

INTERESTING OHIO NEWS

Gathered By Telegraph from All Parts of the State.

Death of Millionaire Fleischmann. Cincinnati, Dec. 11.—Hon Charles Fleischmann died at 4:30 a. m. Friday at his home in Avondale, from paralysis. The stroke, which was the second, came Thursday morning and he never regained consciousness. Mr. Fleischmann was born in Hungary in 1834 and came to America in 1860, and to Cincinnati in 1868. The foundation of his great fortune was laid by the invention of patented machinery for use in distilleries. This was followed by utilizing a bye product in distilling for the manufacture of compressed yeast. Mr. Fleischmann served two terms as state senator from this district. He held a number of offices such as fire commissioner, and trustee for various associations and societies. His wife, two sons and one daughter survive him.

Farmers Held Up in a Saloon. Berea, Dec. 10.—Shortly after 10 o'clock Wednesday night, while two farmers were playing pool in the saloon of C. H. Foxall, the side entrance of the saloon was thrown open and with drawn revolvers and a command, "Up with your hands," four men entered the place. The farmers obeyed the command. Foxall dropped down behind the bar and, grabbing his revolver, opened fire. Foxall remained behind the bar, taking an occasional peep over the top and shooting in the direction of the men. Two of the robbers relieved the farmers of their valuables, and the four men left the place.

Pleaded Guilty to Bribery. Cleveland, Dec. 14.—Max Rosenblatt and Henry Silberman pleaded guilty to the charge of bribery before Judge Dellenbaugh Monday morning. The extreme penalty is \$500 fine and 60 days in the workhouse. Sentence was deferred. The offense for which Rosenblatt and Silberman were indicted was committed November 23. Silberman gave Rosenblatt \$300 to produce a disagreement of the jury in the case of Reardon against the Lake Shore road. The money belonged to the purpose of procuring the arrest of both men.

School Closed Because of a Fight. Delphos, Dec. 14.—The public school at Ohio City is closed, the result of a fight encounter between Superintendent Woolson and the grammar grade teacher, Mr. Loudon. Several scholars assisted Loudon, and all were arrested and bound over to the grand jury. The trouble was the result of a new rule established by the superintendent, which did not suit the grammar department teacher and the pupils. The public is divided, and prominent citizens have come to blows in arguing the matter.

Bank Taxes Increased. Cleveland, Dec. 9.—The state is not satisfied with the tax assessment which has been levied upon the banks in the different cities, as evidenced by a general increase in the tax levy on all of them. County Auditor Atkins on Wednesday received from the state auditor's department a communication notifying him that the assessment on every state and national bank had been increased or revised. The increase makes a total of \$1,420,000 in this county.

Will Ask that the Law be Suspended. Columbus, Dec. 11.—State Railway Commissioner Kaylor held a conference yesterday with Gov. Bushnell in regard to the Ohio automatic coupler law, which goes into effect January 1. The inter-state commerce commission has suspended the national coupler law, but the Ohio law, which requires the railway commissioner to enforce it, gives him no power to suspend it. Gov. Bushnell will ask the legislature to suspend the law.

Poison Lurked in the Plaster. Gallipolis, Dec. 11.—The bacteriological department at the Ohio hospital for epileptics has made an examination of samples of food used at the hospital for two days prior to the recent poisoning, and the investigation revealed nothing of a poisonous nature. The most reasonable theory advanced is that as some plastering fell recently in the kitchen, that it contained bacteria germs and these got into the oatmeal.

Waging War on the Fee System. Sandusky, Dec. 14.—The County Commissioners' State association is waging war against the fee system, by which the incomes of the county officials is now governed. Commissioner John C. Hauser, of this city, secretary of the association, is now sending a copy of a ringing resolution adopted at the last meeting of that body, to every senator and representative in Ohio, and says he is confident that a general salary law will be passed.

Henry Probasco Assigns. Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—A startling assignment is that of Henry Probasco, made Monday. He has been retired from business for more than 30 years and has been living in one of the most elegant homes in the suburbs of Cincinnati. The assets are put down at \$200,000 and the liabilities at \$100,000. Mr. Probasco in 1871 gave to the city of Cincinnati the beautiful bronze fountain on Fifth street. Mr. Probasco is 77 years old.

Baseball Player Charged with Murder. Martin's Ferry, Dec. 14.—Jack Easton, a baseball player, has been arrested on the charge of murdering a man named Pitcher at Nassau, N. Y., last September. A reward of \$250 was offered for his arrest. He played with a minor league in New York in the summer, but of late has been a mill hand here.

A Tragedy on the Highway. Dayton, Dec. 10.—Charles Middlestead, aged 49, was either murdered or committed suicide Wednesday night. His dead body was found on the roadside near his wheel. A bullet hole was in his head and a revolver was lying near by.

M'KINLEY'S CURRENCY VIEWS

The President Remains Firm on the Gold Standard.

That part of the president's message which deals with the currency problem is a clear presentation of our present financial condition, a plain statement of the dangers and embarrassments under which the nation's treasury now labors, and a strong argument in favor of reform in our monetary laws.

Perhaps the feature of this part of the message which will be received with greatest approval by the commercial and financial world is the president's unequivocal, positive and reiterated declaration that this is a gold-standard nation, that all our money must be maintained at a par with gold, and that it will be so maintained under all circumstances. After reviewing the history of our monetary legislation since the war he takes up the existing situation, and says:

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is, keeping all of them at par with gold." And again he says: "We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold." And still again he declares: "The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do."

After showing the lack of wisdom, the folly, of selling bonds, and thereby adding to our interest-bearing debt for the purpose of redeeming over and over again a noninterest-bearing debt in the shape of United States notes, the president makes the proposal heretofore predicted in these columns. He urges that when United States notes are redeemed by the government in gold they should be set apart, and only paid out, if at all, in exchange for gold, and he says that this is an obvious duty. The president also concurs with the secretary of the treasury in recommending that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation and recommends that national banks be allowed to organize on a capital of \$25,000, in order to benefit localities not well sufficiently supplied with currency.

The president makes a very strong point when he says that it is in times of business tranquillity and freedom from distrust that we should reform our monetary laws, and that we should not wait until danger again threatens before we take up in congress this very grave and important question. To this there will be no dissenting voice, and it is in accordance with the position which this newspaper has assumed for many weeks.

Taken all in all, the president has made good his pledge that he would not neglect the question of currency reform, and after what he has said in his message the country will look to congress for a speedy relief from present evils in our monetary system.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

BRYANISM STILL MENACES.

A Note of Warning Which Republicans Should Heed.

Congressman Dingley sounds a note of needed warning when he points to the elections in Kentucky and Nebraska as proofs that Bryanism is not dead. In Nebraska, almost above all states in the union, the logic of events ought to have convinced the voters of the folly of the free silver doctrine. It is many years since wheat brought such prices as now are offered for it; it is long since so many mortgages were paid off in four months as in and between August and November, 1897; it is long since as many new houses and barns were in course of erection on the farms of Nebraska as now; it is long since there was such a demand for land as now is observable. Silver has gone down while wheat has gone up, and prosperity has returned while a sound currency prevailed. Yet the Nebraska farmer has not recanted his populism.

It may be, and we are afraid that it is, true that silver is but the mask of Bryanism. It may be that, while the silver question is made the subject of open debate, the more revolutionary principles of the Chicago platform are the hidden springs of populist action. It may be that the desire to confiscate railroads, to half repudiate the debts of states and cities by payment of creditors in 50-cent dollars, and to make the federal judiciary the tool of a mob that will control a populist president were the moving forces in Nebraska. The socialistic leaven is at work secretly and, we fear, strongly.

It is true that none would suffer more acutely than the farmers of the west were the crudities of Bryanism to be enacted in the form of law, but "all unconscious of their doom, the little victims play." Just as thousands of wage-earners "swiped the tariff" in gleeful haste in 1892, and repented in four years of doleful leisure, so now, we fear, there is a desire to "swipe the corporations." But the bankruptcy of half a dozen great corporations would entail a panic that would be felt acutely in the farm-houses of Nebraska.

The conservative campaign of education must not flag. The infinite dangers of a debased coinage, a bankrupt railway system, a dependent judiciary and a socialistic administration must be taught clearly and patiently to a well-meaning but deluded constituency.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Speaker Reed says if the deficit does not end when the Dingley law begins to operate under normal conditions the republicans will enact legislation which will provide additional revenue. Unquestionably they will. The republican is a debt-paying and not a debt-creating party. The democracy is the only party in this country which increases the debt in time of peace.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A FALLACY OF SILVERITES.

What the Mexicanization of Our Currency Would Do.

One of our European consuls has reported that in Paris a syndicate has been formed with a capital of two million Mexican dollars to establish a large factory of shoes, boots, etc., in Mexico. The work of construction will be commenced at once, and the object of the syndicate is to send an immense quantity of shoes of cheap quality to the American and European markets. Commenting on this item, a free silver organ says:

"There is no occasion for them to stop at 'cheap shoes'; they can make the best with equal profit to themselves. 'It is a singular thing that our financiers willfully shut their eyes to the prospective ruin of all our manufacturing industries by Mexico.' 'So many of our newspapers and financiers pretend to see no more in this silver question than one of making our obligations payable in a depreciated currency. 'That is not the issue at all. 'This difference in exchange, making a Mexican price of \$2.22 for our gold dollar, will in time ruin every producer in the United States. 'The question is one of competition only. And the only reason why Mexico and other silver countries have not supplanted our manufacturers before this to an extent of their extinction is solely due to the lack of education to that end in silver countries. 'In all else they are our masters, and can at will drive out of the open market every thing manufactured by gold nations. 'All of which is bosh. The difference in exchange has nothing to do with the subject at all. The root of the matter is, that in Mexico the wage rate is much lower than in the United States or in Europe. There are thousands of people in the United States who do not understand why a 'dollar' in Mexico is not as valuable as a 'dollar' in the United States, and until they recognize the difference between value and price they will fall into confusion. 'The fall in the world's price of silver since the early '70's has carried down with it the purchasing power of the Mexican dollar. Merchants there have put up their prices to correspond with its depreciation, while the rate of wages has not risen in the same degree. This is because of the ignorance of the masses of the Mexican people. The result is that Mexican laborers are working for much lower wages, in reality, than they were a dozen years ago. The laborer gets a Mexican dollar for his day's work, and who received a Mexican dollar for the same amount of work ten years ago, receives about 30 cents less actual wages than he did then. 'This ignorance on the part of the people of that country is the secret of the probable profits of the syndicate mentioned. It can hire labor much cheaper than in Europe or the United States. There is nothing in the 'rate of exchange' to make money for them. It is simply a question of the cost of labor. 'Were the United States so foolish as to adopt free coinage, the drop in the purchasing power of our dollar would come at a bound, instead of being spread over 24 years. Our money system would go to the silver standard. A dollar then would buy only about 44 per cent, as much as it will now. Every laboring man would thus suffer an actual reduction of about 46 per cent. In his wages, and it would take a dozen years to bring wages up to their present level. That is what the Mexicanization of our currency really means to the laboring man.—Toledo Blade.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

A year ago the supply of money in the United States, outside the treasury, was supposed to be \$22.63 per capita, and now, \$23.33. This is a healthy sign of the times.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

If greenbacks are as good as gold in one direction, they must be in the other. If the government is required to redeem them in gold, it cannot justly be required to issue them in return for anything but gold.—N. Y. Tribune.

Lower prices than have ever been known are quoted for print cloths, and the average of cotton goods is remarkably lower," says Dun's Review. What a terrible burden the Dingley tariff here!—Iowa State Register.

The republican party, as against all wild and disturbing cries for the free coinage of silver without the advice and consent of any other nation, including ratification, will stand on the platform of the gold standard. This is the only national policy in finance which can secure for the country safety at home and respect abroad.—Troy Times.

Railroad men who voted for McKinley and sound money a year ago without reference to former party affiliations have every reason to be gratified with the result of their votes. The October railroad earnings show an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over those of October last year, while the gains in September and August were equally large.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Dingley tariff law is getting there all right. The receipts for the last four months, with November estimated, were \$90,348,000, which is about \$7,000,000 more than was brought in by the Wilson-Gorman act during the first four months of its operation. This is a particularly good showing for the present law, for the reason that importers held back to await the new and lower Wilson-Gorman duties, while the exact reverse was the case when the Dingley act went into effect. The new law will prove a good revenue raiser when it has a fair chance.—Troy Times.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention The Enterprise and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Mrs. C. B. Ives } In Lorain County, Ohio
Jay W. Whitehead et al. } Court of Common Pleas.
Case No. 4903.

Sheriff's sale on foreclosure. In pursuance of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Lorain and State of Ohio, made at the October term thereof, A. D. 1897, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will offer for sale at Public Auction at the north door of the Court House, in Elyria, on January 31, A. D. 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 11 o'clock a. m., of said day, the following described Real Estate to-wit: Situated in the Village of Wellington, County of Lorain and State of Ohio, and known as a lot of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of a lot owned by K. Benedict, on the east side of the village square, in said village, thence east on said Benedict's south line to a lot owned by Mrs. S. E. Wilcox, thence south thirty-five (35) feet; thence west on a line parallel to the north line to the public square, thence north thirty-five (35) feet to the place of beginning. It being a part of original lot number twenty-two (22). Said premises have been appraised at \$500, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale, cash on day of sale.

A. E. Lord, Sheriff of Lorain County, O.
Geo. L. Blinn, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

Charles S. Whitehead } In Lorain County
vs. } Ohio, Court of
Joseph W. Whitehead et al. } Common Pleas.
Case No. 5153.

Order of sale, in partition. In pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Lorain and State of Ohio, made at the October term thereof, A. D. 1897, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the north door of the Court House, in the village of Elyria, on Saturday, January 31, A. D. 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 11 o'clock a. m., of said day, the following Real Estate to-wit: Situated in the County of Lorain and State of Ohio and in the Village of Wellington and being lots No. 56 and 96 in block C, Phelps addition to the village of Wellington, Ohio. Said premises have been appraised at \$1300, and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and be secured by mortgage on the premises.

A. E. Lord, Sheriff of Lorain County, O.
J. T. Haskell, Attorney.

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