

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Column, One Year, \$10.00
One-half Column, One Year, \$6.00
One-fourth Column, One Year, \$4.00
Professional Cards, per year, \$5.00
Auditor, Executor, Administrator, and
Attorney at Law, per year, \$2.50
With no special arrangements are made, all
advertisements inserted for less than 2 months,
we charge \$1.25 per inch for the first insertion, 1.00
for the second insertion and 75 cents for each
subsequent insertion.

Thursday, December 16, '86.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In method and spirit, and especially in its careful study of the department reports, on which it is largely based, Mr. Cleveland's second general message resembles the one sent to Congress a year ago.

It opens, according to custom, with a review of international affairs.

Here the two great subjects of importance are the fishery dispute and the Cutting case. The former is still unsettled, and the President, while desiring friendly relations with the Dominion, finds such relations threatened by the action of its officials toward our fishermen. He makes no mention of the authority given to him last summer to check this action by a retaliatory proclamation. The year's negotiations at London have thus far resulted in nothing, but hopes are held out of reaching an acceptable conclusion before the end of the session. Meanwhile the correspondence on the subject is to be laid before Congress.

As to the Cutting case, the President contents himself with protesting against the doctrine that although Mr. Cutting's offence was committed on our soil, yet he became subject to punishment by Mexican laws, when found in that country, as the offence had been committed against a Mexican citizen. He hopes that Mexico will abandon her position, because the two republics should be good friends, and American capital and enterprise, flowing into Mexico, ask security of person and property. He recommends legislation to carry out the Reciprocity Convention of 1893 with Mexico, and is going to open negotiations for an enlarged treaty of commerce.

As an outpost of American commerce, our relations, says the President, ought to be strengthened. The treaty, now terminable on a year's notice, ought to be extended for a further term of seven years, while the autonomy of the islands should be maintained and telegraph communication established between them and us.

The President regrets the ill treatment of the Chinese on the Pacific coast, and says that China will meet us half way in limiting the emigration of her subjects, while protecting those who are now here. Good results are hoped from the recent changes in organic law bringing Panama directly under the administration of Bogota. Chili has not yet provided for the payment of the claims of our countrymen. Liberia the President regards as an offshoot of our political system, entitled to our support in maintaining her independence, although a formal protectorate would be against our policy. He proposes to give her some "small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs," for protecting her coastwise revenues. Consul Greenbaum has been recalled for his "overzealous" stroke in declaring a protectorate over Samoa and King Malletton. The Netherlands complain that our tariff specially discriminates against the tobacco of the Dutch East Indies. Spain has relinquished her discrimination against our merchant vessels in the Antilles, and now displays a friendly commercial spirit. Mr. Cox will be glad to hear that the improved treatment of American missionaries in Turkey is due to his exertions. Venezuela still withholds her ratification of the Claims Convention of 1885.

A revision of legislation on citizenship and extradition is asked, with a bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens, and a law for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the President thinks the surrender should not be made. The copyright question is commended to Congress and also the abolition of the discrimination now made by the tariff in favor of the works of American artists. Attention is asked to Secretary Bayard's proposed rearrangement of the diplomatic and consular salaries, and much appreciation is expressed of the value of the consular reports which the State Department prints.

Turning to financial affairs, the President says the ordinary receipts

of the last fiscal year were \$13,749,020, 68 above those of the year preceding; the ordinary expenses, \$17,788,797 less; the surplus left in the Treasury, \$93,956,588.56, as against \$63,493,771.27 the previous year, being an increase of \$30,462,817.29. The estimated surplus at the end of the current expenses is about \$90,000,000. The President urges a reduction of the revenues by so modifying the tariff as to "cheapen the price of the necessities of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured" into marketable goods. The agriculturist, he says, pays "an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufacturer." As to the compulsory coinage of silver, the President repeats his last year's recommendation of its suspension. He advises the appointment of an additional Federal Judge in the Southern District of New York, where customs suits have greatly accumulated.

Of Secretary Rudicott's recommendations he especially sanctions those relating to coast defence, and for requiring examinations, like those in the navy, upon the promotion of army officers. A short summary of Secretary Whitney's report is given, with a somewhat guarded approval of its project for securing American armor and gun steel. The President favors an extension of the free delivery service, and an appropriation for increased postal services to the Argentine Republic and Brazil, though not as "a grant or subsidy." He commends the suggestions of the Attorney-General as a whole, and particularly the one to establish a penitentiary for prisoners sentenced in United States courts. The cost of erecting and maintaining it would be partly offset, he says, by saving the sums paid to State institutions, and by "the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use by the Government."

The President repeats his recommendation of a commission of three army officers and three civilians, as auxiliary to the present system of Indian agents. The allotment of Indian lands in severalty is also favored. The repeal of the Preemption and Timber Culture acts and the repeal or amendment of the Homestead and the Desert Land laws are recommended. The subject of pensions is discussed at length, but rather vaguely. There seems, however, to be an indication of an important purpose to object to pensions granted "upon any other grounds than actual service and injury or disease incurred in such service." The Patent Office is busy and prosperous. As to the Union Pacific's indebtedness, the President somewhat diplomatically says that the matters to consider are "the situation of the Government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt." The propriety of inter-State commerce legislation is suggested cautiously, and the labor question provokes a renewal of the project to add arbitration in labor to the present functions of the Labor Bureau. The prevailing cattle disease is recommended to the attention of Congress.

Of the Civil Service law Mr. Cleveland declares that "every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform" that should its underlying principle be the abandonment of "the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions"; and that the salaries of the Commissioners ought to be increased at once. He recommends that the Government should pay to the victims of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company the 35 per cent. of their deposits never returned to them. The amount would be about \$1,291,718, but he thinks that a large part of it would not be called for. The needs of the District of Columbia round out the very long message.

THE TRADE DOLLAR

The silver syndicate cannot base its opposition to the redemption of the trade dollar upon the assumption that such redemption would decrease the amount of silver to be purchased by the Government. Such confession would gain them no sympathy. They therefore very ingeniously and sordidly announce as the chief reason for their opposition that the trade dollar is no longer in the hands of the people, but that it is and has been ever since its repudiation by the Government in the vaults of speculators who bought it at a large discount. If such were the fact it could be no reason why the Government should not keep the contract which it has made, not only because it is morally bound to do so, but because the loss which has elapsed since the pur-

chase by these alleged speculators has been so long that the interest on their purchases is now equal to the discount.

But it is not true that the speculators hold these coins. Some of it is no doubt in their hands. But two years ago the friends of redemption made a careful investigation to learn who were the real holders and it was found that these so-called dollars were scattered all over the land, in towns, and villages and hamlets, held by private citizens, business men in all branches of trade, that they had been received by banks as deposits before being described and afterwards as collateral security for notes discounted. That all classes were losers by the neglect of the Government to redeem. And they are in the banks and safes of the business men today waiting for the time when justice will be done.

But Congress does not act and will not unless pressure is brought to bear upon it. Would it not be well for the Boards of Trade of the cities to take some action? Why cannot they call the attention of their representatives in Congress to these facts? It seems to us that it would be eminently proper. Let the Harrisburg Board of Trade, at its next meeting inaugurate the movement.

He Shot in Self-Defense.

WILKESBARRE, December 10.—The Hughes murder trial at Bloomsburg came to a sudden termination today. The Judge instructed the jury to acquit the prisoner, as the evidence would not warrant his conviction for murder or manslaughter. The lawyers had not yet made their pleas. About a month ago William M. Hughes, a railroad contractor from Hazleton, got into a dispute with one Wells, a discharged employe and a notorious character. Wells knocked Hughes down and brutally kicked him, and the latter shot and killed his assailant in self-defense. Congressman-elect Buckalew was Hughes' principal counsel.

The soldiers' orphans of Pennsylvania have occasion every day to be thankful for the overhauling the orphan schools got last spring in the newspapers. The children are now getting the benefit of the liberal appropriations made for their maintenance. The report of the inspectors, the new inspector, who has just returned from a tour of inspection including five of the schools, says that their condition is excellent. The bedding is good and there is plenty of it; the bathing facilities are ample, there is no more overcrowding and the children have plenty to eat, the food being of good quality. Much of this reform in the management of the schools is due to the personal visits of Governor Patterson and to the admirable rules prescribed and enforced by General Wagner. The proprietors of the schools are not getting rich as fast as they were; but what is their loss is the children's gain. The public will view the decrease in the profits of the syndicate orphan farmers with a great deal of satisfaction.

PENCIL AGAINST PISTOL.

CHIVATTO, Chihuahua, Dec. 5.—One of the notorious characters of this section is Threestoed Watson, whose right first name nobody knows, and whose last name probably was not Watson in the States. He is one of the gang called rustlers who keep on the edge of civilization and make it morally ragged. Threestoed Watson came here with the railroad, and has made himself unpleasantly conspicuous in all the free fights and fandango affrays that have varied the otherwise monotonous course of things in Chivatito. By shooting two men and freely flourishing a frontier revolver in the saloons. Watson has acquired the coveted notoriety of being a bad man and chief of the camp, and also established the custom among barkeepers of never charging him anything for whiskey or mescal. When the railroad went on Threestoed Watson did not follow with the gang. It is not an easy thing to get acknowledged as chief in a railroad camp, but, having got there, the privilege of free whiskey, free lunches, and general bossship of the saloons are too valuable to a frontier tough to be lightly thrown away or abandoned. Watson is very liberal with his privileges, and never takes a drink without asking all hands to join him. A refusal to drink with him is a deadly insult, as it conveys to the mind of Threestoed Watson the inference that the person refusing considers him no gentleman. After to-night's experience, however, he probably will not be quite so pressingly liberal.

Two mining engineers were sitting at a table in a saloon where the

bully was running things, and when Watson ordered everybody up to the bar one of them, a German named Winkler, politely declined. Mr. Watson produced a ponderous pistol, and, pointing the muzzle into Winkler's face, roared:

"Yer won't drink with me, yer Dutch tender-foot! Reckon yer don't know me. I'm a howling blizzard of the perale, I am, and when I'm turned loose it's dirty work cleaning up the smelch. I'm a gentleman, and ya'll drink whiskey long o' me or make a soft seat for the Coroner."

Mr. Winkler shut one eye and quietly remarked:

"Well, if you insist, I'm with you."

Getting up from the table he walked over to the bar and stood beside Watson, who flourished the pistol once more under his nose and then returned it to the holster. Holding a whiskey glass in his left hand, Winkler took from his vest pocket a draughtman's six H lead pencil, sharpened to a needle point. Turning to Threestoed Watson he said:

"Look here sir! You are a bigger man than I am, and could whip me if you wanted to without any weapons. I didn't want to drink, but you pulled a pistol and would have shot me if I hadn't stepped up here. I carry no arms, you see, nothing but a pencil."

Here Winkler poised the pencil, which he grasped firmly with his right thumb and fingers, directly

opposite Watson's face as though to call attention to the insignificance of his armory and emphasize his remarks, at the same time looking the bully steadily in the eye.

"Now I want to tell you," he continued, "that you are an infernal coward and a second-rate, and I can lick you with a lead pencil," and just as the bully reached for his gun the pencil darted forward like a flash into his left eye, the point passing accurately through the pupil. Threestoed Watson yelled in agony and fell upon the floor writhing and shrieking. Mr. Winkler put the pencil back into his vest pocket, replaced the untasted whiskey upon the bar, and went out. Watson may pull through if he has luck, but that eye will be of no more use to him, and his privileges as a bad man are gone.

Pure copper-distilled whiskey at \$1.75 per gallon or 50 cents per quart at J. G. Smith's, Central Hotel, Middleburgh, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. G. M. Shindel.

This space is reserved for G. C. Gutelius' adv. next week



We Insure Good Fits.

Call on us and get the best and cheapest.

We have opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment in Arnold's Room, Middleburgh, Pa., and take this means of informing the people of Snyder county, that we have on hand a well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.,

and samples from the best and most reliable New York and Philadelphia houses, and will sell lower than ever. Cutting, Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing and Scouring done on short notice. BUCK BROS.

FRIEDMAN & GETZ, Beavertown, Snyder County, Pa.

—DEADERS IN—

Dry Goods, Etc.,

Desire to announce to the people of Snyder county that they are now back from the East and brought with them an

Immense Stock of goods,

Comprising everything on the line of

Suits, Overcoats, Blankets, Linen Goods, Shawls, etc., etc.

The latest and best in Underwear. Highest price paid for Produce.

WITH FLYING COLORS S. OPPENHEIMER,

OPENS THE

Fall & Winter season

with New Styles! New Goods

There is not, or ought not to be, a fraction of a doubt, where to buy your FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Go where all the likeliest garments are together; where all the assortment is magnificent in variety, wonderful in extensiveness and charming in its completeness; fashionable in cut, perfect in fit, and the thing in finish. To make it all that honest materials, proper workmanship, and careful attention can make it. In price it is lower than ever. Our

FALL & WINTER OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AND BOYS, have now arrived and are of the widest range of patterns and styles, all the latest fashions which could be secured in the eastern markets. We have all our FALL AND WINTER SUITS of our counters for inspection. Our purchases have been immense. We bought everything for cash at a big reduction and sell them at prices low or than ever. Among this enormous assortment it is a very easy matter for all classes and conditions of men to be suited.

Laboring Men, Mechanics, Artisans, and Business Men,

we are starting this season with a great boom in Men's Suits, Our Gent's Suits Department is chock-full of bargains in new goods in all the various materials and patterns. In

BOYS SUITS

we have never before been able to display such a grand variety, and unlimited array of qualities and makes. In

FALL & WINTER UNDERWEAR

we are giving bargains; and, as a matter of course, are lower than ever. We take the lead in

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

of every description. HATS AND CAPS in endless variety.

S. Oppenheimer, Selinsgrove.

WE ALWAYS LEAD.

DREIFTSS & BRO., Selinsgrove,

have four times as much stock as any Clothing house in Snyder county, and four years of unprecedented success proves them strictly reliable and shows that their prices suit everybody. If you want a good

SUIT OF CLOTHES

for yourself or boy you will find their stock complete! They have on hand an immense stock of Prince Albert, 4-buttoned Cutaways, Fine all wool Cork-Screw suits in Brown and Black, as low as \$8.

OVERCOATS

by the yard for the rich and poor, for great and small very cheap. HATS and CAPS in endless variety. A full line of Scarlet and other Underwear in great variety. A full line of Woolen Shirts, all colors, and a large variety of the best White Shirts. The

FINEST LINE OF NECKWEAR

The Finest line of Neckwear in the county, Gloves, Suspenders and Knit Jackets, Wolf, Japanese, and Buffalo Robes, Blankets and Lap Robes. TRUNKS AND VALISES especially for travelers. Watches and Jewelry, in fact, everything kept in first class clothing establishment.

strike in prices!

As strikes are the order of the day I have inaugurated the movement in Snyder county—not for higher wages or less hours, but a STRIKE AT HIGH PRICES. Cash business has become the order of the day and the prices must correspond with the progress of the times. I have therefore prepared myself for the cash trade of the county by purchasing a large stock of GOOD GOODS which I have

MARKED DOWN

to the lowest possible margin in exchange for ready money. I keep no books, lose nothing on accounts and discount my bills, thus saving an average of at least fifteen per cent, which benefit I give to my purchasers. Come and see me and I will convince you of the advantages of this new departure.

A. S. HELFRICH Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania.

BEAVERTOWN

Hardware Store.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has a full line of general

Hardware, Leather, light and heavy Iron, Wood and Willowware, Paints, Oils, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, STOVES and Kitchen supplies.

Persons in need of anything in my line should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Respectfully,

J. P. SHIRK, Beavertown.

READ.

READ.

HARTMAN & MERTZ, CENTREVILLE, PA.,

would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centreville and vicinity to their large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions,

Groceries, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Glass & Queensware

Boots and Shoes a specialty,

WATCHES, &c., in fact, they keep everything kept in a well regulated country store, and their prices are always lower than elsewhere. They are young men just starting out in the mercantile business and should be encouraged by a full share of public patronage. Give them a