

**Standing Committeemen.**  
Adams—A. E. Strader, Harrison Bringer, Beaver—John Q. Walker, W. B. Cyleman, Beaver West—E. W. Treasurer, E. A. Herfoster, Centre—C. A. Hendricks, P. G. Howersox, Chapman—G. B. Weiser, J. K. Peck, Franklin—A. A. Boller, H. W. Kelly, Jackson—David West, B. F. Herman, Middleburgh—J. M. Stoeninger, Jas. Howersox, Middleburgh West—A. B. Keeler, D. J. Kramer, Monroe—P. S. Ritter, T. C. Hummel, Penn—G. M. Wilmer, A. C. Gomberting, Perry—M. Hoffsch, J. S. Showers, Perry West—J. Z. Strawser, S. J. Patge, Sellingsgrove—A. B. Beck, J. A. Lutzgard, Spring—J. L. Mynsok, Peter L. Hough, Union—J. B. Herold, D. G. Stahl, Washington—Jerry Charles, Joe. P. Moyer.

**Republican County Ticket.**  
FOR CONGRESS,  
A. W. POTTER, Esq., Sellingsgrove, subject to the decision of District Conference.  
FOR ASSEMBLY,  
DIEZ E. W. COOK, Washington.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
DANIEL BOLLENDELL, Middleburgh.  
FOR COMMISSIONERS,  
A. A. ROMIG, West Beaver, J. V. ORM M. DECK, Washington.  
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,  
LEVI FISHER, Sellingsgrove.  
FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,  
JEREMIAH C. BOWERSOX, Centre, ALFRED MARKUS, Sellingsgrove.

**The Depression of the Farmer**

At present, the lot of the farmer is anything but encouraging. Toiling from early morn till late at night, and is still hardly able to make both ends meet, if his farm is encumbered beyond a minimum sum. What shall I do, and how shall I farm and live? This question has been asked by many a farmer, and his reply has been his own echo. It is the question of the day, and must surely be met sooner or later. Over one-half of the value of the farms in the United States are under mortgages. Should not this fact cause every man to stop and consider? Is the farmer protected as he should be (and surely can be) or is he not? What is it that hampers the farmer? Is it the low prices of our cereals? It may be in part, but being protected as he should be by the government he could still make farming pay at current prices and pay off the threatening mortgage. The following is a fair illustration, or account of the condition of the majority of farmers of Pennsylvania to day, and is surely made in farmer's favor, because good land bought ten or fifteen years ago could not be bought at eighty dollars per acre. Only one half valuation is taken for taxation. Seven hundred bushels of wheat is taken as an average yield, which is also high, and in the farmer's favor. Oats and corn is not taken into consideration, for, if he makes out of oats and corn what it costs to harvest, extra help on farm, such as oats harvest, threshing, blacksmith bill, also mail in house, repairs, clothing and incidental expenses, he does more than the average farmer of to-day.

**GENERAL STATEMENT.**

To 125 Acres of Land @ \$80 per Acre.	\$10,000.00
By Cash Paid on Farm.	5,000.00
To Amount due on Farm.	5,000.00
	<b>Doll. Cts.</b>
By 700 Bushels of Wheat @ 80c per Bushel.	560.00
To 50 Bushels Seed Wheat @ 80c	40.00
To 40 Bushels Wheat for Bread @ 80c.	32.00
To Threshing 700 Bushels @ 35c per Bushel.	245.00
To Tax on \$5,000 @ 12 mills on the Dollar.	60.00
Bread Help 7 months @ \$11.00 per month.	77.00
To Interest on \$5,000 @ 6 per cent, 300.00	300.00
	<b>\$83.50</b>
Amount paid on Farm during year.	<b>25.00</b>

By the above statement it will be seen that only \$26.50 were paid on the principal. At this rate it will only require the single rule of three to determine how many years it will take four or five generations to pay for the farm. Is this picture drawn too darkly? I think not. Is the farmer protected as he should be? Let us see: He gets 80c. for wheat, which would as easily be one dollar, if the market would have its own course, or, if scarcity had anything to do with it. Reports show that we have no wheat for distribution for the month of June. That being so, why should wheat be so slow in moving upward? One reason is speculation in wheat by speculators, who buy and sell wheat at option. Who never receive or deliver actual wheat. Who, if compelled to deliver actual wheat to-day, could not find the amount in the United States. Does this not have a tendency to keep prices down? Does it not show to the markets of the world, millions of bushels more than there are in existence, and thereby, as it were, glut the market? Millers have combined, and have a uniform price (freight considered,) fixed to pay for wheat and a scale by which

they sell their flour and feed, and so have a sure and large profit. The demand of flour and the scarcity of wheat should make the price of wheat; but as it is to-day, millers pay option prices, and dealers in options rule the price of wheat, and the farmer must be satisfied. Is it to be wondered at, and is it not commendable that the farmers should form themselves into unions or alliances and battle for protection? The farmer holds the key to the whole situation, and all that is wanted is a leader, one purpose, and united effort in one direction, and brighter days must come. If the government fails to give relief, there is only one thing left for the farmer to do, or permit himself to be driven against the wall—and that is this: combine; build or buy their own mills and elevators; grind and ship, and sell their own flour and wheat. By so doing, at the price of flour to-day, farmers would realize \$1 for their wheat. The farmer must pay trust prices on nearly all he consumes, why not combine and make the prices for his products as well? By so doing he would be on the same basis as the manufacturer. But, any one can see how hard this will be to do, as the farmer is compelled to sell, to make up interest, and taxes, and cannot hold on to his products. Hold the wheat for days and it is bound to go up. The farmer pays a set price for iron, steel, nails, wire, coal, salt, leather, sugar, molasses, coal-oil, ropes, twine, shingles, lumber, glass, oils and paints, queensware, cotton goods, etc. The manufacturer knows the cost of production in his particular line, and so a selling scale is made and agreed to by manufacturers of one line of goods, and the farmer and consumer compelled to pay said price or do without. If market is dull, manufacturer is stopped till there is a better demand again. Give the farmer protection and he will be able to give employment to many a laborer, but, as he is situated to-day, he does what he can himself, and the rest goes undone. I believe in a tariff for protection, but then protect all. I do not believe in a tariff that protects a certain class at the expense of others. Remove our tariff, and what will happen. Our mills would be compelled to shut down, because cost of manufacture here, at high prices paid for labor, would be so much greater than in Europe where labor is underpaid. Consequently European manufacturers would be able to supply our markets with cheaper goods. Our money would go to foreign countries for our goods, and, having nothing to give in exchange, but a few bushels of wheat at 80 cents, we would soon, as a nation, become bankrupt. So it is with the farmer to-day. All he buys is at protection and trust prices. His money goes into the cities and manufacturing centres, and all he has to give in exchange are a few bushels of wheat at 80 cents per bushel. It is an undisputable fact that cities and manufacturing centres are getting richer in comparison with farming communities as ten to one. Why? Simply, because more must be expended in the country for taxes, interest, necessities of life, than can be raised at present prices to be given in exchange for same. Why is it that farming land is getting lower and lower in price? First, because rate of interest is too high. Second, because more can be made by lending money at 6 per cent. than by investing in land. Third, because money invested in coal mines, railroads, iron works, salt works, coal oil wells, sugar refineries, distilleries, etc., under our protective system is a much surer and larger gain than investing it in farming land. I ask again: is the farmer protected? Is not the rate of interest at 6 per cent. too high for the farmer to pay when wheat is worth only 80 cents per bushel? Also too high for land bought at \$100 to \$200 per acre, and five or six thousand dollars still to pay on the farm. Speculators say: "land must come down in price." Would that help the farmer to pay off his indebtedness of five or six thousand dollars? At the present rate of interest and price of wheat he cannot pay it, and is in danger of losing all his purchase money, if forced to make payment. Such is the condition of thousands of farmers to-day. Why cannot our legislature put the rate of interest down lower, say 4 per cent? No one would be hurt by so doing. The lender would be getting, at 4 per cent., all his money is worth. If he would not be satisfied at 4 per cent. he could invest his money in farming land, and would be at perfect liberty to do so, for there would be thousands of acres in Pennsylvania to be had, even if money was worth only 4 per cent. Is it right for our government to give money at 1 per cent.

to individuals that are rich, to open a bank, (a poor man cannot start a bank), to gain still more, at 6, 8, or 10 per cent. from those that are compelled to borrow? Why cannot the government establish government banks, and loan money on real estate at a low rate, say 3 per cent? If the same caution were used as our banks use now, or if only one-third of valuation were loaned, there would be no risk as to losing. By so doing the surplus lying in the Treasury vaults at Washington would be a relief instead of a burden. 3 per cent. would pay all expenses and leave quite a surplus. By so doing would the coal operator mine less tons of coal? Would our railroads carry less freight? Would our furnaces make less iron? Would our mills weave less yards of cloth? I would say more, and the reason is plain to be seen. The farmer at a low rate of interest could pay for his land, and consequently would buy more farming implements, more coal, clothe himself better and live better, and give more employment, and by so doing would help trade in all its branches; but, situated as he is to-day, it takes all he can earn to pay taxes, interest, and live. The government has all the money it wants at 4 per cent. Yet it compels its children to pay that by taxation, and for their own use pay 6 per cent., and often more. Is it just? Take a bank for an illustration of the unfairness of the government to its subjects. A certain number of citizens with a capital stock of \$100,000 get a charter from the government to open a bank, whose object is to get still richer from those that cannot afford to pay such high rates of interest. The government gives them \$90,000 in new bills or coin for circulation at 1 per cent. per year. Is it right that the government gives men, who do not need it, the privilege at 1 per cent. on \$90,000 a year, to gain still more money from those that are not so favorably blest, and cannot afford to pay high rates of interest on their indebtedness at present prices of farm products? I ask again, is it right that the government gives the privilege to the rich to become still richer at the expense of the poorer or debtor? Why cannot the government run these banks as well, at a low rate, as to have individuals run them at a high rate of interest? Is this government by and for the people, or is it run in favor of corporations, monopolies, and trusts? The farmers must organize. We must agitate. We must vote for men, who have the welfare of the farmer at heart, to represent us in our legislative, senatorial and congressional halls, be they Republican or Democratic. It matters not which gives relief, only so we get it in some form or other, and that soon. To accomplish something in our behalf we must organize and work in co-operation. We hold the power in our hands, if we were only a unit to wield it. I am willing to organize. Are you? FARMER No. 2.

To the **SCHOOL DIRECTORS** of Snyder County.

**1st Tuesday in May, 1890,**  
(at 1 o'clock, P. M.) being the 6th day of the month, and select, vice rose, by a majority of the whole number of the directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE!**

The undersigned offers his valuable Real Estate at private sale, situate on Main Street, Middleburgh, consisting of a well located lot, on which is erected a good Two-story LOG FRAME HOUSE in good repair, good BANK STABLE, and all other necessary outbuildings, good fruit and good garden.

**PIANOS-ORGANS.**

The improved method of fastening strings of Pianos, invented by us, is one of the most important improvements ever made, making the instrument more richly musical in tone, more durable, and less liable to get out of tune.

**MASON & HAMLIN**  
Organ and Piano Co.,  
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Rebecca Smith, dec'd, late of Franklin Twp. Snyder county Pa., have been issued to the undersigned residing at said township. All persons therefore, indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them for settlement to

**Middleburgh Market**

Butter.....	22
Eggs.....	12
Pitted cherries.....	23
Unpitted ".....	3
Unpitted ".....	6
Raspberries.....	2
Onions.....	30
Lard.....	8
Tallow.....	4
Chickens per lb.....	7
Turkeys.....	7
Side.....	10
Souids.....	10
Ham.....	12

**CROWN ACME!**  
The best Burning Oil that can be made from Petroleum.  
It gives a brilliant light.  
It will not smoke the chimney.  
It will not char the wick.  
It has a high fire test.  
It will not explode.  
It is without a comparison as a perfection

**FAMILY SAFETY OIL.**  
It is manufactured from the finest Crude in the most perfectly equipped refineries in the world.  
It is the Best.  
Ask your dealer for Crown Acme.  
Trade orders filled by  
Yours truly,  
ACME OIL CO.,  
Sunbury, Pa.  
12 S '87 ly.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SHERIFF'S SALE!**

Whereas, by virtue of a writ of F. Pa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Middleburgh, Pa., on  
Saturday, April 5, 1890,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Being all that certain message and tract of land situate in Spring township, Snyder county, Pa., about 2 miles north of Adamsburg, on Public road leading from Adamsburg to Troxville, bounded and described as follows: Bounded north by lands of Joseph Heston and others, east by lands of Geo. Ewig and others, south by lands of Levi Smith and others, and west by lands of Alexander DWELLING HOUSE, large Bank BARN, and other necessary outbuildings, containing 31 ACRES, more or less.  
Also that certain LIME STONE LOT, situate in said township, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence by lot of Isaac Aurand, south 18 degrees, east 10 perches, to a stone, now a cherry tree, thence by land of Reuben Dreese north 74 degrees, east 3 perches to a stone, now a cherry tree, thence by land of Mrs. Jane Goss west to the place of beginning, containing 30 square perches, more or less, together with a right of way or wagon road over the land of the said Reuben Dreese.  
Said land taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of George Obit.  
REUBEN DREESE Sheriff.  
N. B. Any persons wishing to purchase the above described Real Estate, can make arrangements with some of the creditors for part of the purchase money.  
Sheriff's Office, Middleburgh, March 10, 1890.

**Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE!**

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Benschell, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Snyder county, will sell the following described real estate on the premises in Spring township, on  
Saturday, April 12, 1890,  
A tract of good farming land, bounded, North by land of Win. Markley, East by land of Reuben Fry, South by land of Brooks, Bisher, A. Szwengel, and West by land of Walter, John Gilbert, and Emanuel Hershey, containing 40 ACRES, more or less, on which is erected a Good HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.  
TERMS.—50 per cent. Cash, the balance on confirmation of sale by the Court.  
ADAM SMITH, Administrator  
March 19, 1890.

**GIFT & HARTER Real Estate Agents,**  
Have the following special bargains to offer:

**SACRIFICED SALE OF TOWN LOTS.**—Great bargains for all. The undersigned Real Estate agents have for sale over 700 Residence Lots at the following cities and towns:

**400 LOTS AT WA-KEENEY**  
The beautiful city of Wa-Keeneey, the county seat of Trego county, Kansas, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway. It has a handsome cut-stone Court House, cost \$40,000, a large graded School House, 4 Churches, 2 Banks, 3 live Newspapers, 5 Hotels. The United States Land office is located here for this district which brings thousands of people here. Population 1500.

**27 1/2 LOTS AT SEOTTI.**  
Located on the main line of Missouri Pacific Railway, it is the county seat of Wichita county, which is one of the most fertile counties in Kansas. Scotti has several very fine brick blocks, a \$10,000 Graded School building, fine Churches, 3 good Banks, 3 substantial and well edited newspapers, 1200 inhabitants, who with public enterprise, will soon make Scotti a prosperous city.

**400 LOTS AT JEROME.**  
This town is located at the Smoky Hill river, in Gove county, Kansas. 2 lines of Railroad have been surveyed through the town, at least one of which will be built during the next year. The town is located in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Kansas.

These towns have not had a mushroom growth, but by sustaining their existence on a substantial foundation, neither have they had or have now a boom, therefore now is the proper time to invest, to be ready to sell when the boom comes and realize a handsome profit.  
The Real Estate Agency in Kansas, which holds and controls these lots is selling them at a great sacrifice in order to invest their capital in other enterprises. Therefore we are authorized to offer each lot at the extremely low price of \$10 EACH, or FOUR FOR \$20.  
Now here is a great chance to make a small investment that may in a few years yield rich returns. Any one desiring to buy one or more of these lots in any of said towns can notify us, giving the correct name, to what bank the deed is to be sent for examination, and if approved by the purchaser, the money will be paid and deed delivered by the Cashier. All Deeds will be General Warranty and delivered free of charge to the purchaser.  
We sell or exchange, advertise and survey property, and convey titles. We guarantee all our work and invite parties who have real estate for the market to address  
GIFT & HARTER,  
Middleburgh, Pa.

**--HEADQUARTERS--  
For Good and Reliable Clothing.**

Men's Over Coats from	2.50 to 15.00
Youths " " "	2.25 to 10.00
Children " " "	1.50 to 3.75
Mens Suits from	3.50 upward
Boys " " "	3.00 " "
Children " " "	1.00 to 5.00
Men's Underwear from	20c up
Men's, Youths and Boys Caps from	5c up
" " " Hats	15c up

Silk Ties, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties very cheap and fine quality. Sheep-skin, Buck-skin, Cloth and Kid Gloves, Rubber goods, large stock of confections and Holiday goods of every description. Will positively not be undersold.  
Thankful for past favors, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

**Gutelius' Reliable Clothing House,  
MIDDLEBURGH, PA.**

**Headquarters for Stoves!**

**COOK STOVES**  **Square Heaters**  
Grand Pride!  
New Susquehanna.  
Ladies' Pride.  
Grand Times.

**J. H. RHOADS,**

occupying the room formerly used by D. T. Rhoads, dealer in Stoves and Tinware, takes this method of informing the public that he has just received a  
**Magnificent Line of Stoves,**  
which he offers at extraordinary low rates. Also the very best quality Hand-made TINWARE—no City stock kept.  
**Roofing and Spouting a Specialty**

**This Space is Reserved for**

**W. H. FELIX,**

**The Popular Furniture Dealer,  
LEWISTOWN, PA.**

**Fall & Winter Goods**

**Freidman & Getz', Beavertown, Pa.**

We have upon our counters now probably as fine and extensive  
**Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Notions, Neck-wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolen Shirts, Underwear—wool and cotton, Ready-made Clothing**

**O-V-E-R-C-O-A-T-S**

Pantalons from 80 cents up, Knee pants for boys from 25 cents up  
**LADIES' COATS, JEWELRY AND WATCHES**  
We offer you prices that almost challenge belief when compared with you are compelled to pay at other stores.  
Come early and see our stock. We are prepared for an immense  
Respectfully, FREIDMAN & GETZ'