

The Post

Harrisburg, Aug. 17, 1882.

HOUSE Editor & Proprietor.

State Ticket.

Governor,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
of Centre.
Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM E. DAVIES,
of Bradford.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOHN M. GREER,
of Butler.
Judge of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. RAWLE,
of Philadelphia.
Congressman-at-Large,
MARRIOT BROSTUS,
of Lancaster.

County Ticket.

Congress,
B. F. WAGENSCHEIDT,
of Selinsgrove.
Subject to deduction of the District Court tax.
Assembly
CHARLES MULLER,
of Penn.
Associate Judge
SAMUEL A. WETZEL,
of Beaver.
Prothonotary
JEREMIAH CROUSE,
of Middlebury.
Register & Recorder
JAMES M. VANZANDT,
of Middlebury.
District Attorney
HENRY H. GRAHAM,
of Washington.
jury Commissioner
LEVI FISHER,
of Selinsgrove.

Mr. Dougherty's Views.

WHAT HE THINKS OF PATRICK'S
CANDIDACY.

"Goth" in Cincinnati Inquirer.

Dan Dougherty, of Philadelphia, the Irish orator, is on board the City of Rome, with his wife and two daughters, going to the Swiss Gardnerine, Mr. Dougherty, for the man who put Hancock in nomination at Cincinnati, is not so much elated as we might expect over the Democratic prospects in Pennsylvania. He said: "The party has selected for Governor a young man with no record whatever leading up to such an honor and simply on the score of his honesty. I admit that he has been a good city officer though I dislike to see that point made so strenuously, as if honesty was the rarest quality in American life. Are we so forlorn that nothing but honesty is the requisite for Governor, or of a State? Honesty ought to be the practice of every household, and I think it is far more general in Pennsylvania than this selection would admit. Mr. Pattison is not only a young man for such a position as Governor, but he was a candidate for office while almost a boy. Being yet a law student he came out for a place and his maturity has been constantly absorbed either in office-seeking or office-holding. I think he has never made an appearance at the bar—certainly in no case of moment. I am told that General Beaver made an eloquent argument in a case of consequence some little while back. While I have been an indignant enemy of the Cameron and all their works and openly upon them in my Lancaster speech years before this revolt started, I must think that their candidate is better prepared by law and war and other things to rule a State than Mr. Pattison. The latter ought to be continued in the useful city office he now adorns instead of being raised from the common place to the eminent dignity of Governor. As to the Democratic party, said Mr. Dougherty, "he is determined to blunder anywhere, such fatuity of error and failure must be the result of inherent idiocy and disease."

A special bulletin has just been issued by the Census Bureau showing the extent and importance of the lumbering interests of the United States for the year ended May 31, 1880. There were in operation at that time 25,798 establishments, with a capital of \$131,183,122. The number of hands employed was 19,556, and the annual amount paid for wages \$31,845,974. The total value of all products was \$233,726,729. The States holding the highest rank according to value of products were Michigan first, Pennsylvania second, Wisconsin third, New York fourth, Indiana fifth, Ohio sixth, Maine seventh. The value of Pennsylvania's product for the year named was \$22,457,356. There are 425 women employed in this industry throughout the country, only eight of whom are in Pennsylvania.

Two hundred men, women and children witnessed a Shamokin in-

How a Tariff for Revenue Only Affects
the Farmers.

Political economy embraces every integral part of a nation, and consequently the interests of the individual, equally with the masses. The true politician will never seek to sacrifice legislation that will tend to the advantage of one class at the expense of another. In all the processes of Tariff manipulation, it is necessary to remember that the farmer has the same inherent right to protection, as the manufacturer or mechanic. Nothing can be more false than the declaration "that the farmer neither receives nor seeks protection." It is as useless as base to assert that there is no relative connection between these branches of labor. At the time that slave labor existed in the South, it was more advantageous to the slave holder, to exchange his cotton for the cheaper sheep material produced from foreign looms, but there is no such class to awaken a spirit of caution, under protection, and the farmer has the same claim and reason for demanding that he shall receive consideration as any other branch of industry. If there was no other ground upon which he could rest his claim, the disparity between the amount of products from manufactures and agriculture would be sufficient, inasmuch as it reveals the fact, that the latter has the greater sum invested. Manufactures in 1880 produced five billions of dollars, agriculture nine billions, or an excess of eighty percent. At the same time we should not lose sight of the fact, that the former is both produced and consumed. In order to carry on the vast work involved, in the thousands of millions invested in land, he must use machinery to gather his harvest, thus reducing to manufacturers surplus labor that would be absolutely necessary were it not for such appliances. For this he pays the difference between pauper and adequately compensated labor. To leave this class without protection, would be an act ofensteinian injustice, and yet the free labor says "that this is a class who neither receives nor seeks protection."

It is now well understood that the idea of a foreign market for farm produce is a delusion, if every farmer in our broad land, was equally near the seaboard, and possessed the same facilities for exportation, the situation would be materially changed; even then our farming communities have learned, that there is no dependence to be put in European markets, and that it is useless to foster the hope that there ever will be a steady demand for the surplus supplies. The idea of building up a demand for grain resting upon the sufferings of humanity, whether from famine, pestilence or war, possesses no element of charity to recommend it to legislative enactments. What the farmer wants is a home market near his own doors, and this can only be secured by fostering successful manufactures, in every part of the States. Our farmers are intelligent readers, and have long since reached the ability to count the cost of gathering a crop and the expense of shipping by rail or canal, to understand the difference in receipt after expenses have been paid, etc., and he that reads knows that during the recent period of prosperity the home market has consumed ninety-two per cent of farm products.

The time is too recent for the farmer to forget the relative differences between tariff for revenue and tariff for protection. He cannot forget that his corn was used for fuel because he had neither home or foreign market during the period of "tariff for revenue only." The cry has been, "encourage imports and you expedite exports." Buy English Manufactures, and we will buy your grain," but has this ever been realized? For ten years from 1850 to 1860 the difference between imports and exports was \$33,579,625 in favor of imports, and to meet these vast sums of our American gold were sent, and not our cereals or manufactures to Europe. During this decade California produced one billion one hundred million dollars in gold, and yet the nation was financially wrecked. On the other hand, during the ten years from 1860 to 1870 the difference between imports and exports was \$7,57,323,454 in favor of exports. These are facts that should cause the farmer to watch with deep interest the present movement, and determine by the exercise of his suffrage, that this subject of tariff is confided to the party that has made it one of its fundamental principles. The business interests of the American farmer are as closely wedded to the Republican party as are those of the manufacturer and laboring man.

Bill English declined to continue to be chairman of the Democratic State committee of Indiana. It pro-

posed a reorganization of the Gentiles has been inaugurated in Utah, and arrangements have been made for testing the constitutionality of the Edmunds act in the Supreme Court of the United States. If the decision should be adverse the Mormons have determined not to submit at any cost. The polygamists from President John Taylor down, with the apostles, bishops and elders in the most extreme part of their domain, have separated from their wives and are living openly with one only. All polygamists have under orders resigned from all municipal offices, and monogamists as strong in faith as those dispossessed have been elected and commissioned in their places. Every effort will be made to beat the government on all the sections of the Edmunds act.

As American for Ent. Raynes.—The Philadelphia Record speaks of a man who found the body of a human being without head or arms floating at a wharf in that city, and had the remains removed to the morgue. In looking into the case a reporter found that some Kansan fisherman had been using the body as bait to attract fish. Just how long this had been going on could not be ascertained, and owing to the frightfully decomposed state of the remains, the terrible crime may have been committed will probably never be brought to light.

A tract of land in New Jersey, eight miles long and two wide, which was covered with what was considered the finest growth of cedar timber in the State, was burned over last week, and over one million logs and nearly all the standing timber destroyed. The fire caught in one end of the tract, and in five hours the work of destruction was complete, despite energetic efforts to stay the progress of the flames. The tract is owned by Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia.

Experiments are being tried again in making sugar from watermelons, and we read of several instances where a vast syrup, good enough for griddle cakes, had been obtained. Some think there is a fortune awaiting the man who will discover the right process of converting melons into sugar. Georgia, which is now the watermelon State, will then become a great sugar State, and so the Georgians are especially interested in these experiments.

A female who may well be described as a phenomenon is just now being exhibited in London. She is just 18 years of age and is said to be eight feet two inches in height. To crown the matter she is still growing. Her face is rather prepossessing, and her feet are simply prodigious. The only disagreeable peculiarity of this fair giantess is that she cannot hold herself easily erect. She always appears to be sitting or falling down.

We have got so far away from the war of the rebellion, and have prospered so in the intermediate period of peace, that the first big loan for these days—has disappeared from the books of the Treasury. The \$130,000,000 issued have all been paid off, with many hundred millions more of other loans, but as to that particular account the whole of it has been wiped off the Government slate.—*Pa.*

The widow of the late President Garfield has acknowledged the receipt from the Women's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia of the dress goods manufactured at N. J., from silk grown in fourteen States during the year 1881. She says that it shall be preserved as an heirloom and as a memorial.

The Cabinet are equal to the emergency. They will not sail directly from Hong Kong to San Francisco, but will land at Victoria, a port of British Columbia, whence they can make their way to the United States.

Ten thousand barrels of onions from Egypt recently arrived in New York, which is the first shipment of this product from that country. They are said to be very fine and to keep better than those raised in this country.

The Lancaster county Insane Asylum, at Lancaster, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th. The inmates were safely removed. The loss on building and contents is estimated at \$70,000.

The steamer Gold dust exploded at Hickman, Kentucky, Monday evening. The deaths from the disaster are estimated at twenty-four and 43 wounded.

Bill English declined to continue to be chairman of the Democratic State committee of Indiana. It pro-

Allentown lost an \$8,000 bill on the 13th.

A rogue Jersey Shore boy has turned up in China.

Bog cholera is making away with the swine in Bedford county.

A Hockingsville lad died recently by strangled from a guitar.

The Pittsburg poor house shelters five hundred and sixteen paupers.

A Houndsdale girl died a terrible death from the bite of a rattlesnake.

Some Methodist preachers in York are making war on camp-meetings.

An incendiary tramp burned a well-filled barn in Lancaster county.

Workmen while digging a cellar at Lebanon struck a vein of pure gold.

An unknown man deliberately walked into the river at Reading and swam.

William Van Ooster, of Chester, is suffering from what appears to be rabies, resulting from a cat bite.

At Ullin, Ill., James Goodman hit Douglass Heathcote with a club, killing him.

Andrew Jones, of Strattonville, Clinton county, suddenly dropped dead returning from the harvest field.

John Metzger, a moulder, was killed at Columbus, O., by a stepson on the 13th during a family quarrel.

A Norristown little boy and a Scranton little girl were recently struck by lightning and both instantly killed.

The death of thirty cows in one week in one township of Berks county has greatly excited and alarmed the farmers.

Kindling a fire with coal oil suddenly terminated the "honeymoon" of a Pittsburg young and handsome bride.

Beaver is still stamping ahead and the Democrats are still begging him to withdraw. He will next November—

A brutal murder was committed at Evansville, Ind., on the 13th inst. Alexander Weiber, his wife and a 7-year-old son, were found murdered in their home. The heads of all three were crushed with a hatchet and their throats were cut and horribly mangled. An infant of six months was found uninjured. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

Experiments are being tried again in making sugar from watermelons, and we read of several instances where a vast syrup, good enough for griddle cakes, had been obtained.

Some think there is a fortune awaiting the man who will discover the right process of converting melons into sugar. Georgia, which is now the watermelon State, will then become a great sugar State, and so the Georgians are especially interested in these experiments.

A female who may well be described as a phenomenon is just now being exhibited in London. She is just 18 years of age and is said to be eight feet two inches in height. To crown the matter she is still growing.

Her face is rather prepossessing, and her feet are simply prodigious. The only disagreeable peculiarity of this fair giantess is that she cannot hold herself easily erect. She always appears to be sitting or falling down.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Glycerine Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

Buckley's Arrow Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scars, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore, Tetter, Chapel Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Irritations, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. A. Meatz, Druggist, Middlebury, Pa.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Glycerine Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

J. P. CRONMILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Middlebury, Snyder Co., Pa.

Offers his professional services to the public.

Collections and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to at short notice.

John K. HUGHER, Esq.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Penn Twp., Snyder Co., Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with the most reasonable terms.

DR. J. P. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Centerville, Snyder Co., Pa.

Offers his professional services to the public.

PERCIVAL HERMANN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Kutztown, Snyder Co., Pa.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Kutztown and vicinity.

DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity.

W. M. H. HARDING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW &
CONVEYANCER,

Fremont, Snyder Co., Pa.

Collections and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to at short notice.

J. H. ECKBERT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Eckbert's Block, Selinsgrove, Penn'a.

Offers his professional services to the public.

F. S. SMITH,
DENTIST

Beaver Springs, Penn'a.

Will also spend a few days in the neighboring towns each week.

ISAAC BEAVER,
SURGEON Dentist!

Middlebury, Snyder County, Pa.

Offer of THOMAS BEAVER THE DENTIST

Everything belonging to the practice

will be sold in the best manner.

W. B. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST

Selinsgrove, Penn'a.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care.

A. J. BOWERSO,

Attorney at Law, Conveyancer

Penns Creek, Snyder Co., Pa.

Collections and Remittances promptly made

Conveyancing neatly and efficiently.

DR. G. BEAVER,
Practitioner.

This House has been Refurbished and

is to be had in the best Pennsylvania Style.

Good Liquors, Good Oysters and Chorges very Moderate.

March 9, 1882.

BOARDING HOUSE.

The Undersigned would respectfully in-

form the travelling public, business

men, witnesses and jurors attending at the trials of the great criminal trials of the day, that the Undersigned

is always supplied with the best in the mar-

ket—the Bar with good liquors and the Stable

with clean bedding and the best food.