THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

GALUSHA A. GROW.
Of Susquehanna Co.

Republican Announcements.

Subject to the Republican Primary. Saturday, April 28th, between the hours of 1 and 7 p.m.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. THOMAS W. PHILLIPS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
(Two to nominate)
JAMES N. MOORE, Of Butler.
THOMAS HAYS, Of Fairview.
D. B. DOUTHETT, Of Forward.
W. H. RITTER, Of Butler.
JAMES B. MATES, Of Butler.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. O. EBERHART, Of Butler Twp.
H. W. NICHOLAS, Of Butler (formerly of Penn.)
PHILLIP HILLIARD, Esq., Of Hilliards.

FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.
(Three to elect.)
DR. J. C. BARR, Of Adams.
J. M. MCCOLLOUGH, Of Fairview.
GEO. W. COOPER, Of Slipperyrock.
W. H. H. RIDDLE, Of BUTLER.

Meeting of the County Committee.

A majority of the members of the Republican County Committee put in an appearance in Huselton Hall, Monday afternoon, and these with the candidates and other spectators filled every chair in the Hall.

Dr. Leighner was on the sick list and Dr. Wm. Irvine of Evans City was called upon to preside; J. W. Hutchison and Dr. Thomas acting as Secretaries.

On motion, Saturday, April 28th, between the hours of 1 and 7 p.m. was fixed upon as the date and time for our next primary election.

Mr. S. Frankle of Millerstown offered a series of resolutions which were read by the Secretary; then Mr. Starr of Petrolia moved that a Committee on Resolutions be selected and that these resolutions be referred to them. This was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed Messrs Galbreath, Davidson and Frankle a committee on resolutions and they retired, but returned shortly recommending that the resolutions be adopted as read and this was agreed to.

Mr. Galbreath then spoke for Dr. Leighner by request, hoping that the Republicans of this county would make a good showing at the next election, Feb. 20th, as it was an unusually important one for a Spring election; saying that the executive committees of last Fall should continue on duty for it, and endeavor to get out the full vote.

J. M. McCollough of Fairview inquired if new "watchers" were needed for this election, and was informed that they are, as the certificates for the election of last Fall expired with it.

Mr. J. N. Moore then moved that the Committeemen present indicate any changes wanted or vacancies to be filled as "watchers" so that the County Chairman could hand a complete list to the County Commissioners for the issuing of new certificates and this was agreed to, and acted upon.

Mr. Kiskaddon then moved that Mr. Galbreath be requested to explain the organization of the Lincoln League to the Committee. This was agreed to and Mr. Galbreath said that the League was not a local organization, that it takes in the whole county, that any Republican in the county can join it on his own terms, that the organization is founded on Republican principles; has already done good work in Butler, etc.

Mr. Starr of Petrolia asked if candidates could be appointed as watchers; and the general sense of the convention was that they could, that there was nothing in the law to prevent it, and that any qualified elector could be a watcher. It was also stated that any member of the election board could help fill out a ticket if requested to do so.

Charley Kerr, the irrepressible patriot of Cherry twp., put in an appearance and made several speeches on the Wilson bill, and the Committee adjourned.

The resolutions heartily endorse our fellow citizen Dr. Showalter for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and read as follows.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. That the present protracted and continuous depression in the various departments of industry, demonstrates the fact that the Republican position as maintained before the people during the late national canvass, was sound and patriotic, the honor and industrial interests of the country can only be maintained by an abandonment of the re-actionary methods of the present Administration, and its return to the safe methods of the past.

2nd. That nothing short of an emphatic rebuke at the ballot box can induce the party in power to desist from the further prosecution of the unpatriotic war—it is now waging against the tariff system, through whose fostering influence our farmers, manufacturers, and our wage workers have prospered these many years.

3rd. That in the candidacy of Hon. Galusha A. Grow the people of this State have a grand opportunity of expressing their condemnation of the vicious principles of the Wilson Bill now before the United States Senate for consideration, and we urge upon the people of this county, the wisdom of giving our patriotic Statesman a hearty support. Tens of thousands of "the hardy sons of toil" in the "far west" are now enjoying happy homes upon the soil first set apart for the occupancy of actual settlers through the patriotic wisdom of Grow while a member of Congress—the country owes him a debt of gratitude.

4th. That we observe with gratification the favorable manner in which the name of our fellow citizen—Hon. J. B. Showalter—is being received as a candidate before the next Republican State Convention for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, his gentlemanly bearing; his unflinching Republicanism; his success as a legislator (both in the House and Senate) all combine to make him a most acceptable candidate. We appeal to our Republican friends throughout the State to assist in placing him on the next State ticket.

5th. That the Officers of this committee are hereby instructed to issue a call for the holding of the Republican primaries to be held at the usual places for holding them on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1894, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. of said day, the return judges to meet in Butler on Monday the 30th of April at 1 o'clock p. m. to cast up the vote, declare the result and to attend to whatever other business may legally come before them for their action.

THE campaign in Pennsylvania was opened in Philadelphia, last Saturday night by a mass meeting in the Winter Circus building attended by at least five thousand men

John Dalzell was the principal speaker. He predicted a majority for Grow of 200,000, reviewed the Industrial situation; and when asked about the income tax amendment to the Wilson bill said:

"There are two points to be made, first, if you are going to raise revenue by direct taxation you ought to impose the tax on all the people alike and not on a few. [Cheers.] Another thing, the poor man who thinks because he doesn't make $4,000 a year he will not have to pay the income tax is fooling himself. Suppose I were to make $4,500 a year out of my property, I make my tenants pay the tax on the $500. Do you suppose the Astors are going to pay the income tax? No. The Astors' tenants will pay the income tax.

"Now, our Democratic friends say the Wilson bill is to reduce taxation in the interest of the poor man. Well, let's see. It strikes off $3,000,000 on Havana cigars; doesn't that help the poor man? [Laughter.] Then it strikes off over $1,200,000 on French wines. Don't you think the workingmen will be drinking champagne three times a day? [Laughter.] It also strikes off over three millions on laces and embroideries to help the poor men, so you see there is no reason why any man should not wear ruffles on his shirt. Then $3,000,000 is taken off on Silks and silk plushes for the poor man. Don't you think the workingmen will soon be going to work in silk jackets and plush trowsers? [Laughter.] Next $1,200,000 is taken off of kid gloves and jewelry and $100,000 stricken off on perfumery. All for the benefit of the poor man. Now, if there is a Democrat in the audience I wish he would tell me how this bill is going to help the workingman. I have footed up these various items with some others, and I find the aggregate $14,114,319 that has been stricken off in the interest of the poor man. But that is not all; they have thrown off $22,000,000 on the import duties of woolens, one-half of which, or $11,000,000, was on the finer woolens which are worn almost exclusively by the rich. In other words, they have contributed $11,000,000 to the rich for the benefit of the poor man. [Laughter and cheers.]

Unionville Items.

Be it known that:

The Unionville School had their picture taken by L. A. Findley, a photographer of Youngstown.

The Unionville schools are progressing rapidly.

Ira Miller has got back to school after having quite a vacation with the mumps Glad to see you back Ira.

Miss Myrta McCandless has gone to Butler to study music and voice culture.

Some of the Unionville people went to Sunbury the other day and took in the literary exercises.

Miss Nannie Glenn gave a tea party to a number of her young friends the other night. It was quite a success.

Mr. Frank Thompson is very highly spoken of as a teacher, but be careful Frank and do not learn the shoe makers trade.

P.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Wilson bill has passed the House, we this week publish the able and interesting speech against its passage made in the House Jan. 26th, last, by the member from this district, Hon. Thos. W. Phillips. Mr. Phillips' general remarks on Protection are exceptionally pertinent, and in his defense of the oil producing industry he states some facts not generally known, and which prove the injustice of placing oil on the free list.

Petersville Items.

Donald Watson died Feb. 1st, at 6 A.M. aged 48 years 1 month and 13 days.

Ward Miller had a very hard spell of sickness, inflamation of the bowels. The rest of our sick are somewhat better.

Sunday night about twenty people of Petersville attended the protracted meeting at Renfrew. A grand meeting was reported, eight joined the church the same eve.

I see by your last paper that the assistant assessors have been done away with, and that it will save the county about $2,000. Now let our Honorable Judges stop granting licenses in our county and $10,000 more can be saved every year that the tax payers have to pay for court and jury charges, sheriff and jail fees that come from the liquor traffic, direct and indirect. Nine-tenths of all the crimes that are committed have liquor behind them in some way. Why is this not stopped, and save money in the right way?

Miss Staff has returned home.

Jacob Dambaugh of Zelienople was in town on business.

Our Creamery men are busy filling their ice house.

According to the old saying there will be lots of ice. The ground hog saw his shadow and will now stay in his hole for six weeks more. Well, if we have good sleighing all the time we can stand it.

U.

GOV. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, and Galusha A. Grow, the Republican nominee for Congressman-at-Large, will address a Republican mass meeting in Pittsburg on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. These two great champions of the protective policy need no introduction to Pennsylvanians and will doubtless attract one of the largest audiences ever seen at a political meeting in Pittsburg.

Petrolia Items.

The new Creamery company turned out their first batch of butter on Thursday.

E. G. Fleming, of Petrolia, had quite a close call on Monday. While pumping on the Rankin farm the boiler blewed and covered him and gauger Wallace with lumber and flying timber.

Mr. I. Donaldson, the Indian doctor, visited friends at North Hope on Saturday.

The revival services still continue.

Prof. Knoch, of Sunbury, visited this city on Saturday.

Miss Minnie Hepler, of Dayton, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Campbell, on Nesbit Ave.

Miss May Cusic, of the North Hope Normal, visited friends in Petrolia on Sunday.

X.

VOTE for Grow and show the British Cobden Club that America is ruled by Americans.

Fairview Items.

Harrison Gibson is very poorly.

Miss Rose Timblin has suffered a very severe attack of fever. She is now convalescent.

There will be a festival in the Presbyterian church on next Thursday and Friday evenings.

Elmer Reep is a happy young man. His wife presented him with a boy last week.

The German Reformed Church is holding protracted meetings every evening.

Simon Rumbaugh drove over from Hillville with his wife and children, to see his son, James Rumbaugh. He is the father of 16 children.

Washington Notes.

The galleries of the House were crowded last Thursday, five minutes after the doors opened, to hear the closing debate on the Wilson bill. It was estimated that ten thousand people crowded into the galleries and the crush was so great that several persons were hurt.

Ex-Speaker Reed received an ovation when he entered the House, and during the afternoon he made the speech of his life—a truly great effort, worthy of the time, the occasion and his high reputation. But all attempts to soften the destructive features of the bill failed, and at 6 p.m. amid the wildest cheering of the free-traders and their followers and hisses from the workingmen who filled the galleries, while Tom Johnson, Harter and the other followers of the Cobden club hugged themselves with joy, the Wilson free trade bill, the measure that will reduce the wages of the American workingmen to a level with those on the other side of the ocean if it should become a law, was passed by a vote of 204 Democrats and Populists in the affirmative to 140 Republicans, Democrats and one Populist in the negative.

The result was not unexpected. The party whip and presidential patronage forced many Democrats into line against their honest judgment and the men on the Democratic side who were loudest in their denunciation of the measure were among the first to sell their principles and become cuckoos to the great patronage dispensers. Mr. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania and the ex-Tammany chief, Burke Cockran of New York, are fit specimens of this class.

At no time in the last two weeks has the bill been in danger, and the final vote confirms the prediction that less than twenty Democrats would have the courage of their convictions. The nearest the protesting Democrats came to scoring a victory was the vote on the income tax. Then they were able to muster 46 votes. The Republicans did not, as a rule, vote on this proposition, but even with their solid vote it would have been adopted by a majority of at least 20.

An inspection of the final vote shows some interesting features. Of the 126 Republicans in the House. 122 were present and voted nay. The absentees were Millikin of Maine, Houk of Tennessee, Hopkins of Pennsylvania and Sweet of Idaho. The first two were detained at home by illness and had been paired with sick Democrats, Mr. Sipe of Pennsylvania and Mr. Brattan of Maryland. Mr. Hopkins was present for a while with his physician in attendance, but could not stand the strain and was removed to his home in a carriage before the final vote. Mr. Sweet was also taken ill and removed to his residence. The remaining eighteen negative votes were cast by seventeen Democrats and one Populist, the latter being Mr. Newlands of Nevada.

The Democrats who dared to vote their convictions and in favor of protection were as follows: Sibley of Pennsylvania, Bartlett Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry of Connecticut, Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson of Louisiana, Geary of California and Page of Rhode Island.

As the vote was being taken absolute stillness prevailed. There had been so many rumors afloat about the position of certain Democrats on the final vote that each side was anxious to hear the responses. The credit of being the first Democrat to go on record against the bill fell to Mr. Bartlett of New York, and as his nay rang out he was applauded vigorously by the Republicans and the occupants of the galleries.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, who had denounced the measure in two vicious speeches and proclaimed himself a Randal Democrat, voted aye and the free traders went wild with enthusiam, while the galleries hissed. Blanchard and Boatner of Louisiana also voted aye, and were applauded. Cadmus of New Jersey came next, and as he voted nay the hall rang with applause. Less than a week ago the six New Jersey Democrats caucused and decided to vote against the bill if the income tax were added. To-day Mr. Cadmus was the only one to so vote, and the applause was a tribute to his courage. Campbell of New York followed him in the same line, and then "Cockran" was called. All eyes were turned upon the ex-Tammanyite, who has been bellowing against the income tax for a month or more. He hesitated a moment and then meekly voted aye, to the great delight of the free-traders who applauded him; as they also did Coombs of New York and Cornish of New Jersey, who followed him into the patronage camp.

Covert of New York was applauded when he voted nay, and then came an ovation. Cummings of New York is a former printer and a friend of the workingmen, of course. When, in a loud voice, he voted nay, the workingmen in the galleries applauded him to the echo and could hardly be checked.

Sibley of Pennsylvania, the only one of the ten Democrats of that state to vote to protect her industries and those of the whole country, received an ovation similar to that given Cummings, and immediately afterward the veteran Gen. Sickles voted nay amid loud applause. Sperry of Connecticut, who was the first Democrat to announce his intention to fight the bill to the last extremity and who kept his pledge to the end, also was roudly applauded when his "nay" rang out. Hines of Pennsylvania, who was elected to congress by the laboring men of his district, came in for free-trade applause as he voted to reduce their wages by passing the Wilson bill.

As the speaker announced the result pandemonium ensued on the Democratic side. A notable feature of the vote was that out of a total membership of 352 in the House all but nine were present and voted.

On Friday the Wilson bill went to the Senate, and Senator Quay offered an amendment to it providing for the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks, and establishment of a gold reserve fund by the monthly purchase of 145,125 ounces of gold, issuing therefor gold bullion treasury notes payable in coin in 40 years after issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 1-10 of 1 per cent. per annum.

This may resurrect the old and long fight on the Silver question.

On Monday the Hawaiian matter was before the House, and Morse and Boutelle denounced the President's policy.

On Tuesday a set of resolutions whitewashing President Cleveland for his course in the Hawaiian matter were introduced, but there was not a quorum of Democrats to act upon them, and the Republicans sat mute. But one Democrat, Gen. Sickles, openly opposed the resolutions. He is quoted as follows:

"No matter what the action of this House, now or hereafter, it can not change the decree of destiny that, sooner or later, the Hawaiian Islands will become a part of the United States."

On Wednesday the McCreary resolution sustaining Cleveland's un-American policy as to Hawaii, passed the House by a vote of 176 to 57.

A BANKRUPT treasury in 1860 and a civil war. A bankrupt treasury, want and starvation in 1894. Such is Democracy! Can the rank and file remain in the party longer.

VOTE for Grow.

THE TARIFF.

Speech of
HON. THOMAS W. PHILLIPS,
of Pennsylvania,
In the House of Representatives,
Friday, January 26, 1894.

(The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and having under consideration the bill [H. R. 4864] to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes—)

Mr. PHILLIPS said:

Mr CHAIRMAN: I have refrained from speaking heretofore on this bill or its amendments, but now it seems to me that the discussion has progressed far enough to convince this body and this nation that the proposed tariff changes should not be enacted into a law; and, although no further argument is necessary to show that the Wilson bill has already been weighed in the balance and found wanting, I desire to enter my protests against it on both moral and economic grounds.

But before entering into the discussion of the question, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Democratic party claims that protection is unconstitutional. It is asserted in the Democratic platform, and reaffirmed in the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional; and this, too, in face of the fact that there has been protection in different periods from the foundation of the Government to the present time. The Supreme Court has been open for more than a hundred years, and no one has ever brought a suit on account of the payment of the duty on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Why does not some Democrat appeal at once to the Supreme Court and settle this question for all time if he believes this assertion?

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Cockran] has tried to place free trade upon high moral grounds. He seems to have great affection for humanity as a whole, without distinction of nation. This is shown by the number of times that the expressions "human race," "all mankind," "universal history," etc., were used in his speeches on this question. I am glad that this gentleman and others have invited discussion on this question upon moral grounds. If a protective tariff can not be defended from this standpoint, I am willing to yield the question and repudiate the the principle. [Applause.]

Protection is right because it is in strict accord with the first law of nature—the law of self defense. And if the principle of self protection is right it will as surely survive this attack as freedom survived and slavery went down in the abyss of war. The law of self defence is universal; it prevades all animated nature from the smallest insect up through all animal life to man. All defend their rights, their property, their homes, against all invaders of their own kind or any other kind. The sluggard or the Democrat need only go to the ant or the bee to learn this rudimentary lesson, which is confirmed by reason and revelation, and shown most clearly in God's dealings with the human race. We are not compelled to treat others better than ourselves; and if we do, it is an act of mercy or benevolence. Some of the meanest men that I have ever known were those that were mean to themselves. It is true "we should do unto others as we would have others do unto us," but it must be borne in mind that no one will voluntarily trade with another to his own disadvantage. There is no principle in law or morals that will compell him to do this.

Who made Europe a ruler or a judge over us, and gave it a right to dictate to us terms of trade? Our nation is the party of the first part, and has both the legal and moral right to say on what terms it will trade with other nations. It is evident that we can not compete with Europe while admitting their products of cheaper labor free of duty. The American laborer is better paid, better fed, better clothed, better housed, and has more advantages for his family than the laborers of any other nation on earth. [Applause.] We have established and are trying to maintain a better industrial system and greater equality of rights and opportunities than have yet existed. This can not be done if our labor be brought to the level of foreign countries, which would be the result of free trade. Nor are we working against the interests of laboring men in foreign countries, for their condition will improve in the future as it has in the past through the influences of our institutions and example. After our great achievements are to be compelled by the Democratic party to surrender our justly won advantages, to abandon our infant industries, and to renounce our aspirations for the advancement of civilization and to promote the good of the race? If this nation were to throw its ports open to the products of underpaid labor of other countries and to unrestricted immigration from Europe and Asia, our whole industrial system would be overthrown, as was the ancient civilization by the northern hordes who plunged the world into a thousand years of darkness and from which the Democratic party does not seem to have recovered.

Man's house is his castle, and this country is our castle. While recognizing the brotherhood of man and the kinship of the race, yet the State or the nation is as just a distinction as the family, and he "who does not provide for his own household has denied the faith."

That the principle of protection is right may be shown by the Jewish theocracy, a people governed by God himself. While it is true that the promise to the founder of this nation was that through him all nations of the earth should be blessed (the blessing, however, was subsequently shown to be spiritual,) it is also true that the Jewish nation was more exclusive in legislative enactments to prevent destruction of its interests and the contamination of its subjects by contact with other people than any other nation, ancient or modern. If God himself so cared for a nation which had better laws, civilization, and religion than others, should not this nation, which is so advanced along all these lines, protect its citizens and not reduce its industries and labor to the low level of others?

That this bill is not due to moral considerations is illustrated by the reduction of the duty on tin plate. Before the McKinley bill, foreigners had a monopoly of this vast industry, and importers were selling a poor quantity for a high price and would not guarantee the quality. The McKinley bill invited capital and labor to build up a new industry in our country, by placing a duty of 2 2 2 cents per pound on tin plate for the term of six years. Upon the plighted faith of the Government, many citizens entered this new pursuit, expending large sums of money and giving employment to a multitude of men; and now the quality of domestic tin being made is not only guaranteed, but is superior to what we have been getting from abroad for many years. There is now a tin plate mill in the city of New Castle, in my district, which cost some $300,000 and employs several hundred men. I am informed that, with the reduction of the duty from 2 2 to 1 2 cents per pound, not only this plant but all others in the country will be compelled to shut down. Now, if the present duty were permitted to remain, there would be no reasonable doubt that long before the contract of the Government with these people would expire they would be giving employment to thousands of men and supplying the country with better and cheaper tin than we have been getting from Wales.

Yet, notwithstanding this, the Democratic party now proposes to have this Government go back on its offer, which is in the nature of a contract, and violate its honor. Such a transaction between nations would be a cause for war, and between individuals it would be fraud. This Government is now about to withdraw its offer after it has been accepted and large sums of money invested in good faith. May we not say to the Democratic party, which is now the Government, that you had better stop and consider before you break down or cripple our growing industries.

Herod has been considered infamous because he slew the infants of Bethlehem. The Democratic party is about to follow the example of Herod and commit infanticide by killing our infant industries. [Applause.]

In the second place, the bill should be opposed for economic reasons. We have a much larger acreage of discovered coal and iron than the British Isles and the continent of Europe combined, and upon the whole our coal and iron deposits are more acceptable. Why should Europe dig thousands of feet under ground and ship their product to us 3,000 miles away while we have mountains of iron ore and millions of acres of coal near the earth's surface? And why should they melt their rocks to make glass to ship to this rock-ribbed continent crossed with mountain chains? No economic law will permit the people of one continent to manufacture and ship their products to another continent which has a greater supply of the same materials. This process involves an absurdity like that of the old English saying about the foolishness of "carrying coals to Newcastle." No philanthropy or economy, no law of God or nature, will justify such a waste of intellectual, mechanical, and physical force.

This bill is not consistent with the principles of economy in that it does not create, but destroys. While it may not raise sufficient revenue, it will destroy some of our industries and cripple many others. For example, to put wool on the free list will destroy a great industry. It has been shown that we can not compete with the woolgrowers of Australia and South America without protection. This is shown by the ruinous prices at which last year's clip was sold and the great slaughter of sheep and the low price of mutton caused by the anticipation of putting wool on the free list. There is one fact, and it seems to me the principal fact, which has been entirely overlooked by the authors of the bill in this disastrous proposition. While the specious argument about cheap clothing is sounded abroad, what about clothing in a few years, when the flocks have disappeared and the shepherd with his crook has gone, and the bark of the shepherd dog is no longer heard in the land? When this occurs foreign woolgrowers will have a monopoly, and will sell us wool and woolen goods on their own terms, as foreign manufacturers have heretofore sold us tin. The millions of sheep destroyed can not again be produced for years, and if produced we would have cheap wool only until the same process would be repeated in order to hold the supremacy of trade.

This whole question of tariff should be lifted above party politics and remanded to a commission composed of impartial and competent men, who are not extremists, and who would have in view the good of the whole people. [Applause.] It should be the duty of this commission to investigate the tariff schedule and report to each Congress any changes that they might deem best for the general welfare; and it should be understood that violent changes affecting vested rights would not be made. Those who make a business of politics might be opposed to this commission, but the people are tired of this continuous tariff agitation and want rest and security. For a hundred years, at periods, the agitation of the tariff has caused terrible business depressions. A century's experience should teach us a lesson. In the panics directly due to the tariff changes capitalists have failed and lost their entire fortunes, and millions of workingmen have been thrown out of employment, and the widespread ruin, sorrow, and desolation has been appalling.

It is time to call a halt and cease to carry on such deadly and ruinous conflicts every four years. With such a pernicious policy, what a spectacle we must present to the nations of Europe, which are not afflicted with these periodical tariff revolutions! But we can not hope for the Democratic party to adopt a wise and conservative policy of this kind and at once relieve apprehensions. The Democratic party has power to do this, but I believe it has not the wisdom or disposition. The Democratic party always does the wrong thing but at the right time to benefit the Republican party. When the Republican party comes into power, and this the Democratic party makes as sure as day succeeds night, it should at once lift this whole question above party politics and forever end this tariff war, which has caused such widespread disaster, wreck, and ruin.

Mr. Chairman, in regard to the placing of petroleum on the free list, which occurred yesterday, I have this to say; that, when the Ways and Means Committee decided to put petroleum on the free list, members of Congress who represent districts in which petroleum is produced and other members who have a knowledge of the business were flooded with letters, telegrams, and petitions protesting against that action.

On account of this demonstration the committee restored the tariff as against any nation which had a tariff on American oil. But now, Mr. Chairman, it seems that a greater pressure than the popular will has been brought to bear on the Democratic majority of this committee, for they have reversed their decision and again placed petroleum on the free list. There has recently been formed in New York a company to import oil from Peru and it is presumed that some of the committee have been listening to the persuasive arguments of this company.

When the amendment placing oil on the free list came before the House, the chairman had agreed to hear me next after my colleague, Mr. Stone. But after Mr. Stone's five minutes had expired, a member was recognized, who made a personal speech on Democracy. Mr. Wilson then moved that the debate on the petroleum amendment close in five minutes. The motion prevailed and the five minutes were given to a Democrat, who never alluded to the amendment. I state these facts in order that the people engaged in the petroleum industry may know how much time was given to the discussion of the subject by Mr. Wilson, who comes from one of the large oil producing states. His fatherly care has been shown for both the coal and petroleum industries of his state by giving them a stone when they asked for bread.

Mr. Chairman, I argue that petroleum should be protected because it is a new industry, and was made an article of commercial value by this nation. While it is mentioned in Job, one of the oldest books in the world, and by Herodotus about five hundred years before the Christian era, and by Pliny and other early writers, yet its commercial value is due to its discovery and development in this country. If we had not, we should have a patent right on it, at least as far as we are concerned. We have not only discovered it by drilling but have invented and made all the machinery used in its development. I submit, therefore, that while other nations may use our discovery and invention for their own benefit, they should not be permitted to use them for our injury. This they may do if permitted to ship petroleum to us free of duty.

Another reason for protecting petroleum is the number of industries embraced in its production, manufacture, and marketing. Among these may be mentioned iron in constructing engines, boilers, drilling tools tanks, tank cars, casing, tubing, pipe line, tin, timber, and coal. And equally numerous and varied are the workingmen employed whose wages, if there is not protection, may be greatly reduced.

Mr. Chairman, another reason why the Government should be considerate of this industry is because during the war for the preservation of the Union it levied a tax of $1 per barrel and collected large sums of money upon oil, although the tax was local, and therefore, according to subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court, unconstitutional.

We ask for protection because other nations while profiting by our discovery and inventions have developed large fields of oil and have put a prohibitory tariff on our product. After the discovery of the enormous oil fields in Russia, due to our inventions and skilled workmen, Russia has not only put a prohibitory tariff on our oil but has recently shipped some cargoes to this country. This shows conclusively that the present low duty on oil should be increased instead of removed. I had prepared an amendment placing a duty of 25 cents per barrel on crude, and 1 cent a gallon on lubricating and refined oil. But as before explained had not the opportunity to offer it.

The Russian oil, we are informed, can be produced at the wells for 8 or 10 cents per barrel, and notwithstanding its inferior quality may be shipped in the near future to this country.

The Peruvian oil is similar to ours. It is produced in quantities on the ocean shore and can be cheaply transported to the Pacific coast, which is now beginning to produce oil itself. The importation has already begun, and yet Peru has a prohibitory duty on our oil.

Canada has a duty of 7 cents per gallon on refined oil, and this is double the cost of refined oil at our works. Canada also produces oil, therefore its duty is a discrimination against us. The petroleum business has grown to be a vast industry. Since its discovery in 1859 we have produced about 600,000,000 barrels of oil. Notwithstanding the high duty placed upon it by foreign nations, it has stood for years third on our export list, and its exported products have amounted to more than $1,100,000,000. When we consider the vastness of the business, extending over many states, and embracing so many pursuits, it is most surprising that it should be placed upon the free list without permitting its discussion before the House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

ADVERTISERS can save money and time by examining our plans for placing any kind of advertising anywhere in the United States or Canada. We make this a specialty and can place your business in any publication in America when in Chicago, will find it on file at our office. Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our patrons are the best advertisers in the country. Our rates are the lowest. Our business is conducted on the square. Our reputation is the best. Our ability to do your work is unquestioned. Our Catalogue, containing 176 pages, sent for 25 cents. Address LORD & THOMAS, Advertising Agents of 45 to 49 Randolph St. Chicago.

DEATHS

YOUNG—At his home in Penn twp., Feb. 6, 1894, Louis Young, aged about 70 years.

EWING—At his home in Clinton twp. Feb. 5, 1894, Joseph Ewing, aged 65 year.

DAVIS—At his home in Cranberry twp., Jan. 25, 1894, John N. Davis, formerly of Butler.

BLEICHNER—At his home in Summit twp. Feb. 5, 1894, Nicholas Bleicher, the oldest citizen of the twp., aged 93 years.

BREDIN—At his home in Pittsburg, Feb. 4, 1894, Henry M. Bredin, aged about 45 years.

MCMAHON—At his home in Allegheny twp. Jan. 25, 1894, James H. McMahon, aged 72 years.

MILLER—At his home in Evans City, Jan. 26, 1894, J. N. Miller.

CONDON—Mrs. Jennie Condon, wife of W. J. Condon, died Feb. 1, 1894, at her home in Pittsburg, Pa., aged 24 years, 6 months and 5 days. She was a daughter of N. C. and M. J. Stephenson, and was born near Mt. Chestnut. Since her marriage she has lived in Pittsburg.

Her remains were attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors to her last resting place in the cemetery near Mt. Chestnut. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Borland assisted by Rev. Clark of Prospect.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators and Executors of estates can secure their receipt books at the CITIZEN office.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William M. Kirkpatrick and John M. Reed, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Reed, grocers, of Butler, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1894. Mr. Reed retiring. The business will be continued at same place, 306 N. Main St., Butler, Pa., by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who will collect all the late firm's accounts and pay its debts.

WM. M. KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. M. REED.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Witte and L. H. Falkner, under the firm name of Falkner & Witte, blacksmiths, hardware and farming implements at Sarversville, Butler Co., Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 29th, 1894. The business, except blacksmithing, will be continued by W. H. Witte, who will collect all accounts of the late firm and pay all its debts.

W. H. WITTE,
Sarversville P. O.,
Butler, Pa.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Levi Boyer, committee of Isaac L. Boyer, has filed his final account as committee, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Pa., at C. P. No 500, March T, 1894, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 7th day of March, 1894.

SAMUEL M. SEATON, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Feb. 7th, 1894.

Notice in Partition.

In Re-Partition of the estate of John A. Dunlap, dec'd., in the Orphan's Court of Butler Co., Pa. A. D.

O. C. No. 74, Sept. Term, 1893.

To Ann Eliza Dunlap, widow, and the following children and heirs, to-wit: Mary Jane, intermarried with Howe Allen, in the State of Oregon; Wilson Dunlap residing in Venango Co., Pa.; Rachael, intermarried with —Bell, who resides in Chicago, Ill.; Maggie, intermarried with James E. Hounds, who resides in Venango Co., Pa.; and John M. Dunlap, Thompsonville, Washington Co., Pa.; Mamie A. Dunlap, residence unknown; Elizabeth, intermarried with James Wice, who reside in Venango Co., Pa.; Ellen, intermarried with Alfred Nickerson in her life time, but who is now dead, leaving one child before her father and left a husband, Alfred Nickerson and two children by said husband, to-wit: Mary Nickerson, aged about 12 years, and James Nickerson, aged about 10 years, residing in Venango Co., Pa. This is to notify you that a writ of partition has been issued out of said Court, and to me directed and by virtue of said writ the jury of inquest will meet on the premises described in said writ, situated in Mercer twp., Butler Co., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 26th day of February, 1894, and on the other tract situated in Marion twp., Butler Co., on Monday the 26th day of February, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. to make partition thereof or appraise the said tract of land described in said writ, on Saturday the 24th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place you are hereby notified to be present if you see proper.

ANDREW G. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.
Butler Co., Pa.

Notice in Partition.

In Re-estate of James B. Matthews, dec'd.

Conrad Myers vs. Ovid L. Matthews, Olive Matthews, C. F. Matthews and Irene Matthews nee W. N. Purvis.

In the orphan's Court of Butler Co., Pa.
A. D., O. C. No 47
Dec Term, 1893.

To Ovid L. Matthews: this is to notify you that a writ of partition has been issued out of said Court, and to me directed and by virtue of said writ the jury of inquest will meet on the premises described in said writ of partition to make partition thereof or appraise the said tract of land described in said writ, on Saturday the 24th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place you are hereby notified to be present if you see proper.

ANDREW G. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.
Butler Co., Pa.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Butler Co., Pa., the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Hesselgesser, late of Winfield township, county and state aforesaid, deceased will offer at public auction, on the premises on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1894,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day: One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, situated in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Bicket on the east by lands of David Hesselgesser, on the south by lands of John Hesselgesser and N. Kirkland, and on the west by lands of Earl Hesselgesser, Sill and Painters heirs. Brick dwelling house, frame barn and outbuildings, and good orchard thereon. About seventy acres thereof cleared, fenced and under good state of cultivation, balance woodland. In all respects this is among the best farms in Winfield township.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year and remaining third in two years thereafter with interest from said confirmation and to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage. Title good.

JAMES HESSELGESSER,
DAVID HESSELGESSER,
Executors of Robert Hesselgesser, dec'd.

Leasureville, Butler Co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1894.
E. McJunkin, McJunkin & Galbreath, Attys.
January 30, 1894.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Neal McBride, late of Clearfield twp., Butler Co., Pa., deceased, having been this day granted by the Register of wills of said county to me, the undersigned Executor, therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them to me, properly authenticated for settlement.

DENNIS MCBRIDE, Executor,
Coylesville, Butler Co.,
E. McJunkin, Att'y. Pa.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers his farm in Butler twp containing over one hundred (100) acres, and located three miles south of Butler, one mile east the Plankroad, for sale or exchange. About eighty acres of the farm is cleared, good ground good buildings of all kinds, water at the door and springs on farm, two orchards, two roads to farm, no rough land, and everything in good repair.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,
121 First St., - - - Butler, Pa

AT Paris early Monday morning, Vaillant the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies was beheaded. He died shouting "Death to Society. Long live Anarchy."

I Vote for Hood's

For I am satisfied it is an excellent remedy. I have been a minister of the M. E. church 40 years, and have suffered of late years with rheumatism and dyspepsia. Since taking four bottles of Hood's the rheumatism is entirely cured, my appetite is good, food digests well, and I have gained several pounds." REV. W. R. PUFFER,