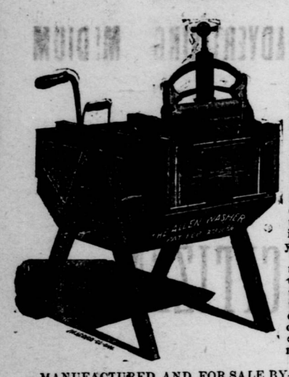
THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

VOL. XXV. BUTLER, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887 NO. 6

THE CELEBRATED

ALLEN WASHER.

Why it is Superior to All Others in the Market!



1st. Being easily worked, and does the work more rapidly than any other machine.
2nd. Being enclosed prevents all splashing of water and inhaling of steam, so injurious to health, and unavoidable in the use of all open machines or the washboard. Thousands of women are yearly broken down in health by the labor of the washboard and inhaling of the sickening fumes of the wash tub, from clothes worn on the person or bed of both sick and well. This is not the case in using the Allen washer; being enclosed it retains the high temperature so necessary in removing the dirt from the goods; another material point is that there is no friction on clothing to damage them. Persons who have used the Allen washer say they believe that it will save the price of it in less than a year's time.
The peculiar action of the water in the machine (which cannot be understood unless one sees it) forcing a strong current of water through the clothing at every vibration of the agitator, which is caused by the peculiar construction of the top of the machine, in connection with the New Champion Wringer, makes the Allen Washer a household necessity.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY—

SHIRA, SHIRA & HAYS Butler Pa.

New Drug Store

JUST OPENED,

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

AT

NO. 20, E. JEFFERSON ST.,

Where you will find a full line of Fine Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes and Toilet Articles. Agents for

Mi Alma,
Montrose Dealer.
Keno, and
Scissors Cigars.

Best 5 and 10 cent Cigars in town.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced Pharmacist.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

DR. D. E. WILES, Prop'r.

A. Troutman & Son.

Leading Dry Goods House.

BUTLER - - - - - - PENN'A.

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A Troutman & Son.

The leading Dry Goods and Carpet House, Butler, Pa.

New Fall Dress Goods at prices which will make them move very fast.

We have the largest stock ever shown in Butler county, comprising all the new goods in Checks, Stripes and Plain Weaves in Foreign and Domestic

Black and Colored Silks,

Special Values

IN TRIMMINGS,

we have never had such a nice assortment and so many of them.

BARGAINS

In Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Ginghams, White Quilts, Shawls Table Linens, Lace Curtains, in fact everything which can be found in a

First-Class Dry Goods Store.

Cloaks and Wraps,

for Children and Ladies.

We carry the greatest variety of styles, our stock never was as large, prices never so low, goods never so nice.

If you want to see the nice goods, please call and examine our stock.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, every grade, all sizes, best goods.

Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Velvets, Plushes, Yarns, etc.

—OUR—

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

never had so many—never were carpets so cheap.

Our stock is complete. Don't buy a Carpet until you have seen our stock. Body Brussels, Velvets, Tapestry, 3-Ply Extra Super, Hemp, Cotton and Rag Rugs.

Window Shades, largest assortment, lowest prices.

CURTAIN POLES

You will find on examination our stock of goods to be the Lowest Priced in Butler county.

A. TROUTMAN & SON'S,

Butler, Pa.

FALL MILLINERY!

Our line of Ladies, Misses and Children's STRAW and FELT HATS and BONNETS, in all the newest fall and winter shapes, in now complete at the

Leading Millinery House.

D. T. PAPE,

No. 18 South Main St. - - - - Butler, Pa

Executor's Sale.

The undersigned executor of the estate of David Birch, dec'd, late of Centre tp. Butler county, Pa. will offer at Public sale on the premises on

Thursday, Dec. 29. 1887,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

the coal pit and property of the deceased, known as the Bigeh & Leibold coal bank, located in Centre tp., and opening on the Greece City road, together with a clear title to over five acres of ground all underlaid by a three foot vein of coal. The property is bounded on the north by Henry Leibold, on the east by Leibold heirs, on the south by Geo. Schod and on the west by the Moore farm. Is partly good farming land and partly in timber, no buildings.

Terms Made Known on Day of Sale.

ABNER J. PATTEN, Ex'r.

WANTED.

Canvassers in every ward and township in Western Pennsylvania to sell "Corporal Si Kleggard, His Yard," the best and fastest selling book out; good pay from the start; books ready. Call every Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 6 p.m. or address James S. Wilson, 85 Twenty-first St. Pittsburg, Pa.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

FARM FOR SALE

In Sugarcreek township, Armstrong county, near Adams P. O., one and one-fourth mile east of the new oil development in Sugarcreek twp. Farm contains

100 ACRES,

with bank barn, 32x60 feet;

BRICK HOUSE,

18x36 feet, 2 stories, with cellar, frame kitchen, 14x16 feet; good spring of water, farm well watered, good orchard of grafted fruit. Farm in a good state of cultivation. About

75 ACRES CLEARED,

balance in good timber. Will sell extremely low for cash. For particulars inquire of J. R. WICK, Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.

L. S. McJUNKIN,

Insurance and Real Estate Ag't.

17 EAST JEFFERSON ST.

BUTLER, - PA.

A J FRANK & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

45 S Main Street, Butler, Pa.

A DAISY.

He stood in the field one morning, away from the broad high road, and he came in search of daisies for a *bouquet a la mode*. He had promised a youthful maiden to gather them sweet and full, and perchance he might have done so except for a farmer's bull, which suddenly came upon him while he warbled a lovelorn lay, and without so much as a single thought he made for the broad highway; he did his best as a runner, and jumped with a quicken'd sense, but in spite of speed or agility, he was hoisted over the fence. He was torn by briar and bramble, he was lamed and bruised and sprained; then St. Jacobs Oil was well rubbed on, and his former self regained. He betook himself to his lady fair to offer a ready plea. She heard the joke and simply said, "You're daisy enough for me." And so they all say of this celebrated remedy when it cures pains and bruises. "Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1886.—Seven years ago I fell from a wagon and sprained my wrist very badly. Tried many remedies without success, and then finally tried St. Jacobs Oil. I enjoyed good rest, the first in three nights, and it cured me. C. C. Atkins." "Worcester, Mass., 15 Hawley St., June 8, 1887.—Sprained my ankle and was unable to move without crutches. Used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil. It effected a perfect cure. No return of pain. C. W. Briggs." "Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1887.—Ten years ago sprained my ankle and could not walk for ten weeks. Sprained it three times since. Last time tried St. Jacobs Oil, and it not only cured it but strengthened it. The ankle is just as strong now as the other, and have had no trouble since. Otto L. Kehrweider, 109 Queen St., Germantown." "Corydon, Ind., June, 1887.—Had my collar-bone broken, and it was very painful. I applied St. Jacobs Oil and it got entirely well. I used two bottles—only remedy used—it worked like a charm. No return of pain. Levi Hottel." "Nothing I can say in regard to St. Jacobs Oil," says Mr. Arthur G. Lewis, editor *Southern Society*, Norfolk, Va., June 27, 1887, "will do it justice. Have used it for aches and pains for a number of years.

CHRISTMAS

—IS COMING—

And we want everybody who expects make a Christmas present to be sure and see our

Elegant Holiday Attractions!

We offer at very close prices the newest and and most desirable goods of the season, consisting of

Rubber, Ivory, Celluloid, Horn and Zylonite Combs and Brushes, Cuff and Collar Boxes in Plush and Leather, Vases, Toilet Sets, Odor Cases in Plush and Leather, Whisk Brooms, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets in Leather, Plush and Wood, Smokers' Sets, Jewel Cases, Whisk Holders, Tooth Brushes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Colognes, And many other attractions too numerous to mention.

It will do you good to see this Brilliant Display which includes hundreds of gifts suitable for old and young.

Come one and all, our goods and our prices are bound to please you.

Redick's Drug Store,

No. 5, North Main St.

ELY'S Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation. Heals the sores, restores the Senses of Taste and Smell,

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Try the cure Ely's Ceam Balm,

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS, 235 Greenwich St. New York.

SHARP PAINS Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Backache, Swollen Joints, Heart Disease, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster*. Compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, it is indeed *the best* pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Porous Plaster ever made. *Hop Plasters* are sold by all druggists and country stores. 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Co.*, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

HOP PLASTER

Coated tongue, bad breath, sour stomach and liver disease cured by Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills, 25 cts.

Dr. S. A. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, - BUTLER, PA.

All work pertaining to the profession executed in the neatest manner.

Specialties:—Gold Fillings, and Painless Extraction of Teeth, Vitalized Air administered.

Office on Jefferson Street, one door East of Lowry House, Up Stairs.

Office open daily, except Wednesdays and Thursdays. Communications by mail receive prompt attention.

N. B.—The only Dentist in Butler using the best makes of teeth.

JOHN E. BYERS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office No. 65 South Main Street,

BUTLER, - PA.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS,

Physician and Surgeon,

No. 10 West Cunningham St.,

BUTLER, PENN'A

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.

J. S. LUSK, M.D.,

Has removed from Harmony to Butler and has his office at No. 9, Main St., three doors below Lowry House. apr-30-tf.

EITENMULLER HOTEL,

No. 88 and 90, S. Main St.,

BUTLER, - - PA.

Near New Court House—formerly Donaldson House—good accommodations for travelers. Good stabling connected.

[4-9-'86-1y] H EITENMULLER, Prop'r.

BUTLER COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts.

J. C. ROESSING, President.
WM. CAMPBELL, Treasurer
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BUTLER, PA.

PRESIDENT'S FREE TRADE MESSAGE.

He Deals Only With the Financial Questions, Recommending the Reduction of the Treasury Surplus by Cutting Down Tariff Taxation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 6.—The annual message of the President of the United States was submitted to Congress to-day. Following is the full text of the document:

To the Congress of the United States.

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the National finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public Treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our National energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking-fund act, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849 54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $138,058,320 94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the Government During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country, that the sum of $79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government, The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking-fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,283 55 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent forthe former and 8 per cent. on the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the first day of December to $55,258,701 19 and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to $140,000,000. There appears to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet, when by a perversion of its purposes it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seem to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

EXECUTIVE POWER OF RELIEF.

If such a emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted Executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction. In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing Executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited to its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon whose judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve from undue responsibility.

PURCHASING OF BONDS.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must, of course, be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any period, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it:

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the business of the country, and too expensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within Executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparant cause constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested National Treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that, while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

INEQUITABLE TARIFF LAWS.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal-revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to interval-revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid custom duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported article, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury; but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer.

This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a National exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our National activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

PROTECTING INDUSTRIES—WAGE WORKERS

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for Governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled without affectation or hypocrisy to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dress makers and seamstresses, 162,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,234,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation.

Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches home is obliged, in a purchase, forsooth, of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the price which the tariff permits the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

THE FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS.

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus, as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 per cent for each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and $36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool-raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparant that in the case of a large part of these who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory, and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff become a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the unemployed and employed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal of or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMPETITION STRANGLED.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if with such reduced price its manufacturers continue to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our country duties, and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if, in the emergency that presses upon us, our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as heir enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of these who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping reflection of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not under estimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and a National contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or free importation, is of course, an important one in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in the foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain ank steady labor, with resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritive declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unneccessary revenue and have, in the most solemn manner, promised correction, and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

THEORIES PUT ASIDE.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a *condition* which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce the taxation to the necessary expense of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comfort.

A CUSTOM DEPARTED FROM.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has so far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union," as shown in the present condition of our Treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department or State, a brief history of the transactions of that importamt department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6. 1887.

A Child's Laugh.

All the bells of heaven may ring,
All the birds of heaven may sing,
All the wells on earth may spring
All the winds on earth may bring
All sweet sounds together,
Sweeter far than all things heard,
Hand of harper, tone of bird.
Sound of woods at Sundown stirred
Welling waters' winsome word,
Wind in warm, wan weather.

One thing yet there is, that none
Hearing ere its chime be done,
Knows not well the sweetest one
Heard of man beneath the sun,
Hoped in heaven hereafter,
Soft and strong and loud and light,
Very sound of very light,
Heard from morning's rosiest height,
When the soul of all delight
Fills a child's clear laughter.

Edison on the Labor Question.

Thomas Edison, the electrician, was asked by a newspaper interviewer what he thought of the Keely motor, replied: "I have never seen it, so I have no opinion about it. But all the results he is said to have attained can be got from compressed air. All the air in this room can be be condensed into a liquid that could be carried in a filbert shell, and its explosive force would be tremendous. Skillfully released and reconstructed, it would move a great machine." In reply to the question, "When motive power gets to be four times as cheap as it is, Mr. Edison, what will become of the laboring man?" "He will be enriched by it. Machinery will be his slave. See how machinery has multiplied in the last fifty years. As a direct result, workingmen get double the wagus they did then, and the necessities of life cost only half as much. In other words, a hand worker can to-day buy four times as much with ten hours of work as he did fifty years ago. For the first time in world's history, a skilled mechanic can buy a barrel of flour with a single days work. The machinery in the United States represents the labor of a thousand million men, or fifty times as times as much labor as that of all the men in the country. When motive power is still further cheapened—say in another generation—I believe that the unskilled laborer, if sober and industrious, can have a house of his own and a horse and carriage and a library and a piano. It is terrible stupidity that leads some laboring men to suppose that machinery is their foe. It is the thing that gives them independence and even freedom. Without machinery society would drift into the condition of master and slave. The multiplication of machinery means for every worker more food, better clothes, better house, less work. In fact, I believe that the indefinite increase of machinery is going to solve what folks call 'the labor question'—that is the desire of hand workers to get a bigger slice of the margin of profit."

She Took It.

The grocer had put up her tea, sugar and starch, and to his query of "Anything else to-day?" she replied:

"Yes, I want a pumpkin."

"Right this way, ma'am. Here is a very nicce one."

"Is it ripe?"

"Certainly."

"I want to be sure about that. Please plug it."

"Oh, certainly. See there?"

"Its not a red core."

"No, madam; it's a yellow core. All my pumpkins have been that way this fall, and every one has given satisfaction."

Curing Hams.

The following is the method of curing hams that received the prize at a New England fair: To every hundred pounds of meat take eight pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, one and a quarter ounce of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix them and pour the liquid over the hams after they have been in the tub two days, they having been rubbed with fine salt when put in the tub. They should remain in the pickle six weeks, then taken out, hung up three days to dry, and smoked.

—Natural gas has thrown 5,000 men out of employment in Pittsburg alone. Its one great benefit is that it does away with the necessity for the servant girl. Parlor cooking is the fashionable craze in houses that have natural gas.

—The most extraordinary suit ever brought against a railroad is that of Mrs. Seymour, a Chicago widow, who, while attempting to pass from one car to another, was blown off the train by the gale then raging. She wants