THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

SAMPLE COPY.

VOL. XXIX. BUTLER, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892. NO. 51

Reduced Prices ON Clothing.

For the next sixty days we will sell our large stock of clothing at greatly reduced prices.

Men's suits worth $20 will go for $16,
" " " $18 " " " $14,
And Boy's suits at the same reduction.

We are now ready with our Fall and Winter Footwear.

Give us a call and see our goods, and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. Barnhart & Son,
General Merchants.
Connoquenessing P. O., Petersville, Pa.

DON'T think for a moment because we have the finest and most reliable drug store in this part of the State that you have to pay more for your medicines. We dispense only Pure and Fresh Drugs at all times and at reasonable prices.

WULLER'S MODEL PHARMACY,
229 Centre Ave.,
South Side, Butler, Pa.

Bickel's Great Oct. Sale OF Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Are you a close cash buyer? If you are don't fail to Attend this sale.

A Word To The Wise Is Sufficient.

I Am Loaded To My Utmost Capacity And The Goods Must Go.

First Week Of This Great Sale

I will open the fall season by placing on sale the best line of children's school shoes made, I have an extra large stock of them bought for spot cash from the largest manufacturer in the country, have them in bright and oil grain, high cut 75 cts. to $1.00, fine satin calf high cut 90, 1.00 and 1.10, every pair warranted waterproof and prices guaranteed to be 25 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

Second Week Of This Great Sale

I will place on sale a line of ladies' fine, medium and heavy shoes at prices to suit the times, money is a little scarce and you must make a dollar go as far as possible. I think I can help you out. Ladies' fine Don. button shoes tip or plain toe 1.00, same shoes in fine grade 1.25 and 1.50, have reduced the 2.50 cloth tops shoes to 1.75. See it and you will buy it either tip or plain toe.

Ladies' bright grain shoes button and lace 1.00.
Ladies' oil grain shoes button or lace 75 and 1.00.
Ladies' grain slippers 50 cts.
Ladies' velvet slippers 50 cts.
Ladies' brussel slippers 50 cts.
Ladies' serge gaiters plain 50 cts, foxed 60 cts.

Third Week Of This Great Sale

I will commence to sell men's and boys' stogy boots, and if you need them sooner you can have them at the following low prices. Men's stoge boots 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75. A full line of hand made Jamestown boots in men's and boys' from 1.75 to 3.50. Men's good calf boot for 2.00 a pair.

Fourth Week Of This Great Sale.

In addition to the goods named I will offer an extra line of Ladies' warm shoes. Ladies looking for solid comfort should be interested in these goods, they are durable comfortable and cheap. Prices on Ladies' warm lined shoes are 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Come in and look over our line of fine Oxfords, Newports and slippers all very cheap.

Any Time During Oct. I Will Sell

Boots, shoes and rubbers cheaper than any other house in Butler, I have the goods and they were bought right and will be sold on a small margin of profit.

We Take The Lead In Felt Boots.

Just received from the largest felt boot factory in the world, 50 cases of their best and closest made felt boot, and they will be sold at 2.00 a pair including a pair of good heavy overs of the following brands: Lycoming, Candee, Woonsocket, Boston.

See That Your Rubber Boots are Branded Boston, Candee Woonsocket or Lycoming an Then Buy Them at My Price $2.25. Including a heavy pair of slippers. Buy any of the above makes and you will have a good boot. Buy them at my price 2.25 and you will have the price right.

All Rubber Goods Reduced. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
Repairing Done Same Day Received.
Leather and Findings, Blacksmith's aprons, etc.
When in need of Footwear Call at Butler's Leading Shoe House.

JOHN BICKEL.
No. 128 South Main Street Butler, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS and SHOES.

We now have ready for your inspection the largest and most complete stock of first class boots, shoes and rubbers in Butler county.

If you want to fit out your family with

WATERPROOF RUFF'S

Boots and shoes that will last them all winter is the place you are looking for. We may not sell the cheapest truck sold in Butler, but we at least have the reputation of giving more real value for your money than can be had elsewhere. Our kip, calf, oil grain, goat, etc., boots and shoes are made not only to sell but for

HARD WEAR.

We have not room here to quote enough prices to give you an idea of how cheap we are selling goods adapted to your special need, but rest assured that no dealer in Butler shall undersell us, but that we will positively

SAVE YOU MONEY.

Our RUBBER, FELT and BEAVER GOODS are all of the best makes and at prices lower than the lowest. Call and see for your self.

We take special pride in our line of

BOYS AND GIRLS SCHOOL SHOES

For style, fit and service they are unequaled. We are selling them as cheap as other dealers sell inferior grades. We give a handsome school bag with every pair.

AL RUFF,
114 South Main street, Butler, Pa.

—o:o— IT IS A PLEASURE TO WEAR GARMENTS THAT ARE CORRECTLY DESIGNED AND PERFECT FITTING. —o:o—

THIS SATISFACTION YOU CAN DEPEND ON SHOULD YOU BOOK YOUR ORDER AT

Aland's.

Large Display of Handsome Fabrics for FALL AND WINTER.

C & D
Ready for All.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THIS COUNTY.

Everything that is new in Stiff Hats. Our $1.50 and $2.00 are wonders for the money.

[illegible] ranging in price from 25 cts. to $5.00

All the new blocks in Silk Hats.

Greatest line of Furnishing Goods we ever had.

An inspection will be an advantage to any one.

COLBERT & DALE,
Hatters and Furnishers,
242 S. Main street, Butler, Pa.

PURE DRUGS AT LOW PRICES is the motto at our store.

If you are sick and need medicine you want the BEST. This you can always depend upon getting from us, as we use nothing but strictly Pure Drugs in our Prescription Department. You can get the best of everything in the drug line from us.

Our store is also headquarters for

PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES, Kalsomine, Alabastine &c.

Get our prices before you buy Paints, and see what we have to offer. We can save you dollars on your paint bill.

Respectfully
J. C. REDICK,
Main St., next to Hotel Lowry,
BUTLER, PA.

It is a Mistake.

To suppose an article can be purchased best at stores where every thing is sold. The right place to buy a hat or bonnet is where special attention is given to Millinery.

Giving our undivided attention to Millinery, Ladies Furnishing Goods we always show the latest styles and sell the best goods for the least money.

M. F. & M. Marks'.
113 and 117 South Main Street.

L. S. McJUNKIN,
Insurance and Real Estate Ag't
17 EAST JEFFERSON ST.
BUTLER, - PA.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Office Cor. Main & Cunningham.

H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY

DIRECTORS:

Alfred Wick,	Henderson Oliver,
Dr. W. Irvin,	James Stephenson,
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LOYAL S. M'JUNKIN, Agent.
BUTLER, PA.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large Bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

CHAPTER IX.
REVELATIONS.

Mr. Hollister and Dr. Bromley had been careful to direct the exclusion of all papers and letters from the cottage. But Molly was now quite strong enough to leave the house, and although the doctor had not authorized her to do so, might she not leave Prospect cottage without giving any warning? Hence it would not do to put off the matter any longer. All arrangements were therefore made. Molly would soon be told that she must never expect to see Capt. John again. But it seems that after her interview with Mr. Hollister, Molly had resolved to leave the house without the knowledge of the attendants, who naturally would have done everything to dissuade her. Yet, even if this leaving the house might not be in any way dangerous, considering the present state of her health, yet it might be followed by deplorable results should she accidentally learn the truth without being in the least prepared for it. Mrs. Allaire's intention in leaving Prospect cottage was to begin action with regard to Zach French. Since she had learned his name, but one train of thought had filled her mind.

"Yes, possibly, they did do something for him," she said to herself. "They gave him a little money, but I was not there to attend to it. And now Zach is away on a cruise, he has been gone five or six weeks; but no doubt he has a family, a wife and children, and they are poor people, you may depend. It's my duty to go and find them out, to look after their wants, to make it comfortable for them. Yes, I must see them. I must look after them!"

And even if Mrs. Allaire had consulted Andrew Hollister on this subject, how could he have brought himself to advise her against this deed of gratitude, this act of charity?

On the morning of June 21, towards nine o'clock, Molly left the house without anyone seeing her. She was dressed in mourning for her child, whose death in her mind dated back only two short months. She was hurrying in the direction of the docks when she conceived the notion of passing in front of Lew Barker's house. It would only add a little to the distance.

"Poor Kate!" she murmured.

As she reached the spot where the Barkers' house had stood, she looked about her in a half-dazed and bewildered manner. It was nowhere to be seen! An exclamation of surprise escaped her, and her heart was oppressed with a vague and indefinable solicitude. In the place of the narrow, somber building which she remembered there, was a large and imposing building several stories in height with [illegible] grated windows on the ground [illegible]. On the top of the structure there was a lantern tower from which waved a flag bearing the initials H. W. Over the door there was a sign lettered in gold as follows: "Harris Waddington & Co."

Molly thought she must be mistaken. She glanced to the right and to the left. No, this was the spot, on the corner of Fleet street, where she had come to see Kate Barker. She passed her hand over her eyes. A strange and mysterious presentiment flashed upon her. She was powerless to explain her own feelings. The offices of Hollister & Co. were close at hand. A few steps farther brought them plainly in view. Her first thought was to go there. But no, she would stop on her way back, after she had had the interview with Zach French's family. Her intention was to get the sailor's address at the office of the steam launches near the landing.

With throbbing heart, bewildered mind and restless eyes Molly hurried along. She now began to scan the faces of the people she met, and an almost irresistible inclination came over her to accost some of them, to question, to ask them—what? They would have taken her for a lunatic. And in fact was she quite sure that her reason had not fled for a second time? Could it be that there were gaps in her memory?

A few steps farther and Molly had reached the office of the steam launches, one of which was just casting off and heading for Point Loma. Molly followed it with her eyes, listening to the steam escaping in puffs from the black smokestack.

What sad recollections rose in her mind, recollections of her child, whose little body the waters had been unwilling to surrender. These waters drew her towards them with a strange fascination. It grew dark before her eyes, the ground seemed to yield beneath her feet. A vertigo seized her, she was upon the point of falling. Making a great effort she turned and entered the office.

Upon catching sight of this woman with the blanched face and contracted features the man in charge who was sitting at a table rose quickly and placed a chair for her.

"Are you ill, madam?" he inquired.

"Oh, no, it's nothing, sir," replied Molly, "a momentary weakness. I'm better now."

"Be kind enough to take a seat. It will be ten minutes before the next boat leaves."

"Thanks," answered Mrs. Allaire. "I have only come to ask for some information. Possibly, you may be able to give it to me."

AT THE HEAD OF THIS NOTICE STOOD THE DATE, MARCH, 1879.

"In reference to what, madam?"

Molly had sat down and was holding her hand pressed against her forehead as if to collect her thoughts.

"You had a sailor in your employment," said Molly, "by the name of Zach French, did you not, sir?"

"Yes, madam," replied the employe, "but the man didn't remain very long with us, however. I knew him very well."

"He was the one, wasn't he, who risked his life to save a woman, an unfortunate mother—"

"Yes, yes, I remember it was Mrs. Allaire—yes, he was the man."

"And he is at sea now?"

"Yes, madam."

"What vessel did he ship on?"

"The three-master Golden Gate."

"Of San Diego?"

"No, madam; of San Francisco."

"What port did he sail for?"

"Various European ports."

A feeling of exhaustion came over Molly and she sat in silence for a moment or so, while the employe stood waiting for her to continue.

"Zach French's home is in San Diego, isn't it?"

"Yes, madam."

"Could you tell me where his family live?"

"I've always been told that Zach French was alone in the world. I don't think he has any relatives, either in San Diego or elsewhere."

"Then he was not a married man?"

"No, madam."

There was no reason for doubting the correctness of the replies made by this man to whom Zach French was so well known. So for the present there was nothing to be done, since the man had no family, except for Mrs. Allaire to await the return of the Golden Gate to America.

"Could you tell me how long Zach French's voyage will be likely to last?" asked Molly.

"I could not, madam. The Golden Gate was chartered for a long cruise."

"I am greatly obliged to you, sir," said Mrs. Allaire. "I should have liked very much to see Zach French, but it will no doubt be a long while—"

"Yes, madam."

"However, isn't it possible that there may be news of the Golden Gate in a few months, a few weeks?"

"News?" repeated the employes. "No doubt the San Francisco house to which the vessel belongs has received news from her several times already."

"Already?"

"Yes, madam."

"Several times?"

As she repeated these words, Mrs. Allaire had risen and stood looking the man in the face as if his words had been unintelligible to her.

"Here, madam," said the employe, holding out a journal. "Here's a copy of the Shipping Gazette. It contains an announcement that the Golden Gate left Liverpool a week ago."

"A week ago!" murmured Mrs. Allaire, taking the paper in her trembling hand. "How long has Zach French been gone?" she asked in a voice so little above a whisper that the man could scarcely catch it.

"About eighteen months."

"Eighteen months?"

Molly was obliged to support herself by leaning against the wall. Her heart had ceased to beat, and there was a look of terror in her eyes as they suddenly fell upon a poster on which was printed the arrivals and departures of the steam launches for the summer season. At the head of this notice stood the date: March, 1879.

March, 1879! They had deceived her. It was four years since her child had been drowned; four years since John had set sail for the Indies. She had therefore been [illegible] of her mind for these four long years. And if Mr. Hollister and Dr. Bromley had allowed her to believe that she had only been deranged for the short space of two months it must have been for the purpose of concealing the truth about the Dreadnaught—it must be that for four years they had no tidings of either Capt. John or his ship.

To the consternation of the employe, Mrs. Allaire seemed about to succumb to some sudden ailment; but with a superhuman effort she recovered possession of herself, and, dashing out of the office, hurried along from one street to another.

Those who met this woman with her wild eyes and pallid face could not do otherwise than regard her as an escaped lunatic.

And if she was not what they thought her to be would it not be a mere question of time? Whither was she hurrying? It was in the direction of the offices of Hollister & Co., where she arrived in a few minutes without knowing how. She crossed the outside office, flitting by the astonished clerks who had no chance to detain her, and pushed open the door of the shipping merchant's private office.

Andrew Hollister's astonishment at seeing Mrs. Allaire quickly gave place to dismay upon glancing at her drawn features, her deadly pallor.

"I know all! I know all!" she exclaimed, wildly, before he could find time to utter a syllable. "You have deceived me. I've been out of my mind for four years—"

"My dear Molly—calm yourself—"

"Tell me—about the Dreadnaught—isn't it four years since she sailed?"

Andrew Hollister bowed his head.

"You have had no news of her for four years—for four years?"

The merchant's lips still remained closed.

"You look upon the Dreadnaught as lost—and every one on board of her? And John will never come back to me again?"

Andrew Hollister's eyes filled with tears—they were his only response.

Mrs. Allaire's hands flew to her head, she reeled and would have fallen had not the merchant hastened to her side. He laid her tenderly upon the sofa. She had lost consciousness. The janitor's wife was called in to care for her and messengers were dispatched in search of Dr. Bromley.

Upon his arrival Mr. Hollister in a few words explained the situation to him. Accidentally or through some lack of precaution Mrs. Allaire had learned everything. Whether it had been at Prospect cottage or in the streets of San Diego it made little difference. The whole truth was known to her now. She knew that four years had gone by since little Walt's death, that during these four years she had been out of her mind, and that for four years no tidings had been received from the Dreadnaught.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that Dr. Bromley succeeded in restoring poor Molly to consciousness, and the question which he now put to himself was whether her mind would not be shattered by this last and most terrible of blows that had been rained upon it.

When Mrs. Allaire came to herself, she did so with a full consciousness of what had happened. She had come back to life again with unclouded reason. Her eyes were bent inquiringly upon Andrew Hollister, who sat by her side with her hands clasped in his.

"Speak, oh speak, Mr. Hollister—" she murmured, and then her voice died away.

The merchant obeyed, speaking slowly and tenderly but plainly and firmly. He told her of their first anxiety concerning the Dreadnaught—how letters and dispatches had been sent to Singapore and to the Indies where the ship had never arrived, how search had been made all along the course traversed by Capt. John and how no sign or trace of the shipwrecked vessel had come to light.

With parted and rigid lips, with a fixed stare, Mrs. Allaire listened, and when Andrew Hollister had finished, a half groan, half sob escaped her, and then like a wail came the words:

"My child dead—my husband dead—Oh, why did not Zach French let me die?"

Then suddenly her face lighted up, and there was such a wonderful display of that energy and force of character natural to the woman that Dr. Bromley was fairly startled. With a strong and steady voice she called out:

"Then there has been nothing heard from the Dreadnaught since you made search for her?"

"Nothing," replied Mr. Hollister.

"And you look upon her as lost?"

"Yes—lost!"

"Nor not a word from John nor from any man in his crew?"

"Not a word, my dear Molly; we have given up all hope."

"All hope?" she queried in a tone that seemed almost tinged with irony.

As she had uttered these words, she had risen from the sofa and stood with her right hand stretched out towards the window through which the ocean was visible. Mr. Hollister and Dr. Bromley followed her movements with a secret dread, fearing that the worst had come. But Molly's face was not that of a lunatic. It was lighted up with a glow of her great soul.

"All hope?" she repeated. "You say you have given up all hope? But, Mr. Hollister, if you look upon John as lost, I do not! Without him this fortune will be but dross in my eyes. I shall consecrate it to the search of John and his companions of the Dreadnaught! And with God's help I shall find them; yes, I shall find them."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"But, my dear, what has that old man to recommend himself aside from his riches?"

"Heart disease."—Electric Spark.

FOR HARRISON.

BUSINESS MEN, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

Their Reasons for Voting with the Republican Party—They Don't Want Business Unsettled—Farmers Remember Democratic Attacks on Their Homesteads.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Information received here points to certain Republican victory. This information indicates that the people are making a careful study of the situation and alternatives offered by the two parties and their platforms.

Since this is being done there can be little doubt as to the result.

The business men are thinking it over. A large proportion of them have established and built up their business under the present protective system. The average business man of today has established his business since the protective system was adopted thirty years ago. Those who inherited a business established prior to that time have adapted it to the protective system of the last thirty years. Hence every business man who knows that the election of Cleveland means a Democratic house, senate and presidency sees that a general change in the system of the conduct of the government would change the conditions under which he has had business prosperity, and at the same time so unsettle the general business conditions as to render investments unsafe, and capitalists unwilling to enter upon business enterprises.

The manufacturers are seeing that their industries have wonderfully developed; that the balance of trade has been $700,000,000 in favor of this country in the past ten years, while in the same time it has been $8,500,000,000 against free trade Great Britain. Hence they prefer to retain a system under which their individual business and our national commerce have both been prosperous.

Their employees are seeing that the rates of wages in protected United States are double those paid in free trade England, and that employment is more certain here than in countries not having a protective system. Hence they will vote with the Republican party.

The farmers are remembering that President Harrison's administration has, by its energetic efforts in their behalf, increased foreign markets for their products immensely. Not only has the vigorous work of this administration caused a reopening of markets for our meats, but through reciprocity our other farm products have been given advantages abroad, and the foreign sale of all agricultural products has been increased $275,000,000. Hence the farmers will vote with the Republicans.

Merchants and financial men recognize the fact that the Democratic party is pledged to substitute for the national banking system untaxed and unguaranteed issues of state bank currency, which was so disastrous to all business interests before the war. Hence they will support the Republican candidates.

The people of the great west are remembering that Mr. Cleveland's administration of the land office devoted its chief energies to preventing people from obtaining homes and homesteads, instead of aiding them, as this administration has done. Cleveland's commissioners of the land office charged that 40 per cent. of the homestead entries were fraudulent; that 90 per cent. of the timber culture entries were fraudulent, and that 100 per cent. of the pre-emption files were fraudulent. It suspended hundreds of thousands of claims for homes, and went out of office leaving 950,953 entries for homes unacted upon. President Harrison's administration has cleared up all of these and acted upon all others which have come in the meantime. The people of the west, remembering these things, will vote with the Republicans.

The old soldiers remember that President Cleveland refused his signature to 524 pension bills, while all the presidents who had preceded him had only taken this action upon five bills. They remember that Cleveland's administration ejected thousands of soldiers from office and showed its lack of sympathy for them at every step. Hence they will vote with the Republicans.

The foreign born citizens compare their condition in this country with that of free trade countries, and are unwilling to exchange the system which has given them prosperity here for the system which pays starvation wages abroad, and which they left their former homes to escape. Hence they will vote with the Republicans.

The colored voters remember that it is to the Republican party that they owe their present free and prosperous condition, and that a large share of the Democratic party is conducting the campaign under the inspiriting and unjust cry of "No force bill; no negro domination."

O. P. AUSTIN.

Both branches of congress will necessarily be Democratic in case of President Harrison's defeat. We cannot lose the presidency and save either the senate or the house. Therefore it must seem to ordinary citizens as an appalling proposition to reverse absolutely the policies under which their present prosperous condition was begun and is now being maintained.—Chairman Carter.

The last time the Democratic party controlled presidency, house and senate it plotted the destruction of the government and brought on a war which cost hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of money. Your failure to vote for Harrison may restore them to full power for the first time since 1860. Your vote may determine the result.

I would like to know how any soldier can vote for two men, both drafted on the same day, against a man who served his country as loyally as Harrison did in the time of peril.—General Henry W. Slocum at Washington Reunion.

RUSK ON THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of Agriculture Tells Why He Favors Protection.

The following is an extract from a letter on protection and reciprocity recently written by the secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. M. Rusk:

On all articles except those we cannot produce or manufacture ourselves under any circumstances I would levy a duty sufficient to make foreign goods cost, when landed and duty paid in any port of the United States, fully as much as the cost of manufacturing the same goods in this country amounts to; and this I believe in, without any reference to the old accepted argument of "infant industries."

I would stick to this principle all the way through, except only in the case of foreign goods coming from countries which could make such concessions on American goods as would fully offset any concessions we might make to them, for I am a believer in reciprocity. In fact, so long ago as April, 1890, in a communication which I prepared to send to all persons—and they were legion—who addressed me on the subject of agricultural depression, I referred to the advantages of reciprocity.

At the same time I think it will very seldom be found necessary to surrender adequate protective duties on any foreign goods such as we can manufacture in this country. Our reciprocal relations with countries in the temperate zone, growing largely the same kind of agricultural products and living under comparatively the same conditions, will always be very limited. But just as we have exemplified in the case of sugar, of which at present we do not produce a quantity sufficient for our domestic supply, so in regard to tea, coffee and spices, which come to us from tropical or semi-tropical countries, there is a considerable opportunity for the exercise of the sound economic principle. I would have America buy these goods in countries that buy American goods, putting a duty upon such as come to us from countries that put a duty upon our goods.

It is American labor we want to protect, and American homes, and I do not, as a consistent protectionist, regard as a subject for free trade any article into the production of which, in a form available for use, American labor enters. If the conditions are such, for instance, in Canada, that a Canadian farmer can raise certain crops more cheaply than we can, I would protect our American farmers by putting such a duty on these products that Canadian farmers could not undersell them. In the same manner I would protect our fruit growers from Mediterranean fruits, and would encourage the fiber industry in our own country, so that eventually the bulk of our hemp, flax and other vegetable fibers should be produced at home. I am for the protection of the American laborer's home and labor, but I am equally intent on protecting the American farmer's home and labor.

POPULISTS SUPPORT HARRISON.

Mrs. Lease Recommends This in View of Southern Treatment of Weaver.

A special to the Democratic New York Times from Topeka, Kan., says:

The sensation of the day in Kansas is the interview with Mrs. Lease, who has been accompanying General Weaver in his tour through the southern states.

She recites the indignities they were subjected to and then declares that if a vote for Weaver is in reality a vote for Cleveland in this state her desire is that the Populists scratch their ticket and vote for the Harrison electors.

Mrs. Lease is, next to Jerry Simpson, the strongest leader of the Kansas Populists, and her expressed wishes have caused great consternation not only in her own party, but among the Democrats.

She concedes every southern state to Cleveland, and therefore at this late day indicates her preference for Harrison. Her advice will be followed by many, but at this time it is impossible to say to what extent.

Nailmakers at Halesowen, England.

"Whosoever provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." These women belong to households which are not "provided for." They live in free trade England. The men in their families are not lawless nor indifferent to their comfort. They cannot with all their efforts earn enough money to provide for the mere sustenance of those whom they love and would cherish. But they are not to be blamed, for the free trade laws by which they are governed bring these results.

The American man of family has a graver responsibility. He makes his own laws.

The election of Grover Cleveland would imperil the home of the American workingman and those whom he has vowed to care for in sickness or in death.

Every man who regards the happiness of women should realize that Grover Cleveland stands for unprotected homes, and that Benjamin Harrison represents the party which has pledged itself to keep away free trade evils.

It is true, as Chairman Carter says, that the election of Cleveland means also a congress Democratic in both branches.—New York World.

IT SUITS THE DEMOCRATS.

Denunciation of the Old Soldiers Is What They Like.

When we wrote that about half of the pensioners were thieves and bummers—perhaps more than half—we meant it. We are of that particular classic mold that will tell the truth.

A hundred men have come to us and complimented us on our stand on pensions, and only this morning one of our best citizens and a captain in the Confederate army said to go on. Cleveland wrote his record clear, and he slapped the dirty beggars in the face. He wants a chance to do the same business again, and the truth will hurt no one.—Durham Globe.

Cleveland refused to accept said nomination for mayor of Buffalo, saying in deponent's presence, with an oath, that he would not go on the ticket with that Irishman—meaning John C. Sheehan. And deponent further says that on several occasions he has heard said Cleveland assert that he would never vote for an Irishman, and particularly not for an Irish Roman Catholic, for the reason that he believed them all treacherous and unworthy of support.—Affidavit of Edwin C. Robbins, of Buffalo.

The force bill cry of the Democracy is a bugaboo. It is, as the late Senator Beck could say, a "hoodoo" to scare people with.—Ex-Senator Edmunds in New York World, Oct. 18.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

WORK OF THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION IN THEIR BEHALF.

Enlarged Markets Abroad and at Home. Better Prices, Increased Demand and Better Conditions, Increased Exports, Increased Home Markets.

Here are a few of the advantages that have come to the farmer under the McKinley law and under President Harrison's administration:

Under the combined efforts of President Harrison and his secretaries of state and agriculture, coupled with the work of his ministers abroad, the prohibition against American meats and live stock has been removed in foreign markets, and through reciprocity other farm products given advantages in the markets of the world. A comparison of the last year of the Cleveland administration with the present year just ended shows the following increase under the Harrison administration:

Increased exports of bacon, hams and lard, $19,000,000.

Increased exports of beef products, $12,000,000.

Increased exports of cattle, $16,000,000.

Increased exports of wheat, flour and corn, $15,000,000.

Increased exports of cotton, $30,000,000.

Increased exports of seeds, $2,500,000.

Increased exports of fruits and nuts, $1,500,000.

Increased exports of oilcake and meal, $2,000,000.

Increased exports of all agricultural products, $275,000,000.

Besides this the McKinley tariff has given the farmer:

First—A home market for his barley, worth over $5,000,000 yearly.

Second—A home market for his tobacco, worth $7,060,000 yearly.

Third—A home market for his potatoes, amounting to $1,600,000 yearly.

Fourth—A home market for his eggs, amounting to $1,700,000 yearly.

Fifth—A home market for his raisins, prunes, nuts and other fruits, worth $5,250,000 a year.

Sixth—Saved the American wool grower from utter ruin by protecting him from a disastrous competition with foreign eight cent wool, keeping the price of American wool at an average of 30.5 cents per pound by comparison with an average of 18.7 cents per pound of similar grades at corresponding dates in London.

Here are some things the agricultural department has done for the farmers:

First—Contagious pleuro-pneumonia completely eradicated.

Second—Losses from Texas fever almost entirely prevented.

Third—Treatment of cattle on board ship regulated and losses prevented.

Fourth—Danger of introducing disease with imported animals removed.

Fifth—Prohibition of our pork by Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Spain removed.

Sixth—From half to one cent per pound added to value of our pork in United States and Great Britain when bearing United States government inspection certificate.

Seventh—Refutation of allegations of contagious diseases among American cattle shipped abroad as result of a system of inspection.

Eighth—The sugar industry placed upon a footing which promises to supply the entire domestic consumption with a home grown product.

Ninth—Indian corn successfully introduced as a human food in the leading countries of Europe.

Tenth—Extension of our trade in agricultural products throughout Latin-American countries.

Eleventh—Measures adopted to check the imports of raw cotton from abroad.

Twelfth—Saving to farmers annually of millions of dollars, by combating depredations of diseases and insects on vegetation.

Thirteenth—Wide extension of weather bureau service in interest of agriculture.

Fourteenth—Publication on more extensive scale of valuable information for use of farmers.

Women Unloading Coal at Dudley Port.

England is the greatest free trade country in the world. The women in the picture are English, and the illustration indicates the condition of women in a free trade country. The United States is the example of a protected country. Women do not wheel coal in the United States. The Democratic party, if Grover Cleveland should be elected, will seek to bring about free trade; they admit it. The issue in this campaign is the American home—the happiness of American women and children.

Then why not vote for home protection?

In this election the entire government in all its branches is at stake, and the election of a Democratic president will carry with it the election of a Democratic house and senate. The people should understand that they are voting not only as between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, but as between the policies outlined by the Democratic and Republican platforms.—Senator Aldrich.

SOLDIERS DESERT GROVER.

General Beers Tells the Old Soldiers Why He Cannot Support Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland is not popular with the boys in blue. General Sickles, the one legged veteran, who reiterated at Washington his belief and hope that the old soldiers will not vote for Cleveland, has an earnest supporter in General E. O. Beers, of the Thirtieth New York regiment, a brave and valuable officer of the war. In a long letter to the old soldiers General Beers says:

"I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and have been a lifelong Democrat. But I am fully satisfied that Mr. Cleveland is not the friend of the soldier boys of 1861-5 and is not entitled to and should not receive our support. It seems very plain to me that with the past record of Grover Cleveland if any veteran casts his ballot for him he not only stultifies himself, but goes back upon every comrade of the Union army. We must not let General Apathy run this campaign; let us enlist once more under General Activity and carry on one more vigorous campaign in the maintenance of our rights."

In another part of the letter he says:

"Mr. Cleveland occupied the presidential chair for four years, but I have yet to learn of an instance where he interested himself in the procurement of a single pension, no matter how worthy or needy the applicant. On the contrary, his almost universal use of the veto on pension bills is a convincing argument of his hostility to granting pensions."

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

How It Would Suffer Under Cleveland and Free Trade.

If the next congress is Democratic and Mr. Cleveland president, wool will be imported free of duty! If you are a farmer you will be interested in knowing what free wool would mean to you!

This is now the second great wool producing country in the world, Australia being the largest. There are within the states and territories 44,308,365 sheep, valued at $116,121,290, which produced last year 394,000,000 pounds of wool, or more than 80 per cent. of all the wool manufactured in the United States! This wool represents an additional value to the farmer of more than *one hundred millions of dollars*, and this is an annual and increasing product!

Now suppose the Democratic policy of free trade were in operation, how much do you think this wool would sell for? Only about half its present market value! Why? Because the same grade and condition of wool in London sells for only about half as much as in this country. No matter what the condition of the market may be, whether high or low! Remember, nothing but an American tariff—the McKinley bill stands like a sentinel guarding your pocket and saving you $48,000,000, or the difference between the American and English market! Do you doubt it? Then here are the figures showing for the last twelve years the comparative average annual prices of the same grade of wool in London and in the United States:

	Price in United States of fine Ohio fleece, scoured. Cents per pound.	Price in London of average Australian fleece, scoured. Cents per pound.
1881	35½	53
1882	36½	53
1883	36½	51
1884	36	48
1885	34½	41
1886	34	41
1887	34½	42
1888	33	42
1889	34½	47
1890	33½	46
1891	30½	40
1892	32	32

IRISHMEN, ATTENTION.

Grover Cleveland's Real Sentiments About Irishmen and Catholics.

The following affidavit has just been made public. No Irishman who reads it will feel like voting for a man holding the sentiments it shows that Mr. Cleveland holds:

State of New York, county of Erie, city of Buffalo:

Edwin C. Robbins, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the city of Buffalo aforesaid, and has resided in said city ever since January, 1856, and that he has been personally acquainted with Grover Cleveland, now president of the United States, for twenty years and upward, and has always been a member of the Democratic party.

That at the Democratic city convention, held in the city of Buffalo in the autumn of 1881, the first nomination that was made was that of John C. Sheehan for the office of comptroller of the said city; that prior to such convention the name of said Grover Cleveland was the principal one mentioned for the office of mayor of said city, and he had agreed to accept the nomination, but on the day of such convention and immediately after such nomination of said John C. Sheehan, as aforesaid, said Cleveland refused to accept said nomination for mayor, he then and there saying, in deponent's presence, with an oath, that he would not go on the ticket with that Irishman, meaning said John C. Sheehan.

And deponent further says that said Cleveland then and there agreed to accept such nomination only upon condition that said Sheehan should withdraw from the ticket and from the nomination of comptroller, and he, said Sheehan, was induced so to withdraw in order that said Cleveland might be nominated and accept such nomination.

And deponent further says that on several occasions he has heard said Cleveland assert that he would never vote for an Irishman, and particularly not for an Irish Roman Catholic, for the reason that he believed them all treacherous and unworthy of support.

EDWIN C. ROBBINS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 29th day of October, 1888, before me,

ROSWELL M. NORTON,
Notary Public in and for Erie County, N. Y.

I have a word to say about the Irish vote. I see it stated that the Democrats boast of having the mass of them in their ranks. This year it is one of the mysteries of politics that a question which interests England so supremely, which is canvassed almost as much in London as it is in New York, should have the Irish vote on the side of Great Britain. If the Irish vote were solidly for protection they could defy all the machinations of the Democratic party for free trade and throw their influence on the side of the home market of America against the side of the foreign market of England. I am unwilling to believe that with light and knowledge before them they will deliberately vote on the side of their former oppressors.—James G. Blaine, Oct. 14.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY."

It Threw Rotten Eggs at General Weaver and His Wife.

The beautiful sentiments of the Democracy which find expression in the north in the cry of "No force bill" took another form, but with similar meaning, in Georgia when General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, spoke there. Rotten eggs were thrown at him and his wife. The missiles were effective, for they struck Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease as well as the general, and resulted in the cancellation of General Weaver's engagements. Mrs. Lease, who was with the party, thus tells the story:

"No, I did not speak at Macon," she said, "although I went there with the intention of so doing. After supper at the Lanier House General Weaver went upon the front porch, Mrs. Weaver and myself following him. In front of us was a howling mob of several thousand people. Mrs. Weaver stepped behind a table, upon which were three lamps burning brightly. Hardly had she seated herself before she was struck violently on the head with a rotten egg.

"At this juncture a gentleman rushed up to me, and catching me by the shoulders begged me to come inside in order to escape any danger. 'No,' I said to him, 'if this cause needs martyrs I will be the first.' All during this the general was cool and collected, although the crowd continued to throw eggs, striking persons who were not with our party. General Weaver attempted to speak three times, but each time was silenced.

"It was not the boys of Macon and the hoodlums who attempted to break up the speaking, but some of that town's most prominent citizens were on hand. The people of Macon will receive retribution for egging Mrs. Weaver, who is a pure Christian woman and president of the state W. C. T. U. of Iowa. Already eighty cotton planters have announced that they would withdraw their patronage at once.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars' Worth Pressed for Payment by Democrats.

The committee on war claims have reported in favor of more than $70,000,000 worth of claims for damages caused by the devastation of war. If there is any thing settled in law it is that no nation ever undertakes to repair the damages of