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HUMPHREY'S
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DRUG AND BOOK STORE
In Humphrey's Block,
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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Blank Books,
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.
These goods are reliable and will be

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J. C. SAUR & CO.,
NAPOLEON, O.
MONEY LOANED.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold
at lowest current rates, and Collections on
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D. MEEKISON,
BANKER,
NAPOLEON, O.

Democratic - Northwest.
AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND CO
NAPOLEON, OHIO, DECEMBER 5, 1895

THE Pope has made Mgr. Sattoli a Cardinal. The new Cardinal will remain in this country.

For the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, this year, 2,638,067 barrels of fermented liquors were produced in Ohio.

In Ohio 6,546 suits for divorce were brought last year, and of those that came to trial 2,497 were granted and 970 refused.

BICYCLES are taxed in Belgium and the proceeds of such tax all goes towards the improvements of streets and highways.

The 5th District is now represented, or misrepresented, in Congress by a Republican. DeWitt of Paulding county, has that honor.

THE Republican legislature has given it out that it will not hire any women clerks or stenographers. Now what's the matter with the women.

THE treasurer of Lucas county, Capt. W. V. McMaken, has announced himself as a candidate for secretary of state before the Republican state convention next fall.

It's wonderful how many Republicans are calling John Sherman a liar, since the publication of his book. It's a little late for John to commence telling the truth, but it's better late than never.

We know a man who was foolish enough to sell a lot of good sheep at \$1.15 a head, because he only reads one side of the question. He is not the first man who has been deceived by Republican newspapers.

A case has been commenced at Toledo, under the Wynn law, with 199 charges against Kate Evoy. This case will undoubtedly go to the supreme court, where the validity of the law will be established.

SENATOR PUFFER suggests more tears and less champagne at congressional funerals. Puffer doesn't seem to catch on to the congressional idea. Toledo News.

And what is more, he never will catch on. Old whiskers is sadly out of his element in the Senate.

THE corrupt Republican ring, which seems to control everything in sight in Toledo, are terribly alarmed over the thought of the legislature probably putting the affairs of the city under the supervision of a board of control. No doubt the ring is laying awake nights devising ways and means of getting control of the board, should the legislature create it. Ten to one they will succeed, and Toledo will be no better off than it is now.

THE great ordinance survey map of England, containing over 108,000 sheets and costing during the last 20 years about \$3,000,000 a year, is nearly completed. The scale for the towns is 10 feet to the mile. The details are so minute that the largest scale maps show every hedge, fence, ditch, wall, building and even every isolated tree in the country. The plans show not only the exact shape of the building, but every porch, gate, doorman, lamp post, railway and hydrant.

THE Republicans and citizens generally are much disappointed that Capt. Heller was not given a place upon Governor-elect Bushnell's staff. Capt. Heller would have made an excellent staff officer, but we suppose he did not get the appointment because of the horde of applicants for position under the new Governor. His staff as announced by Gov. Bushnell is as follows:
Adjutant-general, H. A. Axline, Columbus.
Assistant adjutant general, Henry L. Kingsley, Cleveland.
Quartermaster general, W. P. Orr, Piqua.
Judge advocate general, J. Kent Hamilton, Toledo.
Surgeon general, Dr. E. J. Lowes, Dayton.
Chief of engineers, A. L. Conger, Akron.
Aides de camp with rank of Colonel, W. B. Melish, Cincinnati; D. L. Cockley, Shelby; George D. Wick, Youngstown; John W. Barger, Waverly; Charles B. Wing, Cincinnati; C. E. Burke, Cleveland; Charles R. Fisher, Wilmington; Julius Fleischman, Cincinnati; Henry H. Prettyman, London; H. D. Knox, Marietta; L. K. Anderson, Coshocton; H. A. Marting, Ironton.

In speaking of the raids upon the gold reserve, the New York World says the only permanent remedy is to be found in making the revenues equal to the demands upon the Treasury. This can be done by cutting down expenses or by increasing revenues. As Congress never seriously cuts down expenses it must either add to the revenues or authorize an increase in the bonded debt.

The addition of a dollar a barrel to the beer tax is perhaps the most available means of increasing revenue. It would add about \$30,000,000 a year to the Government's income without placing any burden whatever upon the consumer. Such an increase would probably be sufficient to remedy the evil. If not, there are other subjects of taxation within easy reach, such as bank checks, drafts, bonds and the like, which might be made to bear a trifling stamp tax without hardship.

But it is Congress alone that can deal with the matter, and there is no reason why it should not be left to Congress. If the gold reserve runs below the danger point before Congress can act it will be the plain duty and the direct interest of the banks to come to the treasury's relief. The associated banks of New York alone hold about \$65,000,000 of gold. The other banks of the country hold about as much more. They have no practical use for the greater part of this gold. If they exchange a part of it for greenbacks they will get money equally good for their purposes and can recall the gold whenever its recall shall be necessary.

The country has a right to expect that the banks whose franchises are its gift will render all necessary aid to the treasury while it is waiting for Congress to provide a permanent way out of the perplexity by increasing the revenues.

THE year 1895 is confidently looked forward to by iron and steel manufacturers in expectation of being one of the best for the industries of this country in years. This is based on the knowledge that railroad construction has not figured to any extent since 1892. The coming year promises great development in this direction, the only thing to fear now being over-anxious iron manufacturers increasing the prices to such an extent as to depress consumption. The market now is in a healthy and paying condition, and if the conservative manufacturers succeed in keeping prices within limit it will be a year of great business prosperity.

CONGRESS, which is overwhelming by Republican, commenced business on Monday. The officers of the lower house are as follows:

Speaker—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.
Clerk—Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-at-arms—Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri.
Doorkeeper—William J. Glenn, of New York.
Postmaster—Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Kansas.

In Wisconsin potatoes are selling for five cents a bushel and farmers will have to use them as fertilizers next spring. Neither the repeal of the McKinley bill nor the adoption of the Wilson bill had anything to do with this; it was over production.

Nicotine Neutralized
Flawless
Smoke
MAIL
POUCH
TOBACCO
No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NEUROUS
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

OF PUBLIC RECORD.
MATTERS OF INTEREST ON RECORD
IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Real Estate Transfers, Marriage Licenses, Probate Court News, Ditch Hearings, etc., etc.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NAPOLEON TOWNSHIP.
Mary Rausch et al to Chas. H. Belknap, 30 acres in section 26, \$1300.

MONROETOWNSHIP.
Francis M. Gensel to Philip Heckler, 40 acres in section 11, \$3900.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.
Mary Hines to Hezekiah Grambling, 3 acres in section 21, life lease.

NAPOLEON CORPORATION.
Frederick Allen, sheriff to Jos. Shaff, lot 87 original plat, \$7.

David Meekison to Mary J. Hill, lots 20 and 21, Barnes' addition, \$300.

Chas. H. Swigart to Mary A. Kendall, lot 1, Mfg. Co. addition, \$100.

NEW COURT CASES.

Geo. K. Dull et al vs Stephen W. Tefft et al. Marshal liens.

Herman Guelde vs J. D. Archer and L. J. Eger. Damages.

Edwin C. Shaw et al vs Sol Zarbaugh et al. Revivor.

E. C. Shaw et al vs Sol Zarbaugh et al. Revivor.

John Gerlitz vs I. S. Henry. Civil action.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Moses Greiner and Louisa Zahre. Common.

Henry Grogg and Kate Hoops. Hamler.

Jacob Werner and Jennie Marshall. New Bavaria.

Ben. Goachee and Anna Froehlich. Napoleon.

Leonard French and Frieda Stray. Napoleon.

Jas. L. Armstrong and Minnie M. Hines. Warrenburg.

Harry C. Hague and Sada Hartman. Napoleon.

SHERIFF SALES.

J. C. Groll, adm'r vs. Fylinde Lou Jardy et al, at Napoleon, on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the new gr of the n'r of section 32 in Pleasant township. Appraised at \$2,000.

ORDERS DRAWN ON COUNTY.

W. O. Hudson, eng. fees ditch 847. \$14 00

W. J. Moss & Co. stationery. 35 00

C. E. Reynolds, burial of two ind. sol. 67 50

L. L. Orwig, pub. annual tax notice. 175 25

Chas. Evers. " " " " 175 25

E. A. Palmer, pub. tax notice, etc. 195 10

Geo. Thomas, asst. survey ditch 555. 3 75

A. Palmer, pub. notice to teachers. 8 25

Alfred Lee, asst. sur. ditch 823. 2 50

H. Grambling, sheep claims. 31 00

W. M. Ward, school examiner. 55 00

H. E. Snyder, juror. 2 00

F. Roosting, election expenses. 622 00

J. C. Haly, asst. sur. ditch 823. 1 25

Joas. Schrab. " " " " 3 75

John Ketter, asst. survey ditch 823. 3 75

F. M. Martin, Medicine for pauper. 1 00

J. H. Reish, sal. as auditor and ex. 127 97

John Rohrs, judge of election. 3 00

Rettig & Sons, lumber. 25 00

Catherine Dietrich, sheep pauper. 4 40

W. W. Campbell, Pros. Atty's sal. 41 67

D. C. Brown, Clerk's fees. 7 99

John Moden, street sprinkling. 46 22

Norden & Bruns, clothing for pauper. 6 59

Chas. Evers, postage stamps. 14 10

J. T. Tomasz, sal. survey 2 months. 18 00

Harmoo & Walcott, burial of pauper. 14 00

J. C. Jones, goods for pauper. 5 52

W. W. Campbell, taking boy to Cincinnati. 5 20

M. C. Patterson, clerk for pauper. 14 00

Mrs. Blakely, board of pauper. 10 00

Louis Wentz, nursing pauper. 2 00

W. C. Close, " " " " 12 00

C. D. Buck, " " " " 12 00

Dr. Walker, med. services to pauper. 40 00

B. F. Wade Co. stationery. 18 20

H. M. Summe, bill of oil. 6 12

H. H. Burrow, goods for pauper. 8 40

Peter Dietrich, " " " " 8 00

J. H. Pender, sheriff fees. 36 70

L. T. Knapp & Co. goods to pauper. 3 13

J. Koller & Co. lime and other. 11 18

W. W. Campbell, Pros. Atty's allow. 300 00

C. D. Drewes, night watch. 15 00

Wm. Summe, coal. 60 75

Fred Gerken, election clerk. 3 00

John Johnson, care of tramps. 4 19

A. Bradley, goods for infy. 25 00

M. J. Morrison, goods for pauper. 11 18

H. E. Stockman, taking children to orphan's home. 54 80

A. Hirsland, janitor's salary. 60 00

D. T. Burt, goods for pauper. 83 33

Rufus Hall, " " " " 83 33

A. A. Haly, labor on bridge. 6 00

Star Hose Co. Election.

The Star Hose Company held their annual election of officers in the engine house last Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected:

Foreman—Mat Reiser, Jr.
1st Asst Foreman—Herman Spengler.
2nd Asst Foreman—Grant Ulrich.
Secretary—Will Rexroth.
Treasurer—Harvey Smith.
Fire Police—John Jeakles.

After the election the boys had a jolly good time in their rooms playing cards and eating oysters.

Fire Department Election.

The Napoleon Fire Department held their annual election last Monday evening, at which time the following officers were named to serve for the ensuing year.

Chief—Joshua Koller.
1st Asst Chief—Ernest Spengler.
2nd "—John Polker.
Secretary—Jos. Honeck.
Treasurer—Jacob Brown.

Information Wanted.

Henry Ilett, late of Peekham, London, Baker. Last heard of about 15 years ago at Napoleon, Ohio, and Saginaw, Michigan.

Information to his advantage can be had of W. H. Matthews, Solicitor, 1 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S. E., England. 8t

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
His Foreign Policy Outlined in a Clear, Concise Style.
HIS VIEWS ON FINANCE
Given at Great Length and in a Very Frank Manner.
SLAPS MADE AT PROTECTION.
Thinks That Had Much to Do With Financial Depression.
FREE SILVER COINAGE SUMMED UP.

In Conclusion, He Says If His Recommendations Are Not Approved He Stands Ready to Approve Something Better.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of the respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

In January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen manufactures have long derived a ready supply of raw material.

Resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great interest and importance both in its direct consequence upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles upon the part of the influential of the South American republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the attention of our government from the delicate duty of this undertaking at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either nation within the territorial limits of our jurisdiction, a neutral position permitted developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government or the prevalence of local government, following a diminution of traditional unity and authority under the stress of an opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese to the foreigner, or the result of the long and bitter struggle between the two nations, the old feudal spirit of the Chinese, unchecked by the local authorities, if not controlled by them, have culminated in an attack on foreign missionary stations and on the persons of missionaries and property and attacks with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own. It is plain to be observed that the government has most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundred of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate

RULE OF TOLERATION.

custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and the powers for the denunciation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted the degradation and dishonor of the American flag and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

China will not forget our kindly service to her citizens during her late cruelties. It is our duty, that while furnishing aid to our citizens, we should not further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and interposed no obstacles. The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed the most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way for their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been interrupted with the exception that a full explanation of the TREATMENT OF JOHN L. WALLER by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value.

After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried before a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course followed by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the return of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation.

This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel; but the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent.

The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some SATISFACTORY SOLUTION of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand permit. In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting

ing a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory solution as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

In our dealings with other nations we ought to be guided by the same principles of fairness. It is our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love industry and the moral aspects of national good, to reciprocate reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unjust discrimination nor to acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of PROPER TRADE RELATIONS.

If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and would logically lead to consequences of the gravest character.

Our relations with Great Britain, always lasting and friendly, have been demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the result that was intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the extermination of seals.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$25,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizures of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not deemed to make the necessary appropriations. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was judicious and advantageous to the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of the Senate, it will be hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for prompt and complete adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be laid before the Senate, so that in one of the suggestions a final settlement may be reached.

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not yet fully completed the preliminary survey of the Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the most southern point of British Columbia to Alaska strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended.

The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring accurate and careful observations and surveys. Similar observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States Geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarter under British auspices has been going on. The results, however, these surveys have been independently conducted and no international agreement to mark those or any other part of the common boundary of forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made.

In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored west of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed

A JOINT DELIMITATION

of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, after consulting and make due provision, therefore, can be accomplished with no undesirable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already in progress, and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes and the approach of the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are used to catch fish, and the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injurious uses of boats and nets by Canadian fishermen are not infrequently the result thereof, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached.

A joint commission to determine the line between the quarters following on basis by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provisions should be made.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the LIMITS OF BRITISH GUIANA was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy should be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July, last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The general conclusion therein reached and formulated in its substance, that the tradition and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the chances of dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress.

(Continued next week.)

Excise Law Strictly Enforced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The excise law was strictly enforced yesterday, and the police were on the alert to see that no violations should be permitted, if they could do anything to prevent them.

President Cleveland has named Rufus W. Peckham of New York to succeed Judge Jackson on the supreme bench.

B. F. Wade, of Toledo, was in the city Monday. Mr. Wade expects to be made Collector of the port of Toledo, but is taking chances with the other boys, all of whom expect to be the lucky one.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Delia C. C. guardian of Chas. H. Coe, et al., has filed a first account of her administration, which will be for hearing and settlement December 30th, 1895.