

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS. Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

Executive Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee of Butler county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Butler, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of February, and to attend to such other business as may come before the committee for their action. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

THOS. ROBINSON, Ch'n. A. L. CRAIG, Sec'y. W. C. NEBLEY, Jr. January 4, 1880.

It is Governor Davis now up in Maine. Smith was Governor but for one day.

The Legislature bribery cases were again sent before the Grand Jury at Harrisburg on Monday of this week, and true bills found.

CLARION, Venango, Armstrong and Butler counties have formed a combined Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding alternate annual fairs.

When the Fusion Convention, which called itself the Legislature of Maine, adjourned last Saturday it forgot to add sine die. But it died all the same.

The County Auditors on Saturday last finished their report on the financial transactions of the county for the past year. It will be published during the month of February.

The list of Census Supervisors for the entire Union was sent to the Senate on Monday by the President for confirmation. Some time may elapse before they are confirmed.

The Curtin-Yocum contest for a seat in Congress will probably be referred back to the voters for another trial, to be had at the coming spring election, if time permits.

The communication of our esteemed friend of Parker township, came too late for insertion this week. He is strongly anti-third term and against the undue haste in holding the State Convention.

The Sammy Hunter murder trial is still progressing at Pittsburgh, and it may be several days yet before a verdict is reached. The evidence turns out to be much more voluminous than was expected.

JUDGE BREDIN and Jury Commissioners Monks and McCrea have been busily employed in selecting 1,000 jurors to serve during the present year. They will not be able to complete their work until next week.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee of Jefferson county, Pa., last Wednesday, the preferences of the members of the Committee for President was read, resulting in 18 for Blaine and 8 for Grant.

WHAT did Garcelon ask the opinion of the Supreme Court for? He got it and then didn't follow it, and people are anxious to know why he asked for it. Why did he drive this last nail in the coffin of the Democracy?

SENATOR BAYARD'S home organ, the Wilmington Evening, denounces ex-Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, for setting himself up as an interpreter of the Supreme Court, as an interpreter of the Constitution and statutes of the State.

GEO. R. COCHRAN, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who lately left the Bar and became a minister in the Presbyterian Church, has in turn renounced that faith and joined the Disciples Church. He was immersed at Pittsburgh last Sunday night.

PETER COOPER sent a letter to the National Greenback Labor Conference at Washington last week, suggesting the name of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, for the Presidency. The proposition was received with hisses; his nomination of Gen. Butler or Gen. Weaver for the second place, was greeted with applause. Butler for President, and De La Matry for Vice President, appeared to be the most formidable combination there.

By the Constitution of the State of Maine the Supreme Court of that State is "required to give their opinion upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Council, Senate or House of Representatives." This is the briefest and best provision we have seen in any State Constitution on the subject, and is the authority under which the late decisions were made which probably saved the people of Maine from anarchy.

Death of Judge Painter. Hon. John V. Painter, of Kittanning, died at his residence in that place, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., in the 51st year of his age. He had been ill for some time back, a paralytic stroke compelling him to retire from his profession. In 1874 he was appointed Judge of the Judicial district composed of Armstrong county, and filled that position until succeeded by Judge Boggs, now also deceased. Judge Painter was a genial gentleman, a man of fine education and a lawyer of large practice. He leaves a wife and six children and many relatives and friends to lament his early loss.

What is Gambling?

In answer to the query of a friend as to whether "shooting for turkeys, chickens, etc., is gambling," we believe it is understood and has been decided that the mere shooting for a turkey is not gambling, where no betting is allowed, that coming rather under the head of "recreation and exercise." The law speaks of "games of device, hazard, etc.," and where a fixed house or place for the same is provided, at which money is bet or staked. Shooting matches might be converted into gambling by allowing betting. But, as we have said, the common shooting for turkeys in the country is more of the nature of skill and recreation than gaming. If money is bet it is different. The law does not say "turkey" once. All Constables and officers have the right, with or without warranty, to seize upon any gambling device, and arrest the parties, and make return to Court of the same. It makes it the duty of all officers of justice to do so. This is about as full an answer we are able to give our correspondent at present.

Rev. Edwards' Readings.

"Readings and Recitals from the Poets," was the subject of the Rev. D. I. Edwards in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., and to say that he read and recited eloquently and well is but the general expression of all who had the pleasure of listening to him. We have in our time heard some distinguished professional readers, but were entertained by none of them more, if as much, as we were by Rev. Edwards. As a general thing professional readers overdo the matter, or are too sensational in style or gesture, making you sometimes feel unpleasant, but there was a natural grace and ease, with a very pleasant voice, that attracted you at once to the Rev. Edwards. His elocution and manner were natural and good. It has been well said by Blair, in his work on Rhetoric, that the art of reading is one of the most difficult to learn of all literary accomplishments. A man may be a great scholar, may be ever so learned, or eloquent in speech, and yet may be a poor reader of the writings of others. The subject matter, the spirit of the author, the time, place and character of the piece you read, have all to be considered and studied. Rev. Edwards, we thought on listening to him, had studied well all these essentials in his readings and recitals, and the treat he gave his audience was very highly relished by them.

Who for President?

In another place will be seen a statement as to how the Republican press of Pennsylvania stand on the next Presidential question. The leading number, it will be seen, express a preference for Senator Blaine as the candidate. As to this county there is no doubt that Mr. Blaine has been the choice for some time past, and is so yet unless there has been a recent change of sentiment among our Republicans. And if this is the case it will be but the simple duty of the County Committee, at its meeting on Saturday, to express what appears to be the will of the majority, by naming a delegate to the National Convention who is friendly to Blaine. All power in such questions is in and properly comes from the people. The right of each Congressional district to name the two delegates it is entitled to have in the National Convention is conceded by the call made for the said Convention. It is being exercised in other districts, and we presume will be in this one. The time being too short before the meeting of the State Convention to have any conference among the counties composing this Congressional district, the matter will have to be left in charge of the delegates sent to the State Convention, to determine at the same what two counties shall have the delegates to the National Convention and to which shall be given the Presidential Elector. All these questions will probably come before our County Committee at its meeting next Saturday.

Matters in Maine.

The news from Maine show the Republicans to have been working with a purpose and a plan. They have obtained possession of the State Government through and under the law, as decided in their favor by the Supreme Court of the State. Having first appealed to the Court, for the second time, and had the legality of their organization of the Legislature declared in their favor, they, in pursuance of the same, took possession on Saturday last, without bloodshed or any serious disturbance of the peace. They also elected and inaugurated Gov. Davis, whom the law justly gave the office to, and placed him in the Executive Chamber. Gen. Chamberlain, in charge of the militia forces, recognized this Governor as the lawful one and yielded up to him his military powers, and although Maine has had three Governors within the last two weeks yet we believe all her citizens will soon recognize but the one. Believing that the crisis is passed, one thing must be admitted and admitted by all, and that is that both parties, Fusionists and Republicans, kept their temper admirably all through, all joining at all times against the use of violence or fire arms. How different it has been in some of the Southern States, and how different it probably would have been there now if any such questions as they have had in Maine would have had to be determined. This speaks well for the

Northern mind and manners.

All bow and submit to the majority of the law. The Courts have the last guess, and while they may not always be right, yet there is always a necessity to consider their right until reversed by higher authority. We believe this will now be done in Maine. The case was a new one for a Northern State, but it arose out of a desire of the minority to retain power through technicalities and quibbles.

LATEST.

On Monday last the Republican Legislature took possession of the Legislative House. The Fusionists and their bogus Governor, Smith, on being denied admission held a session on the sidewalk and then adjourned. Gov. Davis, the rightful Governor, seems to be a man of nerve and announced that it was time for the force to end. Many humorous features of the outdoor proceedings of the Fusionists are recalled, but general good humor prevailed, and the general impression is that they will submit to the law. It is a triumph of the law, and of those the people elected at the ballot box.

Congress.

BAKARD'S RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.—FINANCE MEASURES IN THE HOUSE.—HOBBS MAKES ANOTHER OF HIS WITTY SPEECHES.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Messrs. McPherson and Baldwin presented petitions of women asking for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, announced that he was directed by that committee to report back the joint resolution, which reads in part: "That the compulsory legal tender power of the United States Treasury notes. The committee had made a verbal amendment to the resolution unanimously agreeing to it, and, with that amendment, directed him to report the resolution adversely. He understood there was a minority report to be presented, otherwise he should ask an indefinite postponement of the resolution. He asked it to be placed on the calendar for the present. So ordered.

Mr. Bayard, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority, which are as follows: The undersigned, believing the financial prosperity of the country, in order to restoring and securing, must be based upon money of actual and intrinsic value, and that our Government has no power and is incompetent to endow its paper obligations with such value, and United States Treasury notes in existence and in circulation being now redeemable in gold and silver coin, at the option of the holder, do recommend the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of such notes and the passage of the subjoined resolution.

(Signed) FRANCIS KERMAN, THOS. F. BAYARD.

Here follows the Bayard resolution, heretofore published, that Treasury notes shall be receivable for all taxes to the amount of the duties or imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender.

Admitting the principle of the resolution as to the power of the Government to make paper legal tender, I reserve my action upon the resolution as to the time of withdrawal of the power given heretofore.

(Signed) WM. A. WALLACE, HENRY W. WALLACE.

The minority report was also placed on the calendar.

The amendment made by the majority in the phraseology of Mr. Bayard's joint resolution merely changes the words "U. S. Treasury notes" to "U. S. notes."

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and Mr. Morrill called up for consideration his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at less rate of interest than 4 per cent, and made a speech thereon.

He argued that a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent cannot be expected to hold our securities at par, and that it would be for the best interest of the people to place our debt at home at 4 per cent rather than a lower rate abroad.

HOUSE.

After some miscellaneous business, consideration was resumed of the bill requiring one-half of the reserves of the national banks to be kept in gold and silver coins of the United States.

Mr. Price declared himself opposed to any tinkering with the currency, either as to quantity or quality of the paper which was circulating. He was also opposed to taking away the legal tender quality of the greenback. All prudent men spoke in thunder tones, and said, "Let well enough alone." Among all the fallacies in regard to withdrawing the legal tender quality of United States notes the greatest was the assertion that the movement was made in the interest of national banks. Those banks could not possibly have anything by degrading United States notes. He enlarged the silver dollar, since the coinage of which the increased prosperity of the country had been remarkable, and called attention to the fact that there was more gold in the country to-day than at the time of the reorganization of silver. In conclusion he said: Yesterday our iron foundries all over the land were idle; their blackened walls spoke of bankruptcy and ruin. The men whose business it was to operate them saw their families suffering for food and clothing. The fires long since extinguished have been rekindled, the operatives are working full time at good wages, and are unable to supply the demand for their products. Distress and desolation have had to flee before the onward march and resistless force of prosperity. Ships that lay rotting at our wharves have weighed their anchors and the sails of commerce have again spread their white wings on lake and ocean. Where a short time ago silence reigned supreme, and distress and desolation reigned, and from all these gloom and despondency, and from all these vocations and industries the cry comes up "Let well enough alone."

(Applause.) On the conclusion of a short speech by Mr. Lewis, in favor of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the bill

went over without action.

The House went into Committee on the Whole on report of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Horr expressed his intention of speaking as most members did, on the part of his committee. The one he represented was the Committee on Manufactures, which was almost entirely ignored by the new rules. It had been introduced in 1879, while the Committee on Appropriations was not born until 1865, and yet when his committee had brought in its first bill in eighteen years it had been taken away and given to the Committee on Judiciary. He thought that most of the committee of the House ought to report to the Committee on Manufactures. The great Committee on Ways and Means certainly should, because the question of tariff affected every manufacturing interest, and should have the benefit of the wisdom of the Committee on Manufactures. He confessed it staggered him at first to see why the Committee on Appropriations should report to his Committee, until he found that it devoted a large amount of time to manufacturing "political riders." Every such manufactured "rider" should first have the revision of the old Committee, and not be decided by this new founding, the Committee on Banks and Currency. Now, he wanted to report to the center of the House. If Congress should pass the bill appropriating four hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the benefit of the soldiers who had been obliged to take greenbacks during the war, the question would cease to be a question of finance and would refer to a question of manufacture, and there ought to be clearly the duty of the great Committee to which he belonged, and he thought that the Committee on Banking and Currency ought to be compelled to report to that committee for advice in manufacturing machines to supply this nation with a great circulating medium. [Laughter.] The committee on Finance, he thought, should report to the Committee on Manufactures first. It need not be sensitive, because it would soon get used to it. He was still mad with the Committee on Judiciary for stealing the bill from the Committee on Manufactures. He has had a great trouble in discovering who that Committee was subject to the Committee on Manufactures, but at last he had found that it had been in the habit of manufacturing replies to vote messages. Now, that was the clearest case of the lot, and hereafter such matters should have the supervision of the Committee on Manufactures. Now he came to the Committee on Militia. That was a Committee of which he was proud. It stood side by side with the Committee on Manufactures. He would put the two boys back to back, one looking toward war and destruction, and the other toward peace and the building up of the nation. He thought the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and its chairman (Cox, of New York) whom he had followed to Rome, and Naples, and Venice, and Smyrna, and Constantinople, and through the awful majesty of the Alps, in "Buckeye Abroad," consequently when he had come here he had expected to be greeted by the gentleman from New York. But he had drawn his seat so far back that when that gentleman spoke all he could do was to applaud and laugh and look in the Record the next day to see if he had laughed and applauded in the right place. [Laughter.]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported to the Committee on Manufactures, inasmuch as it was engaged in manufacturing criticisms for the gentleman from New York. He next paid his respects to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Wright), who at the head of a committee had gone in search of general depression last summer. He thought that the gentleman had studied the history of that search, and he had followed the committee to Chicago. Chicago had been an unfortunate place to look for "general depression," because every industry there was "booming." The committee had taken testimony there for a few days, and had then gently wended its way to Salt Lake City.

While severely injured upon the manufacturing elements at its lowest ebb, (laughter.) It had then scaled the Sierras, had brought up on the slope of the beautiful Pacific, and had there interrogated the "sand lots," and one convention had had the impudence to nominate him for Presidency.

If that committee had come to the Committee on Manufactures for advice—as it was, the Committee had come back without finding any depression. The member from Pennsylvania (Wright) should have looked at Ohio, among his Democratic brethren, and find depression. It had wanted to find depression. (Laughter.) This was a serious matter under discussion, and he hoped justice would be done to the old time-honored committee which he had the honor to represent. (Laughter and applause.)

THE VOTE OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

It is probable that about all of the newspapers of the State having any opinion to express upon the next Presidency have made returns to the circulars sent out some days ago by The Times, and this morning all of the answers that have been received and not previously given are printed. The whole number of papers heard from is nearly three hundred, and all but about one-sixth of these have been willing to indicate some sort of choice. The list, as it appears entire, may be summarized as follows:

Candidates. Rep. Dem. Ind. Total. Blaine... 45... 27... 65. Sherman... 4... 6... 10. Tilden... 13... 6... 19. Hancock... 17... 8... 25. Seymour... 10... 10... 20. For the field... 7... 7... 14. For the nominee... 15... 7... 22. No choice... 3... 13... 16. Total... 91... 122... 214.

Blaine beats Grant among all the papers two to one, but the largest proportion of this comes from the independent papers, the organs preferring to keep a little more evenly along with the machine and declare for the old commander, whom they regard as the really victor in the Democratic list. Tilden has an insignificant lead, Hancock and Bayard both following very close. These reports, coming as they

do from the surest observers of the drift of public opinion, have attracted attention not only throughout the State, but in the country at large, and have apparently thrown some discouragement over the Grant movement.

The canvass has been as complete as it was possible to make it, and the result is much more valuable as a means of calculating the condition of public sentiment than desultory inaccurate interviews with individuals in confined districts. The newspaper opinions have covered all sections of the State and represent all shades of opinion.

Completed at Last.

(Commercial-Gazette, Jan. 20.) The contract between the Pittsburgh and Western narrow-gauge railroad and the West Penn, allowing a third rail to be laid on the track of the latter from Etna to Allegheny, was signed on Saturday. This gives the new road a chance for through business. This Company also expects soon to have a line in operation along the Connoquessing from Evansburg to Butler.

Blaine Leads.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—A canvass of this city was taken to-day among the business men by Hon. J. W. Wallace, in the interest of the Philadelphia Times, as to the choice for President of the United States. The following is the result of the "straw" vote: Blaine, 158; Grant, 94; Sherman, 63; Hayes, 6; Waburner, 1.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE-KNOX—Dec. 25, 1879, by Rev. Trobridge, of Clarion county, at the residence of Elizabeth K. Turner, near Etna, Butler township, and Miss Sallie J. Knox, of Oakland township, this county.

SMITH—BOLLINGER—Dec. 25, 1879, by Rev. W. Lawrence, of New Hope, on Christmas morning, Mr. Norman Smith, son of John Smith, Esq., and Miss Ezra Bollinger, all of Butler township, this county.

NEWMAN—GILCHRIST—Dec. 31st, 1879, at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. A. W. Lawrence, of Pleasant Valley, Butler county, Pa.

MULLIN—PORTER—Jan. 1st, 1880, at the house of the officiating minister, Rev. W. Lawrence, Mr. Albert Mullin and Miss Susan Porter, of New Hope, Pa.

KIMBALL—GILLILLAN—Jan. 14th, 1880, at the U. S. Postoffice, by Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Mr. George A. Kimball and Miss Lizzie R. Gillilan, both of Millersburg.

McGRATH—RIDER—Jan. 13, 1880, by Rev. C. L. Sider, both of Concord township, and Miss S. C. Rider, of New Hope, Pa.

WALTERS—DAVID—Dec. 30th, 1879, by Rev. W. P. Turner, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. D. Walters, of Sarverville, and Miss Susan A. David, of Saxenburg.

PAINCER—WYLLIE—Jan. 8, 1880, by Rev. T. D. Ewing, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Painter, of Butler county, and Miss Elizabeth Wyllie, near Washington, Armstrong county.

OSTERLING—KNAUS—Jan. 13, 1880, by Rev. E. Cronenwet, at Butler, Pa. Mr. Leonard Osterling and Miss Leacham Knaus, both of Clarion Centre, this county.

KIESTER—GROSSMAN—Jan. 13th, 1880, in Brady township, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Bowman, Lorenzo Dow Kiestler, of Centreville, and Miss Mary Jane Grossman.

DEATHS.

BROO—At Butler, Pa., on Thursday evening, the 15th of January, 1880, at the age of 23 years, 2 months and 12 days, fortified with the measles, died the infant child of Martha Ellen, consort of Herman J. Berg. Of her seven children, six stood at her grave the preceding day, and one died in the arms of her mother, who died in the arms of her father, on the 15th of January, 1880, at the age of 63 years, 2 months and 12 days, fortified with the measles, died the infant child of Martha Ellen, consort of Herman J. Berg. Of her seven children, six stood at her grave the preceding day, and one died in the arms of her mother, who died in the arms of her father, on the 15th of January, 1880, at the age of 63 years, 2 months and 12 days, fortified with the measles, died the infant child of Martha Ellen, consort of Herman J. Berg. 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