BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

Hon. Samuel Butler,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

J. Wesley Monks,

OF MIDDLESEX.

THE Board of Pardons last week granted a rehearing on the case of Wm. Lynch, and refused Luke Flood.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of Dr. Charles B. Gillespie, of Freeport, and hope he may recover from the same.

REV. J. D. POTTS, of Westmoreland county, has received a unanimous call from the Prospect and St. John's English Lutheran Churches, of this county, to become their pastor.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER has now three nominations for Governor of Massachusetts—Greenback, Democratic and Independent Republican. If he gets votes in proportion to the nominations he has got he ought to succeed this time.

MR. ISAAC MOORHEAD has been appointed Postmaster at Erie, to succeed the present incumbent, Walker, who has to step down and out, owing to some irregularities. Mr. Moorhead is a brother-in-law to Lieut. Gov. Stone.

A. A. STEWART, Esq., of Greensburg, received the Democratic nomination for Judge at the Judicial primary election held in Westmoreland county, last Saturday, having a higher vote at the same than either of his competitors, Marchand and Moorhead.

THE Foxburg Weekly *Gazette* is the title of a new paper just established in Foxburg, Clarion county, Pa., with William L. Fox as proprietor and Walter R. Johns as editor. It is well gotten up and filled with interesting reading. We place it upon our exchange list with pleasure.

OVER five millions of dollars of French gold will leave for this country, this week, for the purchase of wheat. The fact is developed that the wheat demand in Europe will be larger than was anticipated. The fact that so much gold is shipped proves the strength of our position as regards debts due in Europe.

WE are sorry to learn of the loss by fire, on Thursday night, 18th inst., of the large barn connected with the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Dunbar Camp, Fayette county, Pa. The school is in charge of and the property was owned by Rev. Asa H. Waters, formerly of this place, and whose many friends here sympathize with him in the loss he has sustained. The barn was a very large one and well filled with grain, hay and agricultural implements, for the use of the Orphans.

THE Tilden Democracy of New York are making desperate efforts to heal the breach in the party, which occurred at the Syracuse Convention. The New York *Tribune* says:

There are three methods for the Democracy to get John Kelly out of the way. The first is to bully him. This has been tried, but with most discouraging results. It is still in operation, and is likely to continue for a short time longer. When its hopelessness is discovered, there will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of taffy. Mr. Kelly is too hard-headed to be fooled by this cheap device, and can be depended upon to understand and reject it. When these plans have failed, there will remain only one other, and that will be the Yazoo. If Mr. Kelly lived in Mississippi he could be shot in the back, and the solidity of the party would be restored in a twinkling.

AS EXPECTED, the trial of Gully, in Mississippi, for the murder of the little girl Chisholm, who was killed at the same time with her father, Judge Chisholm, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the jury not being out, it is said, half an hour. This again only proves that there can be no punishment in Mississippi at least, for political murders. Thousands of persons have been maltreated or killed in the South merely because they were Republicans and not one of the guilty offenders have ever been punished by the local authorities. And yet we are preached to about "local self-government', and "States' Rights," which means that if the "local authorities" do not punish murder it is to go unpunished. We do not believe in this doctrine, but think if the State authorities fail to punish murder anywhere or for any cause, the duty of the National Government is, or ought to be, to avenge the blood of any of its citizens. No Government is strong enough to overlook bloodshed, and our National Government is not strong enough to neglect or fail to avenge the blood of any one of its most humble citizens.

Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November. Voters who have not paid a State or county tax within two years next preceding the election (except such as are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years,) must pay such tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before October 4th. Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the right of suffrage.

Kansas.

On the 16th inst. the pioneers of Kansas celebrated the 25th anniversary of the existence of that noble State, that went through so much disorder and bloodshed before it was permitted to come into the Union as a free State. Col. John W. Forney was the appropriate orator of the occasion, he, twenty-five years ago, being among the first to use his pen and raise his voice against the outrages intended to make Kansas a slave State. The battle for the freedom of Kansas was the initial one to the war of the rebellion, and decided the character of slavery to be a local institution only. And what a change has taken place since then on the slavery question! Then it was said it had a right to go into the free Territories and to travel with the Union. Now it is extinct in every State, and Kansas has a free population of more than a million. Well may she rejoice and her pioneers celebrate their great deliverance twenty-five years ago by their formation of a free State.

County Committee.

The following is a full list of the present Republican County Committee, with their postoffice address; the districts not having sent delegates to the late County Convention of the 8th inst. being filled up as authorized by the Convention, with the names of persons to represent the same. Added to those that were represented and published at the time, makes the full Committee as below:

Adams—James A. McMarlin, Mars.
Allegheny—S. P. Eakin, Parker City, Pa.
Brady—J. W. Weitzel, West Liberty.
Buffalo—M. N. Greer, Sarversville.
Butler—T. B. White, Butler.
Centre—Thomas B. Hoon, Holyoke.
Cherry—A. W. Christie, Moniteau.
Clay—J. F. McClung, Coultersville.
Clearfield—W. S. Fennel, Coylesville.
Clinton—W. W. McCall, Saxonburg.
Concord—Charles Cochran, Hooker.
Connoquenessing—(N.) G. Bratchie, Whitestown; (S.) Robert Henry, Mt. Chestnut.
Cranberry—A. C. Duncan, Ogle.
Donegal—J. B. Orbison, Barnhart's Mills.
Fairview—(W.) Chas. W. Bell, Karns City; (E.) S. W. McCullough, Barnhart's Mills.
Forward—David Douthett, Brownsdale.
Franklin—James Y. English, Prospect.
Jackson—(E.) Dr. J. V. Brooks, Breakneck; (W.) Daniel Feidler, Harmony.
Jefferson—W. W. Harbison, Saxonburg.
Lancaster—Wm. Lutz, Middle Lancaster.
Marion—Wm. Seaton, Harrisville.
Mercer—W. P. Braham, Harrisville.
Middlesex—W. T. Anderson, Glade Mills.
Muddycreek—W. B. Dodds, Portersville.
Oakland—F. H. Monie, Greece City,
Parker—C. M. C. Campbell, Brain.
Penn—W. V. Seaman, Butler.
Slipperyrock—J. N. Blair, Slipperyrock.
Summit—James Mitchell, Butler.
Venango—Christopher Martin, Eau Claire.
Washington—S. C. Hutchinson, North Hope.
Winfield—Samuel Hazlett, Carbon Black.
Worth—James M. Maxwell, Jacksville.
Butler borough—(1st ward) Thos. Robinson; (2nd ward) John M. Greer.
Centreville—F. S. Peters, Slipperyrock.
Fairview—R. W. McKee, Baldwin.
Karns City—J. G. Henry,
Millerstown—A. L. Craig, Butler.
Petrolia—A. L. Campbell.
Prospect—W. R. Riddle.
Saxonburg—E. Maurhoff.
Zelienople—J. Dindinger.

President Hayes' Speech

AT THE REUNION OF HIS OLD REGIMENT AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, ON SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Comrades and Fellow-Citizens:

After almost a year spent in Washington, engrossed in public affairs, it is a great pleasure to visit again my friends in Ohio, and especially to meet so many of my old comrades at this yearly reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment. Since we last met at Willoughby, a year ago, there has been a vast improvement in the business condition of our country. Whatever differences of opinion may be still found among the people of this part of Ohio as to the importance of the resumption of specie payments, and as to the methods by which it has been accomplished, there is one kind of resumption which is very noticeable in Youngstown, and which is making rapid progress in the whole country, about which I imagine we are heartily agreed, and that is "good times." [Cheers.] When I last visited this beautiful valley of the Mahoning, four years ago, the financial crisis, and the gloomy outlook for business and labor and capital, occupied the thoughts and depressed the spirits of the people wherever I met them, whether in public assemblies, at their places of business, or at their hospitable homes. Now, however, how great and how gratifying is the change! All around us here, and throughout the country generally, we see cheering and hopeful indications of better times. Not only have specie payments been resumed, but business activity and profitable employment for capital and labor have come also. The chief industry and interest of this valley—the great iron interest—already begins to share largely in the benefit of our improved condition, and I therefore heartily congratulate all classes of citizens in this large assemblage on the present favorable business situation, and on the bright and encouraging prospect which the future holds out. [Cheers.] We are all agreed as to the revival of business. [Cheers and cries of "that's so."] Within the past six weeks thirty-five tons of gold have come from Europe, and have been landed in New York. Our friends in the West are making as much gold as they ever did, but instead of its leaving us it stays at home, and what has gone is coming back. This is a sign of good times, and we all believe in that, whether we be Democrats, Republicans or Temperance men, or of whatever party. [Cheers and cries of "that's so."]

But now that you are agreed on that, I want to spend a few minutes in a plain talk on another subject.

THE WAR LEGISLATION.

There is a subject interesting to every citizen, especially to those who served in the Union army, in regard to which I wish to say a few words.

Since our last reunion, in several of the States and in Congress, events have occurred which have revived the discussion of the question as to the objects for which we fought in the great conflict from 1861 to 1865, and as to what was accomplished by the final triumph of the Union cause. The question is, what was settled by the war? What may those who fought for the Union justly claim; and what ought those who fought for secession, faithfully to accept as the legitimate results of the war?

An eminent citizen of our State, Mr. Greenbeck, said some years ago, that "war legislates." He regarded the new constitutional amendments as part of the legislation of the war for the Union, and said, with significant emphasis, "and they will stand." The equal-rights amendments are the legislation of the war for the Union, and they ought to stand. Great wars legislate. A little more than a hundred years ago, this land where we now are was claimed, and held by France. Gen. Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham, settled that claim, and the result was the transfer of the title and jurisdiction of this entire section of the country to England. For a few years its chief ruler was the English King. The revolution followed, and the question of its ownership was again the subject of war legislation, and it became a part of the United States, no longer under a monarchy, but under a free Republican Government.

I need not enter into any discussion of the causes of our civil war. We all know that the men who planned the destruction of the Union and the establishment of the Confederate States, based their attempt on a construction of the Constitution called the State rights doctrine, and on the interest of the people of those States in the extension and perpetuation of slavery. The doctrine of State rights was, that each State was sovereign and supreme, and might nullify the laws of the Union or recede from the Union at pleasure. They held that slavery was the natural and normal condition of the colored man, and that, therefore, slavery in this country could and should be the corner stone of a free Government.

MR. LINCOLN'S OPINIONS.

No man has ever stated the issues of the civil war more fully, more clearly, or more accurately than Mr. Lincoln. In any inquiry as to what may fairly be included among the things settled by our victory, all just and patriotic minds instinctively turn to Mr. Lincoln. To him, more than to any other man, the cause of the Union and liberty is indebted for its final triumph. Besides, with all his wonderful sagacity, and wisdom, and logical faculty, dwelling intently and anxiously, and prayerfully, during four years of awful trial and responsibility, on the questions which were continually arising to perplex and almost confound him, he at last became the very embodiment of the principles by which the country and its liberties were saved. All good citizens may now well listen to and heed his words. None have more reason to do it with respect and confidence, and a genuine regard, than those whom he addressed in his first inaugural speech as "my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen." The leader of the Union cause was so just and moderate, and patient and humane, that many supporters of the Union thought that he did not go far enough or fast enough, and assailed his opinions and his conduct, but now all men begin to see that the plain people, who at last came to love him, and to lean upon his wisdom and firmness with absolute trust, were altogether right, and that in deed and purpose he was earnestly devoted to the welfare of the whole country and of its inhabitants.

Believing that Mr. Lincoln's opinions are of higher authority on the questions of war than those of any other public man on either side of the controversy, I desire to present them quite fully and in his own language.

In the third year of the war, and while its result was still undecided, Mr. Lincoln made his memorable address at the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, on the 19th of November, 1863. He was standing on the field of the greatest battle of the war. He was, no doubt, deeply impressed with the heavy responsibilities which he had borne so long. He spoke not as a partisan, embittered and narrow and sectional, but in the broad and generous spirit of a patriot, solicitous to say that which would be worthy to be pondered by all of his countrymen throughout all time. In his short speech of only two or three paragraphs he twice spoke of the objects of the war, once in its opening and again in its closing sentence. The words have oft been quoted, but they cannot be too familiar. They bear clearly and forcibly on the question we are considering.

"Four score and seven years ago," said Mr. Lincoln "our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

And again, in closing he said: "It is rather for us * * * that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE STATE-RIGHTS DOCTRINE.

No statement of the true objects of the war more complete than this has ever been made. It includes them all—nationality, liberty, equal rights and self-government. These are the principles for which the Union soldier fought, and which it was his aim to maintain and to perpetuate. [Cheers.]

If any one supposes that the construction of our National Constitution, which is known as the State rights doctrine, is consistent with sound principles, let him consider a few paragraphs from Mr. Lincoln's first message to Congress, at the extra session of 1861.

Speaking of what was called the right of peaceful secession—that is, secession in accordance with the National Constitution—he said:

"This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a *State*—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State *out* of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the 'United Colonies' were declared to be 'free and independent States;' but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of *one another*, or of the *Union*, but, directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge, and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all the original thirteen, in the article of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or name, *outside* of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of 'State rights,' asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the 'sovereignty' of the States; but the word, even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is 'sovereignty,' in the political sense of the word? Would it be wrong to define it 'a political community without a political superior' Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, was a sovereignty; and even Texas gave up that character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and the treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution to be, for her, the supreme law of the land. The States have their *status* in the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this, they can only do so against the law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States.

SUPREMACY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution, and upon this point, in another part of this great message, Mr. Lincoln says:

"This relative matter of National power and State rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of *generality* and *locality*. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—to the General Government; while whatever concerns *only* the States should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it."

Mr. Lincoln held that the United States is a nation, and that its Government possesses ample power under the Constitution to maintain its authority and enforce its laws in every part of its territory. The denial of this principle by those who asserted the doctrine of State rights, and who rightly claimed that it was inconsistent with State sovereignty, made up an issue over which arose one of the leading controversies which led to the civil war. The result of the war decided that controversy in favor of nationality and in favor of the supremacy of the National Government. [Cheers.]

This decision is in accordance with the principles of the fathers. On this day ninety-two years ago the delegates in convention at Philadelphia agreed to the Constitution of the United States, which was afterwards ratified and adopted. On the same day, September 17, 1787, General Washington sent a letter transmitting the Constitution to the Congress in session in New York. In the letter he said:

"The friends of our country have long since desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union. * * It is obviously impracticable in the general government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. * * * In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our *National* existence."

Again, in his Farewell Address, Washington said:

"The unity of government, which constitutes you *one people*, is also justly dear to you. * * The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your *National* capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

LIBERTY AND SUFFRAGE.

On the question of human rights Mr. Lincoln was equally explicit, and often declared that it was involved in the conflict, and to be decided by the result. In his matchless message, already quoted, he says:

"Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, 'all men are created equal.' Why? They have adopted a temporary National Constitution in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit 'We, the people, and substitute, 'We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States.' Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men, and the authority of the people? This is essentially a People's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit to all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this."

On the subject of suffrage, Mr. Lincoln's guiding principle was that "no man was good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

Thus we have from the pen and lips of Mr. Lincoln—the great leader and representative of the Union cause—in the most solemn and authentic form, a complete statement of the issues of the war. He held that the Union is perpetual; that its Government is national and supreme, and that all its inhabitants should be free, and be accorded equal civil and political rights.

These are the great fundamental principles, affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, upon which the appeal was made to the God of battles. I do not undertake to review the debate as to the nature and powers of the Government of the Union, and as to the doctrine of State rights, which began with the foundation of our institutions, and which continued until it was hushed by the clash of arms. It is enough for my present purpose to say that, as a matter of history, all of the political parties of the past, when charged with the responsibility of directing the affairs of the Government, have maintained, in their practical administration of it, precisely the same principles which were held by President Lincoln. The principles as to the powers of the National Government which were acted upon by Washington and Jackson, and which are sustained by the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, and by which Lincoln and the Union armies crushed the rebellion and rescued the Republic, are among the legitimate and irreversible results of the war which ought not to be questioned. [Cheers.]

THE WAR AMENDMENTS.

Touching the remaining important controversy settled by the war, the public avowals of opinion are almost all in favor of the faithful acceptance of the new constitutional amendments. On this subject the speeches of public men and the creeds and platforms of the leading political parties have for some years past been explicit. In 1872, all parties in their respective National Conventions adopted resolutions recognizing the equality of all men before the law, and pledging themselves in the words of the Democratic National Convention, "to maintain emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose the reopening of the questions settled by the recent amendments to the Constitution." In 1876, the great political parties again, in the language of the St Louis National Convention, affirmed the "devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments *universally* accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war." Notwithstanding these declarations, we are compelled to take notice that, while very few citizens anywhere would wish to re-establish slavery if they could, and no one would again attempt to break up the Union by secession, there still remains in some communities a dangerous practical denial to the colored citizens of the political rights which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution as it now is. In the crisis of the war Mr. Lincoln appealed to the colored people to take up arms. About two hundred thousand responded to the call, enlisted in the Union armies, and fought for the Union cause under the Union flag. Equality of rights for the colored people, from that time, thus became one of the essential issues of the war. Gen. Sherman said, "When the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot." Jefferson said long before, "the man who fights for the country is entitled to vote." When, with the help of the colored men, the victory was gained, the Fifteenth Amendment followed naturally as one of its legitimate results. No man can truthfully claim that he faithfully accepts the true settlements of the war, who sees with indifference the Fifteenth Amendment practically nullified. [Cheers.]

VIOLENT DENIAL OF RIGHTS.

No one can overstate the evils which the country must suffer if lawless and violent opposition to the enjoyment of constitutional rights is allowed to be permanently successful. The lawlessness which to-day assails the rights of the colored people will find other victims to-morrow. This question belongs to no race, to no party, and to no section. It is a question in which the whole country is deeply interested. Patriotism, justice, humanity, and material interests, all plead on the right side of this question. The colored people are the laborers who produce the cotton which, going abroad to the markets of the world, gives us that favorable balance of trade which is now doing so much for the revival of all business. The whole fabric of society rests upon labor. If free laborers suffer from oppression and injustice, they will either become discontented and turbulent, destroyers of property, and not producers of property, or they will abandon the communities which deprive them of their inalienable rights. In either case, social order and the peaceful industries are imperiled. It will not do to say that this is an affair which belongs solely to the distant States of the South. The whole country must suffer if this question is not speedily settled, and settled rightly. Where the two races are numerous, prosperity can only exist by the united and harmonious efforts of both the white people and the colored people. The only solid foundation for peace and progress in such communities are equal and exact justice to both races. Consider the present situation! Whatever complaints may have been heard during the progress of reconstruction, candid men must admit that all sections and all States are now equally regarded, and share alike the rights, the privileges, and the benefits of the common Government. All that is needed for the permanent pacification of the country is, the cordial co-operation of all well-disposed citizens to secure faithful observance of the equal-rights amendments of the Constitution. [Cheers and cries of "You're right."]

Happily, in the very communities where lawlessnss has been most general and most successful, there are editors of newspapers and other influential citizens who speak out and denounce these crimes against free government. It is plain that a sound public opinion is forming where it is most needed. No community can afford to allow any of its citizens to be oppressed—to lose their rights. One of two things will happen if they are oppressed. Either they will become turbulent and destroy, or they will leave. [Cheers.] To be indifferent on the subject is to disregard interest and duty. The Union citizens and soldiers can do much to remove the evils we are considering. Let it be understood that no public man in any party will be sustained unless he will undertake to carry out in good faith the pledges made in all our platforms in regard to the rights of colored citizens; unless he will support laws providing the means required to punish crimes against them; and unless he will oppose the admission of any man to either House of Congress whose seat has been obtained by the violation of the Fifteenth Amendment. The right of suffrage is the right of self-protection. Its free exercise is the vital air of republican institutions.

This is the law and Constitution; and the Executive Department must enforce it. The man who will vote money to keep up the mails, to collect the revenue, and to keep up the other departments of the Government, and will not vote money for this purpose—to protect all citizens in the right of suffrage—that man is not the patriot he pretends to be, or one whom you should trust. [Cries of "Good," and great cheering.]

To establish now the State-rights doctrine of the supremacy of the States, and an oligarchy of race, is deliberately to throw away an essential part of the fruits of the Union victory. The settlements of the war in favor of equal rights and the supremacy of the laws of the nation are just and wise and necessary. Let them not be surrendered. Let them be faithfully accepted and firmly enforced. Let them stand, and, with the advancing tide of business prosperity, we may confidently hope, by the blessing of Divine Providence, that we shall soon enter upon an era of harmony and progress such as has been rarely enjoyed by any people. [Great applause.]

Remaining Elections this Fall.

Ohio, October 14.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Iowa, October 14.—State officers members of the Legislature, and one Congressman to fill a vacancy.

Maryland, November 4.—State officers and members of the Legislature.

Massachusetts, November 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Minnesota, November 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

New York, November 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Wisconsin, November 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Mississippi, November 4.—Members of Legislature.

New Jersey, November 4.—Members of Legislature.

Pennsylvania, November 4.—State Treasurer.

Louisiana, December 2.—On the adoption of the new Constitution.

THE Democracy in Wisconsin are in an uncommonly bad way. Their only available candidate for Governor peremptorily declined the doubtful honor, and now there is trouble to get another. The State Central Committee has the matter in charge, and and may yet have to call for proposals, accompanied by a suitable bond. Candidates are not so active in the face of certain defeat.—*Ex.*

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1879.

No., Term and Year.	Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Defendant's Attorney
C. P. 829, Dec. 1878	M B McBride	Patrick McBride	Chester Bullock et al	J M Miller & Brother
Eq'y 2, June, 1878	F M Eastman	Abram Hunt	Nancy A Houk	G W Fleeger
C. P. 737, Dec. 1878	L Z Mitchell	M J Howes	J A Hays & Co et al	Bowser, Black et al
E. D. 113, Sept., 1879	C Walker	Swain & Enslen et al	J S Stauffer	L McQuistion
" 192, " 1879	Sullivan Brothers	Stephen H McBride	McBride & Lowry	P W Lowry
" 396, Jan'y, 1876	John M Miller & Bro	Edward M Bredin	Washington Campbell	L Z Mitchell
" 518, Oct. 1876	McJunkin & Campbell	Marshall & Welch	C B Wiser & Co	same
" 57, June, 1877	G A & A T Black	Robert Gilkey	Abbott & Shutt	Thompson & Scott
" 230, " 1877	Thompson & Scott	W W McCord for use	Thomas Robinson, Adm'r	John M Greer
" 356, " 1877	McCandless & Greer	John W Storey	John Williams et al	McJunkin & Campbell
" 492, " 1877	John M Greer	E Mellon, Ex'r	J B Shepherd, Ex'r	Thompson & Scott
" 583, " 1877	same	Peter Hutchison et al	James Pierce et al	G A & A T Black
" 609, " 1877	McQuistion and McBride	Jeremiah Maloney	A P Tanner	L Z Mitchell
" 55, Oct., 1877	G A & A T Black	John L Reed	Alexander and Mary Hutchison	same
" 91, " 1877	John M Greer	A C Robb	J C Knox et ux	J N Purviance
" 92, " 1877	same	A C Robb	John H Neyman et ux	same
" 93, " 1877	same	A C Robb	Sarah Knox	same
" 94, " 1877	same	A C Robb	Rachel Johnson	same
" 705, " 1877	same	John Greer	T L Crowley et al	J M Miller & Bro
" 74, Jan'y 1878	S F Bowser	M Miller & Co	Joseph Rodenbaugh	same
" 409, March, 1878	Thompson & Scott	W C Adams	Poor district Fairview Borough	John M Greer
" 132, June, 1878	G A & A T Black	Odd Fellows' Hall Ass'n, Bakerst'n	J Fredley et al	same
" 173, " 1878	Riddle and Lusk	John Maizland	David McMillan	J D McJunkin
" 260, " 1878	McJunkin & Campbell	Walter Evans	Theodore Huselton	Reiber and Mitchell
" 263, " 1878	Newton Black	Matthew Morrow	F S Huver	J M Miller & Bro

A. RUSSELL, Prothonotary.

Our Question Box.

[Sufficient interest has been manifested in this department to warrant us in the belief that we can, with the aid of our rural friends especially, make it a distinctive feature of our paper, particularly through the winter months. We invite a continuance of favors.—EDS.]

ANSWERS.

—The answers to the questions in last week's paper are: 2 hours and 43 7-11 minutes to boat question, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loss to percentage question.

—2,519 is correct answer given to division question. It is the least number that will divide in that way, but there are many larger multiples also. Ex.

—My answer to percentage question is: If a man loses 15 per cent. on first investment, and after said loss invests balance and gains 15 per cent., he loses $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of amount first invested. EXPERIENCE.

QUESTIONS.

—What is the diagonal line or longest brace possible in a derrick the perpendicular height of which is 75 feet, 20 feet square at base and 5 feet square at top? What is the difference between its perpendicular and slant height? Ex.

—I bought a lot of ground, paying cash for it. Then one-fifth of one-eighty-first of the sum of money I first had being left, it paid for the 1-160 part of the highest denominational unit part of one other lot, containing acres and perches, which cost me $500 by paying 25 per cent. more per acre than for the first purchase. How much land did I first buy, and how much in the last purchase? TELL.

Public Schools.

FAIRVIEW, Sept. 17, 1879.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The late examinations of teachers developed a state of affairs that it seems to me would be proper and right for every one to know. The work commenced July 1st, and ended August 30th, and the following is a summary:

No. of examinations	30
" " males examined	350
" " females examined	299
Total	649
No. examined who never taught	240
No. of males rejected	129
No. of females rejected	133
Total	264
Whole No. of certificates issued to date	402

Ten of the above are professional certificates. Some of the failures were re-examined and a few succeeded in passing, and seven of those now having professional certificates were at first furnished with provisionals. This accounts for the seeing discrepancy between the number examined and the number of failures as compared with the number of certificates issued. The grade required was an average not greater than 2 with no marks below $2\frac{1}{2}$. Some whose average would have been all right, failed on the last condition. In a few instances where the applicants were known to have taught successfully last winter, and happened to fall below the required mark on one branch, they were allowed to pass, but this exception did not benefit above five or six cases. Allow me to say to the successful ones, that in my estimation, the failures nearly all resulted from a pure lack of scholarship. Considering the opportunities some have had, it is no disgrace to *be ignorant*, but, having discovered that fact once, it is a disgrace to remain so. True, it may cause you some chagrin, and your acquaintances may chafe you about it; but accept it as one of the many disappointments to which we are all doomed in the course of a lifetime, and go quietly to work resolved that by next year you will be beyond the possibility of a failure. Remember in your work not to "stuff" yourselves with a view to passing the examination, but fit yourselves to *teach* the subject thoroughly and intelligently, and once fitted to do *that* you need not *fear* an examination.

To those who just got over the bridge with little to spare, I would say, that it might be well for them to look after elevating their standard of intelligence, or by another year they may find themselves set aside to make room for more progressive persons. To *all* I would say, you can never get to know too much. Keep the cobwebs out of your brain by constant reading and thinking. Be alive to all that is useful and good. Work both in and out of the school room. The faithful teacher is as sure to be rewarded eventually as the faithful christian.

The County Institute will convene in the Court House, at Butler, October 27th, and continue in session during the week. Dr. Wickersham has signified his intention of being with us. Other prominent educators will also be there, and their names will be published as soon as arrangements are entirely completed. A list of questions for discussion with the names of those expected to open the discussions will also be published. Teachers, directors and all others are invited to attend, and those having anything to offer are requested to make it known to me by mail or otherwise as soon as possible. Let all come resolved to make it one of the most profitable Institutes ever held.

Very respectfully,
D. F. McKEE,
County Superintendent.

AS THE season advances to its close, the yellow fever at Memphis and other points in the South develops more virulence and proves itself more fatal. The appeal made by the Howard Associations for aid is being responded to in the several cities, and the prospect is that the necessary supply of funds will be realized to carry on its humane work. The demand will be continuous till frosts stop the progress of the disease. For the sake of those who suffer, it may be hoped that the frosts will speedily come.—*Ex.*

WHERE TO BUY

HARDWARE!

Axes, Augers, Auger Handles, Awls, Apple Parers, Auger Bits, Axle Grease, Bells, Bolts, Blocks, Brushes, Bits, Blacksmiths' Sledges, Builders' Hardware, Brass Butts, Butts and Hinges, Blasting Powder, Carpenters' Tools, Carriage Bolts, Cook Stoves, Cartridges, Chains, Chisels, Cordage, Churns, Cow Bells, Cutlery, Door Springs and Stops, Drawing Knives, Egg Beaters, Edge Tools, Faucets, Files, Forks, Fly Traps, Gun Caps, Gimlets, Gun Locks, Glass, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Hammers, Hoes, Handles, Harness Snaps, Hatch Hinges, Horse Shoes and Nails, Lanterns, Locks, Mallets, Malleable Iron Castings, Meat Cutters, Machine Screws, Measuring Tapes, Nuts, Nails,

1879. FALL. 1879.

After thanking our patrons and the public generally for their very liberal patronage in the past, we would respectfully announce that we have now in stock a full line of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware

suitable for the Fall trade, at prices to suit the times.

All those in need of anything in our line are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Dr. Keyser, 240 Penn Avenue,
Opposite Christ's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—GALLAHER—Sept. 16, 1879, at the residence of the officiating minister, by Rev. C. A. Limberg, Mr. James L. Taylor, of Centre township, and Miss Lizzie Gallaher, of Butler township, this county.

CROEN—ANDERSON—Sept. 16, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Anderson, by Rev. I. T. Wright, assisted by Rev. Nathan Winegart, Mr. S. M. Croen, of Breakneck, and Miss Mattie J. Anderson, of Glade Mill, both of this county.

STEHLE—MORALL—Sept. 22, 1879, at the German Catholic Church, Mr. Jno. F. T. Stehle and Miss Magdalena Morall, both of this place.

DEATHS.

TROUTMAN—Sept. 21, 1879, at his residence in Penn township, this county, Mr. Adam Troutman, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

WILSON—Sept. 13, 1879, in Centre township, this county, Willy, son of Mr. James Wilson, aged 12 years.

Also, on the 19th inst., Minnie, daughter of same, aged about 8 years; both from diphtheria.

TANNAHILL—Sept. 20th, 1879, in Centreville, this county, Mrs. Tannahill, wife of Wm. Tannahill, aged about 45 years.

GROSSMAN—Sept. 18th, 1879, at his residence in Brady township, this county, Mr. James Grossman, aged about 65 years.

MARTIN—Sept. 22nd, 1879, at Etna, Allegheny county, Pa., Mr. John W. Martin, son of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Jefferson township, this county, aged about 25 years.

SNYDER—Sept. 20th, 1879, at his residence in Jefferson township, this county, Mr. Philip Snyder, Sr