

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

**Its Inevitable Effect.**

The kind of prosperity that is reported from the New England cotton manufacturing districts is of a rather singular character.

No class of industrial operators had their interests more carefully attended to by the DINGLEY tariff makers than had the cotton mill owners. Among the crowds of expectant beneficiaries that thronged the room of the tariff committee they appeared in full force and were in no way backward in making their demand for more protection. To none was there greater deference shown by the dispensers of tariff favors, for they had contributed liberally to the campaign fund which MARK HANNA had in charge for the protection of American industry and the maintenance of the nation's honor.

Everything that a tariff could do for the cotton mill interest was done, yet the DINGLEY act has been in operation scarcely four months when the following strange specimen of industrial prosperity appears as an item of news in the public journals:

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 8.—At a general meeting of the cotton manufacturers' association to-day it was voted unanimously to reduce all wages in the mills of the city, the amount and time of the reduction being left to a committee, which for some time has had charge of the matter. It is understood that the cut will not be less than 10 per cent, and that it will go into effect on January 1. The cut will affect 25,000 operatives, who are paid an aggregate weekly wage of \$180,000.

It is rather soon for the DINGLEY tariff to produce its inevitable effects, most of which will come later on, the cotton industry having been affected early. The exportation of cotton goods has been stopped in a large measure as a result of DINGLEY's protection, the shipment to Canada alone having declined to the extent of millions of yards since this tariff went into operation. The home market is already overstocked, and prices are such that work cannot be continued without a reduction of wages.

This is what is to be expected in every line of protected industry. A repetition of what was experienced under the original MCKINLEY tariff is to be looked for. There will be for awhile an appearance of productive activity, but the home demand will be soon supplied, an overstocked market will be followed by reduced production, and the cutting of wages will be included in the labor troubles that will attend such a situation. It will be tariff history repeating itself.

**Mr. Bryan in Mexico.**

WILLIAM J. BRYAN is now traveling in Mexico, and will have an opportunity of contrasting the prosperity of our sister Republic with that which we have in this country of the DINGLEY variety, and also observing the effects of the silver policy on a nation whose career had been so long retarded by civil disturbances.

It has been but a few years since Mexico had a government sufficiently stable to ensure protection to trade and commerce, and in that short time she has made remarkable progress in industrial development, and particularly in the extension of her rail-road lines. Mr. BRYAN will be able to see for himself, by local observation, how much of this progress is due to her adherence to the silver standard, or whether it might not have made more satisfactory progress under another system.

Mention is made in the newspapers of the circumstance that upon entering Mexico Mr. BRYAN exchanged the \$500, he had with him in American money, for \$1050 in Mexican dollars, and this is alluded to as showing the inferior cheapness of Mexican money under the silver standard; but no doubt he will discover as he goes through that country that each Mexican dollar he shall pay out will purchase as much as an American dollar would have enabled him to buy; in which event he will find that he doubled the purchasing power of his cash by doing business on a silver basis. It may satisfy the gold-bug theory that a dollar under the silver standard is worth but 40 cents, but when it can do monetary duty to the amount of a hundred cents what's the odds?

**It More Than Holds Its Ground.**

Immediately after the recent elections and before the result in the different States was definitely known, it was anxiously desired by the goldites that the returns from Nebraska should show a setback for free silver. For nearly a week it was reported that WILLIAM J. BRYAN had sustained a reverse in his own State, and some goldbug organs indulged in sarcastic flings at his being defeated at home while he was meddling with the Ohio election.

Nebraska is a large State, with sparsely settled districts, from which election returns come in slowly, but they are now all in, showing that silver did more than hold its ground. In 1896, at the presidential election, the Democratic silver vote in the State was 115,624, as against a Republican vote of 102,564, a Democratic majority of 13,060. This year the vote was 103,302 Democratic and 90,222 Republicans, a majority of 13,080 for Democracy and free silver.

This result must be as disappointing to the arrogant goldites as it is encouraging to that popular element that has arrayed itself against the goldbug design of establishing a monetary despotism through the

agency of the gold standard. The champion of free silver has shown increased strength in his own State, while last year's majorities for the gold standard have been cut down in all the States that gave their electors to MCKINLEY.

The Philadelphia Record Almanac for 1898 is the first to reach our desk and in noting the fact that it is thirty pages larger than it has ever been we observe that it is, as usual, filled with a fund of information for every day reference. The Record Almanac is, like the Record, itself, full of the best.

The Chicago Dispatch says that typewriters are to be cheaper in 1898. From the Chicago point of view we certainly hope they will be. The last typewriter reported from the Windy city had busted a bank, and cost its president nearly \$200,000. At that rate a little drop in the price would be welcomed.

**The Mother of the President is Dead.**  
It was Early in the Morning That the Summons Came to Her.—Funeral Services Tuesday, Were of a Public Character and Held in the Methodist Episcopal Church Where She Worshipped.—The Pall Bearers Selected.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of President McKinley, died at 2.30 o'clock Sunday morning, at her home in Canton, Ohio. Mrs. McKinley was distinctively a home loving woman, and the two-story cottage on West Tuscarawas street, in the city, where she died and where she had lived for many years, was dearer to her than any other spot on earth. There she spent her declining days with her daughter, Helen, and her grandchildren, Grace and James McKinley, receiving occasional visits from her other children, seldom going out, except to church, where she could be found every Sunday morning, unless prevented by illness.

While showing a deep affection for her other children, she had followed the career of William with pride and solicitude. With fond, motherly admiration she watched him rise from the position of prosecuting attorney of his own county by successive stages to congressman, governor and finally to the presidency. During the memorable campaign of last year for the nomination and afterward for the election, Mrs. McKinley was one of the most interested observers. She was always given the place of honor at the home of the illustrious son, and on the day that his nomination by the St. Louis convention was announced she heard the news as soon as he did. Then she said that although she appreciated the honor given him she had always hoped he would be a Methodist Bishop.

It was then William McKinley showed the deep love he bore for his mother by kissing her as soon as he had received the announcement of the result at St. Louis. All through the trying campaign that followed she watched after her son with deep interest. She was a frequent caller at his house and was greeted by many of the visiting delegations of Republicans. She accompanied the President to the inauguration, riding in the special train, and remained in Washington until Mr. and Mrs. McKinley had become settled in their new house. Then she returned to Canton with expressions of gratitude at getting home once more.

Nancy Allison McKinley came of a family which was transplanted from England to the hills of Virginia. The family subsequently removed to Greene county, Pa., where Abner Allison, Nancy's father, was born and where he married Ann Campbell, of Scotch-German descent. Early in the present century Mr. and Mrs. Allison came from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, in this state, traveling by pack horses. In 1809, near the present city of Lisbon, Nancy Allison was born. Her girlhood was passed on the farm and in 1827 she married William McKinley, a young iron manufacturer. The couple lived first at Fairfield and afterward at Canton, nine miles from removing to Canton. Nine children were born to them. They were David Allison, deceased; Anne, deceased; James, deceased; Mary, deceased; Henry, Minerva, now living at Canton; Sarah Elizabeth, now the wife of Mr. A. J. Duncan, of Cleveland; William, the President; Abigail Cecil, deceased, and Abner, whose home is in New York.

William McKinley, Sr., died on November 18th, 1892, aged 55 years. Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley were held in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Interment followed in West Lawn cemetery, just west of the city.

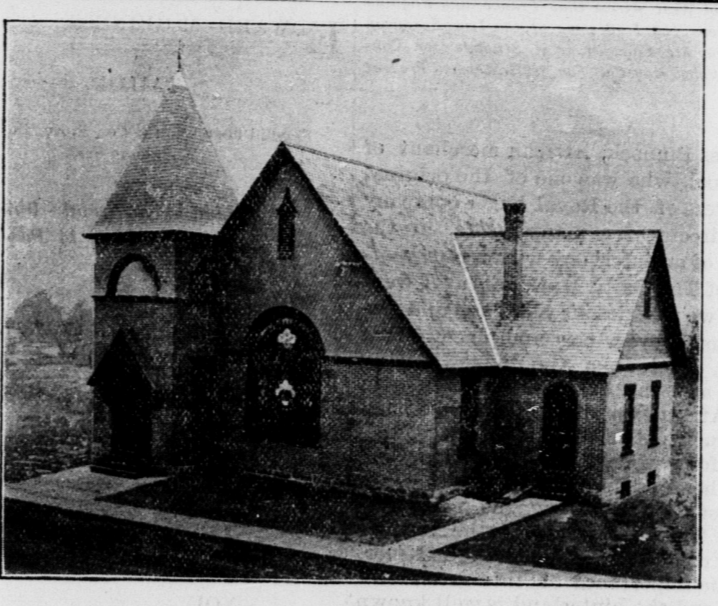
The pall bearers were selected from among the older members of the church and those who for years have been close neighbors of the deceased. They are: Judge William R. Day, Hon. William A. Lynch, former Mayor R. A. Cassidy, L. L. Miller, W. W. Clark, Judge T. J. McCarthy, Davis Zollars, former Mayor John F. Blake.

At daylight Sunday morning, at the suggestion of some of the older members of the congregation that an old time custom now almost obsolete be observed, to publicly announce the death, the bell in the tower of the church slowly tolling off the years of her age.

President McKinley remained up until about 3.30 o'clock, a little more than an hour after the death, and then retired for a few hours sleep. During the forenoon he and his brother spent the greater part of an hour walking about the more secluded streets near home, securing much needed exercise from the trying ordeal of the past days, during which, except when he went to Washington to attend the official duties, he kept an almost constant vigil at the bedside of his mother.

In the afternoon the President and Abner McKinley drove to West Lawn cemetery, about a mile west of the home, to attend personally to arrangements for the interment, which will be made in the family lot, where lie the remains of the husband and father, and which adjoins the lot which for more than twenty years has contained the bodies of the two children of the President and his wife, under carefully kept mounds that are strewn with flowers whenever the parents come to Canton.

Took the Oath of Office.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Robert A. Van Wyck to-day took the oath of office as mayor of Greater New York before justice Fitzsimmons, in the city court, to assume the duties of the office on January 1st, 1898.



THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHAPEL TO BE DEDICATED AT HOWARD ON SUNDAY.

**Almost Unanimous.**

The Great Strike in London is by no Means at an End.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The ballot taken by the unions of the amalgamated society of engineers is almost unanimous against accepting the proposals of the employers. The ballot was taken at the formal conference between the representatives of the striking engineers and their employers, which began on Nov. 24th, and after several sessions was adjourned on Dec. 3rd until Dec. 14th, in order to allow the delegates of the engineers to submit to the various unions the terms of the proposed settlement.

The employers, through their representatives at the conference have declined to recede from their position respecting freedom in the management of their business without the interference of the unions and have emphatically pronounced against a reduction in the hours of labor on the ground that such a diminution would mean a smaller output and inability to meet foreign competitors. The general impression among the conference was adjourned to allow the ballot was that unless the unions accepted the terms there would be a renewal of the deadlock.

The strike began on July 13 last with a lockout on the part of some of the engineers, followed by the engineers calling out a large number of men, until about a hundred thousand engineers were thrown out of work. The ostensible reason for the strike was the question of payment for overtime, and incidentally for eight hours per day. The engineers have insisted upon eight hours work and that all the overtime must count as one and a quarter time for the first two hours, and as time and a half after that.

**Sanguilly a Traitor.**

The Leader of Cuban Insurgents offers His Services to Captain General Blanco.—At Cuban Junta Headquarters It is Said That the Man's Loyalty for the Cause of Freedom Has Been Suspected.—Latest from Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—It is announced semi-officially that General Sanguilly, the insurgent leader, has written to Marshal Blanco, offering his services unconditionally.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At the Cuban junta headquarters and from other sources here it is learned that Sanguilly's loyalty to the Cuban cause had been under suspicion for some time, and that his reported action in offering his services unconditionally to General Blanco was by no means a surprise.

Delegate Thomas Estrada Palma, however speaking for publication, said that he could hardly believe that Sanguilly had capitulated, but that he did not attach much importance to the report even if true.

A Cuban merchant, prominent among the revolutionists in this city, said that Sanguilly was not likely to ever again join with the insurgent lines and that whatever action he had taken would have no effect upon the insurgent leader still in the field. Generally Sanguilly was in New York until about a week ago.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Some of the richest Spaniards of Cuba have held a meeting here, at Cienfuegos and Sagua, to consider the advisability of sending a petition to President McKinley, asking for the establishment of a United States protectorate over Cuba, if, within six months, the government's plans for the pacification of the island give no result.

**Civil Service.**

Members of the House Being Button-Holed on a Vote.  
WASHINGTON, December 13.—The outlook for changing the civil service law is being actively canvassed among Republican members of the House, as a result of the conference held Saturday night. The members of the special committee having the matter in charge are trying to so shape a bill that it will command the support of a number of divergent elements. One of these is the Democratic minority, which, combined with the Republican majority, to the present law, would be strong enough to carry a bill. But in canvassing the situation it has been found that Democratic members would favor a complete repeal of the law but would oppose anything short of a repeal. As the Republican movement is not toward complete repeal, but rather for modification of the law, there appears to be no basis upon which the anti-civil service reformers of both parties can unite.

It is claimed, however, that a modification bill will receive the votes of two-thirds of the Republican members and will have a good chance of passing the Senate and receiving the President's signature.

**Philadelphia's Big Fire.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The damage resulting from last night's fire at John and James Dobson's wholesale and retail carpet sales rooms, 809-11 Chestnut street, will reach a larger sum than was first estimated. Over \$900,000 in building and stock went up in smoke during the fire, all of which is fully covered by insurance. The losses are divided as follows: Dobson's building, \$60,000; stock, \$500,000; Sharpless Brothers, adjoining Dobson's on the east, \$200,000 on building and stock; Commonwealth title insurance and trust company, adjoining Dobson's on the west, \$30,000, and W. H. Hoskins, stationer and fancy goods, 815 Chestnut street, \$25,000. Sharpless Bros. and the Commonwealth company were principally damaged by falling walls and water. Hoskins's loss was by water. Fire Marshal Thomson has not yet determined the origin of the fire. The ruins smoldered all day and were viewed by thousands of persons.

**ADDITIONAL LOCALS.**

J. C. Brachbill, of Penn street, whose condition had been so serious as a result of a severe attack of typhoid fever, but who was convalescing nicely, suffered a relapse, on Friday, and has been lying at the point of death ever since. It is feared that he cannot recover now.

The fine barn on the farm of Mrs. Lizzie Adleman, near Warriorsmark, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night of last week. All of the unthreshed crops and farming utensils were burned. The loss will aggregate \$4,000 to offset which, there was a partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A projectoscope and gramophone entertainment will be given in the lecture room of the Methodist church, on next Thursday evening, which will be well worth seeing. The pictures shown are so realistic that they are a constant delight and surprise. Admission 25 and 15 cents and if you go you will find you get your money's worth, for there will be much to see and hear.

**A MILD OR COLD WINTER, WHICH?**

Personally we haven't paid much attention to the signs this fall and so won't venture a guess as to whether we will have a cold or mild winter. Some of the old wise-ones have been observing, as usual, and are fairly bubbling over with theories. Some say that the caterpillar having abnormally long hair and the rag weed being thick and tall are two infallible signs of cold weather, while other hoary locked old know-it-alls have dropped in to say that the squirrels didn't store away many nuts this fall and when they don't make large provision for winter you need never expect a long siege of very cold weather. If there is any virtue in this sign we would advise you all to let your hammocks out under the trees and keep your winter flannels packed away in moth balls, for we saw twenty-two squirrels this fall and not one of them stored away a single nut.—It was the first day of the season and they all came home in our game bag.

Other reasons for causing a preponderance of belief that the winter is to be mild is because the goose bone, which for generations has been used as the infallible weather prognosticator, has not assumed its dark lines, and fish worms, which usually bury themselves away down below the frost line at this season of the year, were recently disporting themselves in the occasional sunbeams.

**A CREDITABLE RECORD.**

The Belleville Academy foot ball eleven have reason to feel proud over their season's work on the gridiron.

The team won four out of six games played, tied one and lost the other. The only game lost was to Phillipsburg. At the opening of the season, but the Academy boys evened things when closing the season by defeating the only team they had lost to. They were scored against only once and have a total of 30 points to their opponents' 10.

Their record during the season is as follows:

Academy vs Normal	.....	0-0
" " Phillipsburg	.....	0-0
" " College Preps	.....	0-0
" " Normal	.....	10-0
" " College Freshman	.....	0-0
" " Phillipsburg	.....	0-0
Total	.....	30-10

The victorious foot-ball eleven enjoyed a delicious banquet, at Ceadler's, on Tuesday evening. The feast was given by Capt. James R. Hughes as a fitting reward for the conscientious and successful work of the team. After the physical nature was satisfied, the intellectual was treated to a feast in the form of "toasts," of which Capt. Hughes acted as master. They were responded to as follows:

- J. R. Hughes, "In Union there is Strength."
- W. Gephart, "The Team and its Record."
- W. Sellers, "Our Colors and our Girls."
- Gardrick, "The Game a Centre of Attraction Among Sports."
- Kase, "Foot-ball from a 'Sub.' Point of View."
- Twimire, "Our Trips and the Fun We Had."
- Eldridge, "Sand and Other Ingredients of a Foot-ball Butcher."
- Musser, "The Trials of a Tackle."
- Blair, "The Weaknesses of Our Opponents."
- Bush, "To See Ourselves as Others See Us."
- Rev. J. P. Hughes, "High School and Academy."
- No antagonism—A Common Aim—Education."
- J. Curtin, "A Fitting Climax."

WAS TOO GAY WITH HIS KNIFE.—Last Monday morning George Conway and H. T. Miller left Belleville to travel as salesmen for an eastern installment house. Conway had been employed as bell-boy at the Brant house, in this place, for some time, while Miller was an apprentice to his father, Orrin Miller, the plasterer, of east Bishop street. Both enjoyed good reputations at home, but it appears that they have gotten into trouble at their very first stopping place.

They arrived at Lock Haven, on Monday morning, and registered at the Eagle hotel as "H. F. Miller, Philadelphia, and G. A. Grumbaugh, New York." They told the proprietor that they were agents for an installment house in New York, and that they expected several boxes of goods that evening. They wanted boarding for an indefinite time. They ate dinner and supper, and in the evening Mr. Smith made inquiries about their goods. He was informed that the goods had not arrived, but that they would surely get there by morning. They ate breakfast, and when they went in for dinner both were under the influence of liquor. After the man, who registered as Grumbaugh, had eaten his dinner he was called quietly into an adjoining room and was told by the proprietor that as their goods had not come and as they were drinking, instead of doing business, they would have to give him some insurance that money for their board would be forthcoming before they would get any further into the hotel's debt.

This remark of Mr. Smith angered Grumbaugh, and pulling out an ugly looking jack knife, he made a lunge with it for the side of the ex-sheff. Mr. Smith warded off the blow with his right arm, but the blade of the knife cut through the coat and shirt sleeves and penetrated the flesh, leaving a cut of about an inch in length. Fillmore Summerson, of Hammerley's Forks, began talking to the enraged individual, when Grumbaugh turned upon him and sank the point of the knife through his sleeves into Summerson's right forearm. A. T. Pifer then said something to Grumbaugh, when the latter made a plunge for the back of Pifer's neck. Pifer ducked his head towards Grumbaugh, thus escaping contact with the knife, only the arm of Grumbaugh falling on his neck.

Grumbaugh then ran into the waiting room with the knife still in his hand, when Nathaniel Smith kicked him two or three times in the stomach. The blows staggered him, but he managed to regain his feet. He then ran out the door, where he threw the knife away. Nathaniel Smith and Mr. Summerson ran after him and caught him, and an officer, who had been summoned in the meantime, appeared. The officer, with the assistance of Mr. Summerson, then handcuffed Grumbaugh and took him to jail, not without struggles, however, as he resisted them at different points on the way.

Harry Miller took advantage of the excitement in the hotel to get away, though sheriff Peck said, on Wednesday night, that he was not wanted. George Grumbaugh or Conway, as he is better known here, will be given a hearing this afternoon.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by the court clerk, G. W. Rumberger, during the past week.

John M. Ward, of Stormstown, and Minnie E. Meyers, of Armstrong Co.

B. F. Shaffer, of Spring Mills, and Lizzie Steyer, of Coburn.

George W. Eaton, of Blanchard, and Serena Walker, of Romola.

M. D. Gentzel and Margaret Long, both of Penn Hall.

Wm. E. Cox, of Spring Twp., and Sue Rager, of Milesburg.

**THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHAPEL AT HOWARD.**

The new Christian chapel, at Howard, will be dedicated on Sunday, December 19th. The dedicatory sermon will be delivered by Rev. C. W. Harvey, of Plymouth, Pa., at 10 o'clock in the morning; communion service will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; Rev. F. E. Spooner, of Alda, Pa., will conduct a song and praise service at 6.30 in the evening, and at 7 o'clock Rev. Harvey will preach.

**Roland.**

Epworth league services at this church at half-past six, every Sunday evening. The outlook for sleighing at Christmas is not at all encouraging, as the weather is spring-like.

It would be very much to the credit of some of our young gentlemen who loiter in the vestibule of the church, if they would walk in and be seated.

Miss Amanda Barnhart attended institute one day and was delighted with the proceedings. Several in the community took in the night lectures and were edified.

Storm doors have been placed at the two main entrances of the Reformed church. The Reforms will hold a song service Sunday evening after Christmas, which bids fair to be highly entertaining.

**Centre Hall.**

Jacob Lee, residing just outside the borough, is seriously contemplating moving to the John Bitter farm west of town, and casting his lot with the tillers of the soil.

Among the juniors who are away on a Christmas vacation are Misses Emma Wolf, at Lock Haven; Grace Crawford, at Lamar; Grace Boob, at Millheim and Harry Nearhood, at Laurelton.

There promises to be the usual building operations in the borough next spring. There is considerable sparring by tenants to secure houses, which is an indication that more houses will not need to hunt for occupants. A number of new families will move to town in the spring.

Cupid will put the last stroke on his work at the Philip Durst residence cast of this place on Wednesday, 22nd, at 11 a. m., when Miss Minnie Durst and George W. Condo will be united in marriage, the ceremony to be performed by Rev. Eisenburg. There will be many guests present on the occasion.

Emma N. Kuhn will be married at the home of your correspondent says no more, except that the event will take place at 12 o'clock Thursday, December 23rd, and that after the Kreamer-Sully nuptials are over they will leave on the west bound train.

Penns valley is flooded with cattle buyers. Stock of all kinds is being bought up very close, and very fair prices are being paid for cows as well as all other cattle. Hogs are plentiful, and do not seem to be in demand. A car of fat hogs and shoats will be shipped from here the latter part of this week.

On the 28th and 29th a Projectoscope will furnish entertainment in the Evangelical church in this place, in the interest of the Lutheran church. The Projectoscope is a wonderful machine. It will show the latest moving, life-like pictures of places and persons, depicting many actual scenes in different parts of city and country. Nothing of the kind has ever been shown in this place before. Admission, 10 and 20 cents.

Several new crossings are badly needed in town. The one connecting the bank and hotel can no longer be termed a crossing and should be replaced by a substantial brick walk. Hitching posts are also in demand as there are not sufficient places in Centre Hall to hitch enough of horses to furnish a respectable sized audience for a cock fight allowing eight men to a rig.

The public roads in this county are simply terrible and when the high road tax, annually collected, is considered it is time for a reform. A vast proportion of the tax is certainly spent injudiciously if not utterly wasted. And while the apostle of good roads, deputy secretary of agriculture, John Hamilton, is telling the farmer's institute how to make good roads, those in College township, over which he passes daily when at home, are anything but good.

The present open weather is favorable to next year's wheat crop. The wheat fields in general through the valley are in good condition. Ninety might properly represent the crops standing, which is much above the crop's average condition. Fields shown as late as October 1st, are making an excellent showing. The farmer is giving thanks for all this. Potatoes promise to bring high prices in the valley by spring. There are very few in market, and those who have more than are needed for their own use are lucky.

A man can best be quoted in his own words, so here "Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer invite you to witness the marriage of their daughter, Mary Monica, to David Atkinson Solly, Thursday afternoon, December 23, 1897, at half-past two o'clock, Reformed church, Centre Hall."

That is the way three hundred invitations read sent out last week from the Kreamer residence on West Church St. The Rev. Mr. Solly resides in Harrisonburg, Virginia, where he is pastor of a Baptist church. He is a graduate of Bucknell College. Miss Kreamer is also a graduate from the same school and is held in the highest esteem by all who know her. Rev. S. H. Eisenburg will perform the ceremony. The bridal party will leave immediately after the ceremony for Virginia.

There is a famine in water talk just now; everybody is, however, anxiously waiting the first Monday of January which is the day set for hearing argument on the injunction in the supreme court, which at that time sits in Philadelphia. The old water company hoped that before the new year the borough would make overtures to buy the company's plant, but it appears the authorities have no such intentions, or never did have. The stockholders and the management of the old water company claim that their water stock will, at some time in the future, be worth something even if the borough water plant is put in operation. This is based on the supposition that the borough does not have a sufficient water supply and that when a drought sets in the only alternate will be for the borough to purchase the old water company's spring.

In view of these statements given out by those interested in the old water company, your correspondent wishes to be put on record as saying without qualifications: First—That eventually the borough will win in the pending water case.

Second—That the borough will not purchase the old water company's water supply or fixtures.

Third—That the borough has a sufficient supply of pure water to meet the demands of the borough at all times and for all purposes. What more is wanted?