

The News-Herald.

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RATES FOR ADVERTISING Made Known on Application.

JUNE 4, 1891

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Highland county will meet at the Court House at 2 o'clock Saturday, June 6th, for the purpose of electing six delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 16th of June.

D. M. BARRETT, Chairman. D. Q. MORROW, Secy. pro tem.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., April 24, '91.

The Republicans of Ohio are requested to meet in delegate convention, in the city of Columbus, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17, 1891, the place nomination candidates for the following officers, namely:

- Governor. Lieutenant Governor. Auditor of State. Treasurer of State. Attorney General. One Judge of the Supreme Court. One member of the Board of Public Works. Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The delegates from each Congressional district will convene on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of choosing Vice Presidents of the Convention and one member of each of the various committees, also a member of the State Central Committee for each district.

The Convention will be called to order on the 18th day of June at 2 o'clock p. m., for temporary organization and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the Convention.

The basis of representation for delegates is one for every five hundred (500) votes cast for Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1890, and one for each fraction thereof of two hundred and fifty or over.

Delegates shall be selected in the several counties of the State in such manner as the County Central Committee may designate, at least three (3) days before the holding of said Convention, and ten (10) days published notice shall be given of the time and place for the selection of such delegates, except where otherwise provided by law.

In the interest of an early organization, it is urged that the County Central Committees be appointed at the same time that delegates are chosen, if that has not already been done.

L. W. KING, Chairman. FRED W. HERBST, Secretary.

If Senator Ingalls had turned coat a little sooner than he did he might have succeeded himself in the Senate. From his recent speeches on the silver question and on the mistakes of the Republican party, it looks as though he was ambitious to sport as much whiskers as Peffer himself.

Judge S. J. Breckenbridge, of St. Louis, who fell dead while making a speech before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit last week, was a member of the great Breckenbridge family that has done so much to give Kentucky a name for producing great men. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and belonged to that branch of the family that opposed slavery and adhered to the Union during the war.

Mr. P. N. Wickerham, Treasurer of Adams county, is looming up as a candidate for State Treasurer. He was a former resident of this county and at one time represented it with credit in the Legislature. At a meeting of county treasurers at Columbus recently to organize a treasurers' association, Mr. Wickerham's ability and standing were recognized by his being elected President of the body. He has the warm support of the Republicans of his own county and will doubtless receive the loyal support in the convention of his old friends from Highland county, where he has been so long and favorably known.

Secretary Foster is fulfilling the predictions of a brilliant career made for him when he entered the Treasury Department. On September 1st fifty-one millions of four-and-a-half per cent bonds will fall due, and as this is thought to be more of a draft than the treasury can stand Foster proposes to continue the bonds to all those who wish them at two per cent. This is the lowest rate of interest ever paid by the government, and ought to be low enough to satisfy those who complain loudest against the payment of high interest to bond holders. That the government can borrow money at two per cent, indicates the approach of the time when it will not have to borrow nor pay interest at all.

Complaints against the McKinley law continue to come in. One that comes

from England is particularly suited to arouse the sympathy of Democrats. The big factory at Wheelock, which has been engaged in the manufacture of iron ties for baling American cotton, has had to shut down because they could not compete with American makers of the same goods under the new tariff. The plant, valued at \$250,000, is valueless for making any other kind of goods and the entire village is thrown out of work by reason of the stoppage. This is unfortunate but it is a satisfaction to know that the same amount of work must now be done in this country by American workmen. How foreigners and Democrats hate the tariff!

A remarkable experiment, which is interesting both from a scientific and a humanitarian point of view, is about to be made by Sheldon Jackson, who has been appointed by the government to take charge of the education of the natives of Alaska. On account of the climate the Esquimaux in Northern Alaska perish in large numbers from starvation every year. Dr. Jackson has conceived the plan of introducing the reindeer among them. A study of the habits of this animal leads to the belief that it would flourish in Alaska where the conditions are very similar to those of its native habits in Siberia. One of the greatest steps toward civilizing the Alaskan Esquimaux would be to place him in possession of this domestic animal which requires little care and furnishes food, clothing and easy means of transportation.

Dr. Jackson has calculated that reindeer can be purchased on the coast of Kamchatka and transported to Alaska at a cost of \$10 a head. Several thousand dollars have been contributed to the fund, and Jackson has sailed from San Francisco to purchase the first cargo. Should this novel experiment succeed, the introduction of the reindeer will mean food, money and transportation to our swarthy fellow countrymen up near the Arctic Circle, and the outcome will be looked for with curious interest.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit decided by a very great majority against allowing Dr. Briggs to retain his position as teacher in Union Theological Seminary at New York. The secular public seems to agree with this verdict as they did with the action of the Episcopal Church in expelling Rev. Howard McQueary, of Canton, from its ministry. The independent views taken by each of these clergymen are generally popular with that large class of persons in this day who pride themselves on not being exactly orthodox. Many lay members of churches are feeling the force of the same objections that seem to be giving so much trouble in the ranks of the clergy. The spirit of revolt against the ancient theological standards, which has been pent up so long, has suddenly developed itself among the ministers of almost every religious sect in which independent thought is required or allowed. Now that a few daring thinkers have spoken out their views it is surprising to find how many have been secretly thinking the same thing without venturing to give it utterance. Many an honest doubter feels a sense of relief to find that such men as Dr. Briggs, Dr. Bridgeman, Howard McQueary and Phillip Brooks are in the same position with himself. But while the views of all these dissenting preachers may be popular enough, there is a certain sense of fair play which gives the church the right to maintain its own standards. It is a mystery why the heretics should want to remain in a communion to whose accepted creeds they cannot subscribe. Every sect has the undoubted right to say what doctrines shall be taught by its paid instructors, and public opinion will support them in expelling a teacher or preacher who insists on putting forth his own ideas as the doctrines of the church. If he don't agree with the standards let him come out boldly and say so.

As our laws stand at present it is impossible for the State of Ohio to tax telegraph and railroad companies except on the actual value of the wires, poles and other property owned in the State, which is known to be very slight when compared with the great volume of business done by these companies and the enormous profits realized by them. An attempt was made by the Legislature two years ago to tax all telegraph companies not lying wholly within the State upon their capital stock in that proportion which the miles of wire within the State bore to the total number of miles owned by them in the United States. The measure was strongly opposed by the companies and was defeated on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The effort has been made at different times in other states, but has always been unsuccessful on account of the argument made by the corporation lawyers that the lines could not be taxed because they were doing an inter-state business, and that the Constitution of the United States prevented the states from interfering with commerce between the states. A decision was handed down in the United States Supreme Court a few days ago which puts the question in a new light. The State of Massachusetts undertook to collect taxes from the Western Union by placing upon the duplicate that part of the capital stock of the company corresponding to the number of miles of wire in the State.

The case was fought through all the courts, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the United States Supreme Court holding that the law of the State was not contrary to the Constitution. A similar decision in the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Pullman Car Co. re-affirms the same principle. Since this method of getting at the true valuation of railroad and telegraph property is clearly open, no doubt many other states will take advantage of it, and Ohio should be one of the first to do so. There is just cause of complaint that neither of these two great monopolies bears its share of taxation, and a law which will place their property on the duplicate at a value corresponding to their actual income should be one of the first acts of the next, Republican, legislature.

General S. H. Hurst, editor of the Scioto Gazette, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and a believer in the justice of the demands of agriculture for fuller recognition in our State and National legislation. He is also a Republican of the sterling old-time sort and his position in relation to the Alliance and the Republican party give great weight to his views on the question of the third party movement, which is now the absorbing political topic. Gen. Hurst is of the opinion that the best interests of the farmers will be subserved and the legitimate objects of the Farmers' Alliance be best accomplished by following out the original idea of formulating the demands which the aggregated wisdom of the farmers shall deem to be for their best interests and then throwing upon the two great political parties the responsibility of refusing or granting the legislation needful for their prosperity. A large body of the membership of the Alliance has gotten entirely beyond this view but the Farmers' Union at its Columbus meeting decided by a majority of one to adhere to the original idea. It is now the duty of Ohio Republicans, not connected with the Alliance, to help make good the pledges made to the members of the Union, that the Republican party would stand by them and would take up the support of all reasonable measures asked by the farmers for their relief. Republicans owe much to the leaders who have kept in touch with the farmer movement and made it still possible for a man to be a member of the Alliance and a Republican. The coming convention at Columbus should distinctly declare itself in such a way as to give countenance to the men who have promised the support of the Republican party to the just demands of agriculture. Republican farmers should see to it that they are represented in the convention and in all the councils of the party. If the remedy for the farmers' complaints is not to be found in the financial heresies of the Cincinnati platform, then it must be found in some wise, moderate and sensible measures which Republicans can adopt without inconsistency, and such measures will meet with the approval of Ohio Republicans whenever they are brought before them.

His Holiness, the pope, in his recent encyclical letter expresses the opinion that the present labor troubles are to be eventually settled through the agency of the church. There is something humorous in the idea of this representative of an antiquated system of thought entirely out of touch with the thought of the times, arrogating to himself the same importance that his predecessors enjoyed during the dark ages. The idea that the troubles between labor and capital can be arbitrated like a quarrel between two hostile governments, shows what an utterly inadequate conception his holiness has of the labor situation. These great social and economic questions are now being worked out, not by celibates and recluses, but by men whose hearts and brains are set afire by mixing in the struggle of life under modern conditions. To these men, hot in the fight, the pope's encyclical letter sounds like a piping voice from the tomb. While he speaks of "mercy and kindness" the reformists and agitators are talking about "justice." There is no place in their vocabulary for "charity" for in its place they have substituted "rights." His injunction to the laborer to be content with his wages is just the opposite from the new gospel of discontent. It is no longer possible to satisfy the poor man with his lot by teaching him that the rich man's way to heaven lies through the needle's eye. There is a sense of justice spreading abroad which demands that the rich be given a wider entrance into future mansions by distributing some of their groveling wealth among the poor, who on their part are willing to assume a little of the risk that riches bring in order to have an easier time here below. There is a growing demand for some advanced payments upon the treasures that are supposed to be stored up for the virtuous poor in banks where neither moth nor rust can corrupt. The pope's fatherly precepts might have served to quell an uprising of the seventeenth or eighteenth century, but it is powerless to still the clamor of the rising discontent of this age. If the labor troubles could be settled by an agreement on a schedule of wages, or of the inequalities of life's burdens and pleasures could be adjusted by a mere legislative enactment, society could easily be restored to its smooth way of running. If the thing could be done by speaking a word, the

pope might as well speak it as any one else. But the social agitations that are now spreading so rapidly will be settled without his intervention, and before it is over he will find himself not a mediator, but a party to the contest. The pope's encyclical has about as much bearing on the labor question as that of his predecessor did upon the movements of the comet, which he forbade to come any nearer the earth. Such a document is anachronism. It belongs in the ninth rather than the nineteenth century.



Too long deluded—the unhappy victim of catarrh in the head. He's been told that it can't be cured. Don't you believe it. It can be, and it is—no matter how bad or of how long standing. It has been done for thousands—by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Other so-called remedies may palliate for a time; this cures for all time. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it conquers the worst cases. Its makers offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. They are able to pay it. Are you able to take it?

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases terminate in Consumption and end in the grave, without ever having manifested all these symptoms. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50 cents, by druggists.

CARPETS

SPECIAL SALE

COMMENCING THIS DAY.

Large stock and very low prices. See our new Straw Mattings.

Satines heretofore sold at from 12 1/2 to 15 cents now 10 cents, and our 25 cent goods reduced to 16 1/2 cents. These are extraordinary values. Do not fail to get a share of them.

The remainder of our novelty Cloth Dress Patterns will be closed out at mere nominal prices. New things in seasonable Dress Goods arriving almost daily. We place on sale this week some very fine things in Wash Fabrics which you will do well to see. The sale on Spring Wraps still continues, and we are keeping our stock up in good shape.

APRIL 14, 1891.

Spargur & Co.

SPARGUR BLOCK, East Main Street.

Frank Leslie's Weekly, of which Russell Harrison is one of the proprietors, asserts that the policy of the administration is dictated by the President himself and not by members of the Cabinet. The President is fortunate in having a son who can speak for his father. This is where the Harrison boom has a decided advantage over the Cleveland boom as yet.

Great Sacrifice Sale OF \$3,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING! AT AND BELOW COST! GREAT DRIVES For the next Sixty Days to close out odds and ends, single garments, etc. Owing to certain circumstances I propose to sell within the next Sixty Days my surplus stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING At and below actual cost, to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. I invite an inspection of my stock in this class of goods. I will quote such low prices that it will be to your interest to buy of me. Yours respectfully, I. A. FEIBEL

Paint! Paint! Paint!

DURABILITY AND ECONOMY!

Asbestos Ready-Mixed Paint, in 50 different colors, is the best paint for houses. Every gallon warranted. For Barns and Roofs we have a mixture of three dry paints that is the cheapest and most durable paint you can use.

For 75 cents you can give your buggy two coats of beautiful gloss carriage paint.

W. R. SMITH & CO. HILLSBORO, OHIO.

THE HARVEST IS PLENTY,

And will soon be here, and you will want a binder. The best, simplest, easiest to handle, less machinery and one that will last you a lifetime. The above qualities are all combined in the Whiteley Solid Steel Harvester and Binder. Don't fail to see the Whiteley Tricycle Mower. New principle. Repairs for all Champion machines before 1890. Haydock Buggy, Brown Wagon, Brown Cultivator. Don't buy your Binder Twine until you see us and get our prices. A full line of Hardware and for sale at People's party prices. Come and see us anyhow! If you want anything and if you do not Remember the place.

HILLSBORO HARDWARE CO. Sign of the Big Anvil.

I had a severe attack of catarrh and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

It is estimated that the loss from forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin this spring will amount to \$5,000,000. A stitch in time. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

THE LATEST AND BEST! THE COMPENDIUM OF COOKERY



Presented FREE to our customers when cash purchases to the amount of \$15 have been made. Call and get a card.

RICHARDS, ZINK & CO. Grocers, Hillsboro, O.

An Ordinance

Fixing the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1891. Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Hillsboro, Ohio, that there be levied on the real and personal property in said Corporation returned on the grand duplicate a percentage of eight (8) mills on the dollar of said taxable property for the year A. D. 1891, for the use and expenses of said village, and the Clerk of said village is hereby directed to certify the same to the Auditor of Highland county, Ohio. Section 2. That the tax provided for in section one of this ordinance be distributed among the several funds of said village as follows: For the General Corporation Fund, 0.6 of one mill. For the Street Fund, 1.5 mills. For the Fire Fund, 2.1 mills. For the Light Fund, 1.9 mills. For the Police and Officers' Fund, 1.0 mill. For the Sanitary Fund, 0.5 of one mill. For the Library Fund, 0.4 of one mill. Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after ten days after its publication according to law. Passed June 2d, 1891. H. G. Dawson, Mayor. H. E. Arns, Clerk.