flandreau
Pipestone
Luverne
Hills
Beaver Creek
Edgerton
Jasper
Pipestone
Ellsworth
Worthington
Windom
Fairmont
Blue Earth City
Wells
Waseca
Mankato
New Ulm
Lake Crystal
St. Peter
Le Sueur
Henderson
Arlington
Glencoe
Hutchinson
Litchfield
Watertown
Delano
Howard Lake
Wayzata
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Hastings
Red Wing
Wabasha
Lake City
Zumbrota
Kasson
Dodge Centre
Owatonna
Medford
Faribault
Northfield
Cannon Falls
Hampton
Rosemount
Farmington
Lakeville
Shakopee
Chaska
Carver
Glencoe
Hutchinson
Litchfield
Dassel
Cokato
Delano
Howard Lake
Wayzata
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Stillwater
Forest Lake
Wyoming
Lindstrom
Chisago City
Rush City
Pine City
Hinckley
Sandstone
Mora
Milaca
Princeton
Elk River
Anoka
Coon Rapids
Champlin
Osseo
Maple Grove
Rockford
Monticello
Buffalo
Delano
Watertown
Mayer
Waconia
Norwood
Young America
Cologne
Hamburg
Victoria
Carver
Chaska
Shakopee
Jordan
Belle Plaine
Le Sueur
Henderson
Arlington
Gaylord
Hutchinson
Glencoe
Lester Prairie
Winsted
Stewart
Hutchinson
Litchfield
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