

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1896.

The New York reformers gave thanks over roasted tiger on Thursday last.

There was a 7:30 on the door and very solemn faces in the chamber when Congress met on Monday.

The President is suffering from gout in his foot and is unable to leave his country seat to attend cabinet meetings at the White House.

The carping Democratic critics are insinuating that the President received his source of his energy in "kicking the snuff tin" out of Hill's campaign.

The boys who "fought with Seigel" will be glad to know that he has passed his seventieth birthday in good health and is busily engaged in writing his memoirs.

It is announced that the seat of U. S. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who was elected for the third time last week, will be contested on the ground that the Populists were cheated out of their majority in the legislature.

This economical National Administration is not yet two years old and it has already borrowed \$1,000,000. At this rate it will have a nice legacy of debt to pass on to the Republicans when they again resume power in 1897.

The bids for the \$500,000 power to be thrown on the market last week by the Secretary of the Treasury aggregated \$15,000,000, payable in gold, and yet we are constantly hearing of a falling price for gold in the Philadelphia city hall.

It is noticeable if not singular with what pertinacity the heads of the Departments at Washington are urging a further extension of the civil service rules. The administration assumes that the Republicans will come into power two years hence accounts for the urgency to extend the rules, and thus assure to the Democrats a continuance in the offices which they will then hold.

A doctor in New York insists that he can revive persons who have been electrocuted and has asked to have the body of a murderer after he has been pronounced dead to experiment with.

His request has been denied by the proper authorities. Still the doctor need not despair of procuring a body to try. Let him try his hand on some of the Democratic politicians who were struck by lightning on the sixth day of last month.

One of the arguments used when the income tax was being urged in Congress was that it would fall upon the rich alone, and under that impression many green-golding Congressmen worked and voted for it. Arrangements are now being made by railroad directors, corporation managers, bank directors and other officials to withhold two per cent. of the net earnings of these institutions to pay that infamous tax, and thousands of widows and orphans whose limited means have been invested in the stocks of these institutions will have to pay their share of this tribute to the socialistic tendencies of the party now in power.

The Treasury Department has just issued a report showing that despite the hard times and the general depression of business the tin-plate industry is steadily increasing and that during the three months ending on June 30th that forty centers in this country manufactured \$6,280,411 pounds of tin plate and tin foil.

The output was 38,240,411 pounds. It takes no stretch of memory to recall how only two years since, during the Presidential campaign, the "tin-plate bars" filled the land with the declamations that they could not be manufactured in this country and hence their batteries of ridicule to bear on Governor McKinley for attending the opening of a factory in Ohio and dipping the first plate. But to expect either consistency or truth from a Democratic source is to hope to draw dew from the clouds and to arise without seas.

The manufacturers in that industry are a fixed and rapidly growing industry, notwithstanding the discouragement and persistent hostility of the free trade Democracy, as the report just issued by its enemies shows.

There is considerable talk just now of organizing the Democratic party in this State. That it is utterly broken, disorganized, rotten and non-existent is abundantly shown by the result of the late election, and the attempt to re-organize it by the men who have betrayed it and caused its overthrow is simply absurd. It cannot be re-organized on its old rotten foundation. If it is, it will soon again topple head down. Its young men, chained down by misty traditions, are powerless for good, and its present leaders are Bourbons who learn nothing and are incapable of progress. Now is the time and this the opportunity for the young men of the country who have positively voted for this party, entrapped by its professions and led by its traditions, to throw off their self-imposed subservency to these myths and turn to the living realities of the present. Now is the time to step into the ranks of the party of progress, the party that stands for America and American industries; the party under whose wise policy the country has prospered for the past thirty years as no country ever before prospered; the party that is again about entering upon another protracted term of power and usefulness, endorsed by a majority of the votes of the citizens of more than two-thirds of the States of the Union, a majority unparalleled in the nation's history. Here is an opportunity to redeem the past and secure the future.

The third session of the Fifty-third Congress convened at noon on Monday, and immediately after its organization the President's message was presented and read. This document is long and prosaic and is largely made up of reports made by the different Secretaries. It contains nothing absolutely new, and but few recommendations for future legislation. The important subject of the tariff is touched very gingerly, and in a sort of perfunctory way he announces that he still favors putting gold and iron on the free list, and that he would be glad to see the differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken from the present law.

On the late increase of the public debt by the issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds, he attempts to place the responsibility on Congress, and he gives his approval to a plan that looks to the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State bonds, as fully treated in the Chicago platform.

These are the only essential points touched in the message, which reports from Washington say fully satisfies no one, not even the cuckoos, who habitually endorse all ideas or suggestions emanating from the White House. It is evident that the President has not yet recovered from his surprise and humiliation at the tremendous rebuke administered by the people at the late election, and in a sort of dazed way is standing in the middle of the road, nearly helpless, but with a natural bull-dog tenacity disposed to still pursue the course previously marked out by him. Of course the old soldiers got a whack, and Hoke Smith is deflected in his crusade against them. The message will give rise to much discussion and bitter comment between the factions in the Democratic party, none of whom can fully sustain it, and the country will hear more about the "snuff tin" out of Hill's campaign.

The Philadelphia Ledger, with its usual good sense, remarks: "The weather we have been having is unpleasantly suggestive of that which ushered in the grip season several years ago. Prospects for a winter, particularly to persons of weak lungs and throats, that proper care be taken to guard against attack from the disorders to which they are pre-disposed. This does not mean that they should remain holed in over-heated and under-ventilated apartments, or that they should indulge freely in stimulants, and a common sense should enjoin what is best to be done, although people in frail health should not be dilatory in seeking medical advice."

Of the great clock which is to be placed on the Philadelphia city hall, the Record of that city says: "It will be a marvel of ponderous delicacy. The face of the clock must be twenty-seven feet in diameter and a hand thirteen feet six inches in length would weigh close on to half a ton and yet must move with uncaring accuracy. No one yet knows who will have the honor of constructing this mechanical genius, but sentiment among the commission's favor American manufacture, if it can be done in this country. Some time ago a European expert visited this city with reference to bidding for the work, and he maintained that its construction would occupy three years after the order was given.

The official received vote for the various candidates for Congress at the recent election in this State, as compiled by the State Department and sent out Saturday, gives the Republicans 574,774 of the whole number of 669,322 votes, and the Democrats 228,762. The Republican plurality of 246,012. The Prohibition party polled 2,480 votes less for candidates for Congress than for Governor, Hawley receiving 23,443 votes, and the People's party Congressional vote 16,292 less than that given Allman for Governor.

Speaker Crisp Talks. Speaker Crisp, who has arrived in Washington, said: "The elections were a sort of revolution, weren't they? I got two per cent. of the net earnings of these institutions to pay that infamous tax, and thousands of widows and orphans whose limited means have been invested in the stocks of these institutions will have to pay their share of this tribute to the socialistic tendencies of the party now in power."

Washington, Dec. 1. Since daylight this morning the streets of Alabama's State capital have resounded with the tramp of armed men and the roll of drums and the early morning sun has glimmered upon banners of heralding beyond all comparison the arrival and presence of a portion of the State Militia to participate in the inauguration of Governor-elect W. C. Hayes.

The mere presence of troops on this occasion is not an unusual occurrence in itself. There is one unusual feature in connection with their presence, however. Each of these men, at the direct orders of Governor Hayes, is carrying a pair of ball cartridges for his rifle, with other rounds close at hand.

There is another body of men on the streets who are not to be feared, but who are easily recognized. They are tall, gaunt veterans, with sullen faces and attire in rough clothes and slouch hats. They came to town in small groups within the past twenty-four hours, by train, wagon, or on horseback. They are tall, gaunt veterans, with sullen faces and attire in rough clothes and slouch hats. They came to town in small groups within the past twenty-four hours, by train, wagon, or on horseback. They are tall, gaunt veterans, with sullen faces and attire in rough clothes and slouch hats.

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Against Giving Suits.

In many respects the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture differs widely from that of his predecessors. The Secretary discusses the financial policy of the government, the silver question and many other things of general interest, and has been unusually frank in an agricultural report, and demands (prime) beef or pork.

The secretary denies the frequent allegations on the part of European governments regarding disease, and suggests that if certain European nations continue to insist on microscopic investigation of American pork, and veterinary inspection of beef, with governmental certification to each, the government of the United States might well insist upon inspection and certification by such foreign governments of the pork and beef intended for human consumption.

The secretary deals somewhat at length with the subject of the farmer's foreign trade, indicating where, in his opinion, the farmer can best find a market for his different products. The work of the various branches of other scientific work and the weather bureau are highly commended. Regarding the late secretary's conduct, the late secretary concedes that the late secretary is a paying one and may properly come within the functions of the government. The report indicates that the reasons discussed are several of the large cities resulting in a lessening of the cost of bread and the betterment of the article itself, was the outcome of departmental business bearing the attention investigation recently undertaken.

Secretary Morton reiterates the conviction that the promissory free distribution of departmental publication should be abolished.

The comparison between our statistical work and that of foreign governments is unfavorable to us. The secretary points out the exactness of the agricultural statistics of Great Britain, stating that such exactness is reached through the revenue system of that country, and suggests that it might possibly be obtained in the United States through a similar agency.

The secretary is opposed to the idea of a lessening of giving away suits and says: "Educationally this enormous sum could be made of great advantage to farmers if expended in the publication of practical treatises, and it would be better to pay for a hand-bill for each of the several hundred counties of the United States, than to give away suits of clothes."

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Better Citizens Wanted.

Judges E. H. Stowell, F. H. Collier and J. H. Shaw, of the Supreme Court, No. 1, of Allegheny county, adopted a set of rules, Friday, which will, in the future, practically shut out the naturalization of aliens in their court. It has been a question for some time, whether the courts had jurisdiction in the matter of naturalizing aliens, the point being raised that the United States courts are not courts of naturalization, and the rules as laid down by the court leave no room for doubt.

First—Applications for naturalization will be heard, unless otherwise specially directed, only on the first Monday of each month, except July and August.

Second—Every petition shall be sworn to, as provided by law, and shall be filed for 30 days before the hearing. Public notice of the application shall, unless otherwise ordered, be published at the expense of the applicant in two newspapers to be designated by the court, for two weeks, the last publication of which shall be at least 30 days prior to the time of hearing.

Third—Every citizen may file a remonstrance or objection to the naturalization of an alien at any time prior to final hearing.

Fourth—Every applicant will be required to show to the satisfaction of the court that he is able to read or speak the English language, and that he understands and is attached to the principles of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and of his commonwealth, and is well disposed to the good order and happiness of the community.

Fifth—Every petitioner not a resident of the county in which he is petitioning, but his petition has not been rejected by any other court, and that there is a satisfactory reason for applying to this court instead of the court of his domicile.

Sixth—Every petitioner shall allege in his petition, under oath, that the expense of his application are not paid or to be paid by any political party or committee, or person representing or acting for the same.

Seventh—The officer's fees and the costs of advertising shall be paid by the petitioner at the time of filing his application.

It is said that Judges Thomas Ewing, J. W. E. White and Christopher Magee, of common pleas court No. 2, contemplate adopting similar rules. Judges of the County of Allegheny, of this county, Pa., have ordered a Special Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, in Allegheny county, Pa., for the trial of cases herein mentioned, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1896, at the residence of W. S. Kuhlman, Esq., Allegheny.

Monday Jan. 14th, 1896, Commencement at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Nov. 14th, 1896, High School, J. Edward Hoover, High School, Allegheny, Pa., will give a public reading of his book, "The History of the Earth," to be held at the residence of J. Edward Hoover, High School, Allegheny, Pa., on Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M.

John O. Hauzel, Allegheny, Pa., has been appointed to the position of Justice of the Peace, in Allegheny county, Pa., for the term beginning on Jan. 1, 1897.

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