THE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

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WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, - Publisher

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—DANIEL H. HASTINGS.
Lieutenant Governor—WALTER LYON.
Auditor General—AMOS MYLIN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTA.
Congressmen-at-Large. { GALUSHA A. GROW. GEORGE P. HUFF.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—THOMAS W. PHILLIPS.
Assembly { DAVID B. DOUTHETT, JAMES N. MOORE.
Jury Commissioner—HENRY W. NICHOLAS.

Political Notes.

Tuesday of this week was the last day for filing Certificates of Nomination, and by next Tuesday night all nomination papers must be in.

The conferees of the Armstrong-Jefferson-Indiana district could not agree at Brookville last Saturday, but on Monday, Heiner, of Kittanning was renominated; and at Williamsport, Tuesday, the trouble in the 16th Congressional District was settled on the 573rd ballot by the nomination of P. C. Leonard, of Potter county.

The New York independent Democrats propose putting up a full State ticket against Hill's.

Congressman Wilson, of W. Va., the author of the tariff law, was banquetted at the London Chamber of Commerce Thursday night, and in response to a toast made free trade speech.

Hastings spoke at Bloomsburg, Towanda, Shamokin, Lancaster, and Phil'a. during the past few days.

At the Democratic Congressional conference, held in Butler last Thursday, Joseph C. Vanderlin Esq. of Butler, was made the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district.

There is only one way that we know of whereby a political party can do anything to make high wages, and that is by increasing the demand for labor. The only way to increase the demand for labor is by encouraging our citizens to invest their money in productive enterprises, and the only way to give such encouragement is by maintaining judicious protective tariffs and keeping the currency sound.

War Notes.

All the Chinese officers who showed the white feather during the late land and naval engagements with the Japanese are having their heads cut off as fast as the court of inquiry convicts them.

The Japanese army in Southern Corea was attacked by a fanatical religious sect.

The Japanese legation at Washington received word, Friday, of the advance of their army into China.

IT WAS a very harmless bitof by-play for Mr. Wilson to 'warn' his English friends that they would eventually be the sufferers by the new American policy—that we would be the chief beneficiaries, in that, by reason of our enlarged opportunities, we would speedily outstrip all competitors for our own markets, while sending greater volumes of exports abroad than ever before. It is the bird in hand which the Londoner prefers, and having that Mr. Wilson may be left to make the most of his flock in the bush. As bearing on this very point, Mr. Robert P. Porter, who is now in England, has pointed out that under the McKinley tariff the exports from Leeds to the United States, as compared with a corresponding period under the tariff of 1886, decreased 87½ per cent, and those of Bradford fell off 47½ per cent, representing in those two cities alone a round $40,000,000. This is a sample of the way in which McKinleyism is ruining American interests. On the other hand, the Yorkshire manufacturers boast of their ability to close up the American woolen mills under a 40 per cent ad valorem duty on woolen goods, and no one doubts that they will do so they can.—Com. *Gaz.*

LAND is caving in toward the center of the earth in the vicinity of Harvey, Butler and Marion counties, in Kansas. Great excitement prevails among the people and many of them are getting away. The disaster is most unaccountable, and the State officials have been summoned to investigate the disturbance of the earth. There was no shock felt when the earth caved in, nor did it bear any resemblance to an earthquake. Near Whitewater, on the farm of Thomas Essington, an area of 70 by 90 feet sunk to a depth of 28 feet, and when a man was let down into the hole, his weight alone sunk it nearly three feet more. About the same moment an area of seven feet square sunk at Plum Grove a depth of 35 feet, the sliding-in carrying in a threshing machine and separator with it. Water poured into the latter hole from underground till it filled nearly to the top, but the hole at Whitewater is still dry. Both places are some seven or eight miles apart.

BRAZIL wants workingmen—wants them very much. She is advertising for laborers, the Bureau of American republics is informed, and needs 30,000 in the State of Para. San Paulo wants 50,000 immigrants, and Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Minas-Garaes desire their share too. Undoubtedly there are now opportunities for making fortunes in Brazil as splendid as there was in this country 60 or 70 years ago. There is reason to believe the Brazilian Republic will endure. The soil is fertile, and everything grows that the heart of man could desire. The drawbacks are no greater than existed in our own newer regions two generations ago, and there are none that cannot be overcome by pluck and perseverance.

IF figures don't lie, the mortgage statistics as furnished by Mr. Robert P. Porter, chief of that department of the census bureau, furnishes quite a surprise in the proof that farm mortgages constitute less than half of the total number of mortgages, and barely more than one-third of the total amounts. Incumbrances on town property outnumber the farm mortgages both in number and in the amounts. It also shows that the tendency of relief is toward the farm. In 1880 the mortgages of the two classes, town and country, were just about equal, yet two years later the lot mortgages outnumbered the farm mortgages two to one, while less than six per cent of the latter were for the purpose of raising money for farm or family expenses.

THE White House at Washington is now white. Heretofore the mansion has been painted with a creamy mixture that placed the appearance of the building in conflict with its popular name. Now, under immaculately white coats of paint it looks fresher, cleaner and statelier than ever before. The work of thorough renovation is progressing and will be completed by Oct. 15, when the presidential family is expected to return.

BRAZIL has abrogated her treaty with the United States, which was negotiated by James G. Blaine, because under the new tariff she gets all the reciprocity advantages without paying a cent for them.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found true bills vs. Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Senate Investigating Committee.

McKinley Answers Wilson.

At Gallipolis, O. last Friday night in a beautiful park on the bank of the Ohio river the author of the McKinley tariff law, paid his compliments to the author of the Wilson tariff law. It was a notable occasion. There was a good-sized audience present, composed in part of West Virginians, who joined as heartily as their Ohio neighbors in applanding the satirical references to the famous West Virginian who is the head of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, Mr. Wilson. In the course of his long address Governor McKinley inquired what industries the tariff law of 1894 created, and what existing industries it had stimulated, and said:

I find answer to my question in the newspaper dispatches of to-day from London, furnishing particulars of a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of London to Mr. Wilson, member of Congress from the State of West Virginia, whose rugged hillsides I see just over the river.

Sir Albert Kaye Rollitt, who presided at the banquet, said that Mr. Wilson's name had become honored and familiar in England, and that London in honoring him honored itself; that the new tariff law, while it might not have realized the aspirations of its promoters, had already benefited England. Furnaces have been re-opened in Wales and Yorkshire, and an impetus has been given to the textile industries.

This will be cheering news to the people of the United States, and will bring comfort to the idle men who for more than a year have been waiting for the American mills to re-open. You have not heard of any commercial body in the United States through its spokesman declaring that any industries in America have been stimulated by this law, whatever benefits have gone to other countries.

While the banquet at London was proceeding, the Board of Trade of Edinburgh sent its congratulations. There was a singular absence of any American dispatches. [Prolonged applause.] Here is a word of encouragnment which Mr. Wilson himself gave to the gentleman of London. He said:

Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our markets. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses.

That is what we object to. If we do not defend our home markets against the products of the cheaper labor of other countries, who will? Is it any wonder that the Chamber of Commerce of London applauded Mr. Wilson when he uttered such sentiment?

Mr. Wilson even despairs of free government, for he said we are being rapidly sobered, though unappalled by the truth forced upon us, that of all human governments a free government is the most complex and difficult, and, judging from the world's experience, the most uncertain and short-lived. I beg to assure Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, that the Government of the United States, resting as it does upon the will of a free people, is safe and secure—quite as secure as the governments that are conducted by the titled few; and that a free people like ours, capable of governing themselves, and having so demostrated for more than 100 years, will be alert enough to see to it that no industrial policy shall long continue in this country that will lower the conditions of its people to the level of their European rivals and rob them of their dignity and independence.

THE daily papers of last week stated that there was great enthusiasm among the Tammany delegates to the Saratoga convention, and well there might be. The supplies they carried with them would indicate that there was occasion for a good deal of enthusiasm. One delegation of forty Tammany braves which went by special train carried with them two cases of Cutter whisky, two cases of Pepper whisky, two cases of champagne, one case apolinaris, two barrels of beer, 500 cigars and other supplies of a like nature. What little bread and butter they would probably want they expected to pick up along the way. There is no question about the genuineness of Tammany enthusiasm.

THE greatest syndicate deal since the purchase of the American breweries by English capitalists has just been concluded and unless something unforeseen occurs, all the paper and pulp mills on Fox river, Wisconsin will pass into the hands of an English syndicate on April 1. It is learned from parties interested in the sale that every paper and pulp maker on Fox river, with two exceptions, has signed a contract giving options on all mills.

CONGRESSMAN Joseph C. Sibley has changed his mind again. He is now a candidate for re election, and so much of a candidate that he is doing considerable active work. Among other things, he has filed nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of having his name on the ballot as an independent candidate as well as in the column of Democratic nominees. He expects the Democratic vote, but it seems that his refusal to accept the Democratic nomination is due to the fact that he cannot stand on the Democratic State platform. He is entirely too sensitive. Those who intend to vote the Democratic ticket this year are not bothering themselves about what sort of crank a man is if his name is only on the Democratic ticket. Sibley is not unwise, however, to put himself in such a position that, no matter what happens, he will not have to endure the suspicion of being a Democrat. As things go this year, that is something that few can stand.

Gomersol Items.

Perry O. Wolford, who met with an accident a few days ago, is able to be about again, and has resumed his old job of hauling coal.

Mrs. Wm. J. Bryson, of Chicago, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Frank Ferguson has returned from a four week's visit to her mother in the Eastern part of the State.

The miners resumed work last week at 55 cents a ton. The mine is running slow at present on account of the scarcity of cars.

Andy Sproull, our genial postmaster, returned from Chicago last week. He bought Sam Christley's interest in a store there for his brother Everett. Andy likes to tell of the wonders of Chicago.

Sonora.

The farmers are reaping a light crop of buckwheat.

The well on the Wm. Gold farm is a small producer.

Edward Troutman has begun business in his new building.

We all hope we will have a station near our town, when the new railroad is completed.

Rev. Decker was accompanied to North Butler last Sabbath by Miss Lulu Russell, of W. Sunbury.

John Bippus and wife of Butler were the guests of Captain Bippus and family last Sunday.

Miss Mary Gilfillan, who was called to Taylorstown, Pa., by the illness of her niece, May Kellogy, has returned home.

A social gathering was held at the home of Archie Griffith on Monday night which was enjoyed by all and especially by the boys that walked nine miles.

OCCASIONALLY.

PAY your taxes by Saturday, if you want to vote.

THE FREE WOOL FALLACY.

With but one dissenting vote, cast by a Democrat, the Ohio Wool Growers' association, in thirteenth annual convention at Columbus, last Tuesday adopted a protest against free wool that is replete with significance. So sharp and keen is it that we are persuaded to republish it entire.

"For over seventy-eight years," it says, "there have been high tariff duties, more or less protective, upon wool. The Gorman law not only denies wool growers the benefit of a tariff for revenue, but places wool on the free list, though not one citizen, by petition to congress, asked it. Until President Cleveland's free wool message of December, 1887, all political parties favored protection for the wool industry. The price of foreign wool imports is now so low that without protective tariffs American wool growers cannot successfully compete with them. Free wool as a permanent policy would substantially destroy the American wool industry and in a large measure annihilate the capital invested therein. The threat of free wool has reduced the value of our 45,000,000 sheep nearly $70,000,000, and reduced the price of wool clip of 1894 more than $30,000,000 below the normal under adequate protection. The Gorman law attack on agricultural interests is aggravated by the fact that the odious whisky trust and the sugar trust and others are amply provided for and protection professedly if not actually adequate is given to most of our manufacturing industries, and free coal, iron ore and other raw materials. Free wool is an infamous and odious discrimination and conspiracy against all our agricultural industries.

"As a permanent policy it would drive a million of wool growers from sheep husbandry into increased production of hay, wheat, corn, oats, cotton and other products, destroy our sheep, and reduce the demand they would make for food and thus add to our existing overproduction and low prices the ruin of still further overproduction. This would take from all farmers a large measure of their just income and render them unable to patronize merchants, grocers, mechanics, schools and churches. All industrial and other classes would be involved in common disaster. Free wool is a blow to civilization and progress. Immense imports of low priced wools would supplant to a large extent the use of cotton, and thus bring disaster to the planters of the south. In 1893 the imports for consumption of the third class wools were 133,197,581 pounds, at a valuation of 7.75 cents per pound.

"Why is free wool thrust upon the country? Not one of all the senators who voted for the Gorman bill ventured to give any reason in support of free wool. Their silence is a confession of its injustice, and that it means ruin. It is a conspiracy with four purposes: (1) To add to existing over production of cereals, cotton and other farm products, and still further reduce prices already ruinously low. (2) To alienate wool growers from the protective policy, and thus enlarge the policy of free trade. (3) With cheap foreign wool and protective duties on manufactures, to limit manufacturing to the eastern cities and New England states. (4) Its political purpose is to win to the Democratic-Gorman party a few New England states, and punish the wool growing states. The pretense of cheaper clothing is false and fraudulent. With the destruction of American flocks and with manufactures limited to a narrow section, combinations and trusts would extort upon the people with a monopoly of wool and woolen goods. The government must have revenue. If not derived from duties the people will pay in some other form. The wool tariff yielded in 1893 $8,147,219. The Gorman bill surrenders the wool tariff revenue, but imposes five times greater burdens by a tariff tax on sugar of $40,000,000 annually.

"We indorse the doctrine announced by the national grange that while protection is accorded to any industry, it should also be to wool. Full and adequate protection for the wool industry would soon increase our 45,000,000 sheep to a required 110,000,000, furnishing 650,000,000 pounds of wool annually—all needed, and we would import none. This would save an annual export of gold of $60,000,000 or more to buy foreign wool from countries which take substantially nothing from us in return but gold. It would keep our finances on a solid basis. It would make such an increased demand for pasturage, hay, oats and corn as to increase these products and thus secure fair prices. It would enlarge the resources of more than 30,000,000 of the agricultural classes, and thus by their patronage to other classes give prosperity to all.

"It has been proved that no foreign wool is needed to mix with ours for successful manufacture. What, then, shall small wool growers do? The free wool policy cannot be reversed until after 1896. In the meantime sheep cannot be made to pay for the amount of capital which is invested and labor in producing wool. The true policy is: Fatten the wethers and old ewes; sell them for mutton; keep the breeding ewes and be ready to rapidly increase the flocks after 1896. Let all the people who desire prosperity for Americans rather than for foreigners vote for no candidate for congress who does not favor protection equally to all American industries, which by its aid can be made to furnish all needed supplies at fair American prices. The free wool infamy will soon be wiped out, never more to return, and the people, painfully admonished by the ruin of the last two years, will not soon demand again a change to the policy which brought it on."

If protection is good for the interests of a given industry, a given section or a given party, it is good for the interests of all the people. In singling out the agricultural interests for special attack, while their own cotton growers and sugar planters come in for careful consideration, the Democratic tariff menders displayed the real animus of their bogus tariff reform campaign, and offered to history another proof of their unfitness to govern.

MR. HILL don't know what he will do about it. If he hangs on long enough the people of New York will convince him that they knew what they were going to do about it even when he was in doubt.

A FRAUD, SAYS SINGERLY.

Mr. Singerly, who was the Democratic candidate for governor in Pennsylvania until a short time ago, when he retired, is not one of the new converts to the free trade theory. On the contrary, he was one of the original Pennsylvania free traders, and his influence had much to do with such a spread of the theory as resulted in the Democratic victory of 1892, from which resulted the disastrous condition of the country under which the people have endured so much suffering for several years. As far back as 1886, on May 29 of that year, we find the following in the editorial columns of Mr. Singerly's paper, the Philadelphia Record:

"As between a Democratic protectionist and a Republican protectionist, other things being equal, The Record is in favor of a Republican every time. The Democratic protectionist is a fraud. The Democratic party has never admitted the right of the government to levy a protective tax. The power of taxation was conferred upon congress to raise revenue to pay the expenses of government. Whenever the power is used for any other purpose it is absurd. Judge Black was right when he declared that no man could be a protectionist and be a Democrat."

Mr. Singerly has not changed his views on this point. He is opposed to protection to American workingmen, and every vote cast for him will be safely regarded as an evidence that the man who casts it approves the same policy. That is exactly why so many Pennsylvanians who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will not vote it this year.

URGE your neighbor to come out and vote. If he has neglected this duty often heretofore start urging him now and have him ready on election day.

"ON to Pekin" is now the war-cry in Japan.

THE ISSUE IS PLAIN.

The Philadelphia Press nails Mr. Singerly to the issue from which he is trying to escape by quoting from an 1886 utterance of his newspaper that comes in very handy. The Press says:

"The esteemed Record is doing its utmost to make it appear that in a campaign for the election of governor there ought to be no tariff discussion; that the tariff opinions of a candidate for governor cannot be of any consequence. It has not always held that opinion.

"When in June, 1886, the Democrats of the state were canvassing the merits of several gentlemen as possible gubernatorial nominees The Record said:

"'It has gone out with some show of authority that Mr. Mortimer F. Elliott, of Tioga county, would allow his name to be used as a compromise candidate for governor. It it is important to know whether Mr. Elliott stands with the Democratic party or with Mr. Randall on the question of tariff reduction and revision. Democrats of Pennsylvania should run a Democrat for governor.'

"If it was important to know the tariff views of a candidate for governor eight years ago, when there was no disturbance of the country on account of the tariff and no immediate menace of it, there is far greater reason now that the country has suffered for eighteen months of Democratic administration, with its threat and purpose to wipe out protection. The people, in fact, were never so much concerned in that question, and with the exception of the issues of the war have never had a more important one.

"Mr. Singerly was not nominated for the purpose of keeping the tariff issue in the background, but rather for the purpose of obtruding it. If he represents anything in the Democratic party it is a steady advocacy of the policy of free trade. It is the only thing in which he has always been a Democrat, and most of the time for the past twelve or fifteen years he has given very little support, and sometimes very active opposition to Democratic state nominees because they were not up with him on the tariff question. He wanted to know where Mr. Elliott stood on that issue, and when Mr. Black was finally made the candidate Mr. Singerly declared he ought to be beaten because the tariff part of the platform did not suit him. There was less reason for the tariff issue that year than there is now.

"On this point Mr. Singerly's candidacy is not to be misunderstood. He is in the most radical free trade position yet reached in Pennsylvania. If it were possible for him to be elected, or to reduce the Republican majority in any significant degree, it would be heralded all over the country as Pennsylvania's desertion of protection. None would make more use of such an interpretation of the result than those who are trying to make it appear that the tariff has nothing to do with the voting in Pennsylvania this year. It has a great deal to do with it, as will be discovered when the votes are counted.

"Mr. Singerly, who has been so much dissatisfied with previous Democratic candidates for governor because they were not altogether of his way of thinking on the tariff question, now has a candidate whose tariff views he cannot question. Let him stand up to his candidate's record."

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

In considering the possible effects of this new tariff it is well to remember that our bonded warehouses were crammed with goods awaiting its passage. So it has been with every great reduction of our tariff duties. Always the foreign producer has taken for granted that his opportunity is come, and that the markets of America are delivered over to him. In 1783 the conclusion of peace with England abolished the restrictions the war had laid on importations. The country was deluged with English goods which had to be sold below cost. Domestic industry was at a standstill. The peace of 1815 terminated the double duties of the tariff of 1812, and the restrictions of war upon commerce. We then saw another deluge of English goods. These also had to be sold at a sacrifice, and Brougham said this was no loss to England, as it served to to kill off the American manufactures "which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things." The reduction of duties in 1835, 1847 and 1857 caused a great increase in importations. How directly such changes work on imports was seen in the fall of 1892, when great quantities of goods were rushed in to evade the higher duties of the McKinley tariff.

Before the Gorman bill became a law the British exporter had been keeping the quantity of goods he placed on our market down to a minimum. He sent us less, and of what he sent all that was not needed at once he has kept in bond until the new law went into operation. But he has not made less, nor has he less to sell. On the contrary, in the depressed condition of his European and Asiatic trade he has a great mass of goods on his hands, which are coming to America. In the present state of trade we become a "sacrifice market" for the surplus of British goods. And for this the new tariff is admirably suited. It levies ad valorem instead of specific duties, so that the duties will fall with every fall in prices, and thus diminish to a shadow the little protection the new tariff offers.

IT may be argued that the lower wages to be earned under free trade will go further in purchases, and that the workingman will gain as a consumer all, and, more than all, he loses as a producer. First of all, if free trade means for him no employment at all, his wages will not go far in buying even Manchester cotton and German hardwares. If these things are to come in like a flood they will cease to be made at home in the same quantities, and many of those who are now making them will be thrown out of work. Their free trade friends will thus have given some of our workmen time to meditate on the maxim: "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." They will soon see that the cheapest market offers no great advantage for buying when you have nothing to buy with.

MR. SINGERLY has become a candidate again, but after the November vote is counted he will be well over the habit.

SEVERAL of our Judges in Pennsylvania have conspicuously honored the high trust confided to them by the bold stand they have taken against the naturalization of aliens who have no knowledge of our institutions, no purpose to assimilate with our people, and no capacity for good citizenship even if they meant loyal devotion to the government.

PITTSBURG will try to get the next Republican National Convention.

A Spidertown

Reporter's view of the Democratic party at present, is as follows:

The Democratic party is without honor.
It is without a national leader.
It is the party without principle.
It is the party that fears education.
It is the party that scorns American labor and prefers foreign-made goods.
It is the party not to be trusted for it has wrecked the country every time it has had the power.
It is the party that made more paupers and tramps the past two years than were made during the 20 years previous.
It is the party that points with pride to the saving made to the government by taking pensions from the poor and deserving Union soldier.
It is the perty that has managed to live by false pretense and has failed to carry out one single promise made.
Yet you see the same old guys standing up for the party.
It is the party that all are tired of; the party that will dig its own grave, attend its own funeral, and be burihd out of the sight of decent humanity, now and forever.

H. A. F.

DEATHS

JENNINGS—At his home in Queenstown, Sept. 22, 1894. Edward Jennings, aged 74 years.

BLAKELY—At his home in Butler, Sept. 27, 1894. Lewis, son of Isaac Blakely, aged about 45 years.

MILHEIM—Sept. 27, 1894, infant son of Jacob Milheim of Butler.

HONORED IN ENGLAND.

The dinner in honor of Mr. Wilson, who was the author of the Wilson tariff bill, given by the London Chamber of Commerce a few evenings ago, was a remarkable affair in some respects, but it can hardly be wondered that the gentlemen of the London Chamber of Commerce, interested as they are in the extending of the trade of England, should feel called upon to dine Mr. Wilson, who was so conspicuously prominent in the passage of the new tariff law, under which the Londoners have found it possible to send so many more of the articles manufactured in their country into the United States. Without any other evidence to prove it we are safe in assuming that there is too much intelligence among American citizens to prompt them in coming to any other conclusion than that the British gentlemen interested in the extension of the trade of their own country saw something of advantage to them in the tariff efforts of Mr. Wilson, or they would not have gone to the trouble and expense of giving a feast in his honor.

To be sure, there are plenty of other evidences of the delight of Englishmen interested in the promotion of their own trade over the tariff policy advocated by Mr. Wilson and the party he represents, but this adds a new one, readily grasped, and cannot fail to appeal to the good sense of the honest Democrats who would not knowingly cast a vote calculated to place in power those who are willing and anxious to surrender our markets to the cheap labor productions of another country, to the certain detriment of our own manufacturers and the workingmen who are employed by them. Those Democrats who are yet of the opinion that they will vote the ticket of the party of which Mr. Wilson is a leader may well be expected to stop and consider seriously what this honor paid by the London Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Wilson really means. If they will give the subject any consideration it cannot be doubted that they will not hesitate about joining the great majority who have already made up their minds that the best way to keep English men from providing dinners for Mr. Wilson, and others like him, is to provide policy of government for the United States under which the workingmen and their families can count on more and better dinners than many of them have enjoyed since the party and the policy of Mr. Wilson came into power.

At the London dinner the toast to Mr. Wilson was proposed by Sir Albert Rollit. Mark the language used on the occasion by Sir Rollit:

Nothing, he went on, could be worse than a war between the two great allies. That was why arbitration in the Alabama and Bering sea cases was acceptable to great Britain. He was not sure that the worst wars of the future would not be tariff wars. If, as he hoped, the period of tariffs was beginning to end, both countries ought to honor Mr. Wilson. The new tariff might not have realized the aspirations of its promoters, but it had established a freer system of trade and substituted a certainty for an uncertainty, to the benefit of both countries.

Benefits had already been experienced in England. Furnaces had been reopened in Wales and in Yorkshire, and an impetus had been given to the textile industries. He again welcomed Mr. Wilson and Mr. Morton, whose names he had coupled in the toast.

And the response of Mr. Wilson is of equal interest. There was no attempt between the two who so well understood each other to hold back anything or try to refrain from speaking to the point. Mr. Wilson said, among other things:

"Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home market. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses.

"Let us compete in all the markets of the world. Not only is our production of cotton and food products growing more rapidly than our consumption, but we have today a manufacturing plant which, urged to its full capacity, can in six months fully meet our demands for a year."

Are there any people here left who think for themselves who will give support to the Wilson policy, which is the Democratic policy, after such an admission as that made by Wilson in London?

Prospect Points.

You may have heard that;

Elmer Frazier, of Cincinnati, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Marshall.

Lewis Aikin and wife, of Sharon, visited their relatives here, not long ago.

Miss Clara Lepley made a tea party for her lady acquaintances, not long since, and the ladies had an enjoyable time.

John R. Weigle, who has been pumping at Sistersville, for a couple of years, came home last week, and we believe he is now pumping at Coopersztown.

Asa Heyl has returned from a visit to his brother Luther ot Allegheny City. Asa likes the city folks.

J. F. McKee and T. J. Critchlow were delegates to Presbytery, which met recently at upper Muddycreek.

Rev. McClellan has been extended a call by the Presbyterian Church here.

Rev. J. C. Kelly recently preached in the Presbyterian church, at Portersville.

Bryson Black, of Blackjack, Kan., was in town last week, having a chat with his old friends.

Wm. Shanor, of Kossuth county Iowa, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shanor, last week. Wm. is a brother of our townsman, Reuben Shanor, and hence is a big jolly fellow.

Miss Hattie Boehm recently celebrated her birthday, and was the recipient of a fine gold watch, a present from her indulgent father.

Andy Wahl and wife, of Evans City, were the guests of his brother-in-law, N. S. Grossman and family, a short time ago.

Todd Forrester has returned from an extended visit to friends along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Todd had a splendid time, and thinks his uncle John McClure ought not to plague him so much about it.

J. L. Stewart, of Jackson Court House, W. Va., was home recently on a visit. Lorin is engaged in the lumber business.

Perry Shanor and wife, *nee* Etta Leasure of Greensburg, visited Perry's parents a few days ago. Mr. Shanor will soon locate in Detroit, where he will practice law.

Elmer Grant and wife have been visiting his folks near Parkers Landing, of late.

The baptists had their Jubilee services for the past two weeks, and the services were very interesting, it is said.

The Boehm sisters have returned from a two weeks visit to Aunt Nancy Wimer, of Portersville.

Fred Milleman's relatives at Glade Run, visited him last Sunday

Miss Blanche Hays has received a nice gold watch for her coming birthday, and we promised not to tell that Bert Critchlow bought the present.

Addison and Jennie Critchlow, of Renfrew, were the guests of John Critchlow and family a couple of days last week.

J. Park Hays, representative from Prospect Council to the Jr. O. U. A. M. Grand Lodge, at Lancaster, Pa., has returned home. Park was well p'eased with his trip, and thinks Lancaster Co. must be the paradise of Pennsylvania.

N. S. Grossman came near being gored to death by a mad bull, last week. The bull had him down, and the hired hand just came in time.

JO COSITY.

Reunion.

The ninth annual reunion of the McNees and Taylor families was held Sept. 20, at the residence of Mrs. Susanna McNees in Worth twp., on account of rain in the early part of the day, many who intended to be there were disappointed, but the more courageous came with well filled baskets, while those of "less" faith did not come till the clouds cleared away and the sun shown bright.

Among those from a distance were Mr. James Maxwell and daughter, Mr. Scott McNees and Mr. Baight from Ohio, and Mr. Everett McNees from Industry. In the afternoon the meeting was organized and opened with prayer by Rev. Stewart.

The officers of last year were re-elected for the ensuing year.

After suitable remarks by Rev. Stewart and others, the meeting adjourned to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Moore on the third Tuesday of August 1895.

SECRETARY.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Repost.*

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In re assigned estate of Alex McCrum

By virtue of an order of Court issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises at Valencia, Adams Township, Butler county, Pa., on Saturday October 20th 1894 at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors; all that certain lot of ground situate in Valencia, Adams township, Butler Co. Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Maria Miller, on the east by lot of Dr. S. O. Stirrett, on the south by P. & W. R. R. and on the west by Stirrett Ave., containing one acre, more or less, and having a two story frame dwelling house and other buildings thereon.

Terms cash on confirmation of the sale by the Court and delivery of deed.

W. J. MARKS,
Assignee Alex McCrum

NEWTON BLACK,
Atty.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rev. Jas. A. Clark, dec'd, late of Franklin twp., Butler Co., Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

REV. DAVID S. CLARK, EX'R.
Prospect Pa.

W. D. BRANDON, Atty.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ollie Rankin, has left my house and bed in Fairview twp. Butler County without just cause or provocation. I therefore warn all persons not to harbor her or give her credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

C. C. RANKIN.
Fairview Pa.

Aug. 24th 1894.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Vogan dec'd, late of Muddycreek twp. Butler Co. Pa. having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle said indebtedness and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

FRANK C. VOGAN, Adm'r.
Piano Pa.

A. M. Cornelius, Atty.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Beighley, dec'd, late of Connoquenessing twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please made immediate payment and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN M. DUNN, Ex'r.,
Mt. Chestnut P.O., Butler Co., Pa.

J. D. McJunkin, Att'y.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Eliza Melvin, dec'd, late of Muddycreek twp., Butler Co., Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

WM. S. LUTZ, ex'r.,
Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.

H. Q. Walker, att'y.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Klinger, late of Penn twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated to

D. B. DOUTHETT, Ex'r.,
Brownsdale, Pa.

Executrix Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Shem, late of Butler, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

HANNAH L. SHEM, Ex'r.,
Butler Pa.

W. D. Brandon, Atty'.

Auditor's Notice.

In re estate of W. E. Reed, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Butler Co., No. 20, Dec. Term, 1894.

Now, to-wit, Sept. 15, 1894, motion in open Court by A. E. Reiber, Esq., for the appointment of an auditor granted, and J. D. McJunkin, Esq., appointed to make and report distribution of the balance in hands of the Administratrix to and among those entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Those interested will please take notice, that in pursuance of the above appointment, I will discharge the duties thereof at my office in the Reiber Building in the borough of Butler, Pa., on the 5th day of Oct., 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, when and where they may attend if they see proper.

J. D. MCJUNKIN,
Auditor.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Wise, dec'd, late of Penn twp., Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

CALVIN WISE, Leota, Pa., or
GEO. B. WISE, Bennett, Pa,
J. M. Painter, Atty. Executors.

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MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Administratrix's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Logan, late of Jefferson twp. Butler Co. Pa. dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

AMELIA LOGAN Adm'x
J. W. Hutchison Att'y Saxonburg

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Robert Gilliland, late of Summit township, Butler county, Pa., dec'd, having been this day granted by the Register of wills of said county to us, the undersigned executors thereof, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them to us, duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALLISON,
JOHN A. GILLILAND,
McJunkin & Galbreath, Attorneys. Executors. Butler, Pa.

Professional Cards.

DR. N. M. HOOVER,
137 E. Wayne St., office hours, 10 to 12 M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at No. 45, S. Main street, over City Pharmacy, Butler, Pa.

L. BLACK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa.

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A. T. BLACK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room F., Armory Building, Butler, Pa

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Attorney at Law, Office at No. 17, East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.

S. H. PIERSOL.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office at No. 104 East Diamond St.

J. M. PAINTER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office—Between Postoffice and Diamond, Butler, Pa.

A. T. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office at No. 8, South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

H. Q. WALKER,
Attorney-at-Law—Office in Diamond Block Butler, Pa.

NEWTON BLACK.
Att'y at Law—Office on South side of Diamond Butler, Pa.