THE CITIZEN

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WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, - Publisher

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART.

STATE.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.
GALUSHA A. GROW,
S. L. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

FOR STATE SENATE,
W. H. RITTER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES N. MOORE,
JOHN DINDINGER.

FOR SHERIFF,
W. B. DODDS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
W. J. ADAMS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
R. J. THOMPSON.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
ISAAC MEALS.

FOR TREASURER,
CYRUS HARPER,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARMON SEATON,
JOHN MITCHELL.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. S. MOORE,
O. R. THORNE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN L. JONES.

Republican Meetings.

At Millerstown, Wednesday 9th inst. Mayor Brown, of New Castle and others.

At Troutman, Friday evening the 11th Col. Thompson and J. M. Painter.

At Renfrew, Friday the 11th., speakers not yet selected.

Meeting of the Lincoln League.

Sept. 1, 1896, the League met and was called to order by Newton Black, Esq., who in a happy introductory speech presented Colonel John M. Thompson.

Moved by Levi M. Wise that this League tender a vote of thanks to Col. Thompson for his valuable speech.

Seconded by John H. Negley, adopted.

Resolutions offered by J. H. Negley, adopted.

Resolution that the Republican papers print the resolutions.

W. C. Thompson, Levi M. Wise and A. B. C McFarland, elected as delegates to the Erie Convention.

Ira McJunkin, A. T. Scott and James M. Galbreath were elected alternates.

Moved and seconded, that Gen. W. A. Clark be elected an Honorary member of the League. Carried unanimously.

The General made a speech in which he thanked the League for the Honor and said he was glad to be a member of any Republican club, Moved and seconded, adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

1 That we firmly adhere to the great Republican principle of protection to our home industries, and hold it to be the highest duty of our National Government to impose protective tariff rates upon all imported articles of foreign growth or make that come in competition with articles of home growth or make.

2 That to the departure from this just and patriotic principle by the present Democratic National Administration can be traced whatever is wrong or wanting at present in the activity of business or in the prosperity of our people. The recent threat of a tariff bill has already destroyed some of our industries, notably our wool growing industry, but has destroyed confidence and checked enterprise in business, made the balance of trade against us and caused the consequent flow of our money to foreign countries to pay for said balance.

3 That the free trade or "tariff for revenue only" policy of the Democrats has proven such a failure to them in providing sufficient revenue, and compelling them in time of peace to borrow money to carry on the Government, that they now seek to escape from the results of free trade by the substitution of another issue called free coinage of silver. That in this as in almost all the other acts and doings of the present administration, they have shown their unfitness to run the Government and the people should and will retire them from office in November next.

4 That the Republican party stands now as ever for sound money and enough of it to meet all the wants of the people, and we believe with Major McKinley that the best way to procure and maintain it is to, open the mills of our country to the labor of our own people rather than to open the mints of our country to the free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world. That we see no present benefit that would accrue to any of our people from the free coinage of silver except to those who are the owners of silver mines.

5 That in William McKinley, our nominee for the next Presidency, we have a candidate and a man in whom all can place the fullest confidence, a statesman of experience and one who in all his public life has a record clean, without a single stain, and whose private life is so pure and blameless as to entitle him to the respect and admiration of all good citizens. To promote his election we here pledge our most active and earnest efforts from now until the closing of the polls in November, firmly believing that in his success confidence in business enterprise will be restored and the prosperity of all the people be promoted.

6 That the candidacy of W. J. Bryan, the nominee of one wing of the Democratic party and of all the Populistic, Communistic and dangerous elements of society, should be resisted by all citizens having the peace, good order and stability of our Government at heart, and we welcome to our support in this campaign all of other parties who deem it their duty to oppose such elements and such nomination.

The conferees of Messrs Ritter and Meredith, met in Freeport, Monday; accomplished nothing, and adjourned to meet at same place on Tuesday the 22d inst.

Mr. Ritter was represented by Sheriff Campbell, Jas. M. Galbreath and A. T. Scott. Mr. Meredith was represented by Ross Reynolds and Rush Fullerton of Kittanning, and Mr. Hill of Freeport.

Quite a number of Butler men went down with Ritter, but nobody was there with Meredith excepting his conferees.

Ross Reynolds acted as chairman of the meeting, and Rush Fullerton and A. T. Scott as secretaries. The sentiment of Freeport seems to be strongly anti-Meredith, and yet Meredith would not agree to meeting in either Butler or Kittanning.

A NEW YORK broker makes this point with reference to cheap money. He says: "The cheapest money in the world is in the strongest gold country—viz, England. The dearest money in the world is in the silver countries. For example, money in London to-day is 2 per cent. per annum, while money in Mexico, China, Spain, India, and in fact in all silver countries in the world, commands a loaning value of from 13 per cent. upward. In the other gold countries of Europe, while money is not so low as in England, the rate varies from 3 to 5 per cent. to the borrower. I may cite as a good example of the two currencies two States adjoining one another is South America—one, British Guiana, a gold country, with money at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum; the other, Venezuela, with like soil and climatic conditions, a silver country, where interest rules at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum."

AT Kittanning, last week, E. E. Robbins, of Greensburg, was made the Republican Congressional nominee of the Armstrong, Westmorland district.

McKINLEY'S LETTER.

Continued from first page.

distributed direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government." Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form folsted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy—strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten to the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interests in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of orteries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Exigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which been then. "The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation to enable us to provide sufficient revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected of president the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Condition In December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,039, and the number of additional employes, 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 30 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern states." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1898, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session: "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together this extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectured, and loss and failure have invaded every department of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893? What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,372,559,501; in 1893, $2,323,000,000; in 1894, $2,323,442,932; and in December, 1895, $2,194,000,260. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There was nothing new connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made hard times. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government, and an accumulating surplus which was conveniently applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to what we know is good. It is not more money we want, what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or by practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage wrat at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first 22 months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were $557,615,328, and the expenditures $640,418,993, or a deficiency of $82,803,635. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of 1890, was $220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968, but only $56,758,623 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,983,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of $13,130,000,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.

Losing In Both Directions.

We have either been spending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicates its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage-earners—are without the work and the wages they formerly had. If they can not earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer, laborer and producer and producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his produts and in the better prices which he would receive.

Not Open Mints, But Open Mills.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacture and adequate protection to home labor and home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and always will be subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remain the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries and to adequately protect American investments and American prices.

Our Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use.

It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmer of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the woolgrowers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufactures involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past 66 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support, is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890, are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to demonstrate the wisdom of it. In 1892, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $8,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with the United States trade increased in ports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891, we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406, and in 1894, 822,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent. while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,896 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was $13,984,858; in 1892, $17,968,579; in 1893, $24,157,068; in 1894, $20,125,621; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $13,887,601. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American labor of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

Foreign Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of the peculiar importance at this time, while our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected or forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, and a service which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage wrat at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

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It Demands Especial Attention.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support.

It Will Maintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than 40 years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country, and would preserve unsullied its national honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the great national civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, north and south, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. It called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard, which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington:

"There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and the south, and the east and the west are not separated or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The wide long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WE had a pleasant call from Wm. H. Ritter, Butler county's candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator in this district, Wednesday of last week. Mr. Ritter is well spoken of in his own county and is a man who bears acquaintanceship, if he should secure the district nomination we feel assured that he will be elected by a large majority.—Kittanning Press.

S. F. Bowser and Levi M. Wise addressed the Republican meeting at Evans City, last Wednesday night.

DEATHS.

BLACK—At his home in Marion, Ind., August 28, 1896, William M. Black, aged 57 years.

McKELVEY—At his home near McClaimont, Sept. 1, 1896, Mrs. Edward McKelvey.

KING—At his home in Middlesex twp., August 25, 1896, Alfred King, aged about 30 years. He left a wife and six small children.

PRUGH—At St. Paul's Orphans Home, Aug. 29, 1896, Robert Cross, eldest son of Rev. J. H. Prugh.

KAMERER—At his home in Fairview twp, August 30, 1896, Daniel L. Kamerer, aged 85 years.

He was the father of 13 children, six daughters and seven sons, one daughter and two sons preceded him. The funeral services were held at the residence of the deceased, on Tuesday, Sept. 1st A. D. 1896 by Revs Williams and Kline. After the services were over the remains were taken to White Oak cemetery. Six grand sons, sons of Wm. Kamerer, deceased were the pallbearers. The deceased had sixty-one grand children and forty-four great grand children.

FALLER—At his home in this place Aug. 27, 1896, Mr. August H. Faller, in the 49th year of his age.

Mr. Faller had been ill for some time past. He was the youngest son and child of the late Anthony and Catharine Faller, who came from Germany to this place about the year 1830, and bought the property and erected the building where their son August died. Mr. Anthony Faller was a man noted for his energy and he established various industries here, and the late Mrs. Faller, his wife, is still remembered by many of our citizens as a woman of great worth and usefulness in this community. Mr. Jacob Faller, living here, is an older brother of August, deceased, whose death is so generally regretted.

GLENN—At his home on McKean street this place, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1896, Mr. Jesse Glenn, aged 74 years and 10 months.

Mr. Glenn may be said to have been one of our oldest citizens. He was born and raised here and was the oldest son of the late James Glenn, Esq. remembered by some of our citizens. Like his father, Jesse followed the tailoring business and his shop, in the same house, was a place well known and much frequented as he was regarded as a good workman. He leaves a widow and several children most of whom we believe are married. He served his country in the late war of the Rebellion and was held in high esteem by all his comrades as a patriotic soldier. His surviving soldier friends here took charge of the funeral ceremonies and on Tuesday last buried his remains with military honors in the U. P. cemetery, Rev. J. S. McKee officiating.

PATTERSON—At his home in Penn twp. August 27, 1896, William R. Patterson, aged 65 years.

The following obituary tribute is handed us by a friend:

The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 26, 1831, consequently was 65 years and 1 day old. He lived almost his entire life in the twp. He married Miss Peterson, daughter of Peter Peterson one of the first settlers of the twp. After his marriage he settled on the old Peterson homestead and lived and died on the same. He leaves a widow and four children, Julia A. married to W. J. Welsh, Robert L., Wm. G., and Ada S. married to T. B. Young, 14 grand children, a large circle of relatives and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He held the office of school director 18 years and various other township offices. He served as Jury Commissioner and tip staff of our Court, in all these he was faithful and above reproach. He joined the Presbyterian church in early life and lived a consistant and devoted life.

To know him was to love him, ever ready to do good to his fellow man and to shun evil. In his sickness he was comforted knowing he had a home on high not made with hands. He made all arrangements for his departure chosing his pallbearers and mode of burial etc. His end was peace, he was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and all who came in contact with him as shown by the large concourse of people who attended his funeral. The writer of this became acquainted with him forty years ago and continued on the most intimate terms up to his death and feels certain that a righteous man has been removed from our midst. Our loss is his eternal gain. To the widow and children and relatives take courage, press on and meet him in that home above and form an unbroken family. F. H. N.

THE sound money Democrats met at Indianopolis, yesterday and effected an organization, nominating the ticket of which we are going to press have made no nomination.

ZELIENOPLE.

Zelienople's boom still continues, and the new works will soon be completed.

S. O. Wright is building a new home on —— St, one of the nicest locations in town.

Mr. Pinkerton the express man and ticket agent, lately completed a fine house on New Castle St.

A. M. Carnahan will have his new house completed shortly.

Wright Bros, have a number of good lots which they will sell reasonable.

Dr. Cowden, Jr. has located here.

Our town is a busy one, and our store keepers and hotels are doing well.

The Misses Alcorn have opened a boarding house in the old Halstein house between Harmony and Zelienople.

John Curry of Pleasant Hill is yet in the hospital, but he will get well.

Everybody was pleased with the Christian Endeavor people, here last week. Those who did not hear Mr. Tuller missed a treat.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Seanor & Nace's

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

Rear of Wick House, Butler, Pa

The best of horses and first class rigs always on hand and for hire.

Best accommodations in town for permanent boarding and transient trade. Special care guaranteed.

Stable room for sixty-five horses.

A good class of horses, both drivers and draft horses always on hand and for sale under a full guarantee; and horses bought upon proper notification by SEANOR & NACE.

All kinds of live stock bought and sold.

Telephone at Wick House.

C. F. L. McQuistion.

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Painless extraction—No Gas—Crown and bridge work a specialty.

Office—In Gilkey building opposite P. O.

H. H. GOUCHER.

Attorney-at-law. Office: in Mitchell building, Butler, Pa.

VERMONT went all right this week and we'll hear from Maine next week.

VERMONT elected a Republican for Governor, Tuesday, by a majority of over 37,000, on a vote of 60,000, the largest Republican majority ever given by the State. Both Congressmen are Republicans

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IF John Wanamaker is to be beaten it will take better material than Quay presents in his package marked Penrose. Mr. Wanamaker appears to have a fairly good organization, some very shrewd friends and a well filled treasury to back his ambition. Penrose seems to have behind him the alleged friendliness of Quay, some cash and a varied assortment of bungling and unenthusiastic supporters. In a scrimmage of that kind Penrose must be beaten. If, therefore, Governor Hastings is the real Quay candidate he cannot get into the open field too soon to save himself.—Patriot.

THE fact is beginning to dawn upon the Democrats generally that they would have stood a better chance to win if the issue had been made on free trade instead of free silver. The South at least would be secured. On the proposition to Mexicanize our money even old Texas is wavering, and is very likely to go for McKinley.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Register's Notice.

The register hereby gives notice that the following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians have been filed in this office according to law, and will be presented to Court for confirmation and allowance on Saturday, the 12th day of Sept, 1896. at 9 o'clock A. M. of said day:

1 Final account of Margaret A Albert and Lydia Meyers, executors of William H. Albert, deceased, late of Franklin township.

2 Final account of Henry R Blair, guardian of Robert C. Wilson, minor child of Mary J Wilson, deceased, late of Washington township.

3 Final account of Martha A Brown, administratrix of Isaiah Brown, deceased, late of Center township.

4 Final account of John H McL