

ANDOVER ADVERTISER

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What is Free Trade?

We are asked almost daily why we are so bitterly opposed to Free Trade. Why, if we had Free Trade we could buy almost anything for one half what we now have to pay; for instance, French-made clothing, suits that we now pay \$15 for would be sold for \$10, and so on. Admitting all this, we answer, we are in favor of the right tariff, not Free Trade. We are in favor of the right tariff, because it secures more work and better living conditions for the making of clothing, it secures work and good wages to tens of thousands of our poor people, who without it would be doomed to idleness on account of our market being overstocked with foreign-made goods, of low priced European labor, and so it would be with all other articles of foreign manufacture. Free Trade, what is it? It is that which prevails between the several states of our Union, where no tax, impost, or public charge of any kind, attends the transfer of products from one to another community, the trade between those communities is free, no matter what distance separates them or what obstacles impede their interchange of commodities.

But Governments must have revenue, and products are taxed to produce it. When, therefore, like taxes are laid on those products which a nation imports and like products which its people make at home, its trade is still left to be free.

In the modified, conventional sense commonly accepted, Trade is regarded as Free when duties are levied by one nation on the products of other nations which cross its frontier with no other view than that of obtaining revenue or income therefrom, and for no ulterior or incidental purpose.

The scheme of the "Free Trade" is further illustrated by the following plan of the mode of levying tariff duties, as given by their organ, the Free Trader published in New York:

1. The American Free Trade League long since adopted the following principles as the basis of a tariff which they would support:
2. The total amount of tariff income required shall be collected from the smallest possible number of duties.
3. The rate of duty shall be fixed at those figures which will produce the largest aggregate amount of revenue, so as to require the taxation of the least possible number of articles.
4. The highest rates of duty shall be levied on articles of exclusive foreign production, of large consumption and not easily supplied.
5. No article shall be subject to a tariff which would result in a monopoly in the hands of a few.
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In accordance with these principles, the League prepared and published in the Free Trader for January 1892, and has since distributed gratuitously many thousands, in pamphlet form, entitled "The Right Tariff," and as it ought to be, a complete guide showing that as a low estimate given, no tariff could be collected from articles already unobtainable in the United States, and that in competition with any single article produced in the United States. — Free Trader, Sept. 1891.

The animus of proposition sixth as well as that of the concluding words included in the last paragraph is particularly worthy of note, as establishing, beyond question, the dispute, the open hostility of this foreign league to our own people and their industries. Is it not a marvel that any American, no matter how great his necessities, should be found base enough to aid and abet an organization with such ends and aims in view?

The general "reform" principle as here developed, being to levy no duty upon any article which is produced in this country. Foreigners are to be allowed free and untaxed access to our markets to compete with American producers, the mere fact being that the foreigner, under this code of the Free Trade, obtain the right to send such articles as we most largely produce, into this country, untaxed. As all of the people of this country must, in time, live off the products of American industry, so must all taxes, National, State, and Local, ultimately fall upon American producers, and upon them alone, unless we can compel foreigners, who seek our markets and enjoy the advantages thereof, to pay a portion of these taxes—and that is what these British Free Traders are bound to do. And thus it is, that by the scheme of these Free Traders, all American taxation, of whatever sort or kind, shall be ground out of the American producers, while foreigners are to be allowed to fat in on markets, untaxed.

American labor must be trodden down to a level with European labor. When our mechanics now command three dollars per day they will receive under this code of "reform," only about ninety-eight cents per day. How is this? Is not this discrimination against our own people and actually in favor of foreign manufacturers? Is it right in any manner? Is it not odious in its every feature? Would it not be oppression and an outrage upon home industries? What is your verdict?

The Albany Evening Journal publishes a table showing the number of persons elected in the several States of the Union for this session. It shows that the Republicans were elected in 1892, and the Democrats in 1891, and the present members from that State are entitled to seats in the House.

Paris in Revolt.

Paris which has suffered so much from fire without is now endangered by fire from within. The city is in revolt. The National Guard, which was to preserve order in Paris has turned traitor to the government, and threatened to tow the whole country in civil war. The disaffection commenced at Montmartre where the insurgents are strong in numbers, and are provided with artillery. An attempt made by the Government to dislodge them proved unsuccessful, the Government troops surrendered their arms and refused to fire on the people. The rioters immediately advanced into the heart of the city, and seized the headquarters of the Guard in the place Vendôme. The Guard wisely surrendered its officers to the mob, three of whom have been condemned by court martial and shot, while others have been murdered by the mob. The cause of the uprising is not very clearly revealed. The leaders are "Reds" among them are Blanque and Florents. A bitter hatred against the Assembly and the Government which has created, is as far as we can ascertain the cause of the revolt.

There is no military power in Paris strong enough to suppress the rioters, no power of argument can reach them, and the city will doubtless suffer more at the hands of Frenchmen, than she did from her German besiegers.

The Paris journals call upon the Provencians or the Provençals for aid. Singularly enough, those who were denuded as the destroyers of Paris, are begged to become its saviors. The conduct of the French soldiery plainly shows that they fraternize with the mob. General Serravallo was killed last Saturday. General Eugene La Combe and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly Commander in Chief of the National Guards were captured by the insurgents and after a brief trial, condemned to death, and shot. General Paladine, the Commander of the National Guard is a prisoner in the hands of the mob. The Journal des Debats says that the mob has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonapartes.

It is to be regretted that so many persons in villages like ours, take so little interest in their local newspaper. Ask a man to subscribe for a paper with eight hundred or a thousand subscribers, and nine times out of ten he will answer you, "Oh I don't want that paper, its circulation isn't large enough, it has no influence. I can get a better paper for a dollar a year." That paper is all address, no body reads them." It expects a paper to exert influence without support. It expects a country newspaper to furnish the latest news, and the same number of columns of cheaply printed reading matter as the great weeklies of the cities which are, as a general rule, made up of matter which has appeared in the columns of the daily editions of the same paper. The weekly newspaper published in the country has nothing of this kind to fall back upon. Its matter must be reprinted or original matter.

Its editor must be a veritable Solon, if he is not to defend his political tenets as ably as Horace Greeley or John Russell Young, the village wiseacre and bar-room critics pronounce him an ignoramus when it is extremely doubtful whether the critics themselves know the difference between High Church and High Tariff. Nothing so greatly assists a village as a well conducted and well supported weekly journal. No country paper can exist without liberal advertising patronage.

It is the duty of every man in business to advertise in his local paper. The man who in this age of the world does not see the benefit of advertising is far behind the times as the man who thrashes his grain by hand, and cleans it with a winnowing basket. Swain, Brandreth, Bonner and Barnum made large fortunes by judicious advertising. The oft repeated assertion that "nobody reads advertisements" is simply absurd. Any thorough business man taking up a village paper for the first time, runs his eye over the advertising columns. It is a fair index to the general character of the place. If the town is represented by energetic go-ahead men he sees it at a glance. If he is an agent for or partner in any large wholesale mercantile house or manufactory, he knows at once where to offer his wares. The village newspaper is as valuable to the farmer as it is the great blank sheet published in the city. It contains the Home Market prices, and informs him where he can get the highest prices for the products of his farm in cash or barter.

Give the country newspaper a generous whole-hearted patronage, if you have anything to sell, advertise it, you will receive a handsome return on the money thus invested and materially assist in the upbuilding of your village.

The House Committee on Elections on Tuesday morning unanimously agreed to report that the election in Tennessee, last November was a legal one, and that the present members from that State are entitled to seats in the House.

The most casual observer, says the

St. Louis Democrat, it is clear that the Democratic party is the same party to-day that it has been in any time during the past ten years. It has not changed its principles. No one word of its creed has been altered. Every syllable of its professions of faith remains. It stigmatizes the war for the Union as atrocious and futile, and any reconstruction of it dictated by the conquering party as unconstitutional and invalid. It still champions the Southern rebel, whom it now defends in the Ku Klux Klan as it formerly did in the Confederate army. It still maligns and fights the Union in the person of the Union men of the South. It still embodies the spirit of slavery in its base and contempt of the colored voters of the Southern States. It still condemns the blood shed for the Union, in its unconcealed eagerness to repudiate the Union debt.

Public School Money.

We give below a statement of the appropriation of State school money for the current year, as made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: For salaries of School Com's \$90,400 For supervision in cities 18,500 00 For district libraries 50,000 00 For contingent fund 1,073 76 For Indian Schools 3,076 00 For district quotas 730,350 04 For population quotas 1,660,700 08 Total \$2,680,000 00

Of this amount \$2,225,000 come from the State. School tax of 1.14 mills; \$170,000 from the income of the Common School Fund, and \$165,000 from the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the supervisors for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, report that in many sections of their districts a reign of terror exists, and that it is totally impossible to enforce the revenue laws. In some instances the Internal Revenue officers have been compelled to flee for their lives.

Arrangements are in progress for the construction of a tunnel, five miles in length, under the Sierra Nevada mountains, for the purpose of conveying water from Lake Tahoe all through the State of California to San Francisco, and to supply towns, cities, and mining camps on the route with water. The whole project is one of the grandest and greatest schemes of the age.

Persons, Places, and Things in Allegany County.

ALMOND. Almond was formed from Alfred March 16, 1821. A part of Bedford was taken off in 1829, and a part of West Almond in 1833. Its surface is mostly an upland separated into several distinct ridges by the deep valleys of the Canisteo River, and the Kari Valley, McHenry Valley, and White Valley Creeks. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam.

The first settlement was made at Kari Valley by Rev. Andrew Gray, a Presbyterian minister, Wm Gray and James Rathbun, all from Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1766. In the following year, Major Moses Van Campen, Benjamin Van Campen, Henry and Mathew McHenry, Joseph and Samuel Kari, Joseph Coleman and George Lookhart, all from Luzerne county, moved in.

The first school was taught at Kari Valley, by Joseph A. Rathbun in December 1802. Benjamin Van Campen kept the first public house at Kari Valley in 1805; and Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill in 1806 at Almond Village, and Ann Clark the first gristmill, in 1818.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Andrew Gray in his own house at Kari Valley on the first of May, 1767. During that year he organized the Presbyterian church, which is now the largest religious denomination in the town, numbering nearly three hundred members. The church is now under the charge of Rev. Isaac G. Ogden.

The Almond Herald was commenced at Almond in 1853 by J. R. Denton, who published it one year, when it was suspended. In about six months it was reconstituted by Melvin Hyde and Isaac Busby, and appeared under the name of The Allegany Sentinel. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Pruner & Spencer who published it until 1855.

As a manufacturing village, Almond has no superior in the county, for the number of inhabitants. The townships numbers 1684 persons, of whom 1000 perhaps, reside in the village. Here is the moving machine manufactory of J. & S. Rawson. The Rawson Mower is well known throughout Western New York, and is destined to become popular throughout this broad land. Its excellence has been proved on many a well cut field. In the great trial of mowers at Elmira last year, the Rawson Machine (of Al-

mond) bore off the palm. But the proprietors were not satisfied, and still other improvements have been made to it, the castor wheel is an improvement which anyone who looks at it must be struck by. This mower is perfect in all its parts that one could desire, and they further improvement can be made in it, but the proprietors are bound to manufacture the best mower in the world if you can imagine, and iron don't fail. Rawson's Mower is better adapted to uneven and stony ground, is more easily drawn, and managed with less labor to the operator than any mower extant. Every farmer who needs a first-class mower should examine Rawson's. About one hundred machines are completed and are to be seen at the factory, where thirty-five hands are employed (including hands at the foundry). Five hundred mowers are to be manufactured this season.

Rawson & Farnsworth are manufacturers and dealers in flour, meal and feed. The mill is a new and handsome building, containing three runs of stone carried by the celebrated Lavelle water wheels. The grinding floor is a model in its way, the custom bolts are near the door, and everything about the mill is convenient. The mill is furnished with improved machinery, and "men who their duty know" are constantly on hand to do custom grinding. The best kinds of family flour are here manufactured. The proprietors are energetic business men, upright in deal, and stand high in the estimation of their fellow men.

Wm Richardson is a wholesale manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. He is doing a larger business than any man in Almond. The number of hands employed at this establishment is about sixty. Richardson's boots are known all over the country. At least one half the dealers in general merchandise in this county are furnished from this house. It stands to-day, at the head of boot and shoe manufacturing in the middle States. The demand for Richardson's work is annually increasing. First class shoe makers are here employed, and all boots unsurpassed by beauty and durability, kip and step boots made from the best material and in a workmanlike manner may always be obtained here.

N. Hall is a manufacturer of carriages, wagons and sleighs. He employs ten hands and turns out work of which he may well be proud. We have there a splendid assortment of carriages, extorts wagons, platform wagons, heavy carriers, &c. Mr. Hall makes the manufacture of ornamental carriages a specialty, and are never seen a finer lot at any manufacturing establishment in the county. The proprietor has been for many years in the business, and has all facilities for doing plain fancy work. Mr. Hall is about to remove to Wellsville, where he will be prepared to furnish at short notice, almost anything that goes on wheels or runners. We saw at his establishment an express wagon made of iron, and of a Boston gentleman, a number of carriages of ornamental carriages, a specialty, and are never seen a finer lot at any manufacturing establishment in the county. The proprietor has been for many years in the business, and has all facilities for doing plain fancy work. Mr. Hall is about to remove to Wellsville, where he will be prepared to furnish at short notice, almost anything that goes on wheels or runners.

In the removal of Deeren Hall, Almond loses one of its most enterprising business men, one, who for the many excellent qualities of his head and heart is held in high esteem in that community, while Wellsville gains a citizen deserving a warm reception and generous patronage from its people.

Crandall & Goodrich sell dry goods, crockery, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, and buy butter, cheese, eggs, beans, dried fruits, &c. They are doing a good business, judging from the number of customers we saw in.

Ira W. Dixon is a druggist, apothecary, and dealer in paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, glass-ware, perfume and fancy articles, books and stationery.

P. Fields, successor to Gibbs & Mason is a dealer in stoves and tin, hardware, family groceries, &c. The new proprietor is determined to furnish the people of Almond and surrounding country with goods in his line at the lowest cost price.

C. S. Hall & Co., deal in dry goods, groceries and provisions. It is a long established house and is doing a large business.

Wm. S. Dellow, certainly ought to do a good business, for a better looking store is not to be found. He deals in dry goods, groceries, flour, pork, provisions of all kinds, boots, shoes, crockery, &c.

W. B. Gardiner keeps a saloon furnished with billiard tables. "Doc" prides himself on his ability to keep an establishment of this kind in a tip top style. Here you will find Baltimore oysters and other creature comforts, canned fruits, nuts and confectionery. All the best brands of tobacco and cigars may be found at "Doc's" Gardiner's.

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Hotel, McHenry & Green proprietors, is an admirably kept house. The young men are determined to do the thing by their guests, and to this end spare no pains. At the Lower Battery, John C. Riley, lives, more, has his being, and keeps tavern. Captain Riley has been there ever since we

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the headquarters of the Almond Democracy. Almond has a foundry of which O. D. Wallace is proprietor, and three custom blacksmith shops. O. G. DeBow has a shop "as is a shop" twenty-eight by forty feet in area, over which is the lodge room of the Knights of St. Crispin, which organization numbers about forty members, good men as a rule. J. Busby employs two journeymen at custom blacksmithing. B. S. Freeman farmers iron, and once the Republican ticket straight. E. W. Ewers, is a dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, and everything usually found in a country store.

D. S. Fitch, successor to Hodges & Kaneham, deals in groceries and provisions. Here may be found that faithful servant of Uncle Sam, M. McHenry, Post Master. The McHenry family seems to be large in this township, and we are told that they are all pretty good citizens.

Charles E. Barker is also one of Almond's grocers. He has also a news depot. The popular illustrated weekly can be had from him.

Jacob Wilhelm is a manufacturer of wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c. — C. Curtis is, and for many years has been a harness maker "of credit and renown." He is still to be found at the old stand, prepared to furnish heavy or light harness at fabulously low prices. He has on hand a large and handsome assortment of ready made harnesses, whips, currycombs, brushes, &c.

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R. B. Stillman cabinet maker, keeps on hand readymade coffins. I. B. Stillman does all kinds of plain and ornamental painting. A. J. Kerney, fashionable tailor will give his customers perfect fits.

But we must not forget the flouring mill of Ira Coulter. Here a large business is done. Flour is shipped in great quantities to all parts of the country. E. Halsey has also a large gristmill, and is doing an extensive and lucrative business. There is no village in Western New York where better flour is ground than at Almond. This town has one Attorney at Law, Wesley Brown, Esq., and three physicians, Doctors, Farman, Dikline and Hagedorn.

The crowning glory of Almond is its Academy, of which Rev. J. S. Bingham is Principal. We were assisted by all with whom we conversed that the school under the direction of Professor Bingham and his talented lady is an institution of rare merit. N. C. Hall, a true miles south of the village is a dealer in all kinds of lumber, both red and white, and proprietor of the Planix Wooden Factory. On one day of our visit to Almond, it literally poured right down, all day, and we may have overlooked some business men there, but we shall visit the village again soon, and if any one has not been duly notified in this article he must accept us as apologists that we were too wet to look him up.

GRAND OPENING OF THE Excelsior Meat Market, On SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1871.

The subscribers will open a NEW MEAT MARKET in Frederic's Store, N. E. Street, where will be found all the necessities of the house.

FRESH FISH. They will also keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh Fish. Parties having Fresh Fish for sale, will please inform us of it.

SINGLY & BILLINGS. Asstons, Feb. 23, 1871.

Chamberlain Institute, RANDOLPH, Calt., N. Y. Spring Term begins on Tuesday March 28th. Please send for Catalogue. Address Rev. J. T. Edwards, A. M. Principal.

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GREEN'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

The Regulator of Prices for Allegany and adjoining Counties.

MOTTO: NO PRICE, PAIR, SQUALOR AND DUNGEON.

GEO. A. GREEN, THE ALLEGANY CLOTHING PRINCE.

He has insured the Fall Campaign with the largest and best outfit of goods ever brought into this section of the Country, and at prices that cannot be beat in Western New York.

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For bargains in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, &c., go to J. J. Harman.

MOSES & ALLEN,

WATCH-MAKERS

AND

JEWELERS,

ANDOVER, N. Y.

DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks,

AND

Musical Instruments

OF ALL KINDS

We have the best assortment of

JEWELRY

ever kept in Andover. Consisting of SOLID GOLD AND PLATED

BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, CUFF BUTTONS,

GENTS SOLID GOLD ROSIN PINS, SHIRT STUDS, WATCH

CHAINS, FINGER RINGS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRACELETS,

MASONIC PINS,

Good Templar Badges, GOLD CHAINS,

GOLD AND SILVER

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES, &c., &c.

WE ARE SELLING

Black Jewelry at Cost.

THE FINEST SETTS FOR \$1.00

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSISTING OF VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, BANJOS, CLARINETTS, FLAGEOLETS, MOUTH

ORGANS, TUNING FORKS, &c.

Violin Bows and Strings OF THE BEST ITALIAN MAKE. BANJOS, CLARINETTS, FLAGEOLETS, MOUTH