

ASHLAND THINGS.

Friday, March 28, 1890

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the Hotel Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Printer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, state Printer and district officers, and such other officers and business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 25 delegates, apportioned among the several counties as follows, the same being one delegate for every 10,000 of population and one delegate for every 15,000 for Congress at the last election of 1887.

L. T. BARKIN, Portland, Or., Mar. 5, 1890.

Republican County Convention Call.

The Republican voters of Jackson County, Oregon are hereby requested to meet at their respective polling places in each precinct of said county on the 30th day of April, a. m., 1890, in primary election, for the purpose of electing their respective number of delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Printer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, state Printer and district officers, and such other officers and business as may properly come before the convention.

Total number of delegates 51

The basis of apportionment is the vote cast for the Union at the last election.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

C. B. WATSON, Secretary.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Hereditary "nobility" is not so firmly planted in England as some of the aristocracy of America would wish. There are at least 139 members of the House of Commons who are openly in favor of the abolition of hereditary representation in parliament. Laborer's motion to that effect came to a vote last Friday and was lost by only six majority. The vote was 201 to 139. The house of lords will go before many years.

Who would's like to be a member of the ways and means committee of the house, that has in preparation a tariff bill expected to be satisfactory to at least a majority of one political party? The press is informed that "the four Dakota senators have created quite a sentiment in favor of tin plates. They say that the duty of 2 cents per pound will protect American workmen. Armour Bros. have petitioned congress for free tin plate on the ground that the duty will ruin the canned goods business and increase the price to consumers.

The Democrats are raising a howl that the surplus is rapidly melting away owing to the extravagance of the Republicans. The funny thing about the charge is that the Republican Administration has not yet expended a dollar that was not voted by a Democratic majority in the House. It is true that the surplus has been extremely diminished, but that fact is extremely creditable to the Republican party. Since March 4, 1889, the Republican Secretary of the Treasury has expended \$12,533,152 in the redemption of United States bonds, thereby reducing the interest charge \$4,294,892 annually. The Democratic contention was that this money should be allowed to repay liability in the treasury or be loaned to national banks, but the Republican policy has resulted in a saving large enough to permit us to build two or three first-class war vessels every year. (Chronicle.)

BISMARCK RESIGNS.

Bismarck's threatened resignation was submitted to the German emperor last week, and, somewhat to the surprise of political circles throughout Europe, it was promptly accepted. The announcement caused a sensation of course, and the European newspapers have been full of the affair ever since. Concerning the true cause of Bismarck's resignation it is difficult to learn the facts. One very plausible report is that Bismarck could not stomach the growing ascendancy of Windthorst and Italy refused to make any concessions to the leader of the Clerical party. Another, and what is regarded as the correct account, ascribes the breach to the Emperor's policy, while a third report states that the resignation was precipitated by the Emperor's ill-concealed desire to carry on the government in his own way, unimpeded by any Chancellor.

Berlin, March 19.—General von Caprivi, commander of the Tenth army corps, has been appointed chief of the empire, to succeed Bismarck. Bismarck, in his note to the emperor tendering his resignation, alleged that old age and failing health were the reasons for his desiring to withdraw from public life.

Berlin, March 19.—The Times Berlin correspondent says: Although a member of the first order, Caprivi, in the opinion of all his intimates, is very much more, and if personal appearance counts for anything, he is a man of great force of character and will. He bears a remarkable likeness to Bismarck. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: The emperor likes Caprivi personally, but he is instructed by nature and is not likely to be chancellor long. On the other hand Count Apponyi, leader of the opposition, said in an interview: "Prince Bismarck's resignation will surely be missed in the councils of Europe, but the firmness of the German empire and of the triple alliance rests on a natural foundation that neither will be broken by personal changes, however important."

Berlin, March 22.—The recognized evening organs of Bismarck declare that he declined both the dukedom and a pension. Count Herbert Bismarck has requested that he be relieved of office at once.

Berlin, March 22.—The Hamburger Nachrichten says: A complete change is intended in the German internal policy, and a plan exists to have all the great parties in the Reichstag represented in the Cabinet.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The matter of Bible reading in the public schools of Ashland was brought to the attention of the public by the publication in the Record of an interview which a citizen representing the Catholic population had with the principal of the Ashland schools. The interview, as published, has in it more of a personal bearing upon the principal of the school than the case demanded, and it missed the vital part of the question, but it opened the matter and gives opportunity for the public to impress its desires in the matter upon the management of the schools. Following the interview mentioned, was published a plea, presumably by one of the Protestant ministers of the city, for the reading of the Bible in the schools. The writer, who signs himself "Gresham," comes to the defense of the state board of education and the principal of the Ashland schools with commendation of this opinion that the Bible should be read in the schools. In both the publications the real heart of the question seems to have been missed, and in both of them the principal of our schools is placed in a position which is not just or fair toward him.

The first writer, by implication, places upon the principal of the schools the responsibility of the case, and the second writer proceeds to allow it to remain there. To ascertain whether or not this was just, the Trossos editor went into the interviewing business for his own information, and learned the following: When Prof. A. Getz came to take charge of the schools, before entering upon his duties, he asked the directors for instructions about the opening exercises. One of the directors suggested that a chapter of the Bible be read and a brief prayer offered each morning. Another director suggested to the reading of a chapter from the Bible, but suggested that the prayer be omitted. The third director, who is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, was not seen by Mr. Getz at the time, and did not give his opinion. The principal, having the expression of a majority of the board, as stated above, began the term with the adoption of the suggestion that a chapter or part of a chapter of the Bible be read each morning on the opening of school, and the practice has been continued without notice from the directors.

What the opinion of Prof. Getz may be in the premises, while it is entitled to a hearing as much as is the opinion of any other citizen, is not the point at issue, but it may be said that he expressed himself to the Trossos editor as desirous of carrying out the wishes of the people in the matter, as they may be expressed through their representatives—the members of the school board. Prof. Getz is a member of the Methodist church, and holds the Bible in the estimation which church membership implies, but he is intelligent enough and broad minded enough to know that the question is not one to be decided by his individual religious belief, and his position is simply this: He is the agent of the people, employed to teach their children in the public schools in accordance with the laws governing the schools of Oregon and the instructions of the directors under the school law. The law leaves it for the school board to determine whether or not there shall be Bible reading in the schools. While he could under no circumstances consent to violate his principles by advocacy or teaching of what he believes to be wrong, he is entirely willing to follow the instructions of the board in this matter, and has not assumed, nor does he wish to assume, the responsibility of deciding this question for the board or for the people. So much for the position of the principal in the matter. The Trossos has occupied so much space with it because it believes the schools of Ashland have been exceptionally fortunate in securing a principal so able, efficient and conscientious in his efforts to do his duty. It is reported that Senator Blair is so strapped up in this measure that his family fear his defeat will seriously affect his mind.

The World's Fair Committee has completed the consideration of the bill, and another victory for Chamberlain resulted. The bill was amended so as to provide that the President may issue a proclamation inviting foreign exhibitors as soon as he is satisfied that the Illinois corporation has provided for the \$100,000 guarantee. The dates for the exposition are fixed were not changed, but Chamberlain gave notice that he would move in the House for holding it in 1892 and 1893.

Senator-elect Brice (of Ohio or New York, as you like it) is confronted just at present with the terrible horns of a frightful dilemma. If he confesses himself a citizen of Lima, Ohio, the first will go for him, for by law he is promptly called upon to pay \$700,000 in back taxes which he is accused of neglecting to return for assessment. If he says he is a citizen of New York the second horn will pierce him, for the spectacle of an Ohio senator hauled from New York will be a painful one. Calvin's pride in Ohio is being severely tested. Does he love her or not?

Tennessee is passing through a land crisis that is as real and unresolvable as any ever seen in California. Recently General Fisk, the man who ran as President on the Union ticket in the last campaign, laid out a paper town near Chattanooga, which he called Harmon. Although his stroke of work had been done on the townsite, nor a building erected, he offered \$40 per acre for the land, and \$210 a foot for business property. The next day cranks who would stand the money paid \$30 and 40 per cent. advance on these prices. Of course there can be only one result of such inflation—a reaction that is an old-fashioned and well-developed state like Tennessee will find great difficulty in recovering from.—(Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by Statisticians in the March report of the department of agriculture. The prevailing low prices are noted, and a feeling of discouragement is indicated. The effect of imposing those taxes will either be to wipe out Canada's whole trade to the States or to force our farmers to accept prices from 15 to 20 per cent. less than they now obtain for some twenty million dollars' worth of what they have to sell.

Not only so, but the surplus which has been accumulated in the States and thrown on the home market, reduce the price of all products that the farmers trade to the States or to foreign countries. Their annual loss will thus amount up to many millions, and the value of their lands and plants be correspondingly diminished. Every merchant, every bank, every loan company, every holder of mortgages, every merchant must suffer with the farmers. All alike should join in the agitation to avert the disaster by forcing the government to seek continental free trade.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today decided to report favorably on the joint resolution empowering the President, when Canada is ready for a complete reciprocity treaty, to appoint three commissioners to confer with the Canadian commissioners on the subject and file a report.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Michael Davitt will start a weekly paper in London, to be called the "Labor World." General N. S. Grant's minister to England, died of pneumonia at his home in Washington last Sunday.

Mr. Watterson says that the fight between Cleveland and Hill will make impossible for either of them to be nominated by the democrats in 1892.

Jay Gould may be a bold, bad man, but it is to be written to his credit that he has never yet purchased a seat in the United States senate.—Siox City Journal.

Huntington's son-in-law, Prince Hatfield, lost 100,000 francs at a single sitting at the gambling table in a Paris club the other night. How does Huntington like it?

Nebraska papers are poking fun at California and solemnly declaring that with floods and washouts, mankind would have the world so filthy it would not be fit to live in.—(Capitalist.)

A bill was passed by Congress last week appropriating \$25,000 to enable the secretary of war to purchase 2500 tons of iron for the use of people driven from their homes by the floods in the South.

The president has issued a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Helms Bay within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of killing seal and other fur-bearing animals.

The Government Printing Office is now engaged in filling one of the largest orders in its history. This is for 100,000 blank forms for the use of the 40,000 enumerators of the eleventh census, who will begin work in May.

Four prominent liquor dealers of Tacoma have asked the city council to give the city the right to buy liquor in the city. They offer to pay as much as all the many saloons now pay, and will guarantee to run no more than twenty saloons. They will hardly succeed in their scheme.

The ballot reform league of Portland has issued an address to the electors of Oregon inviting the election in reforming the ballot of the state. The object of the league is to prepare a bill containing the essential features of the Australian ballot system, and secure the enactment by the next legislature.

The state land department is just in receipt of two more approved swamp land lists of the Lakeview district, being lists of swamp lands now ready for entry in Southeastern Oregon. The lists are from Washington and contain an aggregate of 500 acres of land, the most of which, however, has long ago been filed on.—(Statesman.)

In a fire at Seattle last Friday night, which destroyed \$200,000 worth of property, three persons were burned to death—J. George Jones and M. C. Jones and wife, who had just arrived from Arkansas. They were sleeping in the Harvey lodging house, and it was not known that they had perished until their remains were found among the ruins Sunday evening.

Getting their Catalogues.

WE value to the utmost our out-of-town post office acquaintances. Uncle Sam is our hard working ally and we have no disposition to milk his tasks lighter. He grumbles a little during busy seasons when an avalanche of mail orders flood his office here, but that matters little so long as you are your goodson time.

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AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

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The senators from the Pacific Coast all voted for the Blair bill. The Oregon and California senators had voted for it before and could not change, even were they so disposed. The Washington senators were in favor of Blair principle, believing that as their state had been given liberal grants of land they should not withhold their support from the southern states.

Martin Maguire, the would-be Democratic senator from Montana, is very sour and disgusted. He thinks he has been misled as he should have been, even by his party friends. His defeat and Toledo's election last fall had not been fully explained, and now that he will be obliged to return to his constituents without any senatorial dignity he has at all pined. Colonel Clark on the other hand, is feeling all right, and accepts the inevitable with cheerfulness.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, made a strong speech at the Republican caucus last night, urging that the forfeiture bills pending before congress should be passed at once. He particularly referred to the unearned grants in Washington and Oregon of the Northern Pacific road, which were of great disadvantage to the development of that country.

A Peripatetic Appeal. The Democratic state central committee appealed to the court for a state convention the following opening words: "The Penney, granger-proof campaign." We invite all American citizens, without distinction of calling or political preference, who are weary of paying sweat-sweat tribute to conscienceless monopolies, to emulate the example of their fellow citizens who have so emphatically expressed themselves at the polls at the recent elections in Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa, and who in Kansas announced their intention to take a stand and to unite with the party which now represents us in our National Merchant Marine, to strike off the fetters of our suffering country and to relieve the great army of consumers from the burden of tax which oppresses them grievously and profits them nothing, and to rebuke the party which now represents us in the Yellow Jacket, having been set off only that the body politic of this country shall make brave, but they shall make them with straw.

When Robert Bonner bought Sunol one of his propositions to Frasier Martin was that he would drive Sunol before the expiration of last year in a time less than the record of Mand S.—1907; he would make him a present of \$100,000.

He failed to do so, and this morning Bonner renewed his proposition, to Frasier Martin that he should have \$100,000 if Sunol reduced the record during the present year. Frasier Martin assured Mr. Bonner that Sunol would have surely trotted in 2087; but that if the rains in California had not been continuous, but it is his belief that this year Sunol will be queen of the turf and the record of Mand S. a matter of history only.—(Chronicle.)

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MORAL BROS.

Are just now receiving a large quantity of New Goods.

Don't fail to call & examine before buying elsewhere.

THE BLOCKADE BEING RAISED FOR GOOD, WE SHALL BE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS AND EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

Full Stock ON THE WAY. A Large Line of New Millinery Goods.

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Flowers and Tips, Ribbons, Etc., Etc.

We have on hand yet a few LADIES' WRAPS! Which we close out at \$1. Come and see them.

Men's and Boys' Clothing at Reduced Prices.

MORAL BROS.

MAIN STREET, OREGON.

Farm Machinery.

Farm Machinery.

CARLOAD OF PLOWS AND HARROWS!

AT THE ASHLAND - MILLS.

Flying Dutchman Sulky Plows, Oliver Chilled Steel (one and two horse) Plows. A full line of Garden City Clipper Steel Plows. Disc Harrows—all sizes. Spring Tooth Harrows, Scotch Drag Harrows, The celebrated Steel King Spring Tooth Harrow.

All selling cheaper for cash than Plows and Harrows have ever sold in this market.

REPAIRS For Harrows and Plows Constantly on Hand.

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LARGEST STOCK IN THE NORTHWEST! 12 MILLION TREES!

VINES & SHRUBBERY To arrive in a few days.

J. H. Stedman, Woodburn, Or.

Children Cry for Pilscher's Castoria