

Announcements

The following rates will be charged for announcing candidates: Congress, \$20; Assembly, \$10; Associate Judge, \$10; Prothonotary, \$10; Sheriff, \$5; Commissioner, \$5; Auditor, \$5; Jury Commissioner, \$2. County Superintendent, \$5. These terms are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW COOK, of Barnett township, as a candidate for Congress, subject to Republican usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce DR. S. S. TOWLER, of Jenks township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce PETER HERRY, of Howe township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to Republican usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce WM. R. COON, of Barnett township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS ARNER, of Kingsley township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Republican usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce LEONARD AGNEW, of Howe township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce JAMES R. CLARK, of Tionesta, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce J. R. LANDIS, of Barnett township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Republican usages.

CO. COMMISSIONER.

February, 26, 1884.

Ed. Republican:—Dear Sir: Please announce my name as a candidate for County Commissioner from Kingsley township, subject to Republican usages.

S. J. SETLEY.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. SCOTT, of Jenks township, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to Republican usages.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee met, pursuant to the call of Chairman S. D. Irwin, in the Arbitration Room of the Court House. Called to order by the Chairman. F. F. Whitekin was chosen Secretary.

Communications were read from the Chairmen of Clarion and Jefferson Counties relative to the Delegates to the National Convention. The time fixed for holding the Primary Election was the first Saturday in June, being the 7th day of the month. Gusher City was designated as a place for holding the Primary Election in middle Howe.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee: That the delegates to the republican state convention from the several counties composing the twenty-fifth congressional district resolve themselves into a district convention at some place within the district prior to meeting of the state convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican national convention.

F. F. WHITEKIN, Sec'y. Tionesta, Pa., Feb. 26, 1884.

How Does Protection Benefit the Farmer and Laborer.

Just now, in the desperate fight being made by the allied British free traders, and American reactionary Democracy to abolish protection, a tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the agriculturist to make him believe that protection to home industry, is a burden upon the cultivator and workingman. Thousands of dollars a year are collected in England to subsidize New York papers, to pay for lecture courses in the United States to maintain writers in the literary bureau of the New York branch of the Cobden club and whether subsidized or not, Representatives in Congress are changed into Cobden club evangelists, as upon Mr. Hurd's own statement he distributes their tracks over his own District by the hundred thousand while the Morrisons and others are doubtless quite as industrious. The drift of the argument in all these effusions is to convince the agriculturist and workingman, that protection to American industry is a tax upon them, making them pay for the goods they require, prices greater than they would have to pay were these goods admitted duty free to the extent of the duty levied. If these classes can be made to believe this is true, they will naturally vote with the party that proposes to remove the duties. Now let us see whether it is true. Every farmer well knows that the value of his land and his labor is enhanced to proportion to the market he joys for the sale of his products, and that value is increased,

and he is rendered independent, in proportion to the freedom of his market from dependence upon hostile or adverse influences beyond his control; and this freedom from hostile control is what constitutes industrial independence, without which no country can be politically independent. The presence of towns and cities spread over the country is the presence of the market they need to make them prosperous. If we did not have the centers of population created by a widely diversified industry, the farmer would have to depend for a market for his surplus upon foreign countries, and must take the price they could get there and meet the expense of exportation, and would thus be industrially dependent and of course politically independent; for his will as to the laws he would make to govern himself, would be modified by the constraint put upon him by the interests that could shut off his sales or lower his price. Had we not adopted and clung to the policy of protection, we could not have had the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, that we have now. There would be few of the thousands of towns of from ten to sixty thousand population that are spread over the country, and had we our great railroads stretched over the continent they would not have been ours, applied to our benefit, but would have belonged to our industrial masters to benefit them and not us. The workmen, tempted to make our country theirs by the better work and better pay our protective policy enabled us to offer, would not have come to us by millions to melt into our general population, become homogeneous and build up our great national strength of more than fifty—soon to be an hundred millions. But the free traders say, "This is all balderdash, you cannot show that tax imported manufactures from thirty to sixty per cent on their value is not making the farmer pay that much more for all of such goods as he uses." Let us see. If the levying of such duties did not alter the relations of ours to foreign markets, it would be true; for then we would be going on buying those goods at that increased price year after year. But it does alter those relations. With this protection the owners of capital start mills here for the manufacture of such goods. They call men about them to do the work, and increase the population by that much. The mills multiply, and soon the home competition reduces the prices to the cost of production and a fair profit, and the agriculturist has the advantage of the same goods at a lower price beside the mouths of the thousands who produce them, for a market for their products, and thus exchanging with ourselves, we are industrially independent, and consequently unassailable independent politically. One fact will serve to illustrate, better than reams of foggy theory. In 1837 the sliding scale tariff as it was called, forced upon the country, by the real father of the modern Democratic party, John C. Calhoun, in his attempt to nullify the authority of the United States law, and which was the first distinctively Democratic tariff, had destroyed the cotton mills of this country and we had no skirting or sheeting but English manufacture. A young man just out of his time got his freedom suit, the muslin for the shirts of which his master paid 12 cents for yard. In 1840 the Democratic party was overthrown because of the distress that tariff produced. In 1842 the protective tariff was adopted. In 1844 that young man got married and in preparing for his mechanic's housekeeping bought muslin made in American mills quite as good for nine cents a yard. As the rule holds good in all products, no farmer ever made an investment of money that paid so handsome a return as that tariff of 1842 did, beside building up for him a market right at his doors, in which he could always sell at better prices than he could get by shipping his products across the ocean. While the cotton mills, furnaces, machine shops, &c., that it caused to spring into existence gave employment to the thousands of workmen who bought and consumed the products. If the agriculturist and laborer will be led into opposition to protection by the sophistries of the free traders who are inspired by the foreign manufacturers who want our market, in the face of the plain facts of history, it will take but a short time for them to realize that they have made egregious asses of themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities all elected Republican Mayors last week by large majorities. A good starter for 1884.

Lionville Locals.

The sticky, clayey mud—a natural characteristic of this community—is very plenty of late.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. Church has commenced.

Judas Iscariot, King Philip, and a few more such noted characters of the past, have recently turned up in this place.

Quite a number of children of this place are lying sick with lung fever.

A. L. Byers, Esq., was unfortunate enough to cut a severe gash in his foot a few days since; he can walk around by the aid of crutch.

The button string craze has again gotten hold of some of the girls; what's next?

Mr. Frederick Miller has been lying ill for some time; he has improved somewhat within the last few days.

St. Valentine's day is past, and many a youth paws the dust, and damsel pulls her hair on account of facsimiles so publicly sent abroad.

Our skunk hunters turn out in full force every day. The Springer pedagogue and school succeeded in killing eleven during the noon hour one day last week.

A couple of our pedagogues cast scornful eyes upon each other; love affairs do sometimes set hard upon mankind. It is rumored that the difficulty will be settled by a foot race. Mr. W. H. Cropp, from Dutch Hill, is visiting with his sister and friends in this community. BUNKRATZ. March 23, 1884.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for March is an unusually lively number, containing as it does an illustrated paper on submarine diving by an expert, and the third installment of "On Land and Sea, or California in the Years 1843 '44 and '45," by Mr. William H. Thomas. Ballou's Magazine is only \$1.50 per annum, postpaid, or 15 cents a single copy. Send 10 cents for a sample copy. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston.

—Are you miserable through indigestion, sour stomach, or constipation? Akere's dyspepsia tablets we guarantee will relieve you. Sold by G. W. Bovard.

—Eruptions, sores, pimples, rheumatism are but indicators of impure blood. Akere's blood elixir is the remedy. Sold by G. W. Bovard.

Col. Rob't C. Ingersoll. Royal Glue is always on his Desk. It has great strength and is very durable. It is made in America and is the best of its kind. It is used by all the great manufacturers and is the only glue that will hold anything together. It is sold by J. U. McNEAR & CO. in Tionesta, Pa.

APPEAL NOTICE. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE OF FOREST COUNTY, TIONESTA, PA., FEB. 4, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Forest County will meet at their office, in the Court House, at Tionesta, on the third and fourth of March, next, for the purpose of holding a Court of Appeals for the assessment of 1884.

NOTICE. We wish to notify all parties having obstructions in the Tionesta Creek between Balltown and Tionesta that we have contracted to run lumber and bark out of said creek. All owners of such obstructions will be held responsible for damage. W. & J. COOPER, Balltown, Pa. Jan. 28th, 1884.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all Nerve Diseases. All bits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch St., Phila.

Special Bargains! WINTER GOODS! TO MAKE ROOM FOR! SPRING GOODS! H. J. HOPKINS & CO'S. TIONESTA, PA.

COUNTY AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883. N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, in account with the Funds of said County for the year ending January 7, 1884.

N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, in account with the funds of the Commonwealth for the year ending January 7, 1884.

N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, in account with the Redemption Fund of said County for the year ending January 7, 1884.

COMMISSIONERS of Forest County, in account for the year ending January 7, 1884.

FOREST COUNTY, ss: We, the undersigned Auditors of Forest County, do hereby certify that we met at the Commissioners' Office, in said county, according to law, and did audit and adjust the several accounts of the Treasurer, Sheriff, Prothonotary, and County Commissioners for the year ending January 7, 1884, and find them as set forth in the foregoing report. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 16th day of January, A. D. 1884.

EXPENDITURES OF Forest County for the year ending January 7, 1884.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Forest County, for year ending January 7, 1884.

Pursuant to law we the undersigned Commissioners of Forest County, publish the foregoing exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of said County, for the year ending January 7, 1884. Witness our hands and seals this 21st day of January, A. D. 1884.

BUFFALO PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 18, 1883. Westward, RIVER DIVISION, Eastward.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN—Leaves Kintzau 11:50am, Warren 1:35pm, Irvineton 2:30pm, Tidoute 3:54pm, Tionesta 5:20pm, arrives Oil City 7:00pm.

WM. SMEARBAUGH & CO., Dealers in CLOTHING, DRY-GOODS! NOTIONS, OOTS SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. GROCERIES! TOBACCO, CIGARS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, TOYS, STATIONARY, WALL-PAPER, FOREIGN FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BAKERS BREAD, OYSTERS, &c. Goods Always First-Class. ELEGANT BOUND FAMILY BIBLES, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 and upwards.

Buckeye Force Pump. Ed. Heibel's Hardware Store. Tin Roofing and Spouting—A SPECIALTY. CALL AND GET PRICES. ED. HEIBEL, TIONESTA, PENN'A.