Butler Citizen.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication n this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m., and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.:7 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.50 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Hilliard's Mills at 1:45 A. M., and 5.55 P M.

Hacks to and from Petrolia, Martinsburg, Fairview, Modoc and Trontman, connect at Hillard with all trains on the S & A road.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.05 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11 00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.36 p. m., connecting at Butler Junctionwithout change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5.00 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.00 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sun ay train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.50 and 8.26 a. m. and 12 51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan27-1y

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Incorporated 1819.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets $7,078,224.49.
Losses paid in 61 years, $51,000,000.
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents,
jan28ly Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.
G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.
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BUTLER PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh Pa

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, for ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamp for blanks. Address,
STODDART & CO.,
Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

Notice Extraordinary.

Persons desiring to have their Old Furniture repaired, or New Work made to order, such as Music Stands, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Office Desks, Office Tables, &c., would do well to call on

A. B. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker.

I hold that a piece of furniture made by hand worth two made by machinery, and will cost out little more, if any. Then why not have hand made? All work made in the latest styles and of the best material. I guarantee entire satisfaction in style, workmanship and price. Give me a call. Shop on Mifflin street, four doors west of Main street, and opposite A. Troutman's store, Butler, Pa. sep17-1y

BAUER & BAXTER,
Livery, Sale and Feed Stables,
REAR OF VOGELEY HOUSE,
jun9-3m BUTLER, PA.

ONLY $20
For this style Singer.
We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia. july14-3m

THE VICTOR
Double Huller
Clover Machine
Is the *only kind* that has ever hulled 100 bushels of seed in one day from damp and wet straw. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List, which contains many letters confirming this.
Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co.
State where you saw Advertisement. Hagerstown, Md.

$5 to $20 per day at home Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec3-1y

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
HECK & PATTERSON'S
NEW CARPET ROOM
NOW OPEN!
One Door South of their Clothing House,
Duffy's Block, sept20-tf Butler, Pa.

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For Internal and External Use,
Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.
It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords *instant relief in the most malignant form of* DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
It has been used with such wonderful success *in all parts of the world* for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, *that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.*
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.
It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, by Everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.
It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and *brings speedy and permanent relief* in the cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.
NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BUTLER, PA.

J. F. BRITTAIN,
Office with L. Z. Mitchell, Diamond.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Office in Brady's Law Building, Butler, Pa.

S. H. PIERSOL.
Office on N. E. corner Diamond, Riddle building nov12

JOHN M. GREER.
Office on N. E. corner Diamond. nov12

WM. H. LUSK,
Office with W. H. Riddle, Esq.

NEWTON BLACK,
Office on Diamond, near Court House, south side.

E. I. BRUGH,
Office in Riddle's Law Building.

S. F. BOWSER.
Office in Riddle's Law Building [mar8'76

J. B. McJUNKIN.
Special attention given to collections Office opposite Willard House.

JOSEPH B. BREDIN,
Office north-east corner of Diamond, Butler Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER,
Office in Schneideman's building, up stairs.

J. T. DONLY
Office near Court House. c 74

W. D. BRANDON,
eb17-75 Office in Berg's building

CLARENCE WALKER,
Office in Bredin building. mar17—t

FERD REIBER,
Office in Berg's new building, Main street. ap9ly

F. M. EASTMAN,
Office in Bredin building.

LEV. McQUISTION,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House

JOS. C. VANDERLIN,
Office Main street, 1 door south of Court House

Wm A. FORQUER,
Office on Main street, opposite Vogeley House.

GEO. R. WHITE,
Office N. E. corner of Diamond

FRANCIS S PURVIANCE,
Office with Gen. J. N. Purviance, Main street, south of Court House.

J. D McJUNKIN,
Office in Schneideman's building, west side of Main street, 2nd square from Court House.

A. G. WILLIAMS,
Office on Diamond, two doors west of CITIZEN office. ap26

T. C. CAMPBELL.
Office in Berg's new building, 2d floor, east side Main st., a few doors south of Lowry House. mar3—tf

C. A. & M. SULLIVAN,
may7 Office S. W. cor. of Diamond.

BLACK & BRO.,
Office on Main street, one door south of Bredy Block, Butler, Pa. (sep. 2, 1874.

JOHN M MILLER & BRO.
Office in Brady's Law Building, Main street, south of Court House. EUGENE G. MILLER, Notary Public. jun4 1y

THOMAS ROBINSON,
BUTLER, PA.

JOHN H. NEGLEY,
Gives particular attention to transactions in real estate throughout the county.
OFFICE ON DIAMOND, NEAR COURT HOUSE, IN CITIZEN BUILDING

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ECKLEY & MARSHALL.
Office in Brady's Law Building. Sept.9,74

C. G. CHRISTIE,
Attorney at Law. Legal business carefully transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Business correspondence promptly attended to and answered.
Office opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McSWEENY & McSWEENY,
Smethport and Bradford, Pa.

M. N. MILES,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa. [jn8

WILLIAM R. CONN,
Office in Brawley House,
GREECE CITY. [june7-1y

M. C. BENEDICT,
jan6 tf Petrolia, Butler co., Pa

HOTELS

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL.
Corner 59th St. & Broadway,
NEW YORK.
On Both American and European Plans.

Fronting on Central Park, the Grand Boulevard, Broadway and Fifty-Ninth St., this Hotel occupies the entire square, and was built and furnished at an expense of over $600,000. It is one of the most elegant as well as being the finest located in the city; has a passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, and is within one square of the depots of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Elevated R. R. cars and still nearer to the Broadway cars—convenient and accessible from all parts of the city. Rooms with board, $2 per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests. E. HASKELL, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
On the European Plan.
54 to 66 North Third Street,
Philadelphia, - - - Pa.
Single Rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
O. P. Schneck, Proprietor.
Excellent Dining room furnished with the best, and at reasonable rates.
Cars for all Railroad Depots within a convenient distance.

National Hotel,
CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, - - Prop'rs.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service Rooms 50 cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. NEW FURNITURE, NEW MANAGEMENT. jan15-1y

THE SHREIBER HOUSE.
L. NICKLAS. Prop'.,
MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.
Having taken possession of the above well known Hotel, and it being furnished in the best of style for the accomodation of guests, the public are respectfully invited to give me a call.
I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons.
L. NICKLAS.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
County Coroner.
Office in Fairview Borough, in Telegraph Office.
jan15] BALDWIN P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace,
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
jly16 ZELIENOPLE, PA.

Union Woolen Mills.
I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of
Barred and Gray Flannels,
Knitting and Weaving Yarns,
and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices address,
H. FULLERTON,
jul24,'78-1y) Butler, Pa

ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $87.50. 8 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only $53.75. Pianos, Stool, Cover, Book, $190 to $255. Illustrated catalogue free. Address
ap14-3m W. G. LUNNELL, Lewistown, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administrator having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Vogan, dec'd, late of Worth township, Butler county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to said estate, that immediate payment is required, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.
ADAM PISOR, Adm'r.
sep29-6t Jacksville P. O., Butler, Pa.

Iron City College.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time.
For Circulars giving full particulars, address J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
sep27:3m Pittsburgh.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. dec3-1y

GEN. R. B. MCOMB.

The Great Pennsylvania Greenbacker becomes a Republican, and in the following letter gives his reasons for supporting Garfield.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept 27, 1880.—Among the acquisitions to the Republicans ranks in Pennsylvania this fall, there are not many men of wider reputation that General R. B. McComb, of this city, who has up to this time lent his influence to the Greenbackers, and was at one time the Congressional candidate of that party in this district. General McComb is one of the leading members of the bar in this county, and has very many friends among the working men here and all over the State. Following is the full text of a letter written by him, passing the Republican and Democratic parties in review, and showing why he deems it wise to act this fall with the Republicans. The letter was a private one to Rev. C. H. Close of Beaver county, Greenback candidate for Congress, in this district, but we have the author's consent to its publication.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept. 15, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I intended writing to you several weeks since, and frankly state my views in relation to the present political canvass, but have delayed simply because I did not want to interfere in any way with the plans or discourage the hopes of our friends in the National Greenback Labor party. I have in no way changed my convictions on the questions of the currency and protection, but I have abandoned all idea that anything can be accomplished by means of a third party organization. The truth is, no party competing for the control of the Government can be maintained and succeed having but a single idea. The government of a Nation comprehends too many questions of policy to tolerate an administration riding a hobby or a brace of hobbies. Public opinion divides on other questions, and, although a large majority of the people may believe just as we do on the questions of the currency, yet but very few would be willing to subordinate all other questions to this one, and it is unreasonable to ask or expect it.

We are not now, as we were a few years ago, when the demonetization of silver and the enforced resumption of specie payments were threatening our industries and our commerce with ruin. That storm has passed, and our industries are again on the full tide of prosperity, owing, I admit, to the influence of the greenback party acting as breakers to the car that was so swiftly carrying the business and industry of of the country to ruin. The advocates of the greenback currency unquestionably put a stop to the further destruction of this kind of money, and the same influence caused the remonetization and increased coinage of silver. To these measures more than to all others is the country indebted for the revival of trade and our present prosperity. But our business is with the future.

The whole fabric of a Republican State rests upon the independence and intelligence of its producing classes. The policy and measures of a party should be to protect and promote the living power of the nation; that is the productive industry, and the virtue, intelligence and independence of the producing class. To insure and maintain such policy and measure the producer must be protected from being brought into competition with enforced or slave labor. By the abolition of slavery in this country the whole producing class was made to occupy the same plane. With slavery, free labor was, by the force of competition, more or less degraded and dragged down to the condition of the slaves.

The same thing is true of labor in despotic governments. The whole tendency of imperial power is to degrade labor, and this fact is in full view wherever despotism rules. To make our own industries independent of this competition with the debased labor of despotic countries, we require a protective tariff. Our productive labor has a right to this protection. The mechanics, operatives and laborers of the United States occupy a higher plane, both socially and intellectually, than in any other country on earth. With us the workingman is the governing power. In war he is our strength, in peace our wealth, and no good citizen will approve measures which, from their nature, must reduce him to the low, ignorant and degraded element that supports and maintains the despotisms of other countries. It was perfectly natural for the defenders of slavery to advocate free trade, but most inconsistant in the friend of free labor.

The present political contest is between two great political forces—the one progressive and the other traditionally retrogressive. The Republican party came into existence as an antagonistic force, resisting the policy of the Democratic party on the question of slavery. The Democratic party by taking into its keeping the institution of slavery made free labor an opposing element in politics. Slavery demanded concessions from the free States. Free labor demanded the abolition of slavery. Slavery demanded free trade. Free labor demanded protection. Here was the gulf which divided the two great principles upon which the two parties—the Democratic and Republican—were built, and it was the most natural thing that all whose instincts or convictions were foreign to a government of equal rights should ally themselves to the Democratic party, and that the workingmen of the country should become Republicans.

In the interest of slavery, the Democratic party struck down the protective tariff of 1824. It defeated John Quincy Adams' bill for protection in 1832; it treacherously destroyed the tariff of 1842, and ever since has opposed any measure intended for the protection of American labor. In obedience to the same master, the Democratic party undertook to extend the area of slavery. It maintained the right of the slaveholder to bring and hold his slaves in free States. It enacted the Fugitive Slave law. It gives us the Dred Scott decision, which stripped the negro of every vestage of his manhood, and made him a *thing*, with no rights a white man was bound to respect. It closed the mails against religious and political books and papers containing the teachings of Jefferson and defending the Declaration of Independenee. In opposition to all this, free labor organized the Republican party, and unfurled its banner with the inscription, "Free Labor; Free Men, and a Free Ballot." Around this standard, the great productive power—the workingmen of the Nation—rallied, and the Government was transferred from the hands of the Democrats to the hands of the people. Against this change the slaves States rebelled, and our civil war followed. At the beginning of this war the Democratic party made itself an immense breastwork over which the Union armies had to force their way. Almost every measure proposed for carrying on the war was opposed by the Democratic party. It opposed a draft for soldiers to fill the army. In fact, it claimed that the Government had no constitutional power to coerce the seceding States and compel obedience to the authority of the Federal Government. Even when the enemy was in the agonies of the death struggle the Democratic party met in convention at Chicago, and in the most and deliberate manner, resolved that the war was a failure, and called upon the Government to withdraw and disband its armies. Thus it would have buried the American flag, the blood of our heroes and the glory of their achievements in ignomy and disgrace.

The Republican party naturally attached the friends of a protective-tariff. It naturally gathered in the intelligent workingmen throughout the country, and from the fact it overcome the heresies of the Democracy, it ought to be the instrument through or by which the reforms we seek may be worked ont. To it alone is the country indebted for the abolition of slavery; to it alone are we indebted for the restoration of the Union; and the perpetuity of our system of government depends altogether upon the intelligence, independence and virtue of the producing classes. These classes naturally adhere to the Republican party—or rather the party itself is the organized agent of the productive power of this country.

To the workingmen the Democratic party promises nothing. Its antecedents and its traditions make it impossible for the friends of equal rights, of progress and of reform to look to it as an agent for good.

Another element, perhaps more dangerous than any other to the future harmony and prosperity of this country, is the Democratic theory of States' rights. By subordinating the supreme power of the Confederation to the sovereignty of individual States the country would be continually menaced with sectional disputes and intestine strifes. with no arbiter having power to control sectional interests, prejudices or hatreds. We want a Government capable of harmonizing the institutions affecting industry, commerce and education, so that the people may be one in interest with equal chances for special position, wealth and power.

With the candidates I have nothing to do. The one elected will obey the commands of his party. We want peace, and measures that build up our industries and promote our commerce. Intelligence, wealth and prosperity will follow. The party that abolished slavery, that has given us what we have of protection, that created the greenback currency and furnished the members of the Supreme Court that pronounced it constitutional, that maintains equal rights and impartial justice is the party into whose hands the destinies of this great Nation may be confided. At least I would rather trust it than the party that has heretofore antagonized all these great measures.

Very truly yours,
R. B. McCOMB.

JUDGE AGNEW ON THE CURRENCY.

The following is that portion of Judge Agnew's late address in Pittsburgh that relates to our currency and banking system. As with everything else from him, it is stated with such clearness that all can understand the argument used:

A SOUND CURRENCY.

"The next great measure of the Republican policy is the establishment of a sound money system. The nation is an aggregation of individuals, each moved by his own interest. Being protected in his business by wise legislation, according to the Republican doctrine, the government owes him still another duty—it must provide him with a medium of exchange good everywhere; to enable him to dispose of the products of his industry in his best market, be it near or remote. This medium is money of equal value throughout the nation. To be of equal value and current everywhere money must have either intrinsic or an undoubted representative value. Coin, like any other product requiring labor to produce and fashion it, has an intrinsic value equal to its cost. But paper which represents money has no value except in the ability and disposition of the party issuing it to pay it in coin or other true value. Unless it have this *undoubted* representative value to raise it above suspicion individual interest will reject it. Men will not sell their labor or products without an equivalent, and without individuals or bodies of individuals to *use* money it can have no value either as paper or coin. Thus the inexorable law of the use of money lies in the confidence of *individuals*, and the moment this confidence is gone its currency ceases. These are practical truths not to be gainsaid, for they lie in the experience of every man, who knows he will not part with his property or labor without an equivalent, and consequently he will not sell them for any *suspected* form of currency. Now what affects one affects all, and a suspected or doubted form of currency must fall, whether it be old continental, modern wild cat, or shinplasters or French Assignats. If therefore a nation issues paper money it cannot redeem from a want of ability, or repudiates, or authorizes institutions to issue, such men will reject it, and theories cannot save it, for practical individual interest shrinks from what it cannot use—the instincts and practices of men confound all ideas running counter to them.

The coin of this country has never been sufficient for the business to say nothing of its inconvenience and risk of its transfer between distant places. Representative money has always existed. Now the practical question for every voter at the next election is, what party has given to the people, and will continue to give them, a sound currency, equal in value to coin, current everywhere; enabling every citizen to reach his best market near or remote; and to bring home the proceeds of business without loss, or the fear of it.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Here again we must attend to lessons of the past, for it is only by them we can foretell the future. Fifty years ago the only representative money was the notes of the state banks and the Bank of the United States. The former were limited in their circulation to the narrow areas of their credit—that is where they were known, and were subject to frequent depreciation and even total loss. But the Bank of the United States being created as a government fiscal agent to receive, transmit and pay out the public moneys, and its issues being founded on an actual cash capital, its notes were current everywhere. They were then the *only* representative *national* currency. The Democratic party broke down this only form of a national issue, and transferred the public moneys to the state banks in 1833. Now, whether the refusal to charter the Bank of the United States was right or wrong, is not my point. Men may think which way they please. My point is this, that that party gave the people no other form of national currency. They left men whose market was distant no currency they could bring home and use in their business. The consequence of this Democratic dereliction is well known. The state banks, overflowing with large public deposits, used them by issuing their own notes. Then came, first inflation, next speculation, then embarrassment, and finally the suspension and innumerable broken banks in 1837.

The next Democratic measure was to provide for keeping the public moneys in the vaults of the government—its sub-treasuries. In itself this was not objectionable, but no provision was made for the *people*, and *they* were left without any national currency good at all points. It was the old thing, every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.

When the country began to recover under the protective tariff of 1842, and the state banks began to rise again, wild cat and local issues inundated the country, without a regulating hand or controlling power.

The natural consequences followed, and again came inflation and speculation and the explosion of 1857. So much for the Democratic mode of taking care of the people.

In 1861 a change came. The Republican party took the reins of government, but found itself confronted by secession and a south in arms. War followed, and its consequent destruction, loss, and tremendous debt. But the Republican party was equal to the crisis. It defended the Union, waged a successful war against rebellion, and gave to the people two forms of national currency, which, while they afforded the means to preserve the Union, supplied a want the Democratic party had never filled. These two forms—government notes and the notes of national banks based on the national credit—now constitute a currency so sound that they prevail everywhere without suspicion or doubt, giving the people representative money, good in every state in the Union; and now under careful Republican management equal in value to gold or silver coin. Being above doubt they are accepted by individuals everywhere as a true equivalent of their property or labor. The real value and national character of these forms of general currency are proved by their constant appreciation in the face of over production, final suspension in 1873 and bankruptcy among the people, brought on as the consequences of the war. There is not a spot on this broad land where this national representative money is not equal to coin, and is not accepted by men of all persuasions, industries, and parties.

Even the Democrat uses it without doubt or suspicion."

THE HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

In 1824, during the Presidency of James Monroe, was enacted the highest protective tariff that had been adopted before that time. Under its influence manufacturing establishments were erected all through New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

In 1828, during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, the tariff was increased, giving further protection to the manufacture of home-made goods, and under it the mills and shops flourished still faster.

In 1832, during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, South Carolina, under the lead of John C. Calhoun, passed an act nullifying the law of Congress requiring duties to be collected. In other words, passing a law forbidding any customs officials from collecting duties at the port of Charleston. In order to prevent the government of the United States from collecting those duties, the State militia men were ordered to drill and hold themselves in readiness for that purpose In this rebellious movement South Carolina had the sympathy of all the South. Jackson however, was loyal and he concentrated troops at Charleston for the purpose of enforcing the collection of the tariff duties. He also declared that in case of blood being shed, he would hang Calhoun. Henry Clay, who was then in the Senate, fearing a civil war, and being withal a Southern man, introduced his compromise tariff bill, by which the duties were to be gradually reduced down to a mere revenue standard, the time occupied in this sliding scale being five years.

The compromise bill was accepted by South Carolina and civil war was postponed till it broke out in 1861. Under this compromise tariff bill the panic of 1837 occurred, closing all our mills and shops and throwing a great portion of the working classes out of employment, causing an immense amount of misery. This terrible state of depression lasted until 1842. In the meantime the people rose and hurled the Democrats from power and elected William Henry Harrison President, in place of Martin Van Buren, free-trader, who had been President from 1837 to 1841 This resulted in the protective tariff of 1842 being enacted. Under its operation thousands of mills and shops sprung into existence, and the country was again on the road to prosperity. In 1844 the Democrats succeeded in electing James K. Polk, a free-trader, President, which resulted in the free trade or low revenue tariff of 1846 being enacted. This resulted in over 200 mills, furnaces and glass manufactories being closed and 40,000 men thrown out of work in the State of Pennsylvania alone. The suffering caused by this low tariff was enormous, The country struggled on, and the manufacturers were compelled to reduce wages to the lowest point known previously, in order to compete with the cheap pauper made goods of Europe. In 1857 the Democratic Congress insanely reduced the duties to a still lower rate, which culminated the panic of 1857, and times were as hard as they possible could be. Mr. Howell Cobb was then Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan. Under the operation of this last tariff our gold flowed to Europe, and people were so poor that they could not afford to buy their usual supply of dry goods, and in spite of the lowness of the tariff, the demand for goods was reduced, imports fell off, and the consequence was a falling off in the revenue. Mr. Cobb in his report hoped there would soon be an *increased* flow of goods from Europe, the duties on which, low as they were, would enable the government to pay expenses. But he was disappointed. The revenue fell off, and down to the breaking out of the civil war. Mr. Buchanan had to borrow money, paying as high as 12 per cent. interest in order to obtain means to pay the expense of running the Government. From this it can be seen how the free-trade tariff of 1857 cut both ways. It drained the country of its gold, closed our shops and mills, or reduced wages down to a starvation point, and the people became too poor to buy more than one-half their usual supply of goods, and even imports fell off, resulting in the Government becoming poor for want of sufficient revenue from the low duties it had imposed.

After the war when the Republicans were in control, the tariff of 1861 was passed. Immediately manufactures took a tremendous start, and all will remember the prosperous era and good wages commencing in 1861 and lasting till 1873, when the panic of that year occurred. The war of the Democratic rebellion created the necessity of an irredeemable paper currency. It fell in value as compared with gold. Goods went up in paper value, and after goods and labor were up to the high point they reached, it was difficult to get them down to gold value, The resumption bill was passed. It was a necesary evil in order to reach the plane of the world's standard of value, which is gold and silver.

Because resumption was a Republican measure, the Democrats opposed it, prophesying all manner of revulsions, calamities and ruins growing out of a return to specie payment. Business men and capitalists were timid and became alarmed, and they all pulled in their sails and salted down their money, waiting for resumption to take place. This all resulted in trade and manufactures becoming dull. People economized and did not purchase more than two-thirds of their usual supply. This produced a stagnation of business and manufacture, and mills run on half time or were closed, and thousands of men were thrown out of employment. As soon as resumption became an accomplished fact, twenty-one months ago; and our paper money became as good as gold; then business took a start, wages began to increase, and now we are as prosperous as we ever have been, the lying predictions of the leaders of the Democracy to the contrary notwithstanding. Under our protective tariff with resumption accomplished, and with good hard money and the best currency our country ever had, there is now no danger of any more hard times unless the Democrats should elect Hancock and inaugurate a low wages revenue tariff. In that case, we shall have to go through another period of depression and misery, for Europe will do our manufacturing for us, and our mills and shops will close and millions of our sons of industry will be thrown out of employment.

The salvation and prosperity of our country demands that the present tariff be left untouched. To abolish it and subsitute for it a low wages revenue tariff means deprivation and suffering for our working and all other classes throughout the North Therefore our only safety is to elect Garfield and a Republican Congress.—*Clev. Leader.*

PRESERVING EGGS.—A reader asks how eggs may be preserved when handled in considerable quantities. The following method was indorsed by the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association. In pickling a small quantity of eggs, all that is necessary is to reduce the quantities relatively of the articles used:

To make pickle use stone lime, fine salt and water in the following portions: One bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, twenty-five ten-quart pails of water. The lime must be of the finest quality, free from sand and dirt—lime that will slake white, fine and clean. Have the salt clan and the water pure and sweet, free from all vegetable or decomposed matter.

Slake the lime with a portion of the water, then add the balance of the water and the salt. Stir well three or four times at intervals, and then let it stand until settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask or vat in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask or vat is filled to a depth of 17 inches, begin to put in the eggs, and when they lie, say about one foot deep, spread around over them some pickle that is a little milky, made so by stirring up some of the very light lime particles that settle last, and continue doing this as each foot of eggs is added. The object of this is to have the fine lime particles drawn into the pores of the shells, as they will be by a kind of inductive process, and thereby completely seal eggs. Care should be taken not to get too much of the lime in, that is, not enough to settle and stick to the shells of the eggs and render them difficult to clean when taken out. I believe that the chief cause of thin, watery whites in limed eggs is that they are not properly sealed in the manner described. Of course, another cause is the putting into the pickle old, stale eggs, that have thin, watery whites. When the eggs are within about four inches of the top of the cask or vat, cover them with factory cloth, and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle, and it is of the utmost importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this lime. A thin basin (holding about six or eight dozen eggs), punched quite full of inch holes, edge muffled with leather, and a suitable handle about three feet long attached, will be found convenient for putting the eggs into the pickle. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out; they will go to the bottom without breaking.

When the time comes to market the eggs they must be taken out of the pickle, cleaned, dried and packed. To clean them procure half a molasses hogshead, or something like it, filling the same about half full of water. Have a considerable number of crates of the right size (to hold twenty or twenty-five dozen eggs), made of laths or other slats, placed about three-quarters of an inch apart. Sink one of these in the half hogshead; take the basin used to put the eggs into the pickle; dip the eggs by raising it up and down in the water, and, if, necessary to properly clean them, set the crate up and douse water over the eggs; then, if any are found when packing that lime has not been fully removed from, they should be laid out and all the lime cleaned off before packing. When the eggs are carefully washed, as before described, they can be set up or out in a suitable place to dry, in crates. They should dry quickly, and be packed as soon as dry. In packing the same rules should be observed as in packing fresh eggs. Vats built in a cellar, around the walls with about half their depth below the surface, about four or five feet deep, six feet long and four feet wide, are usually considered the best for preserving eggs in, although many use and prefer large tubs made of wood.

The place in which the vats are built or the tubs set, should be clean and sweet, free from all bad odors, and where a steady low temperature can be maintained—the lower the better, that is, down to any point above freezing. Beside the foregoing other methods for preserving eggs have been devised, such as varnishing, greasing, oiling and rolling in flour; but these methods will only answer in a small way, for an individual's private use, it being nearly or quite as much as the eggs are worth to put them in merchantable shape; in fact, it is nearly impossible to do so, as the shells will never look uniformly clean. Several processes have been patented and sold to a considerable extent, but the old liming process undoubtedly stands ahead up to the present time.—*Country Gentleman.*

COMMON SENSE IN ADVERTISING.

A model advertisment is designed to satisfy the rational demand of a probably customer to know what you have got to sell. The successful advertiser, therefore, observes three rules: First, he aims to furnish the information which the public wants; second, he aims to reach that path of the public whose wants he is prepared to satisfy; and third, he endeavors to make his information as easy of acquisition by the public as possible.

The commonest and handiest thing in the American family is the newspaper, and as nearly all shopping proceeds from the family, from its needs, its intelligence, its tastes, its fashions, it follows that the thoughtful and successful advertiser approaches the family by this means. He does not waste his money and his time in loading his advertising gun and shooting it off skyward in the streets, at all creation, on the chance that some willing customer may be going that way, and may be brought down; on the contrary, he takes account of the advertising ammunition which he has on hand, and loads and points his gun through the colums of seme reputable newspaper at the game he wants to hit.

Besides, knowing that newspapers are the best means of advertising and now to pick out the best newspapers for his purpose, the successful advertiser fully appreciates the importance of persistent advertising. Mr. Bryant used to say that the great influence of the press depends for one thing upon its power of iteration. Presenting the same subject in many forms, it finally wins attention and acquiesence. Used in this thorough and systematic way, the advertising columns of the new